

to see a lot of Light Brahmas, or any other variety for that matter, working at a pile of litter from three to four feet high and sending it to all parts of the pen in their scramble to find the food in the heap.

If you have any birds with large combs and you think the night is going to be more than usually severe it is a good thing to have a barrel handy so as to put the bird in and cover a sack or something of that nature over the top and the bird will be all O. K. Feed corn at night but not too much.

Angus, Dec. 3, 1889.

T. B.

Scratchings.

The Germantown Telegraph recommends the following method of fattening chickens—Build a coop with slatted bottom and elevate two feet from the ground. Let the house be dark. Put holes in the front so the fowls can put their heads through and eat and drink from troughs on the outside. Fill one trough with water, one with feed, and another with gravel, broken oyster shells, etc. Feed scalded or slightly boiled corn, the latter is the best, and mix with lard. Also give Indian meal and boiled potatoes, mashed together, for a change, as well as oats, boiled meat or meat scraps, three times a week. Occasionally give milk, with powdered charcoal in it, to drink. The latter whitens flesh.

The poultry editor of the National Stockman and Farmer remarks on the dry food question: The more we see and hear and know of poultry, the more thoroughly we are convinced that thousands of chicks are killed annually by wet sloppy food. The surroundings where such food is given are nearly always such as to invite disease. If you do not believe this try it. Place a hen with a young brood just off the nest, away off by themselves. You may give them crumbled bread or corn bread or crackers the first day or two, but let them eat from a clean, dry feeding board sprinkled with clean sand. Next give them cracked oats or wheat, alternating these grains, but feeding from the board, which should be cleaned and have fresh sand every day. Give them nothing wet but water, and let the water pan be away from the feed board. See that the water is fresh and pure. Supply them with crushed bone, shells, chinaware and charcoal, and if you do not raise a fine, healthy brood, your experience is different from ours.

A correspondent of a foreign exchange says that the only reliable means of ridding the hen-roost and pigeon loft of vermin is a preparation of sulphur and carbon, technically known as sulphuret of carbon. A bottle containing the solu-

tion will last several days, and the cost of it is small. Put two ounces of the sulphuret of carbon in a bottle open at the mouth, and hang it by a string in the hen house. At the end of eight days the bottle should be refilled. This remedy is said to be infallible.

It is quite usual for many poultry raisers to save the earliest broods for layers the next season. This is all right so far as late winter and early spring eggs are concerned. One of the particular reasons, however, why farmers do not have a continuance of eggs during the summer, is that they do not save late broods of chickens for successive laying of eggs. We always save some, both from the early clutches, and also from the later ones, by which we have eggs all through the hot weather and the fall. Try it and note the results. You will not be disappointed. Am. Poultry Yard.

The Dunnville Show.

THE 2nd annual exhibition of the Dunnville Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association has been an unprecedented success, overreaching the most sanguine anticipations of the members of the society. Very near 1,000 birds are on exhibition. The room is filled to overflowing with one of the largest and very best exhibits of poultry it has ever been our good fortune to see brought together in any show room. The number of birds was so much in excess of expectations, that although the judge was hard at work every minute of daylight, it was impossible to get all scored in the time named. Some idea of the general exhibit may be gained from the fact that in S. C. W. Leghorns alone there were 60 birds shown and almost without exception of the very choicest quality. In S. C. B. Leghorns 56 elegant specimens and then supplemented by 6 breeding pens of each variety, each pen containing 1 male and 3 females, and this not only in one class, but we were delighted to see L. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Barred P. Rocks, White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and many others—but in the largest numbers and best quality that we remember to have seen. It was a grand show, and no doubt it was a revelation to the inhabitants of the town, with regard to poultry matters. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed; and an amount of interest has been awakened, that cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the exhibitors. The committee of management are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their 2nd annual show. This is largely due to the honorable course of action pursued by the Association towards exhibitors last year, in the face of pecuniary loss to the members