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THE CAT JOURNAL

A
Magazine
For Cat-Lovers
It Tells All
About Cats

ILLUSTRATED



Photographed by H. V. Furness

SANDALPHON

Won Best Cat in the Show at New York this past winter. Property of Sandolphon Cat Kennel.

HUMANE FUND

ROCHESTER CAT CLUB, Incorporated



WE WISH to call special attention of those who are interested in humane work for animals to this fund. We solicit gifts and bequests from those who wish to help in this work. It is desired that this may be liberally considered, as the club are anxious to commence some humane work for horses, dogs and cats at the very earliest possible moment

**THE FUND WILL BE INVESTED WHERE IT
WILL BE SECURE**

It is the intention to use only the interest of this money for the work and we can easily see that it must be of some size before the income will enable its promotors to do much.

**When Sending
Your Renewal
Please Send
Something For
This Fund**

**Will You Not Help this
Work?**

The income from this fund will probably be used to erect drinking fountains for horses, dogs, with a bathing place for birds, or erecting homes for needy animals, or any other work which in the judgment of the committee is wise. IT IS A GOOD WORK.

Any Sum Acceptable

In order to be sure that all money is received and accounted for, we will report in the CAT JOURNAL each month the amounts received.

This Money will be Safely Invested

FORM OF BEQUEST
TO BE USED IN MAKING YOUR WILL

I give, devise and bequeath to THE
ROCHESTER CAT CLUB'S HUMANE FUND, of
Rochester, New York,.....

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.....
.....

Ask any question that you wish about this fund. We desire your interest and help

ADDRESS,

C. H. JONES, Secretary of Rochester Cat Club, 62 State St., Rochester, N. Y.



THE CAT JOURNAL

VOL. XI, No. 5

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1911

\$1.00 A YEAR

Some Recent Stage Cats

BY M. E. BUHLER

During the present dramatic season, the cat has made several prominent appearances upon the stage; and it is interesting to note the various ways in which this delightful and difficult little animal has been handled. None of the playwrights, however, shows the intimate knowledge and complete appreciation that Rudyard Kipling does in his "Just So Stories"; the cat story being one of the most delightful bits that he ever wrote,—“I am the Cat; I walk by myself and all places are alike to me!”

In this season's new opera, "Koenigskinder," a yellow cat crouches beside the door of the Witch's hut, while a portentous crow whose wings are clipped, walks up and down restlessly upon the roof. The crow, of course, is black; why Roswer, or Humperdinck, did not represent the cat as black also, the deponent saith not. Perhaps variety was given the preference over tradition, a witch's cat usually being black as night. The feline, however, does not play a more conspicuous part than simply crouching in the first act; it is not alive! Its character is to be inferred from the nature of its company, only. Sometimes it figures simply in the libretto!

In "Pomander Walk," the delightful little comedy by Louis Parker, which has been running all the season at Wallack's Theatre, there is also a yellow cat; stuffed, this time, and a little more in evidence than the operatic one. The Widow Poskett, who sets her cap for the retired Admiral and finally succeeds in capturing him, owns this yellow cat, Sem-

pronious; he is the special bete noir, or indeed 'bete jaune,' of the jolly old Admiral, whose pet starling he constantly menaces; Sempronious has also a mean way of sitting beside the lone fisherman in the play, and ostentatiously watching for the fish that is never caught! It gets upon the fisherman's nerve! So that when Jack Sayle uses his disguise and actually catches a fish which Sempronious slyly appropriates, the erstwhile patient angler rises in his wrath and flings the yellow cat high into the stream! The Admiral promptly rescues it; and, as the Widow takes this occasion to cast herself into the rescuer's arms that much enduring individual has one more grudge laid up against the feline!

In "Chantecler" the cat is black, and very much of a villain; he is a plotter, a schemer, and in the thick of the conspiracy against the life of the noble Cock! And all because Patou, the dog, is the hero's friend! In the prologue to the drama, Rostand gives the keynote of his characterization in a single sentence, where, in describing the inhabitants of the farmyard, he says,—“The dog sleeps,—the cat but feigns to sleep!” Poor puss's deceitfulness is established at a bound; her prejudice and treachery follow in natural sequence! The only comfort that her admirers can take in this case is the remark of Madame Maeterlinck to the effect that the Frenchman cannot properly interpret the dear animal; and we believe it!

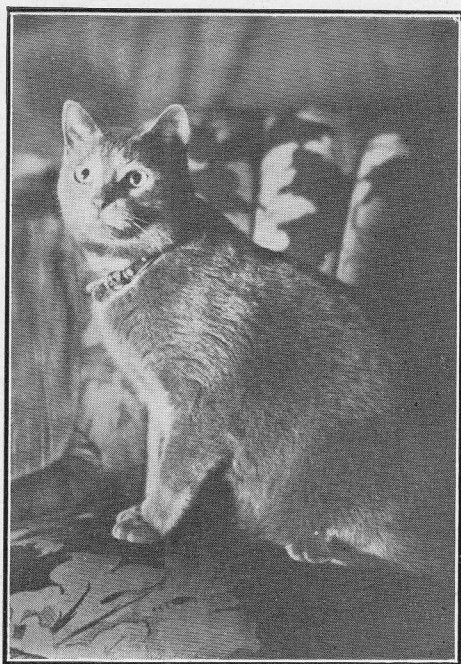
When the birds of the night gather in the forest to plan the extinction of

Chantecler, the cat, and the independent blackbird also attend. The blackbird introduces her as the Great Horned Owl whose eyes gleam in the darkness,—“My friend, the Cat!” “Yes,” says the presiding member, “I can hear her licking her paws!” Her eyes also gleam green in the night, showing her akin to the plotters. In the duel between Chantecler and the Gamecock, it is the cat that calls out to the White Pyle, “Use your knives!” Chantecler would have been a dead chicken if the gamecock had not awkwardly crippled itself with its villainous artificial spurs, to the cat’s great regret. She is always on the watch for a mischief. “Pocket panther,” says the irrepressible blackbird, “I believe you see everything when you are sleeping!” She is the first to notice Chantecler’s infatuation for the Pheasant Hen, and to scent mischief in the golden creature’s sure influence over him. She foresees to a certainty that he will yield to the gypsy bird’s persuasion and attend the Guinea Hen’s five o’clock tea in the kitchen garden, where the defeat of Chantecler is intended. Patou has no use for her; “Gr-r-r-r-r-r!” he growls, whenever he lays eyes upon her! Her part in the drama is not so conspicuous as the dog’s; she is quiet, and stealthy, and deadly,—saying little, but one may be sure to the purpose.

But in “The Blue Bird” the feline climax is reached. What a villain is that little Tylette, dapper as Beau Brummell, scheming as Macchiavelli, cowardly, treacherous and selfish. This cat is also black, or rather black and white, the marking of the most intelligent of the race; he is the prime minister of Night, and guardian of the mysteries, being, we may remark, one of them!

As soon as Tytyl had turned the diamond in his cap, which revealed the souls of Things and Animals, Tylo, the Dog in human shape, rushed toward him, overjoyed that he might at last speak to the master whom he so loved; his ‘little god,’ he calls him. But Tylette, changed suddenly to human shape, carefully washes his face and smooths his hair; then, with drawing room grace, he approaches his little mistress, Mytyl, expressing the pleasure which it gives him to be able to greet her! He is a gentle-

man in manner through all circumstances, and loathes Tylo, who he says, has the ‘soul of a flunky!’ They have many a fight on the journey which they take with the children in search of the Blue Bird of Happiness; Tylo has often to be called off and scolded by Tytyl; and Tylette soothed by Mytyl who strokes him under the chin to his great satisfaction. One can almost hear him purr! The Dog only half understands the real villainy of the Cat, but he most cordially hates and distrusts him.



TIPPO TIB

Owned by K. M. Ewen, Detroit, Mich.

Tylette knows that as soon as the Blue Bird is discovered the journey will end, and he, as well as the souls of the other Animals and Things, will return to their usual shapes. It is therefore to his interest to prevent the discovery of the bird, even if the children themselves must be sacrificed. He plots with the Trees and wild things of the forest to slay Tytyl and Mytyl, and would have succeeded but for Tylo whose courage and vigilance save them just in time.

When the Blue Bird is hidden in the Garden of Dreams, he precedes the children to the Palace of Night and warns

her of their approach. Man is seeking more of her Mysteries, and if he becomes possessed of the secret of happiness, she will reign no more. "Oh, dear, oh dear," says Night, "what times we live in! Must Man know absolutely everything? Already he has captured the third of my mysteries!" Tylette answers, "I know, I know, Mother Night! The times are hard and we are almost alone in our struggle against Man.... But I hear them coming.... I see only one way.... As they are children we must give them such a fright that they will not dare to persist or to open the great door at the back, behind which they would find the Birds of the Moon." So the attempt is made to frighten the children by allowing them to see the terrors and ghosts and other evils in the caverns of the palace. Although Tytyl is not frightened, he fails to capture the Blue Bird; it is so far away and high up among the moonbeams in the Garden of Dreams that he fails to perceive it. After the children have left, the Cat comes back to the darkened palace; one can see his green eyes gleaming in the darkness, as Night on her shadowy throne asks: "Have they found the Bird?" "No," answers the Cat, "they could not reach him!" And in the Palace Tylette hovers about the image of Death, that with his brother Sleep, is placed at the foot of the throne.

But Maeterlinck's conception of the cat is one-sided. He admits the brains but utterly denies the morals; and that, cat lovers know, is unfair, even though all cats are gray in the night!

Δ

MR. C. H. JONES:

Dear Sir:

Did you ever make a direct appeal to the readers of your JOURNAL to write their experiences as to the most successful diet for their cats.

It has been a great question—in fact it is with everyone—just what is best for Miss Puss and her family. I know that I for one would like to know just what luck others have and how they manage as to diet, worms and fleas. If we could all tell our experiences I presume we could get and give much help to one another, but we *do* need a leader and someone to keep the ball rolling.

I presume you will say that there are good books by experts to be had, giving such advice and I agree with you there, but one advises one thing and another something else. Take Miss Champion's book for instance. She advises raw beef. Now just how many novices know the dangers of the doctored beef they are sure to get and give their pussies. I think Kermit Kattery could tell your readers a thing or two on the matter of raw feeds and their results.

I for one must say that I did raise successfully a litter of 7 kittens and they lived (in spite of it) on a diet of cooked beef mixed with rice and cows' milk. Since January I have been trying the raw meat direct from the slaughter house and, not cured, have gradually worked them into a complete meat diet. But the average cat won't get the pure beef and when they are sold as pets into some home they will either get the regular table fare or the poor pieces of doctored beef, and I know I am expressing the wishes of many of your readers when I say that I wish you would ask your readers to write for publication their experiences on diet, worms and fleas and how many of their litter live to full maturity on such diet.

In Miss Champion's book in the chapter on breeding I see where she says that crossing white with color will produce particolored cats. Now I beg to differ for I know that the kittens from that cross will in most instances be solid colors if the first and second sires and dams are solid color cats. The kittens might not in their turn produce solid colors but I know of a white female that was bred to a silver stud and she had 2 white and 2 silver kittens, and one of here white daughters (from Silver sire) was mated to Ping Pong, smoke, and she produced 2 white, 1 silver and 1 black, her white son, with only one-quarter of his pedigree white, sires 2 white kittens and 1 smoke in every litter with also kittens like the dams family of more and those have all been from families of mixed pedigrees but solid colors or tabys; and he has sired blue eyed kits.

Yours truly,

Mrs. F. V. Stokes,

Oswego, N. Y.

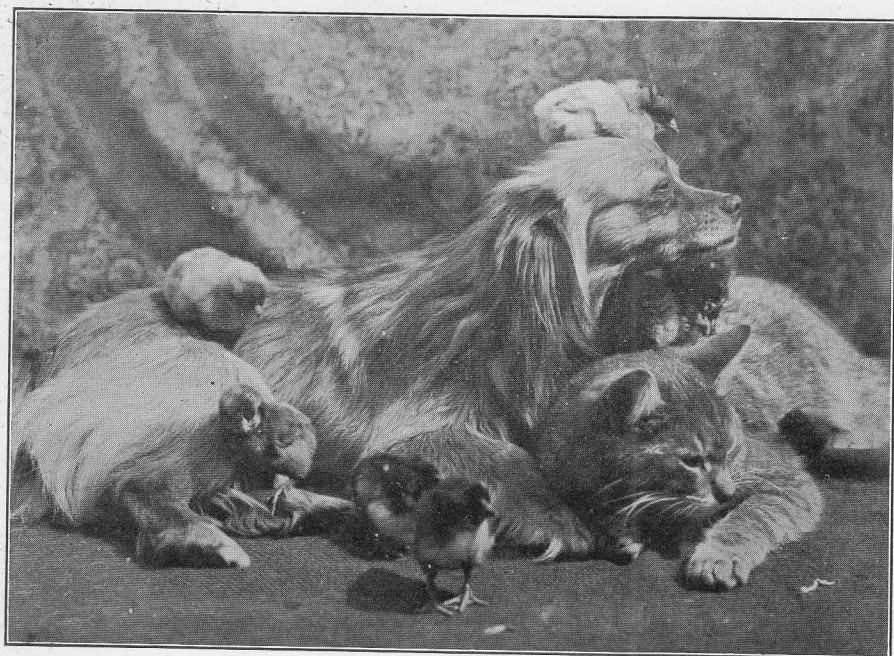
About Homeopathy

BY JANNETT M'INTOSH

An article from *The Columbus Medical Journal* entitled "About Homeopathy" sets forth the application and principals of Homeopathy as discovered by Hahneman and practiced by his followers at the present time. He says: "Homeopathy is based upon the law of similars, Simitia Similibur Curentur and has stood the test and is yet the greatest life saving theraputic doctrine given to man. Medicines, not drugs, are given in such a potency as to do the greatest, possible good without doing any harm to the pa-

opathy we have no specific treatment for any known disease, but prescribe for the patients, to correct and remove all abnormal conditions found disturbing the harmony of the body, and restore him thus to health."

All Hahneman's remedies were first tested on the healthy body and thus we find this principal embodied in the practice of Homeopathy: What will produce a disease in the healthy organism will cure it in a diseased organism. Diseases of the cat are specifically treated so as to bring upon the cat the minimum of distress, or eliminate it altogether, in



A PEACEFUL FAMILY IN RUSSIA

tient: this is where they divide in their theraputic application of medicine. The law of similars is enthroned upon a foundation of eternal law which nothing can alter or otherthrow. Hahneman was years in laboring at the herculean task promulgating this art of healing, which has stood the test of more than a century and when he announced his method of healing the sick with medicine in a potency where all danger of poisoning or injuring the patients was eliminated, and the cure was accomplished in a spirit like manner, as he actually demonstrated beyond all possible doubt. In Home-

order to attain the maximum of comfort, as the disease is successfully combated and overcome.

As there is no Homeopathic authority upon the treatment of the cat, what little progress has been made in this direction, has been and will be for some time to come largely experimental. There are a few well-tested remedies that may safely be said to have reached the stage of certainty as to their scope, and as others are added we may look forward with hope to the coming of a materia medica adopted specifically for the cat.

In looking over back numbers of the

JOURNAL I find that it was March, 1902, that I assumed charge of the Medical Department, following Mrs. Clare D. Barker. No better or finer exponent of the art of healing for the cat through the aid of Homeopathy has been known during these years. Mrs. Barker had had a wide experience in the care of animals, little and big, and, consequently, she knew whereof she wrote. During these years I have tried to guide cat lovers along the simple way, and while many times it has seemed "love's labor lost rather than won," there have also been received words of cheer from an appreciative clientele.

I wonder how many readers of the JOURNAL noted the passing of the date, Jan. 1911, as the 10th anniversary since THE JOURNAL was issued? To launch forth and successfully carry forward for a decade a magazine devoted exclusively to the cat deserves more than a passing notice and I hope and I believe I voice the feelings of all readers of THE JOURNAL when I say, all honor to the man at its head, for its beauty as a thing of art and its steady upholding of the cat as an animal more worthy of respect than is usually accorded her: for its watchfulness and care of the garden and ally cat, whom many shun and more hold in derision: for its gospel of kindness to one of the most refined and sensitive creatures God ever made.

May THE CAT JOURNAL long live and prosper; may it continue its healing and philanthropic mission for another decade.

4

C. J. Lynch is O. K.

According to an item taken from the Bangor Maine Commercial, Mr. Lynch, is all right. It says:

"The fire had been burning some time before C. J. Lynch, proprietor of the 'leading market' on Park street, left his house to go down to see what it was that was the occasion of so many alarms being rung in. When he reached his market the fire had spread to the corner buildings on each side of East Market square. He entered his store and secured his books while people were shouting to him not to stay in the store too long. With the books under one arm he stopped long enough to pick up an electric meat cutter which cost \$150,

when he felt something rubbing against his shins. Looking down he saw the large pet cat which had made its home in the market for the last 15 years and had been the pet of the customers as well as the proprietor. To save the cat it was necessary to drop the \$150 meat cutter, but Mr. Lynch did not hesitate in his choice. The meat slicer was cast down to the floor to be consumed in the fire later, while the cat was picked up with loving tenderness and carried away to a place of safety. The cat and the books were the only things that were saved from Lynch's market."

4

Diseases of the Cat's Skin

BY HENRY GRAY, M.R.C.V.S., KENSINGTON, W.

The cat is very fortunately free from many of the skin complaints that affect the dog. This is, no doubt, in consequence of the former animal leading, as a rule, a much more natural life, and also the result of the habit of cleaning its fur, which is so characteristic when it is in health.

Nevertheless, domestication and improper surroundings—the curse of health—demand a few victims now and again, and hence the much-maligned cat is not exempt from this bane.

The diseases are either *contagious* and conveyable from one cat to another, or *simple* and not spread by contact.

CONTAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES.

The contagious skin diseases are either due to animal parasite as in *mange* or to a vegetable parasite as in *ringworm*.

SARCOPTIC MANGE OR SCABIES.

Definition.—Sarcoptic Mange is a contagious skin of the cat, due to an animal parasite or mange-mite termed *Sarcoptes minor* var : *cati*.

It corresponds to the *itch* of man and the *scab* of sheep.

History.—It is the oldest skin disease actually known to be due to a parasite. Wedelius, the first authority to describe it, wrote upon it in 1672, as occurring as an epizootic raging for two years. It extended for some miles in Westphalia, where it killed nearly all the cats. Girtanner encountered it and published accounts of it. In 1811, Rigot saw outbreaks of it in the environs of Chateau Goutier, Mayenne, which lasted nearly

four years; and in 1827, Sajous, a veterinary surgeon at Tarbes, presented an article to the Central Agricultural Society, on an outbreak of mange which had existed for some years, and had killed all the cats in entire villages. In 1843 and 1846 it was seen as an epizootic in Offenbourg, Grand Duchy of Baden. But Gohier, in 1813, was the first writer who speaks of having seen the actual parasite, and Hering was the first to describe it, in 1838. During the last 20 years I have several times encountered it occurring as an epizootic in various parts of the Metropolis, but as most of the cats belonging to owners the disease was controlled by their either having the cats treated or destroyed and hence its ravages were kept in check. It exists in many catteries without the knowledge of the proprietors, but is kept in abeyance by constant but ineffectual dressing.

Animals predisposed to it.—It generally attacks ill-fed, neglected and badly housed cats which are allowed to stray, and is seen chiefly in the autumn. It is very fatal if no attention is bestowed on the victim.

Species to which conveyable.—It is conveyable to the human being, especially children, and to the dog, rat, horse and ox.

Characters of the Parasite.—The adult or mature mite has an almost circular body. When viewed under the microscope its limbs seem to be under its body. It has four pairs of legs in the adult, and three in the larval stage. In the female the hind legs are provided at the extremities with bristles only, but in the male the central pair of legs are provided with suckers, although the outer pair have bristles. It does not excavate a subcutaneous gallery or burrow like the mange-mites of other animals or man, but makes a simple nest that appears as a minute eminence. The larvæ, nymphæ, and males wander in the midst of the crust.

Symptoms.—Whatever part of the body it first touches, it always goes to the head to do its injurious work. The base and free margins of the ears are its favorite earlier situation. At first small reddish pimples no larger than a pin's head or a turnip seed appear; these

exude a yellowish fluid which dries and forms crusts. The animal scratches; the hair falls off, numerous scales appear and become thicker and thicker until the whole head and ears become encased in a kind of cast of dirty yellowish crusts. The crusts may be absent in young kittens or cats, but slightly adherent scales are seen instead.

After a time the disease spreads to the neck and shoulders, elbows and thighs or even to the whole body. In young kittens or young cats the complaint is more likely to spread to various parts of the body, but in older animals it is generally confined to the head, or head and neck, but may, as in young cats, spread to the other parts or to the whole body, the skin of which, after some time, becomes wrinkled and gives off a nasty odor.

The nostrils and eyes may be blocked up by the thickened crusts so that the animal can see, or breathe through the nostrils, only with difficulty. The cat hides or strays away, it mopes and seems sad; it becomes emaciated and indifferent to its surroundings, and finally succumbs to exhaustion or some intercurrent disease.

It may be associated with ringworm and often parasitic ear-canker or mange; it is nearly always accompanied by the elliptical tapeworm.

It quickly kills within five or six weeks if no treatment and attention are bestowed on the cat, especially if young; but where it is partially treated it may linger for months, even years. Cold weather seems to retard its progress only to renew its energy next spring. It spreads slowly on well-cared-for cats.

Diagnosis.—Mange is often confounded by those who have not made a study of the skin diseases of the cat, with eczema. It is contagious and spreads to other cats and it always attacks the head even if it afterwards spreads to other parts. It will not disappear of its own accord and unless thoroughly cured will return.

Eczema rarely attacks the head but usually the back, loins, root of tail, inside and back of things in the castrated male. It is generally announced by great itchiness, large papules which are scattered about the affected parts. It does

not spread to other cats and may disappear spontaneously without any treatment. In she-cats the eczematous eruption is scattered along the back, neck and other parts.

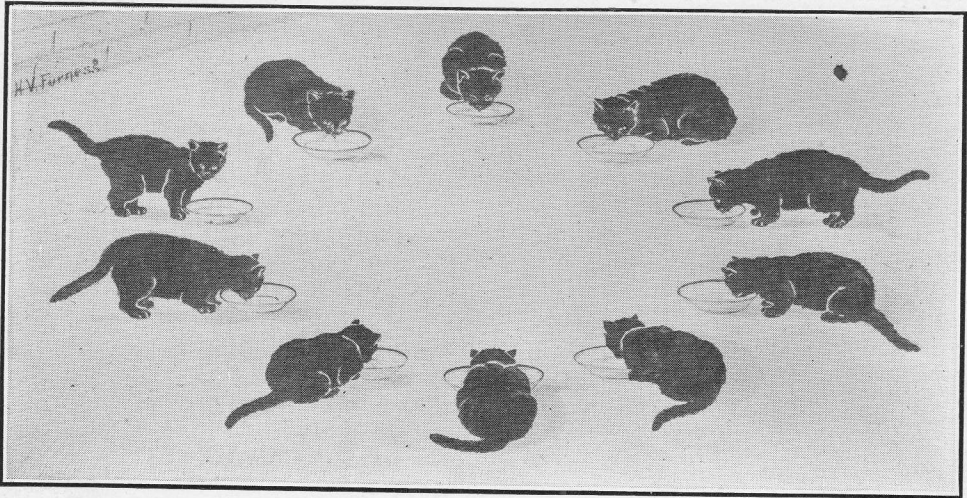
Ringworm.—With which mange is sometimes associated, usually appears as rounded or oval isolated patches scattered about various parts of the body and is rarely confined to the head.

The detection of the mange-mite by the microscope settles all doubt as to the true nature of the malady.

Treatment.—The mangy cat should be kept isolated from healthy animals and away from children. Its basket, bedding or cage should be boiled, burnt or thoroughly disinfected.

that the perhaps cured animal is not re-infested by the uncured one. Thoroughness is the keynote in the treatment of mange. The contaminating surroundings require to be treated at the same time as the affected cat.

Greasy preparations such as ointments should be used with care as the cat is liable to be chilled if not asphyxiated. The principal aim should be to effectually kill every parasite and the eggs and then the disease disappears. For this purpose nothing answers better than the sulphurated lime lotion or a lotion composed of sulphurated potash, glycerine and water. It should not be used too strong to irritate the skin. Care should be taken that that animal is kept warm,



FIVE O'CLOCK TEA AT THE BLACK SHORT HAired CATTERY OF ORADELL, NEW JERSEY

Where there are several cats affected in a large cattery it is difficult to eradicate the disease unless all the animals are simultaneously and thoroughly dressed all over to make sure no part of the body has been left untouched. The body need not be totally dressed at one time but it should be done so piecemeal—say one-third one day, another third second day and the remainder on the third day. An interval of three days should be allowed before the animal is dressed again a second time.

If the dressing has been thoroughly applied the body will not be required to be dressed more than three times. If there are more than one animal they require to be dressed simultaneously so

especially during cold and wet weather, and well fed. It may be deemed necessary to clip the animal before a dressing is applied.

Carbolic or tarry preparations, paraffin and such like agents should not be used as they are dangerous remedies and often kill the animals dressed with them.

It is a local disease and is only removed by local applications. Any amount of powders, pills or potions given internally are so much annoyance to the animals and waste of time and money of their owners, even though it must be profitable to quack medicine vendors, who know very little, if anything, about the subject beyond pretence.—*Our Cats.*

Stud Cats and Visiting Queens

BY FRANCES SIMPSON

The busy season in the Cat Fancy has come to a close and we are now looking forward to the winter shows. Our stud cats are taking well-earned rest and it is to be hoped are growing their exhibition coats. The queens have been rearing their families and only a few will be wishing to mate again this side of Christmas. With the early spring fanciers will be arranging for "visits" and at the coming shows a grand opportunity will be given to study the various points of the numerous male cats that are exhibited and to determine which specimen is the best mate for our own queens. An ordinary intelligent fancier will be quick to grasp the points in which his or her queen fails and will seek to have any defect counter-balanced in the stud. Great prominence has of late years been given to eye color, and certainly if a queen has pale yellow or green eyes a mate with the desirable orange eyes should be selected. Then attention should be paid to the size and position of ears in our cats, for some of the noted prize winners often fail in these particulars. Sometimes the ears are too closely placed together, or they are very pointed, or are wide open at the base and have no pretty tufts to fill in the vacant space. No point gives greater quality to cats than a small well-placed pair of ears. Then again what a difference between a long and a short nose! It is very difficult to eradicate long noses, especially in certain breeds, and great attention should be given to this prominent feature. If a queen with a long nose is mated to a stud with the same, then it is a poor look-out for the kittens. The short cobby queens are the most pleasing to the eye, but a long-bodied cat is generally the best to breed from. It is more essential to have massive limbs and plenty of bone in the male than in the female. It is best to mate an elderly queen to a young stud. The kittens will be stronger, probably more numerous, and a preponderance of males in the litter. It is certainly not advisable to mate two cats together that are past the prime of life. This period in a cat may be fixed at about five or six years old. But in cats, as in humans, some are as robust in their latter days as at middle age. There is a mistaken idea amongst

novice cat fanciers that the number of the litter is dependent on the duration of the queen's visit to the stud cat. This is quite incorrect. A queen may be only a few hours with the male and yet produce six in a litter, and again after a week's sojourn with the stud cat only one kitten may be the result. It is always advisable that a queen should be allowed to mate twice or three times and remain perhaps a day to quiet down before taking the return journey. Owners of queens cannot be too particular as regards keeping their cats safely shut up after their visit to the stud. Some queens will remain in season for several days even after they have been satisfactorily mated. Stud owners have a great responsibility when receiving "lady visitors," as unless they are prepared to devote time and patience to ensure a satisfactory result, they ought not to advertise their cats' services. In some cases when queens are sent not in season the stud owner can only write and inform the senders of the fact, and in courtesy offer another visit, or they may make arrangements to board the queen until she is ready to be served. Stud fees should always be forwarded when the queen is sent to be mated. If any arrangement as regards a kitten in lieu of fee is entered into, it should be distinctly stated in writing whether a first or second choice is to be allowed, and in the event of no results from a visit whether another mating on the same terms would be permitted.

As in all concerns of life, there should be a system of give and take between stud owners and cat fanciers who send visiting queens.—*Our Cats.*

4

Photographs of Cats

While we have many on hand some of them are not good enough to reproduce and many of them are of cats that have died. We would like to have the owners of cats, any variety, send in photographs for use in the JOURNAL. This does not mean that we will always use them. Please do not submit them if you expect them to be returned.

In sending the picture write on the back plainly the name of the cat and its breeding; also your name and address.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the direction of Miss Janet McIntosh, 574 E. Spruce St., Manchester, New Hampshire, to whom all communications must be sent. Write your own address in full on each letter. Cases and queries will be inserted without charge. If an immediate answer is desired by mail, **Send a Fee of \$1** which includes medicine and advice and often a second letter for same fee.

All medicines advertised in this department are Homeopathically prepared and may be obtained of the Editor at 25c. a bottle. Dose is one tablet or disk (half pea shape) for a kitten; two for a grown cat; nine months being the dividing line. Place medicine in a small teaspoonful of water or milk or in the food and administer according to severity of attack. One or two hours apart is the usual time or oftener in an acute attack. If liquids are used, one drop for a kitten, two drops for a cat; or 5 drops in half a glass of water for a kitten; 8 drops for a grown cat; a teaspoonful for a dose for either. The strength is usually the 3x or 6x.

B. F. M.: "My cat has an effection of the right ear. He holds his head over on the side with the ear down some of the time and if in petting him I rub that ear he shakes his head. There seems to be an undue amount of running ear wax or discharge which hardens into rather porous, perfectly dry stuff like coke which I take out probably once a week when near the outside. It seems more like an ache than a pain judging from his actions; has had it all winter. Some days he doesn't hold his head sideways at all and never does all day long. When I massage the ear it crackles and snaps as if full of liquid. Have given up its getting well by itself so please answer in as early a No. of the Journal as possible."

This effection should yield to Pulsatilla 3X, given every 3 hours, 2 tablets for a dose or 10 drops of the liquid in one-half a tumbler of water, teaspoonful for a dose: (renew every 24 hours), until there is some improvement, then every 4 or 5 hours. When the ear is drawn down, indicating an acute attack, give Aconite 1X, 2 or 3 drops in a teaspoonful of water every 10 or 15 minutes. This usually checks the pain at once. The Aconite 1X is excellent for sudden attacks of pain in any part of the body, especially when there are indications of a high fever. If the discharge ever becomes streaked with blood give Mercurius Cor 3X, 3 times daily, never oftener. Syringe out the ear with Dioxide or Peroxide, unless found too drastic, then reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ with water as seems best. Powdered Borac Acid blown into the ear is healing, following the cleansing on alternate days, or you can give treatment suggested to Mrs. A. L. M. in Feb. No. It is almost impossible to lay down an absolute rule for the use of outward treatment; one must trust their own judgment, using less rather than more, as a smaller amount will often do as much good as the reverse, and no harm will result if it should fail to do its work.

M. J.: Your case is not reported but would say I have used the salve you men-

tion, which I consider most excellent, with a like result, namely, a sudden attack of a profuse flow of a watery fluid from the mouth, and in one of the cases from the anus also; this case yielded to two or three doses of Nux Vomica; another was two or more days before the flow ceased; still another was much longer before it was checked. I give a spring tonic 3 times a day. Wash off the sores with a good disinfectant soap and cease using the salve for a while, until you are sure the stomach has thrown off the effect of the salve.

▲

I receive so many letters saying canned salmon or liver has been used freely that I must reiterate the warning given in the March number. A lady writes of the loss of six kittens who were three days in the birth, and further "she was fed on canned salmon for a year and a half before I got her and before the kittens came she had a variable appetite and since she lost them she has taken little or no nourishment." It may be asked if the salmon was responsible for her inability to successfully bring forth her young? What do the readers of this department think about it? I have never had this experience with a pregnant queen but I have had cases of paralysis and almost gastritis before I realized it was unsuitable as a steady diet, and consequently it has been tabooed for years.

Don't be over zealous in applying salves and ointments as a cure for skin trouble; remember it is often, if not always, an outward sign of an inward disease and a conjunction with the outward treatment there should be given an internal remedy to hasten and effect a cure.

Don't apply a salve suitable for a dog to your cat because, forsooth, the cat is "the greatest licker on earth" and proceeds to take into her stomach that which rightly was designed to stay on the outside.

▲

The Argent Kennels in a New Home

Mrs. Champion has been handicapped for some time for lack of suitable quarters for her dogs and cats. The place at West New Brighton was very fine and roomy but it was inconvenient of access and in this respect was not desirable. She has been on the look-out for some time and has at last located in an ideal place.

Their new home is at Concord, Staten Island, near Stapleton on the top of a hill and beautifully wooded so the cats may have large shaded runs. There are 22 acres of hillside in the place and from it the boats on the bay may be seen. It is much more convenient to the ferry than the old home and in this respect will be much more desirable.



(Mr.) C. H. Jones, Editor and Publisher.

An illustrated monthly magazine published in the interests of Cats. Filled with things that Cat lovers, Cat owners and Cat breeders will want to know.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y.

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C. H. JONES,

62 State St., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

A Bouquet

The editor has had many bouquets handed to him at different times by readers of THE JOURNAL but he has never printed them. He does not care specially for personal praise. His work is for the uplifting of the cat and to him it makes no difference about the length of the hair and if the truth was known it could be said of him that his sympathy was more apparent towards the homeless and destitute than towards the well-fed and well-cared for cat.

Miss M'Intosh was employed at THE JOURNAL office for several months and knows something of the personal and financial sacrifices made by the editor to keep THE CAT JOURNAL alive and so he is breaking a rule and publishing what she has to say about the editor in her article on Homeopathy in this number.



Some Object to What We Say About Angoras

A subscriber thinks we are a little hard on Angora cats or what are called Angora cats. One subscriber says everybody calls the long haired cats Angoras and you seldom hear anyone call them Persians. This may be true but because everyone calls a Persian cat an Angora must I do the same? Because most everyone is wrong must I be wrong? It seems to the editor that this is rather a weak argument. The fact is that most everybody does not call their Persian Cats Angoras. Only those who

know no better. Imagine if you can Miss Champion, Mrs. McCoun, Miss Kroeh or any of the breeders of good cats calling their cats Angoras. Why should they do it?

The original Angora cat, and let us hope that none of them are in existence any more, was a long, typeless, lank animal, with curly hair something like an Angora goat. If this sort of non-descript article is the kind you are breeding then continue to call them Angoras but do not blame the buyer if they insist on having from some other breeder a Persian cat. If your cats are poor in type and quality not fit to go in a show in good company then call them Angoras for that name might fit them but if they are real longhaired cats that are bred right and have good quality call them Persians.

Walk up to a breeder of good stock, one who is posted, and call their cats Angoras and see how quickly they will correct you. The consider it an insulting way to speak of their animals.



Our Advertisers Get Results

We like a lot of advertising for THE CAT JOURNAL but we do not care to take any advertiser's money unless they receive profitable results from their advertising.

It is encouraging to the publisher of THE JOURNAL to receive letters almost daily speaking of the good results received from small advertisements offering kittens for sale. This does not mean that everyone sells their stock by running a 30 cent advertisement. You might do it but at least \$5 should be allowed for advertising for every kitten sold. That is if it is a good quality kitten. It is not fair to a publisher to run a small ad and then expect to sell several hundred dollars worth of kittens by so doing. Be liberal with your advertising, breed good stock, ask good prices for your kittens and then you will find that you receive results that are pleasing.

A lady wrote this morning saying that from her For Sale ad in the last JOURNAL she had sold out her kittens, that she had but three for sale and she thinks she could have sold more if she could have furnished them.

Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, of Red Oakes, Ia., has purchased from Mrs. Shannon D. Smith Tawney Boy, a beautiful brown tabby. He is advertised in this number. She has also bought from Mrs. Smith, Galatia, one of her tried, color line bred queens.

△

"In the morning,
When you first awake—
Before you turn yourself in bed—
First praise, then count
The blessings on your head
Forgive, forget;
Call down a blessing upon all—
If you can't do that—
Stay in bed and don't get up at all."

△

Our Circulation Large and Growing

To make a publication pay the advertiser there must be circulation. We wrote to one lady a while ago that if the price was all she looked at in estimating the value of an advertisement why did she not run her ad in the local paper where she could get it for five cents an inch. That advertisement is valuable that produces profitable results. To get the results we must have a large circulation. The publisher printing 3,000 can not afford to sell his space as cheaply as he could if he printed but half that number. Notwithstanding the fact that we have labored under the disadvantage of being behind with our publication for the past two years the circulation has kept up wonderfully. Now that we are up to date we are going to make an active campaign for increase. We will do this by printing additional numbers which will be used for sample copies and as most of these will go to new people they will be of value to the advertisers. While advertising through the summer does not produce results in the summer, still it is the time to advertise as people become familiar with your name and the name of the cat and when they are ready they have this information all in mind. Place your advertising now.

△

Pure Chocolate Candy

We feel like calling special attention, editorially, to the new advertisement of the Van-dun Brown candies. It is not necessary for us to say that most candies on account of adulterations are not fit

for human use. These candies are absolutely pure. Just as pure as can be made from cane sugar, cream and eggs and the best grade of chocolate, fruits and extracts. Good candy can not be made cheaply and much of the candy sold for pure is a menace to health. A sample order for this candy will convince you that this is what you will have hereafter. This is not a paid notice but we have seen this candy made and know whereof we speak, and feel like encouraging these ladies in making the kind of goods which they manufacture.

△

Mrs. F. V. Stokes, of the Rose Garden Cattery, of Oswego, N. Y., has sold both of her studs but is arranging for a new one to take their places. She will then have a good red king and four females, orange tabby and red and will be in position to furnish cats of these popular colors. A good orange tabby makes a most beautiful pet.

△

We wish to call special attention to the new advertisement of the Millennium Extract and recommend its use, especially in case of weak stomach and in hand feeding kittens. This extract is a food while meat extracts, according to Dr. Wiley, the Government expert, are not foods but simply stimulating in character. Cooks will find this extract a most desirable addition to the foods for daily use. It is especially recommended for use in flavoring soups or vegetables or for making sandwiches. The editor is giving this his personal guarantee for he has tried it and found it all that is represented.

△

A Troublesome Case

A subscriber writes that she bought a cat for which she was to pay \$75, \$50 with the order and \$25 after he had sired his first kittens. She has owned him for 18 months and he has been bred repeatedly and never sired a kitten. The lady she bought it of is demanding the balance of the money and she thinks as she bought a male guaranteed that is useless, she should return it and have her \$50 returned and she asks us what we think of it.

To any fair minded person there is

but one thing to do if the lady who sold the cat wishes to maintain a reputation for honesty, that is to take the cat back and return the money. It would also at the same time be no more than fair if while returning the money some compensation was made the buyer for the annoyance she has had over the possession of this valueless animal. That is, it possesses no value for the purpose for which she bought it.

There is no trouble in knowing what one should do in cases of this kind but that old trouble comes in the "love of money" and then a person, that in all other ways in life will be fair and right will begin to try and argue a wrong thing right. The wise man has said that "the love of money is the root of all evil" and when we see such things every day we are inclined to think he was not so far out of the way.



Distemper—Not Snuffles

(A letter from "Salvo" in *Our Cats*, England.)

Dear Madam:—In J. W. F.'s letter to *Our Cats* January 12th, *re* snuffles, he states that he agrees with another correspondent that in the latter stage of snuffles, when the discharge is yellowish and thick, the case is hopeless, and the sooner the poor thing is destroyed the better. He further goes on to say that he lost two kittens with this disease after a few days' illness, and that they wasted to skeletons in four or five days. Now as it is very evident that in this case distemper and snuffles are confounded, I should like to try if I can to show the difference.

1. Distemper. This is an *acute* contagious disease, and mostly taken from contagion or infection; in the latter case the microbes which produce distemper are inhaled by a kitten, and if in the state of health in which the microbe can germinate, the disease is produced, but even in this case, as far as one can discover, the animal must have taken the germs from some other animal, as distemper can nearly always be traced back to this kind of infection if not to direct contagion. Distemper is of two kinds, that which attacks the lungs, bronchial tubes, &c., and that which attacks the bowels and stomach, and both are ac-

companied by low fever. And I only know of one remedy which really touches this complaint and which if given in time will pull cats through and often kittens, if they are old enough and strong enough to throw off the fever which quickly saps their small degree of strength. Distemper not snuffles, is the disease which kills them in a few days. The symptoms are, running eyes and nose, with yellowish matter as described by J. W. F., usually, though not always, accompanied by a most prominent symptom, and if the lungs are the seat of the disease, more or less labored breathing and loss of appetite is the result. If the distemper is confined to the stomach and bowels, diarrhoea is a prominent symptom, and as no food nourishes the animal, it sinks rapidly. Sometimes an animal it attacked with the first kind of distemper I have described, and when apparently getting better the second kind, which is practically enteric fever, follows, and is nearly always fatal. Of course all sorts of diseases of the symptoms of this disease are called distemper—bad colds, inflammation of the bowels, etc., but distemper is a disease always accompanied by low fever.

2. Snuffles is not an *acute* illness, but a chronic one. It is congestion of the mucus membrane of the throat and nose, caused by a microbe that is to be found in the glands at the side of the neck. These cannot live and thrive in plenty of fresh air and sunshine, but breed rapidly in close confined air and heated rooms. Hence it is the snuffles follows distemper, influenza, diseases of the lungs, etc., because for these complaints cats have to be kept warm and the air gets close and used up. It is a prevalent disease in cat hospitals or where cats are obliged to be crowded together in a room or cattery. Cats who live out of doors rarely, if ever, have snuffles—never I think until they are brought indoors or obliged to be kept warm for some reason or another.

I knew a gentleman once who had a valuable cat terribly afflicted with snuffles. She was unpleasant to be with, and of no use for breeding or showing. So after hearing what I had to say of the complaint, he said "Well, I shall put her out of doors." My reply was "It will

be kill or cure," and sure enough it was cure; but of course she was otherwise a fine, strong, healthy queen. The danger of snuffles consists in the congestion of the mucus membrane descending to the lungs, and if a delicate cat were turned out of doors in the winter time, she would run a great risk of developing pneumonia, which would prove fatal. My readers will have noticed that one hardly ever hears of snuffles in the summer. The symptoms of snuffles are sneezing continuously to start with and then the formation of either white or yellowish mucus, in severe cases streaked with blood. Snuffles are quite curable if the proper remedies are persevered with, but it is a matter of weeks, not days. Internal medicine is frequently all that is necessary, though I find that spraying the nostrils out with a remedy to relieve the congestion of the mucus membrane mixed with warm water, helps to heal the surface, and to get rid of the thick mucus in throat and nostrils. Of course if cats are not worth the trouble to the owners, it is useless to attempt to cure snuffles.

I hope the readers of *Our Cats* will no longer confuse distemper with snuffles, and will see the importance when cats are ill of keeping the rooms or catteries in which they live fresh and sweet. Draughts of course must be avoided, and sick and delicate cats should always sleep in boxes, to prevent their taking cold from ground draughts. If you will put your hand on the floor on a windy day you will be surprised that the cats who sleep on the ground do not take violent colds.

△

Change of Address

Why do subscribers fail to notify us of their changes of address, and then after two or three months write us for back numbers which we can seldom supply? Frankly we do not know. We have spoken of this so often and it is such a simple matter to send us a postal card, when a change of address is made, giving both the old and the new address, that we do not see why it should be necessary for us to again urge that this be done. Nevertheless at very frequent intervals we receive letters from sub-

scribers who have not received their journal for a month or two months and in some cases for three months, because they have moved and failed to notify us of their change of address.

In some cases the writers state that they have had all their mail forwarded from their old address, seemingly not knowing that no periodicals of any kind whatsoever are forwarded by the post-office department without the payment of extra postage. When you want your journal sent to a different address, just send us a postal card giving *both* your old and your new address, and the matter will be attended to at once. This will save both you and ourselves difficulty later on.—*American Journal of Veterinary Medicine*.

FLEAS FLEAS

Did you ever have one on you? Did you take it patiently or make a lot of unpleasant remarks about it and squirm around and act as if it was quite a calamity? If you have ever been in this position, how would it do to be a little considerate of the cat who has, perhaps, a hundred. Perhaps 500. The writer got 542 from one half grown kitten at one time at the Crystal Cat Refuge. This kitten had been brought in; she was simply alive. How often do they bite? We do not know but often enough to make for unhappiness if you have 542 fleas on your person.

The following will afford relief and are sold at the JOURNAL office:

Teharian Soap, harmless. Kills the fleas and destroys the eggs that are on the kitten. Cover with a heavy lather, commencing at the neck. If warm, do not rinse but wipe off part of the soap and leave the rest. This gives the cat complete relief for a few days. Price, 25 cents a cake; three cakes for 65 cents; \$2.35 a dozen, charges prepaid.

Crystal Flea Powder. This does not kill, but stupefies when they may be burned. 50 cts. a jar, by express, of 70 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Imported Flea Combs. Nothing like them ever made. No one who has ever had one would think of being without them. No. 2 for use when the coat is heavy; 55 cts., postpaid. No. 5 for use when the coat is coming out and it is desirable to get it out as soon as possible and for shorthaired animals, pups, or kittens, what is many times called the "Baby Flea Comb." This is finer than No. 2. 55 cts. by mail, postpaid.

If these combs are kept dry they will last a lifetime. They are imported, the teeth never bend or break.

We have coarser ones for grooming; very valuable. 7-inch, 85 cts; 4-inch, 55 cts.

In combing out the fleas, drop them in water with a little kerosene on top; this will smother them at once.

Pure Home Made Candies

Van=dun Brown

62 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Nothing finer in the way of candy made in the world. All hand made, of eggs, cream and the best cane sugar.

If you give these candies a trial you will have no other.

Young Man, order a Box for the Special Friend

The Editor of the CAT JOURNAL has frequently been in the manufacturing department and will give his personal guarantee for both cleanliness and quality.

80 Cents a Pound

Well packed and sent by mail or express. If ordered by mail add 20 cents a pound for postage.

Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. boxes. Address,

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Home Phone 7008 J

In answering advertisement say you saw it in THE CAT JOURNAL

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ALL NON-POISONOUS

Contains no mercury or Arca Nut.

After investigation of many formulas for worm powders we have secured one that we believe to be superior to any other on the market.

Do not wait for the cat to die before ordering.

Will give relief in 15 minutes after administering, without any injury to the animal. Can be given to nursing kittens. No fasting or oil necessary for successful use.

For Cats or Dogs, box containing 10 capsules for tape and 20 for wire worms..... \$1.00

Box containing 6 stomach worm capsules and 5 tape and wire worm capsules50

For Cats and Dogs, box of 15 2-grain powders for wire or stomach worms50

For tape or wire worms, cats and dogs, 10 soft sealed capsules50

Most of the indisposition shown in cats and dogs is caused by worms.25

Teharian Soap25

Crystal Flea Compound, about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., by express, you pay charges50

By mail, postpaid,70

Teharian Soap25

Crystal Skin Cure, price by express, you pay charges50

By mail, postpaid,70

Crystal Ointment, by express,25

By mail, postpaid,30

THE CAT JOURNAL

62 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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We have a very limited number of sets of volumes I, II, III complete, excepting Feb. number of Vol I. This set of papers we will send, unbound by mail, postpaid, for \$3.

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Our Pedigree blanks are printed on bond paper with no printing on the back. We send you 25 by mail, postpaid, for 25c. They are convenient to keep record of the cats

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(To know that YOUR CAT,—the affectionate little companion of your quiet hours,—was being tortured to death in the laboratory? Are you not interested in the battle being waged against the wholesale sacrifice of helpless animals by Vivisection? Read and know the truth. Literature forwarded free upon request.

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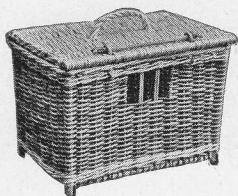
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FOR SALE—Cream stud, Baby Creamo, by Clay Bow, dam, King Hamish, Dafodille, King Dodo bred queen. Perfect in points and disposition. Stud fee \$5, this season only. Rose Garden Cattery, 183 East 6th St., Oswego, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two young, shaded silver females, eligible for registration. Great hunters. Miss Abby Clark, Carthage, Ind.

FOR SALE—Shaded silver male, Argent Glorious ex Argent Fancy, 2 firsts, 8 specials, New York, 1911, \$100.00. Two blue female kittens, sire Scotland Yet, \$15.00 and \$20.00. Brown tabby male, nice pet, \$15.00. Blue-eyed white queen, 10 months, White Magnet ex Diana of Rosedale, 1st Novice and Open, Boston, 1911, \$25.00. Address Editor Medical Department.

FOR SALE—Orders booked now for this season's kittens, bred from strong healthy pedigreed stock in the following line bred colors; blue silver, smoke, white, black and brown tabby. Price, for pets \$10 and \$15; for breeders and show winners, \$20 and \$25. California Royal Persian Cattery, Mill Valley, Calif.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Persian kittens from prize winning stock. Five dollars up. Mrs. Rodman Hazard Robinson, Middleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two fine smoke queens, pedigreed, bred to pedigreed registered sire, \$15 each. Lord Illington, silver tabby, won First in championship class and Special, Beresford show, 1911, at five months; fine pedigree, very large, \$20. Queen Mary, litter sister, won First and Special, bred to silver tabby, \$15. Two black kits and one brown tabby, from Red Ruff II, \$5 each. Named dahlias, all colors, \$1.25 a dozen, fine Gladiolus 30 cents per dozen. Correspondence solicited Delia Harley, McLean, Ill.

AT STUD OR FOR SALE—Parsona Argent Silvermist, beautiful, clear silver tabby, son of Argent Roy and Parsona Silvermist. Fine pedigree, registered. Fee, \$10, at time of service. Delia Harley, McLean, Ill.

FOR SALE—Angora and Persian kittens, 10 weeks old, pure white and all black ones; some with blue eyes; \$15 each. Angora male, pure white, odd eyes, one year old, \$25. All black Angora stud, over year old, \$40. All pedigreed stock. Earl E. Hindman, 504 Van Voast Ave, Bellevue, Kentucky, (Campbell County).

FOR SALE—Orange Persian kittens by Kew Red Coat, combined with Torrington Fawe and Ch. Robin stock. Reasonable. Mrs. T. Bell, 521 West 125th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Choice kittens from Colonial Robin and prize winning queens. Extra fine brown tabbies, blues and orange tabbies. Mrs. Geo. M. Fiske, Auburn-dale, Mass.

FOR SALE—Brown tabby Persian kittens, three females, one male, exceptionally fine type. \$10 each. Mrs. Elmore Lindsay, Mansfield, Ohio, West Third St.

FOR SALE—Persians, whites, oranges, or blacks. Healthy, imported stock. Uden Masman, Holland, Mich.

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FOR SALE—"Tawny Tim," my gorgeously marked and colored brown Tabby, eleven months, male, from Colonial Robin ex Dorcas Fawe. He will rival his sire at the coming shows. Several other younger kits from eleven months up cheap, before June. Mrs. Geo. M. Fiske, Auburn-dale, Mass.

FOR SALE—Silver tabby male, well marked, thirteen months old, by Ch. Laddie of Arrendale and Dingley, ex Queen Irene II. A first-prize winner. Mrs. Elmore Lindsay, West Third St., Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Shaded silver stud. Argent Glorious ex Argent Fancy; two Firsts, eight Specials at N. Y. Show, 1910. A neuter and queen: Rob Roy II ex Argent Fancy, at a very low price for quick sale. Blue female; sire, Scotland Yet, \$15, stud fee of 5 or 10 added. Two blue eyed queens, about \$25 for immediate sale. A number of kittens from thoroughbred stock from \$8 and upwards, if taken at two or three months old. An exquisite blue kitten for \$8 at two months old. Write Editor Medical Dept.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Persian kittens, cheap. Mrs. A. J. Doirance, 19 Grand St., Coldwater, Mich.

VISITS

April 3. Miss Chadwick's Mitzi (First prize smoke, Madison Square Garden, Dec. 29, 1910) five kittens by Miss Cathcart's Champion. Smoke of Salina.

KINGS

WHITEFIELD II. White, orange eyes. Sires blue-eyed kittens. 1st, Boston, 1907. Count Toni, white orange eyes, 1st, Boston, 1910. Fee, \$5. Mrs. Redman Hazard Robinson, Middleboro, Mass.

BOOKS FOR SALE

At Cat Journal Office

62 State Street Rochester, N. Y.

HOW TO BREED AND RAISE CATS AND KITTENS SUCCESSFULLY, by Claire D. Barker. This is a series of articles, reprinted from some of the first numbers of the Cat Journal. To make it more interesting, illustrations are embodied in the pamphlet. Price, 25 cts., postpaid.

THE BOOK OF THE CAT. A very fine imported work, by Miss Francis Simpson. Formerly sold at \$8, but has been reduced by the publisher to \$5, by express, or \$5.45 postpaid. Over 350 fine half tone illustrations, besides 12 full page colored plates. Pages are the size of Webster's Dictionary. This should be in the library of every cat lover.

WHITE FLOSS CATTERY

has no kings at stud but still has beautiful kittens for sale. Two lovely brown tabby kits, three months old (male and female), beautifully marked strong, healthy kits, sired by Bonnie Hercules; dam, Dinah Doe, dam of many first prize winners.

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in the  of the

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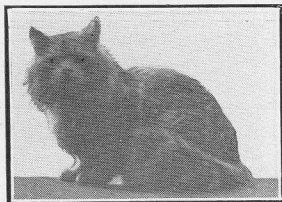
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Persian and Angora Kittens for sale. Boarding a specialty. Alice M. Wade, 45 Taylor St., Pittsfield, Mass.

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A. C. A. S. B. 858, C. F. A. S. B. 432. Blue Persian, son of Champion Albert Edward, winner of 1st Open and first Novice, Boston, 1909. Sires prize winning kittens. **FEE \$10 at time of service** Kittens for sale.

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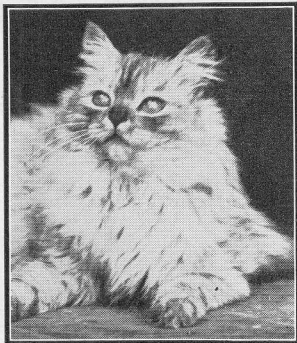
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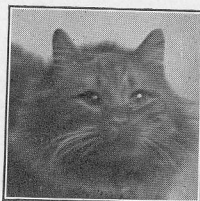
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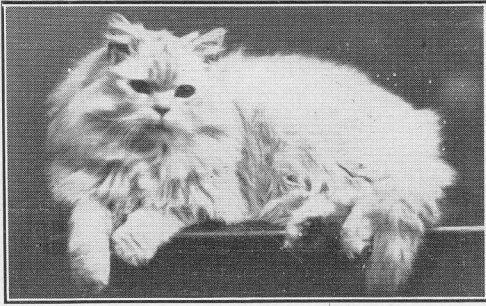
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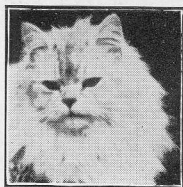
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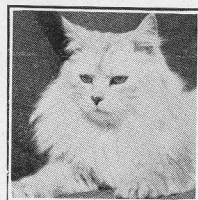
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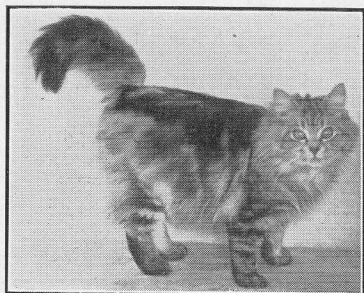
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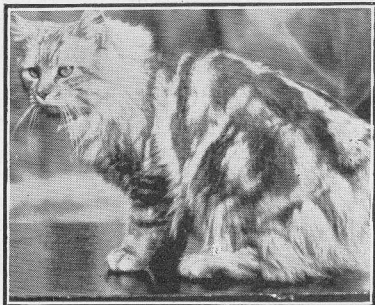
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