

CAKCLE.

MR. R. BERT SMITH, formerly of Stratford, is now living in Sarnia, and as his location there may not continue he purposes disposing of his black-red Game. They will be shown at the Industrial.

The International Minorca Club is now an assured thing. As we note elsewhere a meeting, of a preliminary kind merely, will be held on the Thursday of Toronto Show week, and all interested are cordially invited to attend. The list of members is growing nicely but we are sorry to see so few from Canada, so far.

The following items from correspondents will be of interest :

North Salem, N.Y., Aug. 6, '95.

Mr. Thos. A. Duff :

Dear Sir,—Inclosed find one dollar towards forming a Minorca Club. I consider it one of the best moves ever made by you, from the fact that many parties are placing black Spanish, Leghorns, and some even have put black Spanish and Langshans together. Keep the ball rolling, it will soon gather the true Minorca breeders together, and thereby keep the breed in its purity and size.

Yours fraternally,

MARK SPENCER.

Shelby, N.C., Aug. 8, '95.

My Dear Sir,—Please add my name to the list of those who wish to become members of the International Minorca Club. I am a true fancier of the breed and am anxious to lend a helping hand to further their advancement. I want a fixed type made for the breed, so that we can breed them up to it, and not get mixed up with another black fowl which is being palmed off on amateurs as pure Minorcas. Call on me for my amount of the cash necessary to run the club. With best wishes for the club's success,

I am, fraternally, R. L. SIMMONS.

The members who have paid their fees so far are : Messrs. A. Kitler, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Jerome & Co., Fabins, N.Y.; Mark Spencer, North Salem, N.Y.; Rev. W. E. Scott, Ridgetown, Ont.; John A. Gamewell, New York; W. E. Ladd, Stockton, Cal.; T. A. Duff, Toronto; Geo. H. Northrup, Raceville, N.Y.; Geo. O. Morris, Malden, Ill.

Mr. John Eastwood, well known some years ago in poultry circles and a past president of the Poultry Association of Ontario, died on Saturday, August 24th, at his residence in Hamilton. Mr. Eastwood was one of the most prominent

citizens of Hamilton, having carried on a large book and stationery business there for many years and was also a director of the Times Printing Company, publishers of one of the leading dailies.

WORM PITS FOR FOWLS.

(Continued.)

ATENTION to be Given to Worm Pits.—Having described in our last issue the construction of these pits, we shall now speak of the further care required to keep them in proper condition, and for this purpose cannot do better than quote from *Traite Raisonne de Gallino Culture*. The hens must not under any circumstances, be allowed to enter the pit; in summer they can be covered with brambles, and in winter with straw mats, or better with glass garden frames. If the rain water entered, it would destroy the larvæ; in all cases dampness and cold delay their development.

Transformation of Larvæ into Chrysalides.—The materials of which a worm pit is composed, once collected and arranged as described, quickly begin to ferment, and soon a multitude of small larvæ appear, hatched from eggs of several varieties of carnivorous flies, most of which are green or brilliant blue in color. At first these larvæ are small, but they soon grow, some to the size of a grain of wheat, and others to that of a fine barley grain. In this state they contain a white juice—milky, aromatic, and very nutritious for fowls and fish. Hens and pullets are exceeding fond of them, and, as we remarked before, they abandon all other food for them. During summer these larvæ acquire complete development in eight or nine days. The substances of which the pit is composed imperceptibly grows dry and spongy, a certain and clear proof that the larvæ have exhausted the juices produced by fermentation of these substances. The moment has now arrived to begin the harvest of larvæ, and distribute them to the hens. Just as plants purify the air in absorbing the gases injurious to animals, in the same way the larvæ of flies are born, live and grow in the midst of these gases. The larvæ seem then to be commissioned by Providence, by consuming these gases and the substances from which they are formed, to remove the causes of infection which depends upon the putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances.

Metamorphosis of Larvæ.—They begin to be transformed into chrysalides about the twelfth day after birth. Firstly, they become hard and then begin to turn yellow at the extremities, and then in the centre. They are then devoid