

moods; he had travelled in foreign lands, but there was to him no place more beautiful, no place in which he was so happy as in his own field.

The speaker concluded with the loyal wish that should find an echo in every heart, that God would bless our country and save our Queen.

The choir sang, "Whistle and hoe sing as you go." The W. M. then called upon Rev. Mr. Avery, but it was almost impossible to hear any of his remarks. He was understood to earnestly urge young men and young women to stay at home, instead of by their labor and intelligence adding to the wealth of a foreign land.

"Spring Jubilee" was then given by the choir, after which Mr. Innes, Man., of the Windsor and Annapolis R. R., responded to a call from the chair, as he said, rather as a farmer than a railway manager. He gave a humorous account of his experiences upon an upland farm, and then referring to the dissatisfaction expressed by farmers with the railroad and steamboat facilities for moving their produce, and said the existing means were quite adequate to the demands of trade. As the remarks of Mr. Innes on the subject were of local rather than general interest they are not sent for publication in the CANADIAN FARMER.

The next speaker, Mr. Wm. Miller, expressed his approval of such gathering, as the present, which gave agriculturists an opportunity of meeting together at least once a year. He expatiated upon the adaptability of the climate and soil to agricultural pursuits, and especially to the production of fruit. He thought that if we had London instead of Halifax to supply we could raise all that London would require. In the early days of orcharding many feared that so many orchards would be planted that fruit would be worth nothing. The contrary, however was the case, for notwithstanding the enormous growth of this industry, fruit was actually worth more than in the early days. The speaker considered that if one dollar per barrel could be realized on apples, clear of expenses, apple raising would be the most profitable business that we could go into. Referring to the complaint of farmers, that they had an unfair share of the burdens of taxation imposed upon them and were not represented as they should be in legislatures and governments of the country. Mr. Miller pertinently asked them "whose fault is it?" Every occupation or profession has its organization to press its claims and insure recognition of its rights. The Grange was the only organization of the kind for farmers and it should be the aim of every farmer to be a Patron of Husbandry.

Farmers have only themselves to

blame if they do not obtain their rights nor should they blame the lawyers for getting into the legislatures, &c.

Being obliged to leave in order to catch the evening train, your reporter was deprived of the privilege of hearing the remarks of our Worthy Bro. D. B. Newcomb, who is always worth listening to. We were detained more than an hour at the station waiting for the train to convey us homeward, but the time did not seem long, nor was it wasted. Groups of Patrons discussed the various topics treated of or suggested by the speakers of the afternoon, and going from group to group the time passed quickly, pleasantly and profitably, as should always be the case when Patrons assemble.

BLUE NOSE.

Poultry.

Edited by John F. Hill.

Queries and Answers.

(Under this head answers will be given to all questions of general interest in the care of poultry. Address, "Poultry Editor.")

Isolated Farmers.

Isolated farmers (we mean those who live at a distance from neighbors) may now get rid of their barn-yard or mongrel fowl stock to the advantage of the owners. There are thousands of such farmers in the interior, who keep good-sized flocks of common fowls, and allow them the run of the farm the whole year, *outside* of the vegetable or kitchen garden—the latter being fenced in, instead of fencing up the fowls.

Upon such farms the conditions are superior to those that the mere fancier's poultry is surrounded with, because the birds have unlimited range, with nothing to do but roam and feed, roost and lay, and get fat. These are the very *best* places in the world to keep fowls in, and to advantage.

But such farmers, in our enlightened time, should turn aside from the played-out old furrow of their ancestors in fowl-keeping, and get rid of the poor stuff that may, nowadays, be so often seen prowling about such farms, inasmuch as it is for the owners' best interests that a change be made for the better.

For a few dollars, they may get a good start with any of the choicer varieties now being bred (and advertised in our columns,) at various points; and they may take their choice among the sitting breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, the Brahmas, the Cochins, the Dorkings, etc. These fowls will multiply very rapidly and the old sorts may be killed off, and marketed, meanwhile.

Thenceforward they will have little trouble in raising good fowls, annually, which will find a sale at better prices. Then the increase of poultry meat, and

the positive increase of eggs, thus procurable—with the same care and cost of feeding—are items not to be forgotten by the farmer, who will get out of the old-fogy system, and try our advice. "There is money in this," friends, and we trust you will not forget it.—*Poultry Yard.*

A Cheap Fowl House.

Size 10x14 feet, 7 feet high in front, 5 feet at back (12 feet boards cut nicely, no waste). Sills 3x4 oak or chestnut, or some other wood that will last; plates 2x4 pine: board up and down and batten; shingle the roof. Put in at least, 2 good windows on the front, (front must face south or south-east). Let the window sills down to within 2½ feet of the floor. Set the sills on a good solid foundation; a stone wall is best, but a few large stones put in the right position at corners and centre will answer. Put a door in each end, which will help to keep the house cool in summer. The house can be built by any man, who has a handiness with tools, in two or three days, and will cost from \$15 to \$20, exclusive of the labor of building. This includes two windows of nine lights each, 10x12 glass. H.

Seasonable Hints.

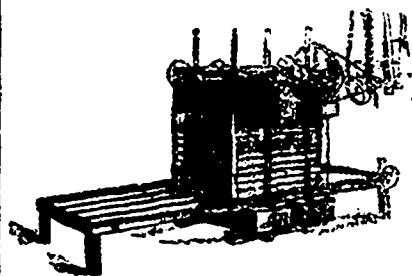
The fowl houses should have attention now. Don't wait till you find the cold fall winds driving through the roof, nor leave the chicks roosting in the apple trees because of the lack of a proper house. Chink and batten up the old house, put on the shingles blown off since spring, clean out the accumulated droppings and put in clean earth or dust several inches deep on the floor, and then fix new roosts. Throw out the old ladder style, where every fowl tries to roost on the top roost, and get some 2x4 scantling, round the corners of one of the four-inch sides, and put up enough of these *all on a level* to accommodate your flock without crowding. Half round poles are just as good as scantling if the bark is peeled off. Clean out all the old nest-boxes and either soak them with coal oil or pull them out and put in new ones, then put in fresh straw.

The early spring pullets should now be laying. Feed them well and you can keep them at work for the next three months, and eggs are eggs in November and December. If your flock is of the Dunghill variety, now is the time to look up a few good Plymouth Rock cockerels cheap from some of the breeders in your section. When we say cheap we don't mean 25c or 30c; \$1.50 to \$2 is cheap for a Plymouth Rock cockerel six months old, good for the purpose. Don't expect, however, to get a fine marked

bird at any such figure. We speak particularly of using males of the Plymouth Rock variety with common hens because we think that better results can be had in this way than from the use of males of any other breed.

If a new fowl house is needed, don't delay, but get the material and get to work at it at once. In another column we give a description of a cheap house that will accommodate 40 full-grown fowls through the winter season. In building a new house the first thing to be considered is the location. Let it be where the sun can reach it and where no water will stand. If not thoroughly dry naturally, drain with tile and let there be slope enough to the ground to carry off the surface water. The floor may be of earth, cement or boards; we prefer earth. Whatever it is let it be higher than the ground outside. Put in glass enough on the south side to get plenty of sunlight, also have one or more ventilators to carry off the foul air.

Don't forget plenty of corn now for the turkeys that are intended for the Christmas market. The grasshoppers are nearly, if not quite, all gone and corn must take their place: there is no other grain so good for turkeys. Those intended for next year's breeding should be separated, if possible, from the others. No use getting them fat enough for market, in fact, it's rather a disadvantage. H.



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