

fast and tight, leaving the other half to be opened. You can fasten this part to the former by light hinges, bits of leather will do. Now for fastenings: Insert into the edge of lid small eyes such as are used in hanging pictures, one about 2 inches from each corner; below this fasten a piece of strong cord by a clout nail. Your lids can thus be fastened by passing the cord through these eyes and tying them tight.

I have got up large coops of this kind capable of holding five or six birds with a weight of ten pounds, and I am certain they can be made from cedar not weighing more than six or seven pounds and large enough for a trio of birds. Don't forget also to put in at least an inch of good, clean, dry sawdust in the bottom, and unless your birds have to go a long way no water, nor do they need any feed.

After they return keep them separate from the rest of your flock for a week, watching carefully for any symptoms of disease, but be most careful about feeding. After being cooped up in the show room for days, and exposed to the incidents of the journey to and fro, they need careful feeding, and this carefulness consists more in quantity than anything else. Don't give them more than half their usual allowance until they show signs of a good appetite. I find a little parched grain good, or cake made of any crushed grain baked dry. I also think it safer to allow them to have an allowance of water in the morning, with which a few drops of the tincture of iron has been mixed. As soon as they have nearly satisfied their thirst remove the water until the next feeding time. Indeed I think this method the best at any time. And don't forget to make them work for their food, as they need exercise badly after a show, and I think this will be more efficacious in restoring their usual vigor than anything else.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Nantye, Jan. 2nd, 1885.

Frozen Combs and Wattles.

The occurrence of the first severe frosts of winter always brings the same complaints of valuable Leghorns and other single-combed varieties having their combs and wattles frozen. This season is no exception to the rule, and the late cold snap has "knocked out" many fine birds that their owners contemplated showing at Guelph and elsewhere. Loss from this cause is very much to be regretted, but in so many cases it results from such sheer carelessness that the losers are not entitled to very deep sympathy.

To guard against the birds being frozen every breeder should provide himself in the Fall with a

number of nice smooth barrels without covers, and when the night threatens to be very cold put his birds into them and cover the top with coarse canvas. A layer of chaff, straw or sawdust in the bottom will prevent the birds becoming soiled with their droppings. A number of birds can be rendered quite safe from frost in this way in a few moments, and to release them in the morning it is only necessary to lay the barrels on their sides. On severe days the doors and windows should be kept closed, and the birds not allowed out, as a biting wind will do the mischief in a very short time. Fowls are seldom frozen in their houses in the daytime, if they are at all suitably built, and the danger is lessened where the birds are kept busily engaged in scratching among chaff, etc. Healthy birds, with active circulation of blood, will stand a great deal of cold without being frozen, while those eaten up with lice or weakened by disease, will freeze very easily. The hens are less apt to freeze than the cocks, as the former can protect the comb and wattles by placing the head under the wing, while the large combs of the cocks renders this protection impossible.

When the comb and wattles get frozen the frost should be removed as quickly as possible. Take snow and with the hand apply to the frozen parts, rubbing gently until all the frost is removed. Then anoint with glycerine in which a few drops of carbolic acid has been mixed. Continue this application until the parts assume their natural color or nearly so, and keep the birds in a warm place, as after being once frozen that winter they will be very easily frozen again. Care must be taken that all the frost is removed, if not the parts are apt to fester or wither, and the points disappear. A bird that is frozen even slightly will seldom be in good condition for showing the same winter from the discolouring effects the frost has on the parts. In Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, where the competition is generally so heavy and keen, a very slight freezing may spoil the chances of a specimen that would be likely to win only for this misfortune.

White Leghorns as Winter Layers.

Editor Review.

In your last issue Mr. Willits asks me to reply to his letter therein. But as Mr. W. is seeking other issues than the winter laying of White Leghorns, and seeks by getting up a discussion about Light Brahmas to altogether do away with the subject of my original letter, I may as well say at once that I have no intention whatever of being drawn into a controversy as to the merits and demerits of Light Brahmas, and will therefore give a few final remarks on the original subject, quoting Mr. W. as to his winter-laying of Light Brahmas