INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

Change in the Habits of the Walrus and Seal.

Antennal Language of Ants—Affection of Parrots—The Abbot's Parrot—Marvelous Instinct of Benvenuto Cellini's Dog.

In view of the change in the habits of the walrus since it has been hunted by fishermen, for instance, how can we deny that animals are endowed with intelligence of the same order as our own? We do not say of the same degree, but order.

In the early walrus fishing all desired could easily be taken; not only did they fearlessly swim near ships, but on the land ventured some distance from the shore, when sailors killed them in large numbers. The sailors would range themselves so as to cut off all retreat from their victims. The walrus tranquilly watched these preparations. It evidently only thought of flight after it had been attacked and a number of the herd already lay dead on the ground. The assailants, forming an intrenchment with the slain animals, easily took the rest as they tried to cross and gain the sea. Sometimes nearly a thousand were thus killed at one assault.

In hunting the seal to-day all this is changed. The animal eludes the fisherman. It rarely ventures upon land or ice in large numbers. It never lies down except close to the shore, and is constantly on its guard and—note well this circumstance—never goes to sleep until a sentinel has been stationed to warn the herd of any approaching enemy.

Thus, here is an animal which, under the pressure of new circumstances, has invented the idea of a watchmam.

AN AUSTRIAN TOAD.

There is no animal, even to the toad, that does not show some signs of reason and intelligence. Here is an example, reported several years ago by an Austrian naturalist. A school-master at Pichelsdorf for some years watched a singular case of intelligence in a toad. It appears that this animal, so useful to the farmer in destroying beetles and other insects, has a special fondness for bees and honey. One pleasant morning the schoolmaster noticed in front of his beehive a gray toad occupied in swallowing bees; with a spade he threw it away.

The next day he again found a toad in front of the hive. It occurred to him that it might be the same one, and, in order to know certainly, he tied a piece of blue thread to one of its hind feet and then threw it into a small stream at some distance.

The third day the same toad was before the hive. This time the schoolmaster had it carried far away. Two days after the animal had found its way back across the fields.

The schoolmaster himself then carried it a good many miles away, and after eight days it was once more in front of the hive, busily catching bees. He then gave up driving it away, and was the more willing to do so since he had discovered that it only ate the sick ones. For a number of years he watched this toad, till finally one day it was caught by a polecat.

ANTENNAL LANGUAGE OF ANTS.

Of course the intelligence of animals not only differs in degress, but varies according to species; that of the toad is without doubt incomparably below that of the ant, bee, horse, monkey, elephant or dog.

Have you ever studied the antennal language of the meadow ants? How is it that these small creatures can venture far from the nest, distances that are relatively enormous, and never hesitate about the road to take when they wish to retrace their steps? Learned men who have stutied the matter attribute this power to the formic acid evolved by the insect as it travels, enabling it to find its route in exactly the same way that a fox or dog does.

"One day," writes my learned friend, J. Levallois, "I followed an ant for a long time; she was far from the ant hill, and seemed to have no intention of soon returning. In the middle of the path she came upon the dead body of a good-sized snail; she first walked all around it, then climbed upon the ugly creature's back, crawled all over it, and after this thorough examination, instead of advancing as before, immediately turned toward the nest. When half way there she met one of her companions; in an instant they had touched, or rubbed antenna with great animation and she was pursuing her course. The same performance took place when she met a second and third of her companions, and, as soon as she had left them, they quickly turned toward the spot where the snail lay. The first ant soon entered the nest and I lost sight of her: but she doubtless continued her work of informing and exciting the rest, for a long line of ants immediately came out and set forth for the prey. Ten minutes afterward the snail was entirely covered with the yellow swarm, and by evening not a trace of it remained."

It is no longer necessary to prove the existence of an antennal language. It has been one of the known facts of science for the last half century; what is interesting and important to the philosopher is to determine the extent of this language, to discover its limits and the inferences to which it gives rise. Does it consist simply in the friction of the antenna? One would naturally think so; yet a professor of natural history in Rhetian Prussia recently stated that ants are provided with a sounding apparatus resembling that of the wasp, by means of which feeble sounds, such as are suited to the ears of ants, are produced; but this remains to be proved.

AFFECTION OF PARROTS.

Two parrots had lived together for four years when the female grew languid, her legs began to swell and she had all the symptoms of gout. It became impossible for her to take her food in the usual way, and the male brought it to her in his beak. He fed her in this way four months. By that time her infirmities had so increased that, no longer able to stand on her feet and trying in vain to raise herself to the perch, she remained crouched at the bottom of the cage. The male always hovering near, tried with all his strength to assist her. He would seize the invalid by the beak or the upper part of the wing and try to lift her, and his expression and all his actions proved how eager he was to relieve her weakness and suffering. It became more interesting to watch them when she reached the point of death; then her companion's tender care was doubled. He tried to open her beak to put in food, watched over her, running to her and then turning away with an agitated air; with his eyes fixed on the dying bird he preserved a sorrowful silence, broken from time to time by plaintive cries. At last his companion gave her last gasp, and from that moment he languished and died a few weeks after.

No one can question the fact that all his actions were prompted by feeling, attachment, affection.

THE ABBOT'S PARROT.

Here is another series of observations of the same creature written by the Abbot, M. Henri Gras, in "Le Cosmos": "For four years I have had a gray parrot from Gabon, which is worthy the attention of learned men on account of its memory, its perfect articulation, and the aptness of its speech. I have never yet met anyone who has seen a parrot to be compared with it in these three respects.

"I do not pretend to settle the great question of the amount of intelligence and feeling possessed by dumb creatures, but simply to furnish toward its solution some new observations. Philosophers who regard animals as simple machines probably have never watched or lived with them.

"Animals understand good or bad intentions, and they trust or distrust according to the character of the person they are with. They feel gratitude, are capable of devotion and attachment, and sometimes die of grief at the loss of their master.

"My parrot, Coco-Gris, was given me by a friend in March, 1878. It was so extremely wild, timid, and delicate that in despair of taming it I was about to give it back when I noticed its growing confidence and kept it. Another friend then gave me a green female parrot from Brazil, which I named Coquette. She was already tame and she has helped me to tame Coco-Gris. My parrots take breakfast, dinner, and tea with me on their perch, and spend the rest of the time in their cage on the balcony.

"I very soon noticed Coco-Gris whistling and repeating words, and I devoted myself to teaching him the usual phrase, 'Have you had a good dinner, Poll?' He soon knew it perfectly, and from that time we became great friends and have remained so ever since. Coco-Gris often takes his lesson on my shoulder, and if he already knows the words I repeat to him tells me so by making a certain noise. My pupil is anxious to learn and remembers things that he has observed for himself, things that I have not taught him, and thus his knowledge increases. He speaks with inimitable perfection more than fifty ingenious sentences. Coco-Gris also whistles and sings in a most charming way many airs. But the most remarkable thing is that his sentences are not pronounced haphazard, but are often singularly appropriate; thus, when he is put into his cage, he says, 'I am going into the cage,' and when he is given some dainty, 'Here is something good'; when he is swinging he will say, "Coco-Gris is swinging,' and when Coquette screams, 'Come Coquette, you musn't scream'; if she is singing, 'You sing well, oh very well." When Coquette and Coco-Gris are walking about in the dining-room and Coquette begins to sing, Coco says, 'Some one is singing,' and if he is asked who is singing, he replies, 'It is Coquette.' If Coquette goes under the sideboard, he says, 'What are you doing there, Coquette?' and when I scold my servant somewhat sharply, Coco, joining in the conversation will say, 'What, you do not understand!'

"I let my birds out of the cage at meal times, put them on their perch, and then go into my office to wait till the meal is served. If Coquette gets down from the perch to follow me, Coco says to her, 'What are you doing, Coquette? we will soon have something good.' Coquette having come to find me, Coco follows her, and stopping at the door says to us, 'What are you doing there?' That has happened a number of times.

"The 9th of August, 1882, I had Coco with me on the cars, and we had been traveling several hours when the bird said to me in a frightened tone as I approached the cage, 'But what are they doing?' He kept repeating this question and scarcely said anything else. After reaching the chateau of R. he would not eat, and to my reproaches and those of my servant replied, 'I am not hungry.'

"Some may be tempted to doubt these appropriate remarks, but they are perfectly true, however improbable they may seem. Many have heard them.

"Now, how can the extent of the bird's memory be explained, and that articulation and intonation so like the human voice that nothing is left to be desired? How can the two mandibles of which its beak is composed utter labials without lips, dentals without teeth, and gutterals without a larnyx like ours. These questions may well puzzle one versed in acoustics. And how can we explain the intonation that reproduces low tones with a beak whose capacity is not more than one or two cubic centimeters? Once more, these phenomena demonstrate that our science is limited in some directions."

BENVENUTO CELLINI'S DOG.

Facts like the following, taken from the memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, attest the marvelous instinct of the canine race and are not very rare.

A robber one night made his way into Cellini's studio, and the artist's dog at first tried to attack the thief, who was armed with a sword; then, running to the room occupied by the workmen, he wakened them, pulling the covers from their beds and shaking them by the arms. Not understanding the cause of these importunities the workmen drove the animal from the room and locked the door. The dog then started in pursuit of the robber, who had gained the street, and seized him by the mantle; but the thief had the presence of mind to call "Mad dog!" which brought a number of people to his assistance, and for the time he escaped punishment.

A long time after, as Cellini was one day walking in a public square at Rome, his dog suddenly sprang upon a young man and fiercely clung to him, not withstanding the swords and clubs of the bystanders. He was finally made to release the young man, who retired so hastily that he let several small objects fall from under his cloak, and among them Cellini recognized a ring belonging to himself.

"Oh," cried he, "it is the miscreant who entered my studio at night, and my dog has recognized him," and as he spoke he set the animal free, when the robber hastened to ask pardon and to confess his crime.—M. Jacolliot, in Inter-Ocean.

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The great reason why housework is repugnant to self-respecting Americans is not so much on account of the work itself, for other kinds of labor are hard and monotonous, but on account of the conditions under which it is performed. The single domestic lacks society; she is isolated from the family life and she can never call any time her own. Girls will work all day amid the steam of a laundry, the fumes of a factory, the bad air of a sewing-room, because there they have companionship, their hours are defined, and they are their own mistresses when the day's work is done. It is impossible to have these conditions in domestic service except in very wealthy families, and there the workers must be branded as servants. As there is every probability that house-wages will go higher rather than lower, and as the girls will not come to the houses, the houses must go to the girls.—Mrs. Abbott in the Forum.

The Violet.

The modest violet has outlived its reputation as a neglected, unnoticed flower. Its odor finds place in my lady's boudoir, in toilet water, scent sachet and perfume bottle. Her dainty clothing is embroidered with violets. Her pretty gauze fan is sewed with them. A tiny bunch of their purple sweetness is tucked in her hair, and a large cluster adorns her throat when she walks down the fashionable avenue. Not one of all the flower sisterhood has claimed so much attention in recent years or been so persistently imitated for general use.

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VOLCANIC ISLANDS.

They Emerge From the Sea; Some Remain, Others Disappear.

The Sandwich Islands Were Vomited from the Pacific's Depths—Maybe Some Day They'll Disappear as Quickly as They Came—The Awful Eruption of Krakatau, in the Straits of Sunda—Its Waves Rolled Around the Globe Four Times.

Does a bond already exist between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States? It has been asserted, without disproof, that the two are linked together by a chain of fire, the earthquakes of California having a relation to the volcanic outbursts from the craters of Kilauea. The Sandwich group, of course, is nothing more than an assemblage of gigantic volcanoes, which rise precipitously from the depths of the sea, above the surface of which their verdure-clad tops appear. There is no certainty that the archipelago may not disappear beneath the ocean some day, perhaps robbing Uncle Sam of a valuable political and commercial possession. Volcanic islands all over the world, especially in the Pacific, have a way of doing just that sort of thing.

Islands which pop up and down give a great deal of anxiety to navigators. Whereas water is necessarily unstable and unreliable, mariners ought to have a right to expect dry land to stay in place. But in many regions bits of terra firma have a way of appearing and disappearing without giving any warning whatever. Thus a skipper may be puzzled at failing to discover a long-familiar landmark to help out his reckoning, or, worse yet, he may run upon a brand new piece of territory that has sprung up out of the waves since he last came that way. Such uplifts make much trouble for the Hydrographic Office at Washington, which is kept busy platting them on its charts for seamen's use as fast as they are reported. As a rule, ships keep carefully away from parts of the ocean where changes of the sort are most apt to take place, as in the neighborhood of the Farallone Islands, south of Japan. Unfortunately, such reports by sailors are not always reliable, inasmuch as they frequently mistake the backs of sleeping whales, or schools of fish running along near the surface, for islands and shoals.

Even in the ancient and respectable Mediterranean events of the sort described have repeatedly occurred. So recently as the year 1831 an island rose from a depth of 700 feet at a point thirty miles southwest of Sicily. On July 10th John Carrao, a Sicilian skipper, saw a column of water sixty feet high and 800 feet in diameter spouting up from the sea. Soon afterward a dense cloud of steam ascended to a hight of 1,800 feet. On his return voyage, July 18th, this seafaring person found on the same spot a small island twelve feet high, ejecting volcanic matter and immense clouds of vapor. The waters in the neighborhood were covered with floating cinders and dead fishes. Two weeks later the island had attained a hight of 200 feet and a circumference of three miles. Several names were given to it by mariners who cruised around it, ready to land upon it as soon as it was sufficiently cooled. Three nations claimed it, and it was feared that gunpowder would be burned in the controversy; but, before Europe had time to become embroiled in war over the matter, the island vanished and so settled the dispute. By October 31st it was nearly level with the ocean, the crater having disappeared. At present the place it occupied is marked only by a shoal covered with many fathoms of water.

In the year 1811 Captain Tillard of H. M. S. Sabrina saw an island rise out of the waves during a volcanic outburst in the Azores, near St. Michael's. When he returned a few weeks later for the purpose of surveying and annexing this bit of territory, not a trace of it could be found. The sea had reclaimed it. As first observed, it was 300 feet high, with a crater in the center. Its disappearance recalled that mysterious country mentioned in the "Arabian Nights," which plunged down into the ocean at the moment when the voyagers were going to land upon it. This island, however, was nothing more than a huge ash heap, which the waves quickly washed away. On the spot which it occupied there still remains a submarine lava cone, the top of which is ninety feet below the surface. Islands frequently pop up and down in this fashion in the Azores. The convulsion is usually announced by violent earthquakes. Fire breaks out from the sea and rises in a cloud of steam, smoke and ashes, while vast quantities of lava and other volcanic stuff are vomited up. At length a group of rocks is uplifted, which grows until perhaps it covers a space several miles in circumference. Such a phenomenon occurred early in June, forming near Terceira, an island which on June 17th vanished, the lead in the place where it had been giving no bottom at 1,000 feet.

Within a comparatively recent period an island has been added by volcanic agency to what are now Uncle Sam's possessions. On May 1, 1796, a strange darkness fell upon the Aleutian chain, which marks the southern boundary of Behring Sea. On the third day flames were seen rising from the ocean between Unalaska and Umnak. The fire at night illuminated the waters brightly for many miles around. Finally a black rock grew up amid steam and smoke. In 1804 this rock had cooled sufficient to be visited by hunters, though it was still too hot to walk on with comfort. At that time it was 350 feet high and nearly three miles in circumfrence. Continuing eruptive, it went on growing, presenting the aspect in 1823 of a pyramid 1,500 feet high. Lately, after a long period of quiescence, it has again broken out, and at last accounts it was smoking so as to be rendered invisible. Meanwhile it has been diminishing in size, and very possibly it will vanish altogether, sooner or later. The whole history of this island of Bogislov has been watched from beginning to end. In 1779 Captain Cook, the famous navigator, sailed right over the locality, but found no island there.

The most remarkable event of the sort described, observed within historic times, was the eruption of Krakatau. The island of that name was situated in the Straits of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. Is was uninhabited, its area being fifteen square miles, and it had two lofty mountains, the taller one attaining an altitude of 2,750 feet above the sea. It was wholly volcanic, the mountains rising from the floor of a sunken crater. On May 26, 1883, at 4 P. M., violent explosions were heard in Sumatra and Java, and early next morning there was a much greater explosion, followed by a tidal wave, which swept away many villages along both shores of the straits, causing great loss of life. The material thrown out in the shape of ashes and cinders spread over all of Northern Java and Southern Sumatra, covering that region with a pall of impenetrable darkness. Shortly before noon on the same day, by one supreme convulsion, the subterranean powers burst their prison walls with a detonation so terrific as to spread consternation among dwellers within a radius of 1,500 miles. With sunrise on the following day the dense curtain of darkness began to clear off and light broke upon a scene of unparalleled devastation. Krakatau was reduced to a traction of its original size. Where the volcano had been active a few hours before, there was an expanse of sea fathomless with a 1,000-foot line. A portion of the island had been shot like a gigantic projectile 800 miles and dropped into the water, where it formed what is now known as Steers Island. The final titanic effort had lifted the greater part of Krakatau out by its 170-fathom root and, hurling it through the air, had plunged it into the sea seven miles to the northeast, making, what is now called, Calmeyer Island. The waves produced by the great explosion went all the way around the world four times, as recorded by tide-gauges. The sun turned green and blue, and for several years sunsets and sunrises all over the globe were made lurid by the volcanic dust of Krakatau still hanging in the air. In all, twenty-one new islands were created by this tremendous convulsion in its immediate neighborhood.

In the Ægean Sea is one of the most remarkable volcanic groups known. This circular archipelago of Santorin is the remains of an enormous crater thirty miles in circumference. In 1707 a mass of lava two miles long emerged from within this ring of islands, forming the island of Neo-Kaimeni. In February, 1866, another lava mass rose slowly from the bottom near Neo-Kaimeni, and, growing gradually in size, became united to Neo-Kaimeni. Four days later a similar island was uplifted to the southward, and connected itself with Neo-Kaimeni, forming a promonotory. These changes were accompanied by volcanic eruptions, the sea in the neighborhood becoming by turns red, green, milk white and chemical blue. Mariners kept at a respectful distance, for fear that the pitch between the planks of their vessels would melt in the water, which had attained a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit.

In 1878 the Falcon Island was thrown up in a night in the middle of Blanche Bay, New Britain, being formed out of mud and debris shot from craters opened in the sea floor. Mariners in the neighborhood saw huge columns of volcanic matter rising to a hight of several thousand feet, each upthrow carrying hundreds of tons of material, which took from twelve to sixteen seconds to reach its greatest altitude. On the next day the bay was full of boiling water and covered with boiled fish. The island is being gradually washed away, but its lava base may serve for coral polyps to build a solid superstructure upon, thus making a permanent piece of land, just as many isles in the Pacific have been formed. In 1871 Captains Luzen and Mack discovered to the north of Nova Zembla a group of islets just above the sea, in the very spot where soundings in 1854 had failed to find bottom. These are likely to be permanent. The islands that are composed of solid lava usually remain, while the volcanic ash-heaps thrust up from the bottom of the ocean are soon washed away, as was the island of Noyve, which appeared off the coast of Iceland in 1783. But even the level of portions of solid continents is sometimes changed by volcanic agency. In 1762 an area of sixty square miles along the coast of Bengal, near Chittagong, suddenly sank beneath the sea, leaving only the tops of the highest hills above water.

Volcanic eruptions are very common at the bottom of the oceans. During the past century crews of vessels have frequently reported seeing sulphurous smoke, flames and jets of steam rising out of the mid-Atlantic. Dr. Darwin and other scientists have expressed the opinion that an archipelago is in process of formation in the middle of that great watery expanse. It would be difficult to estimate too highly the political and commercial importance which a group of islands might acquire if in the next 2,000 or 3,000 years they should rise between St. Helena and Ascension. The Atlantic is already dotted with islands which are, like the Bermudas, simply the green tops of volcanic peaks rising precipitously from the floor of the sea and projecting above the surface. Many such mountains there are which are unknown because they are not tall enough to emerge out of the water. There is a drowned mountain of this sort not far from the coast of California. Though it is two miles high, the waves flow a mile above it.

However, the Pacific is the great region of volcanic islands. The southern part of that ocean is one vast archipelago, mainly of lava. Some of the isles are of peculiar form, being in the shape of rings surrounding bodies of water. The biggest of these "atolls," as they are called, is that of Hogolen, at the east end of the Caroline group. It is a strip of land from six to eight miles wide and in the form of a circle, varied by hills and valleys and covered with tropical vegetation. It incloses a body of water on whose broad expanse all the navies of the world might ride together at safe anchorage. These atolls are an important feature of the geological formation in that part of the world. They are scattered all over the great watery waste of the South Sea, looking like the last outposts of a sunken continent. At one time they were ordinary islands with mountainous centers, but in each case the central portion has sunk, leaving the fringe of solid coral reefs built by patient polyps. There are usually from one to four deep-water entrances through which ships can reach snug harbors in bad weather.

The celebrated Easter Island, about which there is so much mystery, is a lonely volcanic rock in the midst of the Pacific. Though its area is only thirty-two square miles, it is believed to have supported for centuries a population of at least 20,000 souls. It is literally honeycombed with caves which were originally formed by bubbles of expanding gases during volcanic action. In these caverns the inhabitants formerly dwelt, and in them they placed the bones of their dead. Hundreds of such cavities in the lava have been found crowded with innumerable skeletons, like the caves of Kor described by Rider Haggard. There are only a few hundred people on the island now, but the gigantic stone images and other works of art left behind by their ancestors remain an enduring evidence of a wonderful semi-civilization.

It is believed that once upon a time there were many more islands in the Southern Pacific than now, and that great numbers of them have disappeared through volcanic causes. Real estate in that part of the world would not seem to be held on the most secure terms. It is always going down or coming up. A new volcano 855 feet high was reported in 1884 by the United States steamer Alert, 250 miles south of Japan. It has since vanished. The Samoan group was uplifted by volcanic forces, and masses of coral are found to-day imbedded in lava 2,500 feet above the sea. As has been said, the Hawaiian Islands are merely the tops of mighty volcanoes. After they had risen out of the ocean the lava of which they are mainly composed became disintegrated. Such black lava makes the richest of all soils. Seeds fetched by ocean currents and by birds soon covered the islands with a rich tropical vegetation, rendering them fit for human beings and other animals to live upon. No large mammals are native to the isolated islands of the Pacific, because they could not reach them, but hogs overrun most of them, thanks to Captain Cook, who made it a rule to leave a pair of pigs on every isle he visited.

Iceland is wholly of volcanic formation. The volcanoes of that country are the most terrible in the world. A large part of its interior is unknown and unexplored. In this untrodden desert, covering three thousand square miles, stand some of the most destructive craters on the face of the globe. Out of this solitude seas of molten lava have at various times flowed over the pastures and fields of the natives. One such stream was fifty miles long, fifteen miles broad and six hundred feet deep. It is calculated that a single volcano in that region threw out during one eruption 60,000,000 cubic yards of material. A thick canopy hung over the island for a year, and winds carried ashes over Europe, Africa and America.

In the northwest part of Florida is a vast area of swamps, and for many years sailors passing along the coast have reported that they saw smoke rising from the great morass, and at night a dim firelight. Exploring parties have tried in vain to solve the mystery, but they have found it impossible to make their way into the swampy region. The theory that the phenomenon is of volcanic origin has been widely held, though it has also been suggested that the supposed smoke may be nothing more than a column of mosquitoes.

There exists in Oregon an extinct volcano, which closely resembles the firebelching mountains of the Hawaiian group. In place of lava, its crater is occupied by a body of water six miles in diameter, surrounded by cliffs which tower to the hight of 2,000 feet. The lake, which is known as Crater Lake, is the deepest fresh water on the earth. It is 2,000 feet deep, and of a lovely blue, like the Mediterranean. Near its center a perfect little volcano rises to a hight of 800 feet. The origin of this mountain is similar to that of the volcanoes of Kilauea. The central part long ago sank into the bowels of the earth, leaving the rim of the crater, and subsequently the small cone referred to popped up in the middle. —R. B. in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

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Republican Nominee for
CITY ASSESSOR.

M. A. HOWARD
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
Republican Nominee for
FIRE COMMISSIONER.

DAVE AHERN,
Reorganized Democratic Nominee lor
FIRE COMMISSIONER.

JOHN HANTZMAN,
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF LYMAN WILCOX, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of LYMAN WILCOX, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the law offices of William A. Gett, Jr., southwest corner of Fifth and J streets (Sutter Building), Sacramento, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Sacramento, State of California. JAMES M. FRALEY,
Executor of the estate of LYMAN WILCOX, deceased.
Dated February 18, 1893.
W. A. GETT, JR., Attorney for Executor.
fe20-5tM

Miscellaneous.

ORDINANCE NO. 30.

Concerning the Transportation, Care and Custody of Poultry, Calves, and Other Live Animals Used for Human Food.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any one to tie, bind by the legs or wings, or interlock the wings of any poultry for transportation in this county, or for the keeping of the same in the markets, or elsewhere, or to confine them in improperly or ill-constructed coops or cages, or otherwise than as hereinafter provided by this ordinance.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any one to transport or to carry to or from market, or for the purpose of peddling or for any purpose whatever, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, or other kinds of poultry used for human food, unless such fowl or poultry is confined in coops or cages of sufficient dimensions to comfortably and humanely accommodate such fowl or poultry therein contained.

Section 3. The dimensions of the coops or cages to be used in the transportation or confinement of poultry or fowls, for peddling, sale or delivery or otherwise handled as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be as follows:

For turkeys and geese not less than twenty-eight (28) inches in hight in the clear.

For chickens and ducks not less than sixteen (16) inches in hight in the clear.

Said coops or cages shall be so constructed that the poultry or fowls therein confined shall have ample room in which to stand comfortably, without crowding; no one of such coops or cages shall contain more than twenty-four such fowls in one compartment.

While fowls and poultry are thus confined it is hereby made the duty of the person or persons having them in charge to provide such fowl and poultry with sufficient food and fresh water and air.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any one in this county transporting or carrying any live calf, sheep, goat, hog, or other animal used for human food, to bind or tie the feet of such animal, or to transport or carry it in a cruel or inhuman manner. But whoever has the duty of transporting or carrying such animals shall provide such ways and means for such transportation or carriage as will most effectually protect said animals from injury and suffering.

For the purposes of this section it is hereby made the duty of persons transporting or carrying the animals in this section enumerated, to construct pens or crates of sufficient dimensions, with proper compartments, to enable said animals to maintain a standing position, said pens or crates to be covered with hay or straw so that such animals may lie down with comfort; provided, however, that this provision as to compartments shall not apply to the transportation of hogs, which animals may be transported in pens or crates undivided into compartments, a due regard being had to the proper transportation of the hogs so as to avoid crowding too great a number into one pen.

Section 5. Every person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than two (2) nor more than fifty (50) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect ten days from and after its passage.

Adopted February 16, 1893, by the votes of Miller, Todd, Curtis, Jenkins and Morrison.
J. M. MORRISON, Chairman.
[SEAL.] Attest: W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
fe24-10t

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