

in our local shows to which the credit is largely due of creating a desire for improvement in this direction and disseminating pure stock through the country. Many who came to these shows and who imagined they owned something pretty good were undeceived when they saw pure bred stock, many of those who had pure Brahmas for instance which did nothing but sit and who had concluded that of all fowls these were the most useless were led to reconsider those conclusions. The accommodations at Stayner owing to the society having just erected a new exhibition building on a recently purchased site were not so good as the directors informed me they would be next year.

At Bradford the quantity was larger than at Stayner and the general quality probably not quite as good. In L. Brahmas the exhibit was really strong and largely owned by farmers. P. Rocks poor, not a finely marked bird shown. But taken all through the show of poultry was good and largely owned by farmers. This to me is a significant fact as the farmer can never become to any great extent a fancier or improver as his time and attention are too much taken up with the multitudinous duties of the farm. He will always therefore be willing to take those improvements from those whose leisure is greater and pay for them; this is really as it should be, a division of labor or assigning to each a part which is more suitable to his taste, while each must contribute to the others interests. This is the day of specialists because it is the day of high attainment. Therefore only those who apply their mind to one branch or to one subdivision of a branch can hope to go higher than others have already gone. The higher up the mountain we climb the more difficult the ascent becomes. I have no doubt but that the day is not far distant when a judge will not cover more than one variety in his certificate of qualification.

In conclusion allow me to congratulate

you upon the continued success of our old friend the REVIEW for not only is its appearance creditable but its contents are just as helpful and interesting as its appearance is attractive. Let me say as it just now occurs to my mind, that I found in conversation with a large number of our local exhibitors that very few of them indeed seem to know anything of the existence of a journal in Canada devoted to poultry exclusively and seem to have only a vague notion of what the *Standard* is.

CARE AND FEEDING OF FOWLS IN WINTER.

Feeling the vast importance of the subject of this heading, we wrote several prominent breeders as to their system of "care and feeding in winter" with the subjoined results. We are sure that readers of the REVIEW will appreciate the thorough "going into" which the subject has been given. Read, mark, learn.

MR. J. STEWART KENNEDY SAYS:—

"Having been frequently asked my method of feeding and general care of fowls in winter, I will endeavour to give the same to the readers of the REVIEW.

Firstly, my present fowl house is on the south side of a steep bank; it is built on a slope earth floor, and roof sloping south at the same angle; passage way along the north side. Next to the passage are roosting and nesting rooms, the floor of which is coal ashes trodden into the earth making it hard and dry. Each compartment is about six feet wide and the roosts are hinged to one side; and can be hoisted up in day time out of the way. Water, oyster shell and granulated bone are in the passage and can be got at through the slats. The day room is in front of the roosting place, front all glass to within one foot of the ground on the inside, two feet outside, old mortar, gravel &c. are put in every fall, and above this I keep a good litter of straw

for the hens to scratch in, and all grain is fed among the litter. I keep a barrel of slacked lime always on hand and scatter it about the roosting rooms from time to time. My house is built frame, 2 x 6, boarded inside and out, tarred paper and another board outside, and tarred paper tacked on inside, ceiling and all, (in case of a leak this carries all water to the front or lower end of the house;) the whole front is glass and there are two windows in the east end, one to the passage and the other at the southeast corner; the ventilator is over the passage, that being the highest point of the house.

First thing in the morning I open the door, and unless very stormy, one window, that at the southeast corner for a while; in mild weather I always let them out to scratch in a heap of straw under an open shed at each end of the house, (this building is for pullets and old hens, my cockerels I keep in another building.) The morning feed consists of grain scattered in the straw, which keeps them busy and in good health. At noon I feed table scraps warmed up and thickened with meal, composed of corn, barley, oats, buckwheat and bran, 20 pounds of each well mixed and ground together, twice a week or so. I boil up some of Fearman's "ground beef and bone," the best egg food I have ever tried and very cheap. Just before dark I feed whole grain again, this time clearing a space of straw and feeding liberally, so they have a full crop for the long nights. I use as grain barley, oats wheat and buckwheat, changing from one to the other, but oats and buckwheat are the main food. I hang up a cabbage about one-and-a-half feet from the ground once a week or so in each pen and frequently cut up some fine hay and feed it to them dry, I have tried soaking but think they prefer the dry. My hens lay well and I have never had any sickness among my flock, though before adopting this system I did sometimes have them troubled with indigestion,