

which lay "small eggs of poor quality" on our grand hardy Plymouth Rocks, L. Brahmas, Langshans and other breeds generally bred in the colder parts of Canada! What rubbish!

Mr. Gilbert's part of the work is thoroughly covered, is practical, sensible and written as by one who knows whereof he writes. His work is well known to readers of the REVIEW through his annual reports which we have frequently published. We would draw special attention to his remarks on "Our winter home market."

In the cities and larger towns there is a practically unlimited market for strictly new laid eggs in winter. Personally we have known during the past winter of sixty cents per dozen being paid in several instances and not enough could be had even at this price.

NOTES.

KINGSTON POULTRY YARDS,

is the name given their yards by the new firm Messrs. R. E. Kent & G. S. Oldrieve. Mr. Kent informs us that they have engaged H. Turpin, who is a practical and experienced poultry man, to take full charge of the amalgamated yards, and they trust next year to have everything in the very best of order, and also to have the most complete and perfect poultry yards in the Dominion.

A postal card written in Three Rivers, Quebec, and addressed C. J. Daniels, Owen Sound, reached its proper destination, Toronto, on October 24th. It is evident the delay in replying was in this case not the fault of the recipient.

A would-be buyer writes us that he has been unable to get replies from advertisers even where a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. This is not business-like. All enquiries should be promptly answered, if you happen to have disposed of stock offered it is no reason that later enquires should be treated with neglect. A man once treated in that way will not likely apply to the same party again.

There are many ways of testing the freshness of eggs. One is to drop the eggs into a basin of cold water; if they are perfectly fresh they will lie quite flat at the bottom. If they settle perpendicularly, they are—well, usable; but if they float, they are bad, and fit for no decent cookery.

COMBINING POULTRY BREEDING AND SMALL FRUIT FARMING.

BY THE EDITOR.

THIS year the editor's wife has found a ready sale for a large crop of cherries, plums, grapes and apples. The harvesting of grapes and apples is still in progress as we write, and both are being sold out at good prices as fast as they can be gathered, notwithstanding the hard times.

No one in our neighborhood has received anything like the crop of plums that we have; nor have we seen in the country hereabouts any apple trees that are as heavily laden with fruit as ours.

The trees referred to are located in our poultry yards, and during the entire season watchful and bug-hungry fowls have foraged about their trunks and roots.

From three plum trees that are now in their prime a little better than \$20 worth of plums were sold at the rate of 8½ cents per quart, and probably \$3 worth were eaten, given away or allowed to decay on the ground.

We advocate the combining of poultry raising and fruit farming. In this way two good-paying crops—*crops that find ready sale for cash*—can be obtained from the same ground.

Poultry and fruit trees are mutually helpful. The poultry destroy the injurious bugs and worms; the trees furnish shade and insects to the poultry.

As a rule the fowls will not eat the fruit, not even when it falls upon the ground. Two of the plum trees above referred to stand in a brown Leghorn yard on our farm, and *all* of the plums were gathered after they had fallen to the ground. The fifteen or sixteen Leghorns in the yard (a comparatively small inclosure) did not offer to eat the ripened fruit.

Poultry will eat ripened or wormy apples that fall to the ground; but they do not touch plums. Apples, peaches, pears and cherries should be gathered *from the trees*, not from the ground, and it is the very rare exception when a fowl disturbs the fruit up in a tree.

At the present time we are having six double hen houses, 10 x 30 feet, built on our farm, facing an acre and a quarter grape patch. We intend to allow about 240 laying hens to run into this vineyard during next spring and summer. Brahmas and barred Rocks that are two-thirds grown are now running through this vineyard, and they do not offer to eat the grapes, although the fruit is ripe. Should the fowls next season whet up their appetites, and start in on the ripe