

How to Raise Turkeys.

The first thing necessary to insure success, in raising turkeys, is to select a good kind. Keep them well—make pets of them if you like. Mine eat from my hand and answer to my call. A few days before they begin to lay, place them in a temporary enclosure till they have made their nests, then there is little or no danger of their straying. Next, take good care of the eggs. One year I set thirty eggs and raised but one turkey. The next year I took care of the eggs, and out of forty, thirty nine hatched and all lived but one. The eggs should be handled very carefully, placed between layers of cotton or flannel, in a cool place of uniform temperature, and turned over at least every other day. If hens are required to hatch them, place a few hens' eggs under the hen after she has set a week; when they will not disown the young turkeys as they sometimes will when they are about as large as quails.

Feed the young turkeys with bread and milk a few days, then with curd made from lopped milk or buttermilk—into which stir a little canaille, or corn meal while it is hot—*A Farmer's Wife, in the Household*

Imported Eggs for Hatching.

The possibility of successfully transporting eggs over long distances by rail and water, for the purpose of hatching has been clearly demonstrated, and several enterprising members of the Ontario Poultry Association have recently proved the feasibility of importing eggs from England, with the view of raising choice poultry, very satisfactorily. We noticed some time ago the fortunate experience of Mr. Sheldon Stephens, of Montreal, with imported eggs of Dark Brahmas; and we learn that Mr. McLean Howard of this city has met with equally encouraging results. He imported, early in the spring, three dozen eggs purchased from Mr. Henry Bilden, of Bingley, Yorkshire, one of the most distinguished breeders of choice poultry in England. The lot consisted of one dozen Golden Spangled Hamburgs, and one dozen Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and one dozen Dark Brahmas. The eggs were laid, Mr. Bingley says, the week previous to transportation; and it is an important element of success that they should be fresh; they left Yorkshire on the 13th of April, and reached Toronto by express on the 1st of May. The Hamburgs were set at once, and the Brahmas during the week following. The Hamburgs hatched four of each variety, and the Brahmas eight; making sixteen in all. This result is the more remarkable as Mr. Howard, (and we hear the same complaint from other breeders) had been very unsuccessful in hatching the eggs of native fowl during the present season. The cost of the eggs was \$5 for the three dozen, and the express charges amounted to \$3 50; so that for \$8 50, Mr. Howard has now sixteen imported chickens of the choicest breeds. This is a much cheaper plan, provided one deals with a thoroughly reliable party, than importing the birds themselves. For some Gold Pencilled Hamburgs and Dicks Andalusians sent out from England this spring, Mr. Howard paid \$10 a piece.

Golden Chicken Rules.

The following are some rules that it would be well to observe in rearing chickens: 1. Keep the chicks in a warm, clean, dry coop. 2. Don't let them run out in the morning until the sun has removed the dew from the grass. 3. Let them have plenty of food and fresh water. 4. The coop must be rat proof. 5. Don't let the chicks have access to slops or stagnant water. 6. See that they are housed when a storm is threatening.

Rules for keeping the hennery in proper order: 1. Clean out every day, and sprinkle a handful of lime. 2. Sprinkle ashes over the floor two or three times a week. 3. Frequently change the straw or hay forming the nests, and whitewash the nest boxes at every renewal, and twice a year thoroughly whitewash the whole interior of the house.

Rules for the management of setting hens: 1. Set the hen in a place where she will not be disturbed. 2. Give a large hen twelve or thirteen eggs, a medium-sized one ten or eleven, a small one eight or nine. 3. Don't let the hen come out of the setting room until she has hatched, but keep her supplied with gravel, food and water. 4. When the chicks are hatched leave them in the nest for the first eight or ten hours. 5. Don't meddle with the eggs during incubation; turning them once a day, and all such foolishness, is apt to prevent the eggs from hatching.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

LARGE EGG.—Mr. J. M. Davis, of Richmond Hill, has shown us a curiosity, a hen's egg of extraordinary size, the produce of a hen of mixed Cochin and Brahma breed. The egg weighed 17 ounces; its circumference in the direction of the long diameter was 8 3/4 inches, and in the opposite direction 6 1/2 inches. This is perhaps the largest that we have ever seen.

DRY EARTH AS A DEODORIZER FOR POULTRY HOUSES.—The employment of dry, pulverized earth as a deodorizer for poultry houses appears, says the *London Field* to be worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received. The fact that from four to five hundred fowls can by this aid be kept in one building for months together, with less smell than is to be found in any ordinary farm house capable of accommodating a dozen chickens, is very conclusive as to its efficacy. In the building of the National Company, where the fact has been ascertained, seven or eight fowls are kept in each compartment, 12 feet by 3 feet, and yet there is no smell or trace of moisture. It should be stated that the droppings that fall from their perches during the night are removed from the runs each morning, and that the dry earth only receives the manure that falls during the day; this has its moisture absorbed so speedily by the earth that it at once becomes pulverized, mixes with the soil, and ceases to smell. So powerful is the deodorizing effect of the earth, that it does not require to be renewed in the runs for many weeks together.

Entomology.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SPECIMENS may be sent, for identification or for information respecting history and habits, to the office of the CANADA FARMER, or direct to the Entomological Editor, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Credit, Ontario. The postage should be pre-paid. The specimens should be sent in a pasteboard or other box, not loose, but packed with cotton wool, or some similar material. The name and address of the sender should also accompany the package, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith and that we may know where to apply for further information if necessary.

Specimens Received.

UNICORN BEETLE.—Mr. D. H. Doust, Yorkville, has sent us a specimen of a curious beetle that, as far as regards its one-horned head, bears a fanciful resemblance to the fabled unicorn of heraldry, an animal rendered so familiar to us by the Royal Arms of England. This beetle, though rather formidable in appearance, and to some perhaps repulsive, is yet to be classed among our useful friends, and not in the black catalogue of those that are to be ruthlessly destroyed. It is a Dung-beetle (*Copris anglypticus*, Say), one of nature's scavengers, whose office it is to remove from the surface of the earth the masses of filthy excrement that daily fall upon it. This work it accomplishes by digging holes underneath a piece of dung, and burying in them balls of the manure, in which the eggs for the future brood are laid; thus it not only performs a useful work in manuring the ground, but it also carries out its grand instinctive duty of providing for the welfare of its offspring. The beetle is over half an inch long, and rather broad and thick in proportion. Its colour is entirely deep black, with the exception of some reddish hairs on the mouth and legs beneath. The top of the head is widened and flattened into a broad projecting plate, which in the male is armed with a single stiff black horn, projecting obliquely forwards. The female is destitute of this weapon, if such it may be called; but has its place marked out by a slight projection which looks as if the horn had been broken off short. The thorax is very much higher than the head, and armed in the male with three tubercles in front, which are almost obsolete in the female. The wing-covers are rounded, and marked with longitudinal impressed lines. This species is quite common in Canada, and often flies into houses, attracted by light, during the warm summer evenings. A very much larger and a very much smaller species are also occasionally, but very rarely found.

This insect, with many others, belongs to the family *Scarabæidae*, which includes the famous *Scarabæus*, or Sacred-beetle of the Egyptians, of which so many models and