

purposes they are fully equal. The editor of the *Cleveland Leader* is mistaken in saying they can be detected by boiling, and I think he does wrong to throw any obstacle in the way of this new enterprise.

The gentleman who discovered the process by which these eggs are manufactured resides in this country. He is a philanthropist of the highest order, constantly seeking to do that which will benefit his fellow men. He has distinguished himself in many ways as a scientist, and probably is not excelled in that direction by any living man.

When these were first tested to determine their hatching qualities, it was found that they were deficient in some very important ingredients. Although the chickens were perfectly formed, their bones lacked that firmness necessary for easy locomotion.

A leading physiologist residing here, having been consulted, advised the inventor to mix pulverized bone with the albuminous part of the eggs. This advice was followed and worked admirably.

There is another defect, however, which seems not to be so easily overcome. The young chickens are entirely destitute of feathers, and no way has yet been discovered to remedy the defect. The inventor held the theory that the feathers came from the yolk, and he thought that if a larger amount of carrots and saffron was used the feathers might be produced. I did not agree with him, for so far as my observation extended, I had never found any feathers in either of those plants, and a careful examination with the microscope failed to reveal any.

The actual test of the matter proved that I was correct, for however much of carrots and saffron was used the feathers were not forth coming.

We have concluded, for the present at least, to give up experimenting in that direction and to raise only *summer* chickens. Without doubt if hatching is deferred until the first of May, and the chickens housed during stormy weather they can be raised without difficulty even if they have no feathers, and they can be killed for the early fall market.

I think there will be a decided advantage gained in raising featherless chickens, on account of the vast amount of labor saved in picking them, for thus we shall be able successfully to compete with farmers who raise them the usual way. We can sell them much cheaper than they can and still make a good profit.

It may be a matter of curiosity to the editor of the *Leader* to know how the life giving principle is imparted to these eggs.

The human mind is ever reaching forth and grasping for new knowledge.

After the inventor of these eggs found that they would answer nearly all the purposes for which eggs are used, he began a series of experiments to bring them to such a state of perfection that they would hatch. He studied Huxley, Darwin and many other writers on the origin of life, all in vain, and after spending much time and money in his researches and experiments he had nearly given up in despair, when he learned that there was in the employ of the agricultural department at Washington a "Wiley" professor who was an astute scientist, remarkable for his wonderful attainment and profound scholarship. He also possessed the remarkable faculty of perpetrating "scientific pleasantries" to a greater extent than any other man living.

Upon corresponding with this remarkable man he learned that he also had been experimenting in the same direction, and had been successful; that he had actually fertilized the carrotic and albuminous substance of which these eggs are made, before it was placed in the shells, by subjecting it to a similar process to which fish eggs are subjected in order to fertilize them.

It was only after many trials that this Wiley professor succeeded in accomplishing his object in a cleanly way, but at last his efforts were crowned with success.

It is wonderful to read the professor's description of this experiment upon the albuminous and carrotic mass.

He says "that at the very beginning of the operation the carrotic and saffron ingredients begin to separate from the albumen and assume the spheroidal form, and in a few moments the whole mass has the same appearance, that eggs obtained the usual way would have, if carefully broken and emptied from the shells into a vat.

Immediately after the formation of the yolks, the lime particles commence uniting in the form of slender white rings which float on the surface of the albumen. These rings grow both upward and downward, but more rapidly downward, by attracting to themselves the particles of lime which are floating in the albumen: and much quicker than I can describe the operation about two-thirds of the shells are formed, the lower ends being complete and containing a sufficient amount of albumen to float the yolks which at this stage of the process, as if possessed of life, glide quickly over the edge of the shells and fall into the receptacle prepared for them. Immediately after this part of the operation is completed, the attraction of the shells for the particles of lime is transferred to their upper edge which grows rapidly until the perfect egg is formed.

By a slight change in some of the manipulations