

most prolific. The Muscovy makes an excellent cross on the common kinds, but the offspring is sterile. The others are more ornamental than useful.

The Rocky Mountain *Husbandman* says that Montana is proving to be all we have claimed for it as a poultry producing country. Fowls are generally healthy and very prolific. It requires a warm house, to be sure, but these are not difficult or expensive.

Now that the gardens are dispensed with, the hens can do good service by eating the seeds of many undesirable plants, as well as finding quite an amount of insect food.

If the combs of your fowl are tall and thin, cut them off, as is done with the game. It is better to have no combs on the fowls than to have them frosted.

BREEDING AND FEEDING TURKEYS.

A writer in an English paper offers the following advice on this subject:—

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best age for the stock birds. Undoubtedly a two or three-year-old gobbler, and hens from two to four years old, would give the strongest and best stock; but I find the disadvantages arising from keeping old birds so great that I almost always fatten my stock birds, and bring up young birds for the next season, saving only special favorites for a second year. The advantages, I believe, gained from using young birds are that the eggs produce a larger number of gobblers than from older birds, and these are much more valuable than hens, and I find that young hens commence to lay ten days or a fortnight before older birds. The young gobblers are not so savage as the older ones, and fewer hens are injured and killed by them.

Hen turkeys generally lay about twenty eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about fifteen of their own eggs to sit upon. It is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey eggs under hens, and make her lay all the season. Late hatched turkeys never thrive as the early birds do, and they never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspring, for turkeys rear their own young much better than hens do; and it almost invariably happens that a turkey becomes so debilitated by laying all the spring that she wastes away and dies in moulting. The time when turkeys require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks begin to show a little red on their heads. Dryness is of the first importance; large, roomy coops with covered runs are desirable, that the young birds be not allowed to roam about in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

The food for the newly hatched birds should be principally hard boiled eggs, with dandelion, lettuce, or onions, chopped up with a little bread crumbs; to this may be added a little rice boiled in skim milk (if quite sweet), a little suet or greaves, in wet or cold weather a little cayenne pepper, with grain of all sorts as the birds grow older. A fresh site for the coop every morning is indispensable, and a little exercise if the mother is a turkey—but not if she is a fussy old hen—is also advantageous as the chicks get on. A good sign is to see the young turkeys catching flies. In order to get fresh, untainted ground, it is a good plan to hurdle off part of the field—a new lea, if handy—for the coops, and the grass should be mown closely to the ground.

Turkeys will take to any young turkeys, whether hatched by themselves or not; so when

our young birds get fairly strong, we generally transfer those hatched under hens to the turkeys. One has to be careful that the chicks do not perch on the rails of the hurdles or the tops of the coops, crooked breasts would be the inevitable result. They should be induced to sit on the ground as long as possible, and then taught to perch on low bushes and trees, and until they are shut up for fattening they are better never to have entered the fowl house. Having reached the age of two or three months, the birds are perfectly hardy, requiring little care, but generous feeding. A more economical food is now desirable, and barley meal, and perhaps a little scrapcake, maize, barley, and small wheat is the usual food.

In conclusion, let me advise never to mate birds of their own breeding with one another; every year purchase a new bird for stock, unless the old bird is retained and hens of his breeding are not used. There is no economy in buying a cheap bird; a little extra expense about the gobbler will probably give three or four pounds weight in each young bird next year.

Dairy.

A NEW PHASE OF THE MILK BUSINESS.

An exchange says:—"A company has lately been formed in New York City for the purpose of availing themselves of the Von Roden process of preserving milk. The advantages claimed for this system are that milk can be preserved in its natural condition any length of time, in any climate, and transported any distance without the assistance of any foreign substance whatever. And the great benefit will be to procure milk where it can be produced cheaply and sell it in districts where there is a scarcity, besides furnishing travellers and ships going long distances with a supply which can be kept sweet and pure without any expense. The process has been proved to be a success through a series of commercial tests, and by scientists who proclaim it good. Cream can be preserved the same as milk.

"The process is the following:—

"Fresh, pure cow's milk (taken from selected cows, which are under the care of a veterinary surgeon) is bottled (or placed in cans) and closed hermetically with glass or cork stoppers, and heated in a water or steam bath, under a pressure of three atmospheres. The milk is then cooled and ready for use.

"By this method all germs are killed, and the thus prepared milk, hermetically closed against any influence of the outside air, will keep in its natural liquid state for months. During a year's time observations and examinations have been made by eminent chemists in this way. Of a certain number of bottles, which were prepared at the same time, one was examined at once, while the others were kept without precaution under the influence of changes in temperature, and opened at monthly intervals. The examinations were made in regard to the reaction, taste and flavor of the milk, and also in regard to the determination of the solid bodies and sugar of milk. The results have been that after months no change had taken place. The preserved milk tastes perfectly sweet.

"Should this company obtain the strong hold it should have and obtain the necessary capital for extensive operations, we may expect to see milk delivered by the grocer wagons in bottles instead of being served from the dairy wagons, especially in the winter time, when southern cattle do not keep up the supply."

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,
TORONTO, Jan. 8th, 1885.

British cables this week report the markets weak and lower all round with business in a dull and depressed condition. The feature of the week has been a renewed depression in the sheep trade which has caused a break of one cent per pound in values, which are now down to a very low point with heavy offerings at all the principal markets. The improvement in the cattle trade noted a week ago has not been sustained, and prices have lost the advance, showing a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Receipts of Canadian and American cattle continue light, but the offerings of home and other foreign cattle are very fair.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows:—

Cattle—	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0	13½	to	0	00 per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0	13	to	0	00 "
Poor to medium	0	12	to	0	00 "
Inferior and bulls	0	09	to	0	10 "
Sheep:—					
Best sheep	0	12	to	0	00 "
Secondary qualities	0	10	to	0	11 "
Merinos	0	09½	to	0	10½ "
Inferior and rams	0	07	to	0	08½ "

Business continues to improve in the live stock market here, not as to prices but in the amount transacted. The offerings show a considerable increase, and dealers who have not been seen on the market for some weeks are beginning to put in an appearance. Trade is, however, rather slow from a quiet demand. The butchers have not yet worked off their Christmas stock, and the weather has also been against trade. All offerings, however, have been disposed of. Hogs have advanced about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound, but other animals are unchanged with a tendency perhaps to easier prices.

CATTLE.—The offerings this week are considerably larger than last, being so far over 250 head. The quality, though an improvement on a week ago, is not up to the average of what it should be at this season. The demand was just fair. All offerings were sold, but the market was slow. Among the sales this week were 20 fair butchers, 1,050 pounds, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 c. per lb.; 16 do., about 1,125 lbs., at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; 21 do., 1,050 lbs., at $\$42$ per head. A couple of loads were bought for Montreal, of which one of 23 cattle sold at $\$45$ per head, the cattle weighing 1,100 lbs. Milch cows were in fair demand. Sales are reported of one at $\$24$ and another at $\$45$, the latter being a good milcher. The export demand is good. One firm has contracted to fill a certain amount of space and require about 100 head between now and the early part of next week. There are but few of the desired quality offering. Exporters want stall-fed animals averaging from 1,200 pounds and upwards. For the purchases made so far, about 50 head, from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. has been paid. Stockers are quiet. Buyers are afraid to handle them at present. A strong demand occasionally arises, but generally subsides in a day, or when a sufficient number to fill an order have been purchased.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There was only one bunch offered this week. It consisted of 11 sheep and 4 lambs and sold for $\$4.50$ per head. The demand is only fair. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HOGS.—Have advanced in price and now rule at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for fat off the ear, and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for s. orc. Offerings are light. Sales have been made for fat this week at $\$4.37\frac{1}{2}$ and $\$4.50$ per hundred.

Cattle, Export	4½	to	5½	per lb.
" choice.....	4½	to	5	"
" good.....	3½	to	4½	"
" inferior and common.....				not wanted.
" stockers, light.....	0	to	3	"
" heavy.....	3½	to	0	"
Milch cows, per head.....	\\$25	to	\\$60	
Sheep, best, per head.....	5	00		
" secondary qualities, per head	4	00	to	4 50