

Montreal Famous—Highly colored, sells fairly; green, bad seller.

Newton Pippins—Large, selected fruit commands high prices; small, speckled fruit, bad to sell, even at low prices.

Nonpareils—Nova Scotia and Canadian always commands fair prices.

Nonsuch—Soft, dangerous.

Phoenix—When clear, sells fairly; very liable to turn black on one side, which spoils the appearance.

Pomme Grise—Sells well, particularly when clear.

Pound Sweet—Dangerous.

Rambo—Medium only in price, and quality.

Ribston Pippins—Good seller, but must never be sent ripe; loses its crispness, which is essential.

Roxbury Russets—Useful apple; medium price.

Spitzenburg—Good apple, but quickly decays when ripe.

Spys—Must be large to sell well.

Swaars—Must be large to sell well.

Talman Sweet—Medium apple; fair seller when large size.

Twenty Ounce—Good medium apple.

Vandeveres—Fair seller.

Wagener's—Good color, fair prices. Woodstock Pippins—Good color, good prices.

POULTRY.

NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER.

This month is a good time, if you have not already done so, to give special attention to the cleansing of the fowl-house. It is one of the most important duties in the routine of poultry culture; and though it may entail a little labor, it will repay you for the trouble. It does not require skilled labor, only a will, accompanied with a little labor to wield a white-wash brush. The materials for use are cheap and within the reach of all. White-wash is good alone, but it becomes better and more effectual by the addition of an ounce of carbolic acid to a pailful. Every crevice and nook of the henry should receive a liberal coating. Do not spare it—the more the better—and if injected into places where the brush cannot reach with a hose syringe, you will find it will do much good, by exterminating and killing the awarans of lice that are hidden in such places during the day, but come out to feast on the fowls while on the roosts during the night.

The perches should be freely saturated with kerosene oil, the underparts and sides as well as the tops, for there myriads of these pests congregate and are ready at all times to attack their victims when they settle down to rest. The fowl-house should be fumigated at least twice a year to kill the germs of disease and to banish vermin. Sulphur with some resin or tobacco stems or the dried leaves of the black hellebore, will produce death or hasty retreat of every living thing within the fowl-house if the smoke is confined therein for a few hours. The droppings should not be allowed to accumulate on the floor or on the droppings, as they produce noxious gases detrimental to health.

This month is a good time for fanciers who do not keep their cards to show the public during the year to make known the number and class of fowls they have for sale. The fall trade in young and old stock, is becoming an important branch of the poultry business, and promises to be a permanent institution hereafter.—*Poultry Monthly.*

THE LIGHT BRAHMA FOWL.

The light Brahma fowl in its high excellence, is, pre-eminently, the general purpose bird, and is more generally bred than any other bird, and over a larger and more widely diversified area than any other we know of. The farmer gets a moderate supply of eggs from them; in fact, these birds are most excellent layers on farms, as they get plenty to eat and all the exercise they wish; and at "killing-time," just before or just after the holidays, there are some heavy, plump birds to market, and heavy weights are the farmer's weakness; at least, with the majority of them it is so. They stand confinement so well, when well cared for, they are in demand by fanciers, and by those having but a small yard room, and they are very attractive in markings and color, and comparatively easy to breed to "feather." One of the handsomest flocks of fowls we ever saw was owned by a farmer, and consisted of about forty or fifty light Brahmas, so nicely and regularly marked and so much alike in all the qualities which go to make the perfect specimen, we could scarcely tell which were the best, the green sward they were running on showing off their markings to perfection. There are breeds, which, as layers, excel this breed, but for the general profitable uses of the farmer, the light Brahma has no superior.

TURKEY REARING.

Louis XII. has the credit of having introduced the first turkeys into France and for some time they were only bred in that country in the neighborhood of Bourges. At the present day you find them almost everywhere—in the South as in the north, in Lorraine, in Burgundy, throughout Normandy and Picardy, in the basin of the Garonne, in fact, wherever there are markets to be supplied or broods of chickens to be hatched and tended. Still, it is undoubtedly certain that damp is an enemy of the turkey, which thrives much better on a sandy gravelly soil than elsewhere. At the same time, as large numbers of turkeys come to us from Ireland, it is quite plain that it is possible to a great extent to overcome difficulties of climate and by taking sufficient precaution with the young birds to bring them to maturity, even under unfavorable conditions.

No doubt the choice of the breed may have something to do with success in turkey-rearing, and no one kind may thrive better than another in some localities. There are those who greatly prefer the bronzed or mottled turkey to the black, while some have a strong leaning towards white birds, the feathers of which are much prized; yet upon the whole the black turkey seems to be the most universally useful, and it is always chosen by the breeders of Toulouse, who, being men of such experience, and eminently successful in their line of business, must probably have good reasons for their predilection.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

Turkeys while fattening should always be left at liberty; it does not answer to shut them up. The hens put on flesh more rapidly and are more delicate eating than the cocks, but naturally they do not attain the same size and weight. It takes about six weeks to produce a really fine specimen.

The better plan is, when intending to fatten, to make for the first fortnight no change in the ordinary food, beyond a supplementary repeat at nightfall. This meal may consist of potatoes, beet root, grain of any kind,

acorns, chestnuts, or anything that may be abundant in the locality. Where walnuts abound, French breeders are fond of administering them whole, bolus fashion, and will give as many as forty to a turkey in the last stage of the fattening process, but these nuts are said to communicate a disagreeable flavor of oil to the flesh. During the second fortnight, the turkeys should be fed on mashed potatoes, barley, maize, or buckwheat meal mixed into a paste with either water, or curdled or sweet milk. This paste is made into little rolls, as thick as the finger and about three inches long, which are dipped in milk and gently pressed down the throat of the bird, an additional one being given at each meal—that is to say morning and evening. During the daytime they wander about the fields, or still better in the woods, in large numbers, under the care of some child, who has to see that they do not get at any noxious plants, such as hemlock, digitalis, certain kinds of ranunculus and others. In this way they provide, at small expense, a good part of their substance, and, indeed, we may as well state, that where there is not a pretty extensive range for them it is not possible to rear turkeys with economy, for it is a great point to have a large number to

DAIRY.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

A cow is a machine for turning fodder into milk, butter, cheese or meat, and the reasonable question is how much will the machine dispose of to the best advantage? As animals all differ from each other, they need individual study, and this can only be given by close observation with the scales from day to day, and a written record. Animals fed for beef should be weighed frequently, as that will indicate what changes are necessary. It is also much the same with feeding for dairy purposes. The food should be weighed or measured, and the milk also; for by this the feeder is kept constantly posted, and is not only laying up information for future use, but he acquires facts as to the particular animals he is treating, which may be of great value. He learns the qualities of his cows, just as is done on the course with a trotting horse. What horse fancier cares for a horse with no record? An assurance that the animal is "fast," or "mighty fast," is of no more account than a guess. If there is guessing to be done he can guess as well as anybody. What he wants is a record to the fraction of a second. So it should be with dairy cattle when offered for sale; every one should have a daily record, lasting from the time the cow begins to give milk until she is dried off with at least a general idea of her style of feeding, and her live weight at regular periods. This will be more to the farmer's interest than to anybody else, though it will benefit all. Many a man will find that good and regular feeding, proves cows to be far better than he expected, vastly so, sometimes, while if some of them are found not to pay as milkers or butter yielders, he is soon warned, and can turn them off. It is the case now in thousands of instances that farmers really don't know much about their cows individually. All are fed or pastured together without any separate weighing or recording, and generally, perhaps, no weighing at all, and the owner has only a vague general idea, for which no buying expert would give a moment's thought. And when a man cannot speak with any confidence of his own property, he is certainly in a poor way for selling to advantage. He might resort to lying, but that is a sort of strategy

which soon exposes itself, and brings a just reaction.

There is no plainer truth than that "knowledge is power." It is especially true in business matters. The knowledge of one's resources is a shield a beacon and a weapon of offence and defence. The man who knows that he has a horse which can trot a mile in 2.10 could get \$50,000 for him easier than another could get \$500, who only knew that his horse was "dreadful fast." The narrow contemptible economy which can prompt a man to shut his eyes and ears to information about his animals because it costs a little time and attention is of a kind which must always keep him poor if maintained. It is saying at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DAIRY COWS.

The Springfield Republican says that good feeding as well as good breeding lies at the foundation of the dairy interest, and says:

"The great rule to be observed in the rearing of dairy stock is not to interfere with their delicate organization by the food furnished in early life even. The system of a heifer calf can be so injured by food as to disorganize her glandular system exactly as the system of a cow can be forced into diseased action by excessive or inflammatory food. A fat calf seldom makes a good cow. A cow that carries a superabundance of fat seldom makes a good milker, and the wholesale statement so often made that fat produces fat will produce wholly unfounded. A comparison of the effects of rowan hay, brewers' grains, fine feed and green food, with corn meal and oil cake. It is useless, moreover, to force a cow to early maturity. A dairy cow never reaches perfection until she has become fully developed, and this must be done deliberately and with a view to endurance rather than precocity. Her peculiar powers mature slowly and depend very much on the strength of her constitution. In establishing a dairy herd, therefore, early maturity with its accompanying evils is to be avoided, nor should the young animal be so fed as to develop the bony structure or the fat producing organs at the expense of the muscular system, and of that delicate organization engaged in the production of milk. In rearing animals for the dairy, care should be taken that the young are so fed as not to develop great size either in size or adipose tissue. I would not advocate a deficiency of food for young dairy stock. I would argue against an excess of articles of a highly stimulating quality. Avoiding, therefore, linseed meal or cotton seed meal, or even corn meal in excess heifers' calves, heifers and cows can best be fed on oat meal, fine feed roots rowen, and chopped feed properly prepared."

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, says, "One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years standing by one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold."

Seven employees of the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice are negroes.

ALL tobaccos except the finest Virginia have a pungent effect upon the tongue and will smart it if the smoking is long continued. Some of them even will blister it, or at least destroy its outer skin at the point where the smoke impinges upon it. The "Myrtle Navy" is entirely free from this defect, which, together with its full flavor makes it a great favorite with smokers.