

ty says of specimens brought from all parts of the world, "I see scarcely any variety in the ordinary markings of the different specimens." Now here is food for thought; here is a species of bird, specimens of which are brought from all parts of the globe, yet this great naturalist *cannot find any particular difference in color and markings.*

Dr. A. S. Stonebraker, writing on "Natural and Artificial Selection," gives the following as his theory of the more uniform markings of animals in a wild state: "Domesticated animals vary more than those in a wild state, and that may account for the impression that they do not vary at all, but are universally uniform in color; and why there should be more discrepancy in the color of domestic animals can only be accounted for by the difference in their conditions—being less uniform than those in a wild state. The diversified nature of the surroundings, and the changing nature of the conditions of life, show themselves in the human race where they inhabit a very wide area, with a diversified climate, and therefore, we must conclude that the greater variability stands in some relation to the conditions to which each species has been exposed during many generations."

I have no doubt that the first part of the doctor's theory is correct; but that the diversified nature of the surroundings and climate should also have its effect is directly contradicted by the evidence of the naturalist, Pennant, in describing the markings and color of the Rough-legged Buzzard, specimens of which were brought to him from all parts of the world. Therefore there must be some other reason to account for this uniform marking of wild fowls. It may perhaps be found in the *law of the instinct of natural selection.* As regards the human race, if left to themselves, we find, as a rule, a tendency on the part of a dark man to fancy a blond woman, and *vice versa.* And may it not be so with animals? And may not their instinct of natural selection have the result of keeping the uniformity of color, &c., in the species? Were man in his ignorance to take these same wild birds and force upon them a mating contrary to what they would naturally have chosen if left to the instinct implanted in them by the Creator, the result, no doubt, would be a change in that form and type which had heretofore been so uniform. Here then we have a theory to work upon—a glimmering of day-light as it were.

(To be continued.)

### Poultry Raising in Kansas.

Editor Review.

As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. Over a year ago I made two very crude hatchers

designed from some good points of several I had seen. I filled them with eggs, and they worked fairly well. I kept them going from December 1st to June 1st, clearing from them \$150 over and above everything, and that, too, in spite of the high price of feed, and the fact that my chickens were marketed at low prices; the highest I got was \$6.00 per dozen, the lowest \$3.75. During that time I attended to my regular business.

Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the "Common Sense." In June I got directions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, O., Secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, who will send directions for making this hatcher to any one sending three 2c stamps to prepay postage. I made one that held 250 eggs; cost, about \$7 00. My success with this hatcher was all I could wish for, and I immediately had four more made. From these five hatchers I have just taken 1030 fine chicks out of a little less than 1200 eggs. I believe I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear by July \$2,500, and still pursue my usual business.

There is no business as profitable as this, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start you. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business, or monopolize it. The field is the world, and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for *more.* There are thousands of young men who are teachers, clerks, &c., who look forward to get a start in some lucky way. This way is here open for them, if they will only improve it. Thousands of young women, too, who feel dependent on some father or brother, who in one year could place themselves above any dependence, if they only would. Get directions and make your hatcher immediately. You can make them yourselves.

Respectfully yours,

L. L. JOHNSON.

Ft. Scott, Kansas, April 30th, 1884.

### Packing Eggs for Hatching.

Editor Review.

The question of how can eggs be shipped most safely, and in such a manner that they will hatch satisfactorily after being jolted over miles of railway, and probably handled at least a little hurriedly, if not roughly, has occupied the attention of not a few, and there are not wanting those who claim to have hit upon perfection of method in this art.

The way of packing one meets with in poultry journals are nearly as numerous as the persons describing them. All agree that baskets are preferable to boxes, but as to what shall be put in the basket to keep the eggs in place, and protect,