

two weeks old they may be allowed their liberty with their mother, precaution being taken to avoid dews and rain storms, always closing them up early in the evening, and not letting out until the grass is quite dry in the morning. After they are six weeks old, or after they "shoot the red," they may be considered past all danger, and do not require much care, only needing to be fed a little wheat screenings, cracked corn or buckwheat, when they come home to roost. Allow them to roost in the trees with the mother turkey, when they show an inclination to do so, as it is healthier, and they do much better to roost in the open air.

The first food for young turkeys should be hard boiled eggs, curds, scalded meal, rice, oatmeal or barley, both cooked and uncooked, with a little fine chopped meat (cooked) occasionally, gradually introducing the wheat screenings, cracked corn and buckwheat as they advance in age. If these hints are carefully observed, there need be no trouble in raising turkeys.

The varieties of turkeys recognized by the *American Standard of Excellence* are the Bronze, Narragansett, White, Black, Buff, and Slate. Of these, the Bronze are by far the largest and most popular, and as size is the most important point, they will be found to be the most profitable.—ORION, in *Country Gentleman*.

Seasonable Hints.

The stumbling-block in the way of the young fancier next in importance to that of undertaking the breeding of too many varieties, is his reluctance to cull out the poor stock as early as it can be done with safety. He is apt to hatch out as many chickens as possible early in the season, in order to have a good choice, and if the culling is not done early the feed bill soon becomes so large that great difficulty will be found later in counterbalancing it by sales. Chicks of most breeds when twelve weeks old will be in good condition for "broilers," and if sold then will bring good prices, often much better than if held over until fall, when their cost to the breeder will be double.

He whose principal object is to derive profit from eggs can cull freely from among his cockerels at any time when they are of sufficient size and in good flesh; as nothing is to be gained by keeping them over the "broiler" stage. The breeder for fancy points and exhibition purposes will have to be more careful. At this season he will have to confine himself to culling out those already showing disqualifications, or having such defects as will be certain to become more pronounced with age. Such defects as crooked backs and breasts, wry tails and bad combs can be safely removed, but defects in plumage had better be left until later for

decision, as the first moult will make great changes in this particular. Early culling means a saving of food and labor, and more room and care for the choice birds.

The early and late hatched chicks should not be allowed to run together. The older ones are sure to make life miserable for the younger ones by constant bullying and preventing them from getting sufficient food. The late hatched chicks must have extra care and generous feeding to push them along into good growth and full plumage before the cold winds and rains of fall come, or colds and roup will give trouble.

Shade during the summer months is very essential, both for the comfort and condition of the stock. Trees and bushes in the run leave nothing further in this line to be desired, but in their absence protection of some kind should be provided. Any place that will be a refuge out of the direct rays of the sun will answer, so long as it is airy, dry and clean.

Some fowls of last season's hatch will begin to moult this month. Moult can be greatly assisted by giving warm food daily, occasionally adding a little sulphur. Milk is also good for moulting fowls, and more animal food can be given with safety at this time than at any other. Keep in the shade as much as possible, as the hot sun has a tanning effect on the new feathers. Separate the cocks from the hens if the birds are intended for exhibition, to avoid the danger of the hens' feathers being broken and soiled.

July and August should be very pleasant months for the fancier. The cares of hatching are now over, and his whole attention can be given to selecting and caring for his stock.

Profits in Poultry.

The impression is frequently conveyed that there are enormous profits in poultry, and any one can get rich, or secure a large income, by investing therein. This is going too far. There is a larger profit to be made out of poultry in proportion to the capital invested than in the majority of pursuits, if given the same care and management; but there are limits to all enterprises, and poultry raising is no exception. The first difficulty will be in selecting a proper plan for a poultry house. Then after building a house in the manner desired, a few months' experience will give other and different ideas from the original; and, if the building had to be built again, the plan would be changed. The majority of mistakes are made in the beginning, and he who goes through the first season with a large flock, without regretting his own method of management, will be fortunate. The breeds of fowls deserve attention also. One who