

## CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

Mr. Alexander Delaporte, Toronto, a few days ago noticed a coop of market poultry which seemed to be packed as close as the proverbial herrings. Drawing the attention of an officer of the Society For Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals, the coop was opened and no less than eleven of the poor fowls were found actually smothered to death while several more died in a few minutes after being released. These fowls were shipped from an outside point to a Toronto dealer, and we hope the case may be pushed with all the vigor the law permits. Mr. Delaporte says such cases of cruelty are of almost daily occurrence and that he is determined to do his best to bring the offenders to justice.

## AN EARLY LAYING PULLET.

A white Leghorn pullet owned by Mr. A. G. Brown, Watford, hatched on 13th February last, laid her first egg on June 12th, just four months old. Others of the same hatch will lay soon.

## A GOOD YEAR FOR CHICKS.

Mr. Brown says he has found it a good year for raising chicks, especially since the warm weather set in, in fact this is the almost universal report from all over Canada. We expect to see large chicken classes at the fall shows this year.

# POULTRY

## NOTES.

BY F. M. CLEMANS, JR.

JUDGING from the reports common in the poultry journals nowadays, incubators have not proven a mascot to all the poultry-men

who have discarded the hen as a hatcher. Incubator hatches of 12½% of eggs put in the machine seem to be as common as any, and it is said that the great broiler boom at Hammonton, New Jersey is suffering a serious back set. Undoubtedly we have much yet to learn about the artificial productions of poultry and the time has not arrived when the faithful old setting hen is to be laid on the shelf. She is yet the dependence of nearly all fanciers who expect to raise gilt edge chicks and even the market poultryman may yet find it to his advantage to give the old hen a chance. We do not want to disparage incubators, undoubtedly there are machines which, with an operator who understands his business thoroughly, will do good work.

"Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks" is the legend seen at the head of as many adv's as of yore. They are two "old breeds" that never get too old to be good. When you go to the shows you find them in undiminished numbers and their admirers are quite as numerous and enthusiastic around the coops as of old. There is no secret to this unchecked popularity. It is a fact patent to all, that merit alone could secure such continued success. The light Brahmas came in with an unprecedented boom,—in fact the excitement which attended their advent and the fancy prices paid for specimens have not since been surpassed even in the palmiest days of the poultry fancy in America. The light Brahmas were the pioneers and opened the way for the cordial reception given the Plymouth Rock, which, as the embodiment of the Yankee idea of a general purpose fowl came to the front and soon divided the honors with the Brahmas. These two breeds have "come to stay." The "boom" which they had at first has grown into "settled respectability."

Dust is the greatest exterminator of lice, and as lice are the worst pests of the poultry yard, dust should be one of the requisites of every well-managed yard. The dust fills up the breathing-pores of the louse and causes death from "lack of breath." It is undoubtedly true that lice kill more chicks and grown fowls than are lost from other vermin and from disease and accident.

## THE CARE OF TURKEY POULTS.

## FOWLS.

THOUGH generally found to be healthy and strong upon their reaching maturity, and likewise able to withstand a variable climate, it is especially during their early growth, that turkeys require considerable care and constant attention, perhaps more so than most other varieties of domestic poultry.

The hatching of turkeys is frequently entrusted to ordinary barn-door fowls, in preference to the parent birds, and is a method decidedly advantageous in many respects to the successful rearing of the young poults, common hens not only being generally more careful in tending the chick when very young, but also seldom having that inclination, natural to turkeys, of wandering long distances across the meadows away from the farmstead.

During the first few days after hatching it is advisable to keep the hen and young chicks under shelter, at the same time allowing them to have sufficient accommodation to run about. Their first diet may consist of hard-boiled eggs, meal, and crumbled bread, together with a frequent supply of green foods, which latter are most important, and should be composed of chives, onion-tops, or lettuce, all finely cut and given quite fresh. A small quantity of chaff, with some clean sand, among which they can scratch, also placed on