

Poultry Yard.

Profits of Hens and Turkeys.

This account is given us by a woman who kept poultry under difficulties during the past season, living upon small rented premises without crops, and purchasing the food for all. The experiment began the latter part of April and ended the first of December. The account stands as follows:—

14 hens at 60 cents.....	\$ 8.40
5 turkeys at \$1.....	5.00
Cost of feed for hens, chickens and turkeys for 30 weeks.....	36.00
Total.....	\$49.40
By 100 dozen hen's eggs sold.....	\$22.00
By turkey's eggs sold.....	1.20
By 33 turkeys, young and old, sold.....	28.00
By 75 chickens and hens sold.....	24.97
By 41 pullets on hand.....	20.50
Total.....	\$96.67
Profit.....	\$47.27

This is a very good showing on this number. What better can be done with any other stock? The profit is more than is generally made on that number of sheep. If two dollars can be made upon each hen and turkey when kept for their ordinary product of eggs and chickens, to be sold upon the market, why should not every farmer keep at least fifty, and take good care of them, as the most profitable stock upon the farm?—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

"Scaly Legs."

The unsightly affection known as "scaly legs," that so disfigures fowls (and in the show room often prevents their winning) need never be seen to any extent in the poultry runs, if the disease is taken in hand seasonably.

It is quite easily cured in this incipient stage; and breeders should always be on the lookout for this, as they should be for roup, drooping, or other irregular conditions which their fowls are more or less liable to, from time to time.

This is in character, parasitical also. The "scales" are occasioned by myriads of small insects, invisible to the naked eye, but clearly made out by the use of the microscope. They huddle in scales, or whitish-grey blotches, at first, upon the shanks of fowls; and if not removed or destroyed early, will increase very rapidly until they form in wartish lumps like the carbuncle on the neck of the turkey cock in appearance, but of a hornier and rougher substance, which terminates in lumps or white sores like aggregations of salt rheum.

To cure this at any stage—although, as we stated, it may be controlled best when the flat scales first begin to form—wash the leg in whole-oil soap, and then apply a coat of powdered sulphur, mixed with lard, to the whole affected surface of the limb. Follow this up three days in succession, and then bathe the shanks with a bit of sponge or flannel dipped in common kerosene or spirits of turpentine.

This will destroy the insects and remove the dead shell of the vermin effectually.

Fancy Fowls.

Fannie Field, in the *Ohio Farmer*, says:—

And now a word about buying "fancy fowls." Get the best every time; it don't pay to get cheap stock—it is the dearest in the end. I know, for I tried it on several different occasions. Once I paid a dollar and a half for a setting of Light Brahma eggs, and they were the dearest eggs that I ever bought. Five of them hatched, two of them were as black as the ace of spades, and of the remaining three there was not one first-class chicken. I sold the whole lot for five cents a pound, live weight, and was glad to get rid of them at that price. At another time I sent some money to a man who advertised "high-class," Dark Brahmas for sale at four dollars a trio. Dark Brahmas they might have been, but they were certainly "poor relations." Early one morning I stole out to the henery with my "little hatchet," and we had a Brahma pie for dinner.

I was reckless at that time, and the next day deliberately sent \$15 to an eminent poultry breeder for a pair of Light Brahmas. I got them, too, and they were beauties. Since then I have paid high prices for good fowls, and have never regretted it.

Poultry breeders who have any reputation to lose cannot afford to send out inferior fowls or eggs, and they cannot afford to sell good stock for half price.

Pekin Ducks.

This breed of ducks, which appears to be fast coming into public favor, were imported by Mr. J. E. Palmer, in March, 1873, from Shanghai. They grow very large and heavy, and Mr. Palmer mentions that he took them for geese when he first saw them among some white China geese. Mr. P. says one of the imported ducks laid 133 eggs the first season and 201 eggs the second—from which it appears they are good layers as well as good feeders. In 1875 he imported four drakes and six ducks more. There seems to be little difficulty in feeding them to a weight of eleven pounds.

Doctoring Turkeys.

A lady who is very successful in raising poultry, says, when the wings of her little turkeys begin to lop down, and they look sick and weak, she pulls out the longest feathers on each wing, and they are all right and smart in a few hours. She very seldom loses any, and she has tried it for years. I have never tried it myself, but shall this year. If it is so, it is worth knowing and practicing.

ONTARIO POULTRY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Poultry Society was held at the office of the Secretary, in the town of Galt, last week. The President, Mr. D. Allen, occupied the chair. Arrangements were fully made for sending 200 pairs of picked fowl to the Centennial, which will be shown at the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Hamilton in September. These fowls will be taken to the Centennial in charge of the President and Mr. Sturdy, of Guelph.

Read advertisement of Agricultural College in this issue.

Patrons of Husbandry.

New Granges.

515, Prospect Hill—Allan Flack, M., Cremare; Wm. Millie, S., Cremare. 516, Warkworth—Thos. B. Carlow, M., Warkworth; D. Ewing, S., Dartford. 517, Wingham—Peter Deans, M., Wingham; R. A. Graham, S., Wingham. 518, Big Bay Point—S. L. Soules, M., Barrie; Wm. Metcalfe, S., Palmwick. 519, South Monaghan—Wm. Adams, M., Bensfort; James Wood, S., Bensfort. 520, Morning Star—Thos. Johnson, M., Peterborough; Wm. Irwin, S., Peterborough. 521, Hilton—C. S. Becker, M., Hilton; S. R. Thorne, S., Hilton. 522, Willow—Wm. H. Kent, M., Medonte; Wm. Murray, S., Medonte. 523, Rothsay—H. H. Eaton, M., Truro, N. S.; Jno. S. Miller, S., Truro, N. S. 524, Vachell—Wm. Henry, M., Georgiana; R. A. Riddle, S., Vachell. 525, Bee Hive—Robert Murray, M., Blantyre; Donald Robertson, S., Blantyre. 526, Eden Grove—James McBeath, M., Eden Grove; M. Atkins, S., Elfgowan.

DIVISION GRANGE.

31, York—Charles McGibbon, M., Douglas, N. B.; J. H. Murch, S., Bear Island, N. B.

To the Editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*.

Will you kindly insert a few ideas of my own with the following extract:—

"The Grangers have been gradually pushing their organization to the front, and are becoming in some localities very numerous. Of course every man who desires to be a Granger can be one if he complies with the rules of the Order. The country is free, and even the country store-keeper should not object to any portion of the community 'playing at storekeeping.'"

"To us there appears to be a suitability in everything, and it strikes us there would be as much fitness in a number of merchants going into the harvest field—where they would make a very poor figure, and where they would do a very poor day's work—as there is in a number of farmers becoming merchants, and we think the results will not be much more profitable."

"If farmers will become their own merchants, whether through an order of Grangers, or any other order, it strikes us that to make success certain their first step should be to pay up in full the country merchant; besides the old motto, 'Live and Let Live,' ought not to be forgotten. The day was when the farmer was glad to avail himself of the facilities which the merchant granted him for the payment of his supplies; there are whole districts where, but for the help thus afforded by the country, the settlement of the country would have been simply impossible, and although it may be convenient for the farmer to forget this, the fact

nevertheless remains. No one class in our country can do without the other; the one is dependent upon the other for its comfort, its success, and its enjoyment, and wherever the legitimate field of the one class is invaded by the other, it can only be done by exchanging confidence for selfishness, and a narrower and more contracted for a broader and more generous policy, which, if pushed to its extremity, would result in every man being his own physician, his own lawyer; and his own banker."

The above extract is from the semi-annual circular of Messrs. Jno. McDonald & Co., of Toronto, and from the standing of the firm, their well-known high character, and their great success in business without the aid of commercial travellers, their opinion is well worthy of consideration.

The question presents itself:—Can a farmer profitably divide his care, means, and attention, between farming and mercantile business? Can a farmer confide his interests as safely to farmer-directors of manufacturing companies, Granges' stores, &c., as to men in established lines of trade, born and bred to it, and of established character?

Our advice to farmer or Granger is: buy for cash as you sell for cash, buy in the cheapest market, and in as large quantity as can safely be utilized.

Be a farmer, and cultivate a small farm well and thoroughly.

Be a Granger for the benefit of mutual instruction, mutual counsel, protection, and to have individual ideas made strong and felt by the voice of numbers.

Let every Grange have a library, their essays, lectures and discussions, their annual picnic, their socials in the winter, and if necessary have the Grange assist the unfortunate as well as the enterprising.

Let the farmer either farm or keep store, the union of the two will surely bring loss to many, though it may accidentally enrich a brother Granger.

Labor for the greatest good for the greatest number.
Yours obliged, A. M.
Westminster.

Dominion Grange will meet in Toronto, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, at 2 p. m.

Next meeting of Executive Committee, Tuesday, September 5th, Toronto.

The Grangers of Canada are making arrangements whereby they may visit Philadelphia at reduced rates. The details have not yet been decided on, but the tickets will be good for six weeks from the 20th of August.

The Peach Crop.

The loss of the peach crop in the south and west is a serious matter. There has never been so general and complete a failure. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of peaches were cut off by the spring frosts. It is a serious blow indeed to the growers of peaches. Peach growing has not been very profitable for several years—but to lose the crop entirely is quite a different thing. The crop in some parts of Delaware is quite good, and we in the west will have to depend mainly on peaches from that State. They will be sent here by the car load—the shippers chartering cars for the purpose.

Carbolic Acid for Lice.

George Peterson is informed that carbolic acid may be mixed with water in the proportion of one part to one hundred parts, and liberally applied to the skin. The dark-colored, impure acid is preferable to the pure specimen, some of the allied products being more destructive to the parasites than the genuine carbolic acid. The addition of a little tobacco liquor will make the mixture even more efficient.

Free Grant Lands, Thunder Bay.

Mr. L. Jones, of Markham, who sent us some communications this spring concerning the free grant lands in the Thunder Bay district, writes us that, after the 10th of August, his address will be Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, and that he will be pleased to answer all enquiries regarding settlement, clearing land, &c.