

the weaning box, where I was amazed to see him sometimes with one wing and sometimes with both wings thus twisted. It was entirely out of his power to restore them to their natural situations. I did this for him by untwisting the wing gently, but what I made him, and more than that, what he made himself suffer rendered his health very precarious, and very often killed him.

The method to prevent accidents like these seem to be very plain. Since one would think it consisted entirely in clapping the hinder part of the artificial mother exactly close to the weaning house, or better still by stopping that end by nailing a lambskin against it, but a much better means than all this is to leave an interval sufficiently large between the extremity of the weaning or chicken house and that of the mother, for other accidents will soon show us that whenever the artificial mothers are made of the first form mentioned, it is of great importance that the two ends of it should be open, and the chickens be able to get out at the lower extremity, though with more difficulty that they can go out and in at the other. The greatest fault I committed in the construction of the first mothers was the excessive lowness of their hinder part. I imagined that by keeping them very low, and even so low that the roof or upper part of each might almost touch on one side the plank on which it stood, it would be the better answer what I expected from it, and that the chickens would be but the more sure of finding padded places against which they could clap or even push their backs.—the only inconvenience I could apprehend in keeping the hinder part of the mother low was, that if it should be so to such a degree that the body of the chicken could not get into it, the capacity of their dwelling would be thereby diminished; but there was another inconvenience which I was not informed of till I had lost a great many chickens.

(To be continued)

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

"Enalrafcm" seems to have "got the right pig by the ear" respecting covering for floors. I had also examined beach sand and decided to use it in my pens another winter altogether. It is the only thing of the kind which is absolutely free from dust, everything soluble having been washed out by the action of the water. Of course this absence of dust makes it useless as a disinfectant, but where pens are cleaned out every day, and by the use of a little lime and carbolic acid, this want can be supplied. This absence of dust is especially desirable where birds of white plumage are kept. I for one should rather clean out the pens daily than have soiled plumage, but where pens

are not cleaned daily I am still in favor of the dust on account of its disinfecting properties.

During a prolonged time of cloudy weather in winter either sand or dust, will become damp; in such a case a little crumpled roach lime mixed with the sand will dry it up nicely in a short time. The dampness of the sand causes the lime to slake, which produces the required result.

I may state just here that if I had the building of my poultry house over again the windows would be put within six inches of the floor, as it is, they are two feet from the floor, and the sun does not strike the floor within three or four feet of the front wall.

Another matter this correspondent touches upon, and in which I most heartily agree with him, is the use of clover. I have been using it all winter with apparently good results. The relish with which they seem to eat it, even after having eaten their ordinary morning meal, is to me a sufficient proof of its utility as a food.

As to feeding a variety of grain, &c., I do not doubt but that this method has its advantages, but I must say my experience leads me to have less faith in any extraordinary results from it. A plentiful supply of good solid grain of any kind, in my opinion, will be followed with very good results. I have two flocks in my mind now which are fed plenty of good sound pease, and I question if any flock of the same number in Ontario, fed in the most approved manner, produces more eggs, and they have been fed no meat of any kind during the winter. Again a flock of common fowls came under my notice; they had free access to a bin of pease and received no other food during the winter. Well the eggs obtained from that flock were simply enormous; the owner said he had never had anything approaching it before. I am therefore somewhat of the opinion that quantity is as important in food as any thing where eggs are wanted; I may add also plenty of room to move about.

I was not a little surprised during a short visit to Yorkville show to find that several of the exhibitors were strangers even in name. One or two in particular had some excellent stock at that show. Indeed I question if much better specimens are to be found in Canada than a couple of pairs owned by one of the gentlemen referred to. Such birds on their progeny would be desirable acquisition to the yards of any fancier, and yet I am convinced but a very small minority of the breeders of Canada know anything about them, and yet they have a large stock on hand, and the original stock cost their owners a very large sum of money. It is a pity that the fancy could not be informed in some way of the existence of such stock. Indeed to make a long story short, I would