

acceptable to the eye by wiping each specimen with a cloth wet in vinegar of diluted strength."—*American Cultivator.*

Winter Feeding.

In very cold weather, such as we have had this month, it is difficult under ordinary circumstances to keep fowls quite comfortable, but a great deal can be done to this end with little extra trouble.

It frequently happens that the grain with which they are fed is slightly damp when stowed away, and it heats or sweats when in bulk, producing moisture. This in cold weather is converted into ice, and when fed without any preparation is very chilling. Take a kernel of corn in your mouth on a cold morning and you can judge of the chilling effects of a feed of this in the fowls crop. A short time before feeding put the grain in the oven and allow it to become slightly warm. Have the morning feed in the house over night. The chill should be taken off the water also. A little cayenne pepper put in the drinking water will have a good effect, and act as a preventive of roup. Water frequently, and empty the dishes after, the fowls have had all they want. When water is supplied but once a day the fowls will take so much at once that they will be kept uncomfortable by it for a long time. The last drink should be given at least an hour before roosting time.

Green food should be supplied every day at this season. The fowls seem to prefer raw cabbage and turnip to any other green food that is procurable now. The cabbage should be cut up fine and the turnip into slices. It is useless to feed more at a time than will be eaten quickly, as after it has become frozen it is worse than useless, and gives the coops an unsightly appearance. Animal food is very necessary now. Little and often should be the rule in feeding this. A beef's liver, thoroughly boiled, may be kept in the cellar, and enough taken from it each day, and cut up fine, to allow each fowl about half an ounce. This will be quite enough to give each day, and quite enough at a feed under any circumstances.

It must be remembered that the breeding season is about at hand, and that the fowls must be treated to a varied diet, and have all the exercise it is possible to give them in order that they may produce eggs that will hatch and produce strong and healthy chicks.

The Show at Toledo.

Taking advantage of the A. P. A. meeting at Toledo, I visited the first annual exhibition of the Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon-Breeders' Association, which was held in Toledo from the 2nd to the 9th inst. I was surprised on looking over the show, and enquiring of the secretary, to find that

there were no exhibitors present from Ontario. I expected that Ontario would have turned out well at Toledo, as it is so conveniently situated for our Western breeders. Owing to unavoidable causes the prize-list was not published till the eve of the show, thus preventing many from entering that otherwise would have done so, and the intense cold prevailing at the time also prevented many from sending birds that were entered.

Notwithstanding the above drawbacks there was a good show, and some especially fine birds were shown. Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks led the van, there being about fifty of the former variety, and as fine a lot of birds as was ever brought together. In Plymouth Rocks it was pretty generally expressed that there were birds in this show room that had never been equalled. For so new an addition to the standard varieties there was a good turnout of Wyandottes, and if they continue to make the same rapid advance that they are doing they will soon become one of the leading varieties. Light Brahmas were poorly represented. Dark Brahmas were better, some 15 good specimens being in the coops. The show of Games, though not large, was choice. Houdans and Polish were well represented.

The kindness and courtesy of the officials could not be excelled, T. F. McGrew, the President, and W. A. J. Frey, the Secretary, doing all in their power to make visitors feel at home.

New coops and drinking-cups made the hall look bright and attractive, and the electric light proved a useful addition in the evening.

The annual meeting of the A. P. A. took place in the Budy House on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at 2 p. m., Philander Williams, the President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The President stated that the *Standard* had been compiled and published during the year, and in his opinion was the most complete that had ever been issued. The sum of \$200.00 was voted to him for his valuable services in editing the *Standard*.

A committee was appointed to compare the manuscript with the *Standard*, and correct any clerical errors that may have crept in, so that the 2nd edition may be more perfect. Among the officers elected was J. H. Cayford, of Montreal, as one of the vice-presidents.—[Communicated.]

The operations of the New Zealand Agricultural Company on their Waimea Plains estate, Otago, show the magnitude of the rabbit pest in that country. During the three years ended October last, 528,054 pounds of poisoned oats were laid on the company's estates, with the result that 2,536,772 skins were obtained, and as it is reckoned that not much more than a third of the poisoned rabbits are picked up, the company must have destroyed fully 6,000,000 rabbits during the three years. The most gratifying part of these figures is that they show that, while for 79,570 pounds of poison laid on the first year, 1,027,350 skins were taken, in the third year only 564,847 skins were taken for 402,869 pounds of poison laid—that is in the first year nearly 13 rabbits were brought in for every pound of poisoned oats laid, but in the third year hardly two rabbits for every pound; and 462,503 fewer skins were paid for in 1882-3 than in 1880-1.