

ition of shape and color. One can keep barred Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes and successfully advertise and sell both. The same is true with white Leghorns and black Hamburgs but for a breeder to keep four sub-varieties of either race is a mistake. I may become identified with the Langshan, and if I do it will be with the old reliable *black Langshan*.

Has the white Brahma ever made a single dollar for any one? Has the dark Brahma ever made one dollar where the light Brahma has made a thousand dollars? These things are not accidents; it is the fate of all, the weak to fall before the strong, and every breeder must see that this multiplying of races at the expense of one breed will lead to disaster.

The vote of the A.P.A. to accept no more duplicate names will save many a good breed that would otherwise suffer. If the white Langshan is to be affected by this rule, what is to be the name?

The Langshan breeder will do well to think over the situation. Look at the array of new white breeds and mongrels that have claimed recognition in the past ten years—white Brahmas, white Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, white Langshans, white Hamburgs, white Wonders and white Sherwoods.

Now, which two of all the number will survive? But two will survive and one more have a tolerable existence, and not a single one of them will ever attain the reputation that the black Langshan, barred Plymouth Rock, light Brahma enjoy, and will have when all these white breeds have "obsolete" written on their tombstones. *It is fate*. All white breeds, unless they were the original of their race, decay, lose prestige, and by comparisons in practical merit give way to the superior hardiness, prolificness and

to the fact that a plain white plumage does not satisfy the masses for any length of time. It is deplorable, but it is *fate*.—I. K. FELCH *In Fancier's Journal*.

STRAY FEATHERS.

PLUCKED FROM REVIEW EXCHANGES.

CLOSELY confined fowls should have plenty of gravel, old mortar, lime or crushed oyster shells to enable nature to supply the egg with sufficient shell covering.

Golden Wyandottes are reputed by their breeders to be remarkably hardy, great layers, grow rapidly and, further, their flesh is sweet and tender when used for the table—four very desirable qualities.

Fowls compelled to go hungry a large portion of the time become poor property in a short space of time, and will fail to pay a cent; further, they will lose money faster than any other kind of live stock on short rations.

It will be found by actual test that hens lay best and keep in better condition when the coop is not crowded. At least eight square feet of floor room should be allowed each hen, and not more than eight kept together in one apartment or coop.

Lard and sulphur used as an ointment "greasing" young chickens' heads to destroy lice, is an unsafe remedy. A better one is sweet or sour cream, as it will kill the lice, and in a few hours the chicks will not bear any evidence of having been anointed.

From thirty to thirty-five per cent more is paid for eggs this spring than during the same time last season. This should stimulate farmers to improve

their stock by adding those varieties which will increase production, and also make provisions for still larger gains in an industry which they have heretofore neglected.

Beef is high, and we are informed that it will advance still more. A pound of beef-steak will buy a dozen eggs. It is said a pound of eggs is equal to a pound of beef in the way of nutriment. Then by consuming more eggs and less beef, a big saving will be made in the expenses of the family.

If fowls acquire the habit of flying over the fence do not pull out their flight feathers, or clip them off with scissors or knife, as it injures their appearance. The better way is to shear off about two-thirds of the web portion of four or five flight feathers on the inner web with a pair of scissors so that the air will pass through when they attempt to fly. This will render them one-sided in their attempt, and a failure will break them of the habit.

Spongia is said to be a good remedy for roup, but it is by no means a sure cure if the reports are true, and while it operates satisfactorily where all sanitary conditions are usually complied with, it will not, if the cause remains, and it is not reasonable to expect it to. If roup is engendered by damp and filthy houses neither spongia or any other remedy will save the fowls from roup so long as the dampness and filth remain as the disease will be engendered constantly from that cause.

Scientific tests have satisfied those making tests that cooked food is better for fowls as it is more readily digested, but it is not necessary to cook all of their feed. Nature has a process of its own and it does not cook feed for animals. Whole grain a part of the time is better than cooked feed all of the