

will, and they may be set down as hopeless subjects

It is, as has already been indicated, a buff breed. Buff is a beautiful color for a fowl, when bred in perfection, and even when not is a most useful color, as it does not readily show stains or soil. This is a color that is suitable for nearly every situation, fits the needs of the fancier by requiring skill to breed it in perfection, and suits the practical poultry-man because it looks well, wears well, and enables the dressed poultry to look well, even when picked in a pin-feathering state. There seemed to be no other solid color that would so well suit the ideal genuine purpose fowl as this, and for this reason the Argonaut wears it.

The combination of blood from which the Argonaut springs has insured excellent table qualities with a good degree of productivity. These are the qualities we look for in a general purpose fowl, and they have been realized in the Argonaut. The Game blood, the heavy Indian and the plump Crimson, has secured a well rounded and meaty breast and good full thighs, while the Peacomb Plymouth Rock and the old fashioned Shanghais are excellent layers and have transmitted this quality to their descendants.

Such a combination could not well result in any other than a good sized fowl, a fowl about the size of a Plymouth Rock. This, for general purposes, is the best size to be had, as it is large enough to look well and not too large to be difficult of sale.

In the Argonaut, then we have a fowl with a peacomb, clean yellow legs, of about the size of the Plymouth Rock, clothed in buff plumage and possessing excellent table and laying qualities. It has a shape that suggests both Game and Plymouth Rock and yet is different from either, a shape, by the way, which

combines a good degree of elegance with a look of great substance.

Although very little has been said about the Argonaut, and it has been but little advertized, it has attracted considerable attention and created a demand which could not be supplied. The breed by occupying a place of its own, by being a breed instead of a variety, has not created the jealousy that new varieties provoke and therefore has made its progress with very little noise. But it is steadily making progress in public esteem, as well as in the perfection of its fancy points. This world is wide, tastes differ, and there evidently is room and demand for just such a breed as the Argonaut, and that place and demand the Argonaut is filling as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

SIXTEEN HENS.

WHAT THEY DID IN THREE MONTHS.

LAST February I decided to keep hens and as far as possible make them profitable. I bought three and added to them as I could. By the middle of April I had sixteen, a mixed company: Brahmas, P. Rocks and some nondescript, none thoroughbred,—but nevertheless they have done well. I hope to have some good Plymouth Rocks this summer for winter laying.

In April I got	137
May "	324
June "	270
July "	271

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I have found the REVIEW a very great help and constantly consult it. One of Brahma hens has done so well she deserves mention. From June

8th to July 21st, forty-four days, she laid thirty-five (35) eggs, could anything be better? They are still laying well and we have two flocks of chickens, healthy and well-grown. I am very much pleased with my hens; we keep the house very clean, sweeping it every morning and dust lime on the perches and boards and keep all as sweet as possible.

K. S.

["K. S." is one of the REVIEW's lady readers.—ED.]

FEEDING TALLOW AND SALT TO HENS.

TALLOW.

IN order to observe the effect of feeding more than an average amount of fat in a ration, two pens of hens (eight in each pen at the beginning) were fed from March 3 to October 6, one having as much tallow as was readily eaten, with a moderate grain ration, and the other having a similar grain ration with old-process linseed meal substituted for the tallow. The fowls were all brown Leghorns, except two Game—Wyandottes in each pen. The nutritive ratio of the tallow ration was 1:6.75 and of the linseed meal ration 1:4.47. The ratio of fat to the total water-free food was 1:8.1 in the tallow ration and 1:29.5 in the other. The results are fully tabulated by periods of from 21 to 48 days.

The average egg product was somewhat in favor of the hens having less fat in their food and the average size of the eggs laid by them was a little larger. However, during one period of 42 days in July and August, more eggs were obtained from the hens having tallow. During the first period, while the hens were newly confined, there were few eggs laid, and during the latter period many hens were moulting.