

In the morning I feed warm soft feed, consisting of equal parts of oats, peas and barley, mixed with soft boiled potatoes; occasionally I change the mixture to bran and potatoes; at noon I feed in chaff or straw for them to scratch for the grain, oats or wheat, and at night I prefer feeding the light varieties, such as Leghorns peas or corn, as there is more heat in it than any other grain for the long cold nights. Free liberty to ground bone, oyster shells and gravel, with a feed of meat once or twice a week. This rotation with free range to a warm shed, and green cabbage or turnips two or three times a week, and milk besides water to drink, I find gives the best results. Aberboyle, Ont. W. B. COCKBURN.

In the morning a small quantity of soft feed, followed with full ration of mixed grain, barley, oats, and wheat, or either of them separately, thrown amongst straw, and a similar feed at noon and night varying the grain. In very cold weather a little corn. Stratford, Ont. W. SANDERSON.

The system of feeding I adapt in winter, and practice as near as circumstances will permit, is as follows: morning feed, chopped oats and barley or bran and shorts, corn chop mixed at times with potatoes, carrots or turnips boiled. The liquor used is from the boilings of meat shank or beef heads, mixture is as dry as possible and given warm with pepper and little salt to season it. Noon feed is small grain of some kind either oats, wheat or what you have on hand, I keep all kinds. Peas are littered with cut hay or oat sheaves and they have to hunt and scatter the grain out of it. Sometimes this is reversed, the noon feed in the morning and the morning feed at noon. The soft food is varied as much as the grain from the above bill of fare. Gravel, broken crockery, bone dust and oyster shells if you like, bones from the butchers is

a fine thing for them but a good deal of trouble to get into small enough pieces. Milk if you have it is one of the best foods for egg production. Night feed is small grain thrown in pens, with corn added for very cold weather, they pick up the corn and scratch and hunt for the small grain. At shutting up time, if I don't forget or I am not in too big a hurry, I rake up the cut hay or oat sheaves in a heap and scatter some small grain amongst it, so they will have something to do when they get up and there is no heap when I call on them in the morning. As a general thing I take my own breakfast first, I cater to their comforts but not to my own discomfort. Sarnia, Ont. W. LUSCOMBE.

In the morning a hot breakfast of boiled vegetables, scraps from the table, etc., mixed with bran and shorts. At noon I scatter grain (buckwheat, barley or oats) in the straw and let them work for it. Once a week I give boiled meat generally a cow's head. I also give green feed in the shape of raw cabbage, turnips or carrots. Stratford, Ont. J. L. CORCORAN.

In the morning a mash of shorts and bran, equal quantities of each with two large handfuls of granulated prairie meat to a pen of twelve hens, and in the evening what corn they will eat up clean, with a constant supply of old mortar in one corner of the pen. If the weather is very cold I give the soft food warm. Toronto, Ont. A. C. BLYTHE.

My winter feed is, for the morning, chop stuff boiled and fed hot, alternated by oats and screenings; for the evening, corn during sharp cold weather, and oats or screenings during mild weather, but I don't use any screenings which contain a large percentage of chaff. Cabbage and roots every other day and meat occasionally. Sarnia, Ont. E. A. VIDAL.

First I get some hay-seed, and put on the floor as much as I can get. First feed in morning, grain, that is, wheat, oats, barley, or buckwheat, well thrown among the seeds. I cover it as much as I can, giving the hens plenty of work to find it—it keeps them warm. Then at noon the soft feed made of shorts, bran, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, or any scraps I can get, boiled together, and give it to them warm, and no more than they can eat up at once, then about dark, grain the same as in the morning. On very cold nights I give them a good feed of corn, then once or twice a week I give them pepper, and as often as I think they need it, a little sulphur. The one great point I think is to feed them regularly, not one day early and another late; they will get to know the time as well as you. Toronto. JOSEPH BENNETT.

Give Langshans in winter all the light and pure air possible without being uncomfortably cold. A light breakfast of meal, wheat, oats, barley and corn ground together, scalded and cooled with sour milk; an hour or so after, give a little wheat scattered among straw or leaves, that they may "work;" at noon a little meat or table scraps seasoned with pepper, boiled vegetables of some kind is also necessary every two or three days; in the middle of the afternoon scatter more whole grain among the straw, this may be mixed grain, wheat, corn, barley, buckwheat, and oats, plenty of clean water all day at their disposal, and milk also if possible, seasoned with pepper. Danville, Ont. U. BONNEVILLE.

Soft feed in morning composed of equal parts middlings and bran mixed with hot water fed warm. Wheat, buckwheat, oats and barley, alternately at noon scattered amongst straw with cabbage and mangels also meat every day, sea shells before them always, and