

### Raising Young Turkeys.

A Michigan subscriber writes: "Can you give us some hints about raising young turkeys. I have already lost over 70 young turkeys this season. They droop, refuse all kinds of food, and die in a few days. They are free from vermin."

One of the greatest enemies to young turkeys is wet and changeable weather, and this season has been particularly unfavorable in this respect. There is one rule in breeding turkeys that should not be disregarded: always use for breeders birds not less than two years old. The chicks from birds two or three years old will be much more hardy, and grow to be much larger birds than if bred from parents under that age. If your gobbler is very large reduce him in flesh to prevent him injuring the hens' backs. Feed the newly hatched birds with hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs soaked in milk; curd is excellent, as is also onion tops, cut fine. When ten days old grain may be fed them in addition to the above. They require plenty of fresh water. They must not be allowed out while the grass is wet with rain or dew, or during showers, until at least two months old, and better if not even then. They should always be housed at night. When the grain is harvested they should be encouraged to roam the fields, and generally after being driven in and fed a few nights they will return of their own accord.

### Preparing Birds for the Fall Shows.

Young birds if well kept in cleanly quarters, will not require any preparation, as a well-nourished bird of any of the smaller varieties will be in better showing condition when seven or eight months old than ever after. His coat will be new, and his eye, comb and wattles will show by their brightness the lusty life in him. For the show-pen all the preparation necessary will be to wash the face, comb, wattles and legs. A little hemp or sunflower-seed fed occasionally will add lustre to the plumage. If thought necessary to force the comb to greater size it can be done by feeding considerable quantities of animal food; but this should only be attempted on small combed varieties or when the object is to get only one season's showing from the bird, as it will generally result in spoiling him for more. Last years birds should, if well fed and cared for, be well through their moult early in September. Care should be taken to keep them as much out of the sun as possible, and in clean quarters when moulting. The young feathers are easily discolored. Warm soft food, and small quantities of cooked meat will assist moult. Broken quills should be plucked out, as they are often the last to fall, and cause their growing neighbors to get out of shape or twisted. Separate the cocks

from the hens; the wings of the female are often injured by the attention of the male in the moulting season.

To have old birds in showing condition in the fall, that object must be kept in view throughout the whole year. Fowls three or four years old or older will not generally commence to moult until a month or so later than those in their second year, and frequently can be shown in good condition at the fall shows in their old coat. They must be fed regularly, kept in clean, well shaded quarters all the year round, and the sexes separated immediately after the breeding season. Before sending them to the show, the face, comb and wattles should be thoroughly cleaned, using a tooth-brush, soap and water. When all the dirt and scruff is removed, and the parts are bright and red, take a small piece of soft sponge, saturate it with coal-oil, and after squeezing out all you can, apply to the parts named. Vinegar, not over strong, is also good for this purpose. However, with all the forethought and care that can be given old birds, they cannot always be counted on for the fall shows, as they are apt to "fall to pieces" just at the time they are needed.

It would be to the benefit of the business in thoro'-bred poultry, and add greatly to the attractions of that department of fall shows, if the chicken class was made the principal one, and given equal if not larger prizes than the old bird. Then the competition would be keener, fanciers would be encouraged to get out birds earlier, and the public would not be so apt to form a poor opinion of the appearance of the stock from seeing them in the wretched condition they often appear.

### Montreal Dog Fanciers Association.

The inclosed article I thought might be of some use to you, and therefore send it. It is the result of an action taken at the last yearly meeting of the M. P., D. and P. S. A., to separate the dogs from the poultry shows, in consequence of the desire and wish of the dog fanciers to exhibit at the exhibition held here in September, a very unfavorable time for poultry shows, and our fanciers manifested great reluctance to take any part in them.

It is to be hoped that the new association will be fully successful in establishing themselves firmly in the good opinion of the fanciers and public at their first show in September at the coming exhibition.

Pue.

A meeting of this Association was held last night in the Long Room of the Mechanics' hall, Major T. A. Evans in the chair.

The clauses of the constitution and bye-laws were read and adopted. It was decided to hold the exhibition during two days of the Permanent