

Rocks and Wyandottes. They are hardy, good winter layers, and fair summer layers. In color they are a rich, bright red, with black tails, and more or less black in the wings. During warm weather our experience has been that they are more given to incubating than the two breeds mentioned above. The standard weights of this breed are: Cock birds, 8½ lbs.; cockerels, 7½ lbs.; hens, 6½ lbs., and pullets, 5 lbs.

Orpingtons. This general purpose breed differs from those mentioned in that they have white legs and skin; the other breeds having yellow legs and yellow skin. The common varieties of this breed are: Buff, White, and Black. At the present time there are probably more Buff Orpingtons bred than any other variety, but the White may outrival the Buff. The Blacks are being bred more by the fanciers than by the farmers, for the reason that their **black plumage and dark-colored legs** are somewhat against them for market purposes. **This breed is among the best winter layers; makes good roasters and broilers, but is probably more given to incubating during warm weather than either the Rocks or the Wyandottes.** The standard weights are about one pound per bird above the Plymouth Rocks. For general farm use they might be more profitably bred with less weight, for the reason that the largest birds are usually somewhat leggy and rough in appearance when weighing 4 to 5 lbs. When one wants very large roasters, weighing from 7 to 8 lbs. each or more, the larger birds, of course, would be better.

Dorkings. This is one of the oldest English breeds, and is popular in some districts. They are a large breed, long in the body and short in the legs. By many they are considered to be weak in constitution, although our experience would not bear this out, entirely. They lay large white eggs, and are good sitters and mothers. They are white fleshed and white legged. Their peculiarity is that they have five toes. This is, at times, a disadvantage, especially when the fowls have to scratch in straw where there is more or less binder twine, which is apt to get around the extra toe, and thereby occasionally fastening both feet together. This is not a very serious objection. Where there is high, dry ground and plenty of range, and a person fancies the Dorking color or type, they are worthy of consideration.

MEAT BREEDS.

Brahmas. Feathered-legged breeds are not very extensively kept. The most popular of these is the Brahma. This breed is very hardy, and lays very large brown eggs. They are rather slow to mature and the feathers on the legs are not altogether desirable from a farmer's standpoint, in that they are apt to get wet and freeze easily. Brahmas make the best roasters, but are somewhat slow to mature, and the females, in our experience, have not been very good layers, although there are some females that do well. **This breed is yellow skinned.**

Langshans. Langshans are also of the feathered-leg breed, but have white skin. They are longer in the legs than the Brahmas and are not so heavy.

Games. By many the Game would not be considered a chicken suitable to farmers. The exhibition Games, as they are known in the Standard, are altogether too long in the legs and head, and too weak in constitution for the ordinary farmer, but the Cornish Games and what is known as the Old English Game are worthy of consideration. The Cornish Game is a very large, tight-feathered, full-breasted chicken, and probably carries more meat on its breast than any other breed. The objection to the Cornish Game is that it is a poor layer. The English Game, sometimes termed "Pit Game," is a hardy bird. They are fair layers and make fair