

VIEWS OF ANLABY ESTATE.

ANLABY.

hooded cardinals, finches, and Java sparrows. Mr. Dutton has gone to considerable expense



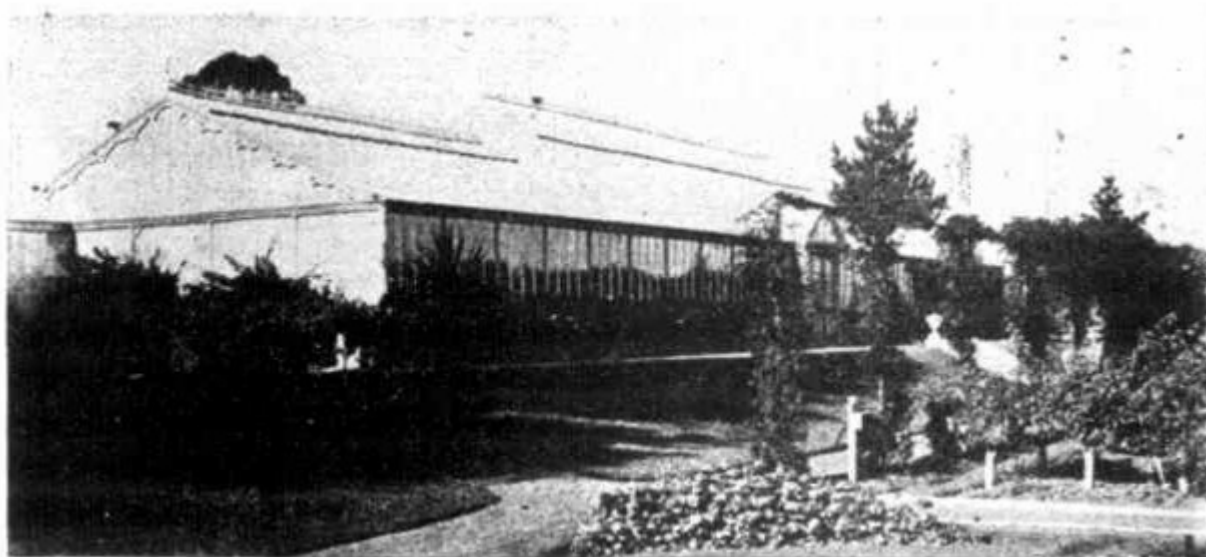
"MAVIS"

Yacht owned by Henry Dutton, Esq.

Continuing the reference to Anlaby, some further remarks respecting the gardens and conservatories must be made. Mr. Dutton's conservatories are said to be the finest in South Australia, and his rose-y one of the most beautiful in the state. The present is not a favorable time in which to see a garden in its beauty, but in a garden, kept as Mr. Leslie (the head gardener) keeps that at Anlaby, there is always evidence of latent luxuriant beauty, which will develop in proper season. The illustrations in this issue of the supplement give some idea of what may be seen. There are lawns and terraces, rose-eries, ferneries, shrubberies, conservatories, and hot houses in every direction, and the choicest of plants and flowers are to be seen. Here and there amongst them are aviaries and game enclosures, in which Australian and English game are represented. In

over his gardens, and he certainly has the satisfaction of its enjoyment and the admiration of visitors. One of the latter once described them as "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." In the season the rose-ery is a most beautiful sight. Standard roses are cultivated for the most attractive appearance, while the climbing varieties are supported on trellises with their handsome and fragrant bloom, delighting the eye and perfuming the air.

the latter are to be seen handsome pheasants and other English birds, which Mr. Dutton specially imported. These are kept in a large enclosure of wire-netting, so that the birds have tall grass and other environments suggestive of freedom. In the aviaries some beautiful specimens of the feathered tribe are to be seen, including red-hooded cardinals, finches, and Java sparrows.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF CONSERVATORY, ANLABY.

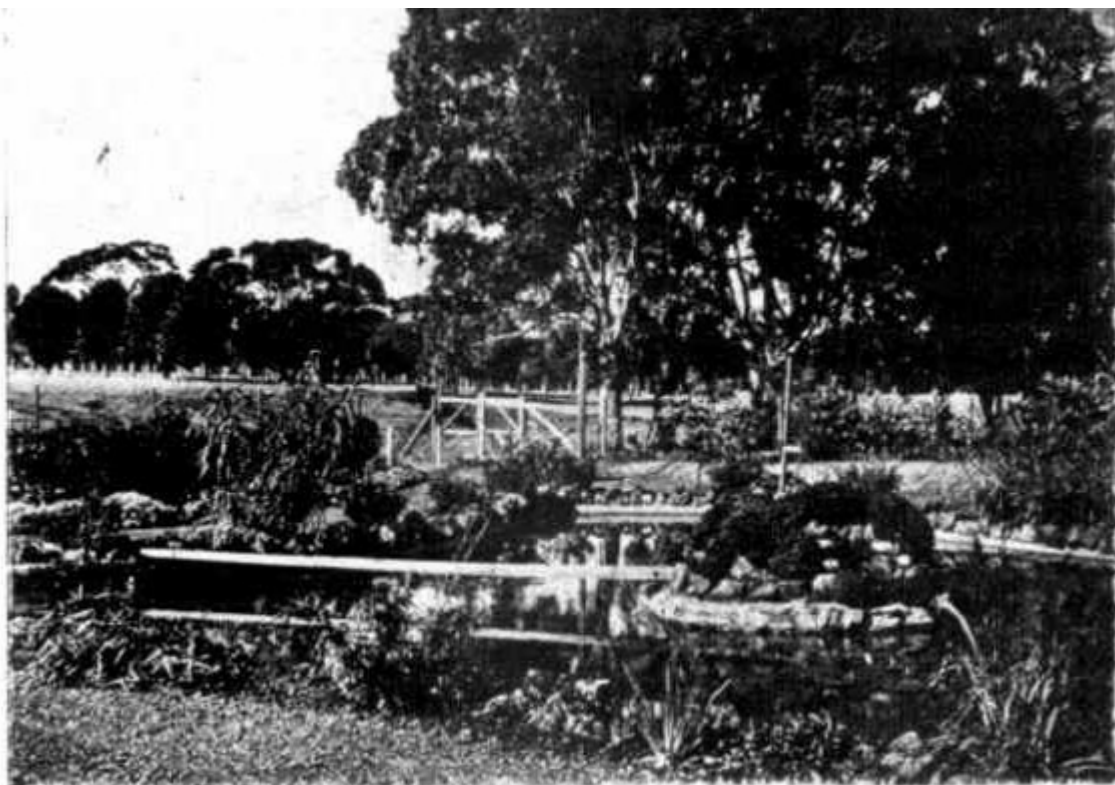
The storehouse, conservatory, andinery are parts of one design erected some years ago, and form the most compact building of their kind in the state. The total length is about 110 feet, and the width throughout 27 feet. Besides these there are other houses of large dimensions. It might be mentioned that some of the soil used in these houses was brought from Aldgate some years ago. The cucumber and melon houses are constructed

in orthodox English style, and are also supplied with heating apparatus. The climbing cucumber plants are a fine sight at times. The pelargonium house presents a magnificent appearance when the blooming season is at its best. There are also fruit and vegetable gardens, in which the same careful supervision is exercised as in the flower garden.

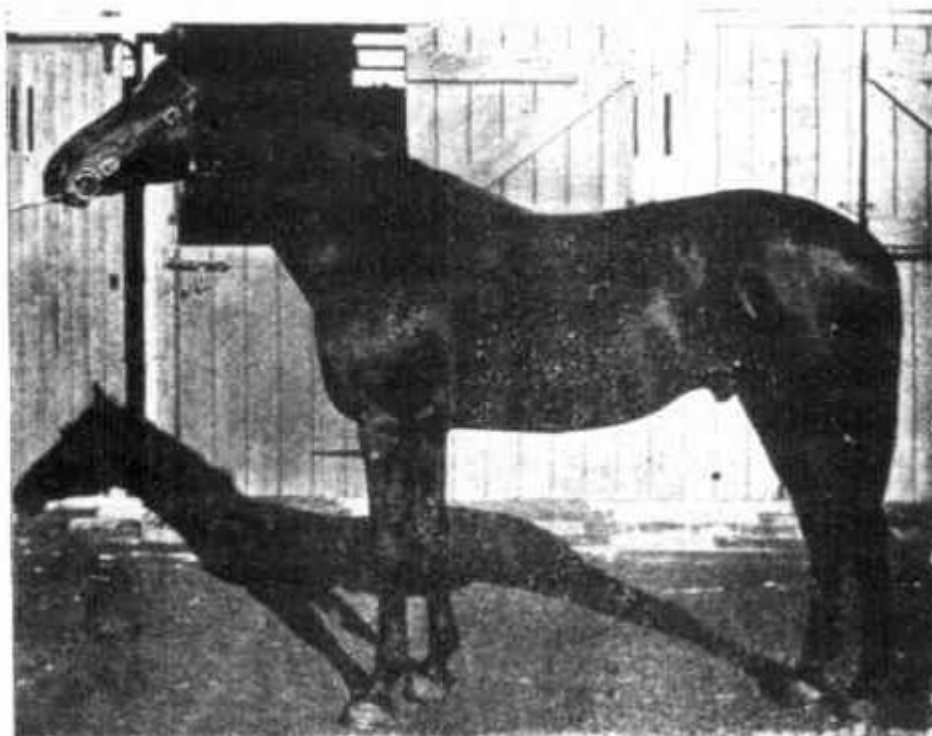
The park, too, is particularly picturesque

just now. The excellent season has clothed the ground with a beautiful mantle of green, upon which on a sunny day kangaroos, emus, and deer may be seen basking, or lazily grazing. A picture in the July supplement gave an idea of scenes which may be witnessed in the park. Recently Mr. Dutton found it necessary to reduce the number of deer and several were shot.

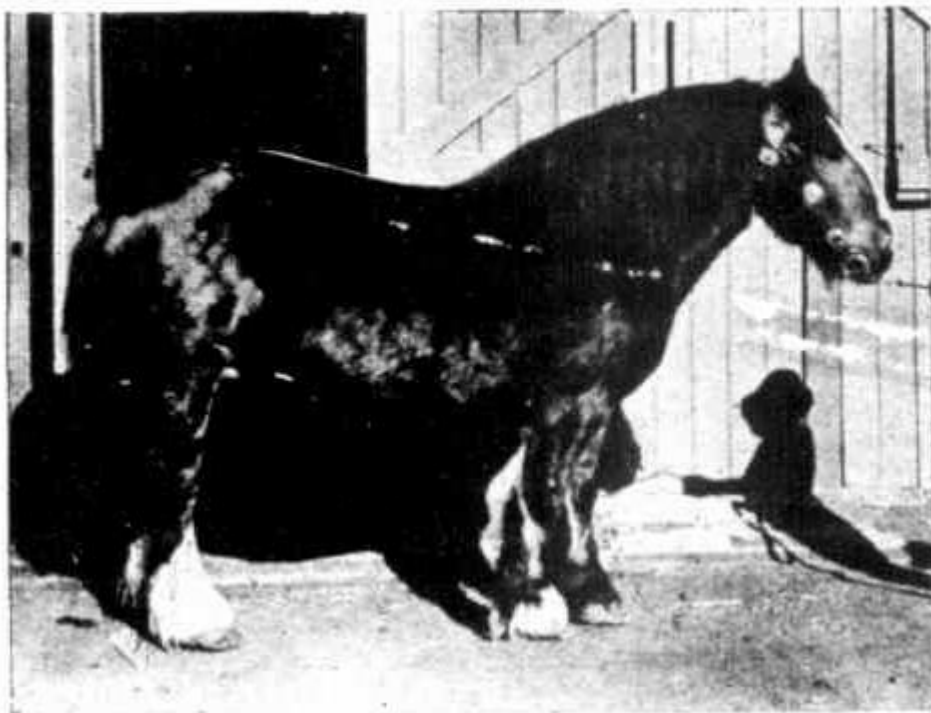




THE POND, ANLABY.



ANLABY BLOOD STALLION.



ANLABY DRAUGHT STALLION.





A CORNER IN THE CONSERVATORY. ANLABY.

PIGEON POST IN WAR.

Though the pigeon post was established at Ladysmith during the siege there was no military establishment in South Africa, and the birds were private property. Neither England nor the United States have taken up pigeons for postal service to any great extent, but nearly every European nation has realized the usefulness of the birds. Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Italy, and Portugal have their military pigeon posts. It was the Franco-

German war that first opened the eyes of military authorities to the possibilities of this method of sending messages. During the siege of Paris no fewer than 150,000 official despatches were sent by pigeon post, as well as 1,000,000 private messages and 100,000 francs in postal orders.

At the present time Germany is far beyond other countries in the military use of pigeons. There is a big loft at Cologne of about 400 to 600 pigeons, which is in direct communication with Berlin, and there are similar lofts at all the large

fortresses. It is generally reckoned that 200 birds are needed for one section—that is to say, for birds required to fly in one direction only and an additional 150 birds for each new section. Thus a loft of 500 pigeons is necessary for communication in three directions. It is the general opinion of most military authorities that 100 miles should be about the limit of distance which a bird should be called upon to fly, and in clear weather pigeons have been known to cover 200 miles at the rate of nearly 30 miles an hour.

The Germans have greatly improved the

training of the birds. The men carry them on the march for many miles so that they may be used in actual warfare for carrying messages from the advance guard back to the base. The pigeons are carried by mounted men in a kind of breast pocket, while the men are also equipped with a folding fieldcage. This cage is used when the birds need to be fed, or to give them a rest, and can afterwards be folded up and carried on their backs. The men grow very fond of their charges, and the birds in

turn become very attached to their military masters.

Towne—'He must have money. I understand Dr. Price-Price is attending him.'
Browne—'I've got later news. I understand he has no money; Dr. Price-Price has been attending him.'

Mrs. Brown—'Mrs. Smith is just too silly for anything?' Mrs. Robinson—'What has she done now?' Mrs. Brown—'She stayed away from the mothers' meeting to take care of her sick baby.'

'Mrs. Flanders tells me that she has gone in for a course of health culture.' 'Well, she always did have a magnificent constitution.'