THE AMERICAN'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT

THE QUESTION OF INCUBATION PUZZLES MANY

Methods That Will Increase Profits of the Breeder.

The subject of incubation is one that demands the careful attention of every poultry breeder; and well it might, for when understood it will enable the breeder to increase his profits greatly. This is true from many standpoints; for with proper incubation, and with this naturally goes the brooding, the breeder is enabled not only to build up a healthy and vigorous stock, but also a good laying strain, thus increasing his profits from both branches of the business.

This is the season of the year when most breeders turn their attention to incubating, having mated their birds at the beginning of the year. Early hatching is what counts in raising poultry for commercial purposes as well as show purposes. By mating the birds the first of the year one will be enabled to get a large quantity of youngsters out about the 1st of February, and will possibly not be compelled to hatch after the middle of March. This gives the youngsters a chance to get beyond their chick stage before the hot weather, which is often the cause of large mortality, sets in.

Early hatching also has the advantage of producing broilers and friers while the market is at its height, which means big money to the man who can supply them. This is not the only reason, however, for the early hatches, for the man who hatches early gets the supply of eggs during the following winter when the held-over stock is inactive, thus enabling him to take care of the fall and winter egg trade, which is also an item to consider, for it is then that eggs are at a premium.

From this it can be readily seen that the man who gets his hatches off early is the man who reaps the greater benefit from his flocks. To the man who raises poultry from the standpoint of fancy it is equally as important to get his birds out early that they may be in condition to exhibit at the fall fairs and early winter shows.

For early incubation, however, one must be reasonably well equipped, else it would be better to delay a little until after the severest of the winter has passed and rely entirely upon proper feeding to keep the youngsters growing in order to develop them.

A good place to operate the incubator is a well ventilated and comparatively well-lighted cellar. In manipulating the machine, no matter what make it may be, never try to experiment, but follow closely the instructions furnished by the manufacturer. You will have better results if this suggestion is adopted than if you operate it according to your own ideas.

Do not use the eggs from your breeding pens until the cock bird has been at least 10 days with the females and do not mate those birds which have been laying steadily throughout the winter as the percentage of hatch will be greatly reduced and the vitality of the chicks will be impaired.

Keep the eggs intended for incubation in a temperature from 45 to 60 degrees and they should not be subjected to either high or low temperatures. If hens are used for hatching purposes do not place more than 13 eggs under each during cold weather. During the month of April this number may be increased to 15 without danger.

Always test out your incubator for at least a week before placing the hatch in it, in order to get it properly regulated. When using the hen it is also necessary to test her before sitting. For this purpose you can use eggs previously filled with plaster of paris, or those made of a composition. Don't make the mistake of using china eggs, as these serve to chill the body of the hen and may break her from sitting. In fact, china eggs have no place in a poultry plant. Imagine yourself sitting down on a cake of ice and then think how the hen must feel when sitting on china eggs.

The eggs in the incubator should be tested out on the seventh day and if not fertile removed. This same practice should be followed if hens are used for incubating. If more than one hen is setting at the same time another hatch may be made possible by the removal of all the infertile eggs and the fertile ones from one biddy given to another, making up her quota and allowing you to put another sitting under the other hen.

Should you set the hens in a room used by the rest of the flock it is well to provide some means to keep each on its own nest and to keep the other birds from gtting in with them to lay.

Provide each nest before sitting with good nesting material which should be well dusted before allowing the hen to take it and the operation repeated several times during the period of incubation. If it is found necessary to move the hens while sitting or before sitting and while broody, do it at night. During the period of broodiness the hens should be fed a liberal supply of whole corn.

Poultry Guidepost

An Up-to-Date Book

Poultry Guide Post, just published by the Park & Pallard Company, of Boston, Mass., is the work of Mr. Philip R. Park, and is one of the best and most up-to-date treatises on the raising and care of chickens. The book opens with an explanation of the various feeds used in the poultry yard, followed by a detailed method of breeding and growing.

Every possible phase of the poultry industry is touched upon and the wrong methods that are so often practiced pointed out, together with helpful suggestions for the attainment of results.

Each month of the calendar year is used as a starting basis for the raising of poultry, with a discussion of the advantages to be derived therefrom, together with the necessities required for that particular month, the diseases generally encountered at such time, their cause, symptoms and treatment.

The publication rightfully can be classed the A B C of poultry culture. It is handsomely bound in maroon burlap and profusely illustrated by Henry C. Grover.

Quarter-pound Egg.

William Levi Lee, 207 Oakdale road, West Roland Park, a 14-year-old boy, has a hen that has laid a remarkable egg. The egg measures 8 5-16 inches around ends and 6 5-16 inches round the center and weighs one quarter of a pound. The egg was laid February 21 and is the product of a mongrel hen.

Productive Hens.

Mr. Cale S. Myers, Westmoreland county, Pa., reports as follows: "The product from our S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, 275 in the flock, for December, 1912, was 2,148 eggs. For the year it was 38,584 eggs. Any one doubting the figures may come out to the farm. We have the credentials to show them."

Dressed Poultry.

Dressed poultry that is considered first class in market is well fattened (so that the breast bone does not stick out like the keel of a boat), yellow flesh, not only well dressed but cleanly picked—not roughed up or torn—clear of pin feathers, and no dirt on legs and feet.

New Treatment for Lice.

Two hens, badly infested, were dipped in a bath of boiled elder flowers, twigs and leaves, the elder concoction being mixed with some soft soap. In both instances all the lice were killed and the plumage in no wise damanged.

SPECIMENS OF PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

DOMESTICATED BIRDS PRODUCE BEST RESULTS

Why it Pays to Make Friends of Your Fowls.

No breeder can hope for his fowls to produce to any great degree if he persists in frightening the birds and keeping them wild and scared at his approach. Above all things tame your birds, at least to such an extent that they will run towards you rather than away every time you go into the chicken yards. There are several methods of taming the flocks but possibly the easiest and best way is during the feeding.

Always call the chickens in the same voice; and while working among them nothing helps better than to talk to them. When you carry the feed to the fowls throw it to them in small quantities and each day shorten the distance. If this method be adopted within a very short time the birds will become accustomed to you and will become so tame as to eat out of your hand in many cases.

By making friends with the birds you will be surprised at the turn things will take. Pick up the birds occasionally and pet them, then set them on the ground and smooth their plumage. Never run into the poultry yard, but instead approach the fowls in a steady gait and speak to them. After a few such greetings they will look for your approach and your own pleasure will be increased.

Quite a few breeders say that Leghorns are too wild to raise and many take to other breeds for this reason alone. This is indeed a much mistaken idea. It has been my good fortune to visit many Leghorn plants and with but few exceptions did I find them wild. On the other hand, they were as tame and settled as any of the larger-bodied fowls. Then, too, I found that the Leghorns that had been well attended and tamed were producing in abundance, while those wild or untamed flocks of the same breed were scarcely earning their board and keep.

These beautiful specimens of Partridge Plymouth Rocks are owned by Mr. B. U. Feinour, 3901 Roland avenue. The pen contains several first and second prize winners at recent shows, and are handsome specimens of the breed.

FEED AND ITS RELATION TO THE EGG CROP

Profitable Lessons Which May Be Learned From Nature.

A valuable lesson in feeding for egg production may be learned from nature. Fowls that are allowed to run at large and pick up their living about the ranch lay most of their eggs during the spring months. Note the conditions that surround these fowls at this time. The weather is warm and there is plenty of food easily secured. This food consists of a mixture of grain and other seeds, green grass, clover, etc. The fowls get an abundance of fresh air and plenty of exercise—two important factors for large egg production. We should take the hint thrown out by nature and endeavor to make the conditions of springtime prevail throughout the year. Provide a cool place for the fowls in summer and a warm place in winter. Give them green food, grain, grit, and meat when practicable, but, above all, provide pure air without drafts and plenty of exercise.

Corn alone does not form a good food for laying hens, for it tends to the production of too much fat. If corn is allowed to form a large part of the ration, a large amount of work must be provided. This may be supplied by scattering the feed deeply in a litter so that the fowls must scratch for it. Wheat forms a better food than corn, but a mixed ration is the best. The fowl not only relishes a mixed ration better, but such a ration will be more completely digested and assimilated than one composed of only one kind of food. A ration made up of corn, wheat, oats, barley, bran, shorts, clover or other green food, such as mangel wurzels, cabbage, etc., ground fresh bone and fresh meat scrap would, when properly proportioned and varied from week to week, be excellent for egg production.

As to the proportions of the various kinds of food to use in making up a ration, space will not permit more than an illustration of the subject. Professor Wheeler, of the New York State Experiment Station, suggests a daily ration made up as follows: Cracked corn, one pound; wheat, .75 pound; cornmeal, .75 pound; wheat middlings, .5 pound; buckwheat middlings, .5 pound; animal meat, .5 pound; fresh bone, .66 pound; and young green alfalfa, .75 pound. This forms a ration containing one pound of protein, 3.75 pounds carbo-hydrates and .35 pound of fat, and having a nutritive ratio of 1:4.6: that is, one pound of flesh-forming food to an equivalent of 4.6 pounds of heat and fat-forming food. This daily ration would be sufficient for 100 pounds live weight; that is, it would feed 20 five-pound hens or 33 three-pound hens.

At the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station the average of three years' experiments showed that Leghorn pullets consumed in a year 63.6 cents' worth of food per fowl, and laid 167 eggs, which cost 4.6 cents per dozen and which brought $1.84. The profit from each hen was $1.20, or 188 per cent. on food consumed.

One of the questions which the station has been considering is: "Can a hen transmit her egg-producing qualities?" The probabilities are that she can, but so far the experiments have not been conducted long enough to warrant any definite conclusions based upon facts ascertained at the station. Prolificacy in swine and sheep can be increased by breeding for that particular characteristic, and consequently it is reasonable to believe that egg-producing qualities can also be increased by breeding females with large egg records to males coming from ancestors with high records.

The size and color of eggs from a given individual do not vary to any extent, and from the results of the Utah experiments the conclusion was reached that size and color of eggs can be transmitted with a considerable degree of certainty. This suggests the importance of considering the size as well as the quantity of the eggs laid by a hen when estimating her worth as an egg-producer. We have previously suggested the importance of keeping records of the egg-producing qualities of different hens, and the Utah experiments emphasize this very strongly. The station kept a record by means of a trap nest from which the egg drops as soon as it is laid by the hen, and since no two hens lay eggs that are exactly alike, it is not a difficult matter, if one will take the trouble of learning to recognize the eggs from different individuals, to keep accurate records by means of trap nests.

Another fact that these experiments have brought out very clearly is that unless a hen makes a good record during her first year she is not likely to make a good record during the second. The rule that a hen lays more eggs during her first year than during any succeeding year is almost invariable. A hen that will lay 200 eggs during her first year of egg production is a valuable one; her eggs should be used for hatching to increase the egg-laying qualities of the flock.

J. W. Mc Faul

POULTRY EDITOR.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK

This Beautiful Type Perfected in Ten Years by Mr. Noftzger.

The partridge Plymouth Rock was originated by S. A. Noftzger and first introduced by that noted poultryman in 1907 after having labored arduously for ten years in perfecting the breed. Mr. Noftzger used the American Partridge Cochin, a most beautiful and at that time popular bird, for the feminine end of the breeding pen. To these he mated an Indian Game Cockerel as bred at that time, having bright yellow legs, thin high comb, eyes toward the bay and bordering on the Rock shape. To the females from this cross Mr. Noftzger mated Golden Wyandotte males. The result, while encouraging in some respects, was greatly discouraging in others, says Mr. Noftzger. Although tempted to give up the idea of producing a satisfactory strain of birds, the originator of this handsome fowl kept on in his efforts.

After several years of breeding, during which Mr. Noftzger gave much close study to his undertaking, the birds began to show signs of improvement, and he then introduced the blood of a single-comb Partridge Wyandotte pullet. The result was startling in the progeny and blood began to tell, and in this year, or 1905, he produced some excellent specimens of Partridge colored birds in both sexes. The chicks which came from the mating of the Wyandotte sport, and which had been kept separate, were disposed of as of no account, thus eliminating the blood of this breed from the present day Partridge Rock.

In speaking further on this subject Mr. Noftzger says: "The year 1906 found me in position to select my breeding fowls along standard requirements. For 1907 10 pens were mated, using 60 females, and the new breed made the greatest progress in its history. This was natural, however, as several of the matings were headed by males richer in color than the Wyandottes, and the females were the equal of the Partridge Wyandotte in this respect, while in eyes and legs the new breed was better than either Partridge Cochins or Partridge Wyandottes. From these matings many fine specimens were produced. For the year 1908 14 matings were made, and these pens produced over 100 choice show birds, besides numerous winners for minor shows. Judges unhesitatingly pronounced them the best in existence, and naturally I felt somewhat repaid for 10 years of almost ceaseless work.

"From the beginning the Partridge Plymouth Rock fowl has been a system of single mating, so that it is now no more difficult to produce show specimens of this new breed than of the older ones. Single mating is simply selecting fine show specimens of each sex and mating them. It is good common sense and will win if persistently applied to any breed.

"In other words, single mating and building a new breed are parallel cases, and must be fortified by the very best possible ancestry of both sexes. Successful single mating or successful breed producing will come to any breeder, of any breed, who selects and mates fowls for certain ideals and who has the courage to stay by it."

POULTRY

GUARANTEED.

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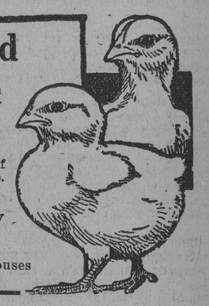

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SPEED SLOGAN OF MANAGER CHANCE

WANTS HIS ATHLETES TO RUN BASES PROPERLY.

YANKEES ARE A FAST BUNCH

New York Has Many Good Runners, and the Peerless Leader Intends to Instruct Them How to Use Their Fleetness of Foot When on the Hassocks—Sliding a Necessary Asset—Chase Should Pilfer Many Sacks This Year.

BY W. J. MACBETH.

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 8.—Frank Chance has shown, in training here, that he intends to specialize in speed with his New Yorks this season. The Peerless Leader has several sliding pits in operation and every athlete is forced to spend a considerable time each day in practice on the "fall-away," "split scissors" and all other known varieties of the base-sliding craft.

"I am quite satisfied," declared the Peerless Leader the other night, "that my club will develop all the necessary hitting power. Two or three clouters of the "300 class should carry any team to victory provided it is strong in other departments. Fielding, of course, is one of the cardinal virtues, but equally important with either fielding or hitting is base-running ability.

"When McGraw started last season he showed the league more speed than it has ever seen before on any club. I mean speed in the field—offensively as well as defensively. Why it was almost impossible to drive the ball through the inner line. And when the Giants got on the bases they simply tore around, piling up run after run that would never have developed if the Giants had not been properly schooled on the paths.

To Develop Speed.

"There is nothing like the old wallop in the pinch, but properly applied speed will cover a multitude of sins. A pass and a steal is as good as a double any time to base runners who are waiting to be scored. My team has shown me that it has the speed to become a marvelously fast aggregation if it applies itself assiduously to a study of base running. I intend to do all in my power along these lines."

Come to figure it out Chance has a lot of speed. But heretofore it has borne very little fruit. Hal Chase is one of the best base-runners in the game. Yet he has never shone particularly in this line except in flashes. Last season he stole about 20 bases inside of three weeks. Then he didn't try to steal any more for about a month. No one has the knack of pilfering third down so finely as the Peerless Hal. No one can get a bigger break on the pitchers. Hal slides head first and is so nimble and agile that he can often squirm around a base guard, even if the ball beats him. This slide is dangerous to the runner unless, like Chase, he is unusually active. Hal is scarcely ever injured. Chance believes that Chase will give Cobb and Milan the run of their lives for base-stealing honors if he meets with no injury.

Chance himself was never a champion on the sacks, but he is a heady runner and makes the best of his opportunities. He looks as fast today as he has ever been within the past five years and conscientiously believes that he will be able to set a good example. The other infielders are green and inexperienced. Derrick and Priest have both lots of natural speed and the former seems to be a pretty fair slider. Priest has plenty to learn, however, though he has shown rapid development. Midkiff and Young are earnest enough thought both will have to improve not only on the start but on the fall away. Hartzell is one of the slowest men on the team.

Cree a Fast Runner.

The outfield possesses great possibilities. Birdie Cree is one of the very best runners in the American League and he doesn't make the most of his natural qualifications. At that Cree is a fast breaker, who can take an exceptionally long lead without danger. When he first came into the league he knew very little about sliding. What he has learned he has been forced to pick from observation for himself. Cree is a pretty nifty base runner right now, but he says that Chance has shown him a lot of new wrinkles by which he hopes to profit greatly. Cree has a notion in his head that he will make the fans sit up in wonder before the end of the campaign.

Harry Wolter has not been cutting loose to the limit. His leg, which was fractured last season, seems to have become as strong as ever, but naturally he is a bit timorous as yet. He cannot help, but favor it a bit. But he has all his old speed and it is but a question of time before he will have all his old fearlessness. Wolter was, and undoubtedly will be this year, one of the most capable baserunners with Chance. He is absolutely fearless, a skilled slider, a wonderful quick breaker and as speedy as they come. Any time he is on the bases the fans get a run for their money. I think Wolter will hold his own with either Chase or Cree no matter how fast a pace they may set.

Bert Daniels should be a great baserunner—but he never has been. There is great hope for him under Chance's intuition. Bert seems to have caught onto a little sliding knack which was painfully lacking in his work heretofore. Daniels came from the Tristate League with a great reputation as a baserunner. He never panned out in the big show because he always seemed to slide into instead of away from the ball. All a base guardian had to do was to block Bert and he was duck soup. Daniels could always take as long a lead as any runner in the game, but this advantage was somewhat nullified because of a slow starting. Let him learn to get away quickly and slide properly and he should be a "bear." Jack Lelivelt is no speed marvel, though he seeps faster than he was last fall. But a fellow like Lelivelt can show his worth in other lines; he can hammer the ball with the rest of them.

Has Fast Pitchers.

As a rule battery men are not expected to add to the speed of any major league outfit. But Chance has several pitchers who can sprint in lively fashion. Ray Caldwell, for instance, is a rattling good hitter and a finished baserunner. Jack Warhop is better than the average in the baserunning line. Sweeney, the first catcher, is a slow fellow and so is Bob Williams. But Sterrett, the Princeton recruit, is just the opposite. He was bothered by a flat wheel last summer, but is sound again and looks the part.

Trainer Doc. Barrett has done a lot of good work with the boys in helping Chance with the baserunning lessons. The "Bonsetter" is an athletic expert and for years has trained the Williams College track team. Needless to say he will have a lot of quick breakers. This will help in beating out all sorts of infield hits and in developing real skill on the bases.

GAMES AT LEXINGTON

Washington and Lee's Annual Invitation Athletes Meet.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual invitation track and field games under the auspices of the Washington and Lee University Athletic Association at Lexington, Va., April 26. The program:

Track Events—100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, 120-yard high hurdles, 220-yard low hurdles.

Field Events—Running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault, putting 12-pound shot, throwing discus.

First place counts five points, second place counts three points, third place counts two points, fourth place counts one point.

One-mile Championship Relay Race—Five men to a team, each man to run one-fifth mile.

Joseph Townsend England, president of the South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association and official handicapper of the South Atlantic Division of the Amateur Athletic Union, will officiate as referee. J. P. Richardson, manager of track, and J. W. H. Pollard, M. D., faculty director of athletics.

C. W. Shinnamon Elected.

At a meeting of the Knights of the Holy Grail officers for the year were elected. The following will lead the club: Charles W. Shinnamon, president; Harry Cook, vice president; Stewart Wilcox, treasurer; Earl Green, coresponding secretary; Hamilton Adams, chairman of the membership committee.

The club expects to have a fast ball team on the field this season.

OLD STARS ARE RAPIDLY PASSING

MANY VETERANS FADED DURING LAST FEW YEARS.

THOSE THAT STILL SHINE

Bobby Wallace, Christy Mathewson, Hans Wagner, Sam Crawford and Nap Lajoie Still Occupy a Conspicuous Place in the Glare of the Spotlight—The Clever Shortstop of the Browns Is Dean of Them All.

BY MONTY.

One by one the grand old figures of the game are dropping out of the spotlight. There is only a corporal's guard left of the veteran brigade. Bobby Wallace, Napoleon Lajoie, Eddie Plank, Christy Mathewson, George Mullin, Sam Crawford, Ed Walsh, Jimmy Sheckard and Mordecai Brown comprise about the entire list of those who ranked as real stars in the days that can be called ancient as figured from the present. The last few years have seen the departure from the major league playing field of noted members of the old guard, among them Cy Young, Fred Tenney, Phil Dineen, Fred Clarke and Rube Waddell. The start of the 1913 season will find still others missing. Old Jack Powell has been turned loose by the Browns, Mike Donlin will be in the minors if reports can be believed, and Billy Sullivan probably will cease to catch the offerings of Ed Walsh.

Of the men still doing duty, Wallace, Wagner and Lajoie are the real old guard, their relative length of service on the major diamonds being in the order named. Roderick J. Wallace is the dean of them all. He is beginning his eighteenth year of service. Wagner is setting out upon his seventeenth and Lajoie on his sixteenth.

Wallace Should Be First to Go.

According to all the laws of elimination, Wallace should be the first of the trio to pass out, and conditions at present in the St. Louis Browns make it appear as if that unhappy event may not be far away. For three years now the Browns have been trying out youngster after youngsters in an effort to fill his shoes with one more spry, the underpinning of the veteran having begun to wear out, according to accounts. None of the youths has been able yet, however, to deliver the grade of ball that the grizzled one still can offer, but the day is drawing near when it may come—during the present season for all that any prophet can tell. Wagner and Lajoie also undoubtedly are getting near the end of Lajoie had trouble with his legs, though the old batting eye remained unchanged. So far, no perceptible change has been noted in the capability of Wagner, the greatest Roman of them all, but when the end does come to him it may be a sudden breakdown that will take him in a few months from supremacy to retirement.

It is a remarkable fact to note that the three men of longest service in baseball all are infielders, each playing a position where every faculty, mental and physical, is taxed to the utmost. One would expect an outfielder or a pitcher, who performs only twice or less a week, to continue able onger than a man who plays every game and who is forced to extreme activity in defending the bulwarks. Not only have all these men been shining lights at infielding, but each has been a prominent integer in the attacking strength of his team, Wagner and Lajoie rating among the greatest of all time in this. Wallace, though his generally low batting average was compiled largely on delivering when hits were needed, is considerably below the others as an aggressive factor, but as an infielder pure and simple he has something on both of them when at his very best.

Should a picked team ever be gathered together with Lajoie at second, Wagner at short and Wallace at third, there would be represented the greatest total value of infielding talent ever known, multiplying each year's aggregate output by the number of years.

A Remarkable Feat.

A recent discussion of great throwing feats performed on the diamond, with a group of New York baseball writers as the debaters, brought a recital of what two of those present agreed upon as the most remarkable feat they ever knew of being performed by an outfielder. Joe Birmingham, now manager and then right fielder of the Cleveland team, was the hero, and the play was made in St. Louis in 1907, when one of the two scribes was scrivening in the Mound City and the other was touring for a Cleveland paper.

The Browns had two men on base, George Stone on third, and Jimmy Williams on first, with Hobe Ferris at the bat. There was one out and one run needed to tie the score. It was the seventh inning. Ferris hit one on the nose with all his weight behind it. The ball whistled for the rightfield fence, just inside the foul line. It looked like a homer, and Williams began sprinting for second. The coacher at third, however, instructed Stone to play it safe and wait, for he was none other than Jim McAleer, who knew Birmingham and saw him tearing for the flying sphere. The right field pavilion, as the old park was arranged, made it impossible to see Birmingham from the press box. But in a moment the scribes saw McAleer start Stone, a sprinter then, on his way home. At precisely the same instant the ball was shooting in on a dead line. It reached Nig Clarke's mitt in time for him to tag Stone out.

Could Have Made Triple Play.

McAleer's respect for Birmingham's fleetness of foot had led him to make Stone play the smash as a sacrifice fly. So far as the fleetness of foot was concerned, he was right, but he had reckoned without Birmingham's arm, which heaved the ball from the fence in one of the deepest fields in the major leagues to the plate quicker than the speedy Stone could canter from third.

McAleer told the scribes afterward that Birmingham caught the ball with his bare throwing hand, turned completely around and made his remarkable throw all in one single whirl. Clark got the ball in time to make it an easy triple play if one had been needed, as Williams was clear past second at the time. That latter, by the way, was one of the most astonished individuals one could want to see when he realized what Birmingham had done.

CITY AND SUBURBAN LEAGUE

John T. Flannigan Is Elected President—Clubs in Circuit.

At a meeting at 309 East Baltimore street the City and Suburban Baseball League was organized. The meeting was attended by the managers of the following clubs that constitute the league, which will play Sunday and holiday ball games within the league only: Rossville, N. C. Smith; Baltimore Water Works, T. Dunn; Ruxton Athletic Club, William Voland; Collington Giants, C. E. Purcell; Mardel Athletic Club, G. M. McGee; Mandarin White Sox, H. Stein.

The officers elected were: John T. Flannigan, president; C. E. Poisal, secretary; Walter Lannahan, recording secretary; J. F. Zopf, treasurer. The league is desirous of having at least three more teams enter, and clubs desiring membership can address C. E. Poisal, at 309 East Baltimore street. Applications from four strictly amateur umpires will receive attention from the league president at the above address.

St. John's Defeats New Freedom.

New Freedom, Pa., March 8.—The strong St. John's team, of York, met defeat last night at the hands of the New Freedom basket-ball team by a score of 33 to 28. The game was the fastest played here for some time. Kopp was poor at times, but his dullness was made up by Paul Strausbaugh, formerly of the Yale five, and now a permanent member of the local club. The club is now in a position to play the fastest teams and would like to hear from some Maryland clubs. The lineup: New Freedom—Kopp, rf.; P. Strausbaugh, lf.; Gentz, c.; R. Strausbaugh, rg.; Williams and Bloss, lg. St. John's—Stricker, rf.; Landis, lf.; Libowski, c.; Conway, rg.; Juidsel, lg. Referee, Link. Time keeper, Nevin.

Cleveland Hockey Victory.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Cleveland, O., March 8.—Playing in the form that won them the championship of the country last year, the Cleveland Athletic Club hockey team defeated the crack Midland (Ont.) seven by a score of 5 to 0 last night. The second of the two game series will be played tonight.