

getting wet, a thing to be scrupulously avoided.

"The turkey chick is much more stupid than that of the fowl; the latter soon pecks with facility. On this account it is very recommendable to have two or three of them in every brood of the former, so that they, by force of example, learn to peck much sooner. This is accomplished by placing two or three fowl's eggs beneath the turkey at the end of the seventh day of incubation. The food I have found answer best consists of equal portions of oatmeal and the crumbs of white bread, mixed with a considerable quantity of the leaves of the dandelion, chopped small. This mixture should be given very frequently in small quantities, on a clean floor."

The free use of oatmeal is not good, as young turkeys have a tendency to diarrhoea, which the oatmeal rather increases; it should therefore be fed sparingly. For the first week hard boiled eggs, chopped small mixed with minced dandelion, is the very best food for turkey chicks, and we may add occasionally bread crumbs soaked with water; this latter we have found by experience they are very fond of. Bread crumbs and barley meal should be added to the egg until they are three weeks old, when the latter may be discontinued. Curds are also an excellent portion of the dietary, but must be squeezed very dry before they are given.

Great care is necessary in keeping young turkeys from cold and damp. One heavy shower of rain is sometimes fatal to the whole brood. Cold and windy weather is also injurious; in such weather turkey chicks should be kept entirely under cover, and never allowed their liberty.

During "the shooting of the red," that is, putting forth of the red protuberances of the head and neck, stimulating food is necessary. Bread minced with onions and nettles or parsley is very good. This once over, they may be allowed to shift for themselves; they are then as robust as they were previously delicate, and can stand all kinds of weather.

As previously stated, all young turkeys are more or less subject to diarrhoea.

When this is noticed, strong alum water may be mixed with the food with good effect; the alum water is an excellent astringent. Animal food should also be supplied to young turkeys not allowed their liberty.

Correspondence.

EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

GOITSTOCK BINGLEY,
YORKSHIRE ENGLAND,
April, 1871.

SIR,—I notice in your advertisements from England one from Mr. H. Pickles, jun., wherein he states that he is the most successful exhibitor of Hamburgs in England, in 1870, and also that he has won 100 first prizes for Silver Pencilled Hamburgs alone, in 1870. Both statements I beg to deny, and if Mr. Pickles will stand the test, will let you, Mr. Editor, decide the affair from the columns of the *Field and Journal of Horticulture*, those not inserted in the above not to be taken into account as not being of sufficient importance.

1st. I will take my score of prizes against Mr. Pickles' for Hamburgs in 1870, or any other year, every show to be reckoned, whether we competed together or not; the loser to give FIVE GUINEAS to some show (to be named hereafter) in Canada.

2nd. My score of prizes for Hamburgs in 1870, at the shows where we have competed together; the loser FIVE GUINEAS, as above.

3rd. The most value won in prizes and cups; the loser a FIVE GUINEA CUP as before.

With respect to the 100 first prizes for Silver Pencilled Hamburgs alone, in 1870—this is simply a mis-statement or a mis-print.

I would not have troubled you had it been in England, where the statement would have told its own tale, and could easily have been disproved; but being so far distant, the advertisement is likely to mislead your readers.

Yours truly,

HENRY BELDON.

NOTE.—Mr. Pickles' statement that