

breeders of the Light Brahma who have had experience with them for quarter of century who do not think otherwise. "Take an L. B. pullet and a White Leghorn pullet, let each be equally well fed, the eggs of both are small at first." Yes, and of the Leghorn at last too. If it is meant here that the Leghorn pullet lays as large eggs as the Light Brahma, such is not the case. The L. B. does lay smaller eggs the first clutch than she does afterwards no doubt, but to compare them with Leghorn eggs any of them are large. Nor does any other fowl equal the L. B. in size of egg except the Black Spanish. "The Brahma pullet will, perhaps, keep up her laying for 18 or 20 days, alternating the days and spreading the period over two months, when she will sit." It is evident these were a bad breed, they must have been part Leghorn. Last year I kept two pullets shut up each day till they laid, and I found they laid on an average 6 eggs per week. Again this year I have done the same, and found the result the same; the pullet lays about two hours later each day till she drops an egg about four o'clock—next day she is idle. "The first clutch will be 2 doz." These pullets last year were imported in April, and I set 120 eggs from the two pullets before either showed any disposition to sit. At this time I gave one a nest and the other laid on for a couple of weeks, and showed a desire to sit. I shut her out for two days, and in a few days was laying again and continued to do so till fall, showing no further desire to sit during the year. She commenced laying again early in February and is still laying five and six eggs per week. I imported another pullet last fall, which commenced laying in February, which has been confined in the same way, and she has, up to the present, (25th of May,)—and she is still laying—laid 82 eggs, and I am confident the rest of my flock has done equally well. Now this is 7 doz. instead of 4 doz. and 8 eggs. "Then the L. B. pullet will raise 10 chicks, which might be worth 75cts or \$1.00 when full grown according to state of market at the time, making for eggs and poultry \$10.93." Too much; a hen that will make \$2.00 over her feed does very nicely indeed. But now comes the wonderful. "The Leghorn pullet lays 16 doz. of a good size, at 18 cts., \$2.88. If the March or April eggs have been set 30 chicks are reared; the cocks sold for breeding purposes at \$1.00 each, and the whole brood will average 50cts. \$15.00 making a total of \$17.16 for Leghorns"

Now, in the first place, the eggs are both set and sold; in the next the L. B. pullets sits on her own eggs while the White Leghorn has to have at least three substitutes for 40 eggs; in the third place, why not allow the L. B. 30 chicks too—surely if the comparison is to have a shadow of fairness this must be allowed—which at the prices allow-

ed would be \$30.00. In the fourth place, just where the Leghorn is deficient, a clumsy shuffle is made to hide this deficiency, that is in weight. The cocks are to be sold for breeding and by this means they are made to realize 50cts each, while the L. B. Chicks are to be sold in the market at so much per lb.

Now, Sir, I do not endorse these figures; I am sure they are all too high. A good flock of L. B. chicks will average 7 lbs, and at five cents per lb., which is almost all we can count on, will not realize anything like the sum credited to them in this calculation.

I do not mean to say that the White Leghorn is not both a very beautiful and a very useful fowl. I believe they are both; in fact I know they are, but I cannot see the necessity of their breeders running down the L. B. to make the White Leghorn appear to greater advantage.

I am aware that the L. B. cross upon the old or barn-yard variety has been a great improvement, not only in increasing the size of both fowls and eggs, but in increasing the number of eggs. Two merchants have remarked to me lately that there is a great improvement noticeable in the size of the eggs purchased by them during the last two years, and as this writer remarks, the L. B. has been largely used in this section as a cross.

Now it may be objected that in order to have hens lay as mine have, they must be fed to perfection. In answer I will state what my birds have been fed, and let your readers judge for themselves. I am feeding one part chopped pease or oats, one part shorts, to four parts bran, mixed into a cake with sour milk, and baked. I find that bran thus prepared does not produce the looseness which follows too free use if only scalded. I am also feeding my chicks on this baked food, equal parts shorts and pease, with a little bran and I have never had chicks grow so fast.

Yours Fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, May 25th, 1881.

James M. Lambing's Letter.

Editor Review,

I see several correspondents are touching up the revision of the standard, and I will have but little more to say about it now, as it is important that all should have an opportunity to express an opinion, and I do not wish to monopolise your space on a subject others can write up better than I can.

I do not, however, quite agree with Mr. Way in all he says, but he evidently is on the right track. I do, however agree with your correspondent who is in favor of judging by points—he is right. Judging by points—or by fixed values for certain defects—is the only way to arrive at the value of