

fined in this yard for two or three days, then taken out for a few days after the dew is off in pleasant weather, and returned again before night. If any of the chicks are wet, and needs more hovering than the old bird gives them, they may be wrapped in cotten or wool and put in a basket under a stove or near the kitchen fire, or what is better, put under a sitting dunghill fowl for a few hours.

The natural instinct of the turkey leads her to wander about in search of food for her young. This is a necessity for herself and for her brood, and the habit of roaming should be encouraged as soon as the chicks are able to bear it. For the first month they should not be out of sight of the attendant for more than an hour at a time, except at night, and then he should know where she broods her flock and where to find her in the morning. If the old birds are inclined to wander too far, or into the mowing and grain fields, tie a shingle across the wings of the old ones, with the string close to the body, so that they cannot fly. Then if your fences are in good order they can be kept in place about as readily as sheep and pigs. This will not interfere with their covering their young at night, or during showers. After two months they will get the larger part of their food for themselves and should be encouraged to visit the more distant pastures and woodlands of the farm. After a light feed in the morning drive them afield, where grass-hoppers and other insects are plenty.

It is quite essential to the best success in raising turkeys, that some one person in the family should have charge of the birds from the time they begin to lay until they are ready for slaughter in the fall or winter. A little boy or girl, an aged person past hard work, or a trusty servant, having this for the chief part of his duty, should be the watchman. Where a dozen hen turkeys are kept, it will pay for this minute supervision. To be sure, a good many turkeys are raised under very careless management, but a great many more that are hatched, and generally the larger part, are lost for timely attention. Heavy dews, tall grass, stormy days, dogs, foxes, hawks, crows, and other creatures, are enemies that need be guarded against. The attendant should know where every clutch is for three weeks after hatching, during every hour of the day, and where the roost is. As they grow older, more liberty may be allowed, but they should be taught to come home to the one roost prepared for them early every evening. Turkeys have lively memories of their feeding places, and if they are fed regularly about four o'clock in the afternoon, which is the last meal the old birds or half-grown young should have, they will be seen or heard wending their way home from all parts of the farm, in good season for the evening meal, giv-

ing time for counting, and for looking up the stragglers, if any are missing. If the owner of the flock holds the attendant to strict accountability for watching and counting every night, and occasionally counts himself, to see that the reckoning is right, he will save a good many turkeys in the course of a season.

By setting the turkeys in groups of two, three or four at a time, and near each other, they will all come off at the same time, and learn to keep company together, and to feed in the flocks through the summer. It is much better to have several groups or herds feeding separately, than to have all the turkeys on the farm feeding in one flock, or scattering promiscuously in all directions. They will gather more food, thrive better and require much less time in looking after them.—W. CLIFT, in *Country Gentlemen*.

### Ancient Medical and Culinary Uses of Poultry.

By W. H. THICK.

(Continued.)

Aldrovandi has filled more than 16 large folio pages with an account of the medicinal uses of fowls and their eggs, both for man and beast. Hens were sacrificed by the ancient pagans to Esculapius, the god of medicine, on account of the services they were supposed to render to the health of mankind. Fever, colic, dysentery, melancholy, epilepsy, cough, all yielded to some preparation from gallinaceous materials. Even the surgeon was superseded by their virtues. A plaster composed of white of egg and white frankincense, cured broken bones; the albumen alone was a sovereign vulnerary; oil of eggs regenerated hair more surely than Rowland's macassar. Other preparations were remedial against poison, corns on the toes, the bites of mad dogs and vipers, and frenzy. In short, every one who had a tolerable stock of poultry, had only himself to blame if he did not repel the usual ills to which mortal flesh is subject.

Here is a secret of inestimable value to the fair sex. We are told "that the *Allectorius* is a stone-like crystal or limpid water; it is found in the liver of a capon at the end of three years; it is never larger than a bean; after this stone is formed in the capon he never drinks." "Ladies who wear the jewel *Allectorius* are sure to be pleasing in the eyes of their husbands."

Eggs are sometimes worn as ear rings, or rather pendants to the ears, and as necklaces. The *Corruca* or hedge sparrow's eggs are sea green or pale blue in color, and when neatly emptied and dried, are worn by fair ladies, and I throw out a suggestion to our Canadian and American jewelers, that they obtain a supply of these and other wild bird's