

shipment of ducks from Mr. D. Bragg, England, it will consist of Rouens and Aylesburys of this year's hatch.

THE INDUSTRIAL.

Since publishing the supplement to the REVIEW last month, we are happy to be able to state that the additions made to the list, changes, etc., have all been finally approved by the board. The total sum added to the list amounts to \$207.

CHAIRMAN DILWORTH

is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts to carry out the wishes of his committee, and the committee are likewise to be congratulated in having so efficient and persuasive a chairman.

POULTRY

MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

PAINTING the inside of the house with coal tar will free it from lice and the odor of the tar is very wholesome.

Sun-flowers are still fashionable as well as useful, so plant some of the Russian variety. Chickens are very fond of the seeds, and they are good for all poultry.

If the nest eggs are not of some kind of material that will not get filthy, lice will certainly appear. Clean out the nests now and make new ones. Discard the bad eggs usually used for nest eggs, and substitute glass ones, if you must have them. We find no use

for them. Rotten eggs breed lice, never use them.

In the colder latitudes of Europe the Guinea-fowl is very rare and is seldom if ever seen in Norway, Sweden or Russia.

There may be some person who thinks to try experiments is evidence of weakness of mind or instability of purpose of the breeder. To such we commend Erasmus Darwin's definition of a fool, "a person who never tried an experiment in his life."

Quite a host of farmers there are who might make duck raising profitable if they would only make the effort; for there is as much profit in breeding ducks for market as there is in raising any other kind of poultry.

While young turkeys require the utmost care while very young and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active foragers and must have a chance to exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of their food. Those who grow tobacco should always get a flock of turkeys as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed on grain at night, they can easily be taught to come home at regular hours.

The Houdans, being non-sitters, are excellent layers, nearly equalling the Leghorns, but they do not lay well in winter, and are not as hardy as some of the other breeds. They should be able to stand our climate well, but, unfortunately, the breed is meeting the fate of the black Spanish, which has

been almost exterminated in order to whiten the face. The Houdan is bred for points, especially of the legs, toes, and crests, the latter the most useless of all appendages, but the Standard demands it and it must remain. The Houdans are injured by close breeding, premium birds not being as good, sometimes, as those classed as inferior. But, while the worse qualities of the Houdan have been shown, there is some thing in its favor. If our readers have flocks of common fowls that they wish to improve, get the Houdan. The long, heavy body, active habits, and prolific laying of the hens, will be transmitted unerringly to all chicks, for the Houdan is an old-established breed, and the chicks come true after the sire. The cross produces a different fowl from either of the parents, for the mingling of blood, so entirely dissimilar, seems to impart a vigor and hardness not at all peculiar to the old stock. Crossed on large, coarse Brahma or Cochin hens, the result is one of the largest of fowls. The crest will be smaller, but the five toes of the Houdan will be attached to every one, and as a rule the white and black spangled Houdan will sire chicks entirely black when crossed with other fowls. As a table fowl the Houdan is unsurpassed. The juiciness of the flesh, fine grain-small bone, and plump appearance, make it attractive and inviting. For winter laying they are not desirable, but as soon as spring opens they begin to lay, and do not stop until they have well made up for lost time.

Don't wait until warm weather and don't labor under the supposition that because they do not get on you that there are no lice present. Pick up a hen, and slowly and carefully look along the neck and top of the head, and the chances are that you will find them, and they will be large and easily seen. The lice that travel over the