

the poults when we were at Varennes; Mr. Barnard thus describes it: Make a paste of hard boiled eggs, herbs, particularly *herbe à dinde*, wheat-bran and skim-milk-curd. Eggs should be stored up on purpose for this, and if they are a little stale, they will answer just as well, provided that they be boiled quite hard—(ten minutes—Trans.) After the eighth day, the eggs may be left out. (1) Then give paste composed of soaked crusts of bread, chopped onion- and eschalot-tops, onions, barley—and oat-meal. An important point is to give the paste thick enough, rather crumbly than otherwise, and to cook the meal, not scald it only. Food should be given often, and never allowed to become sour. Moreover, fresh water must be always within reach of the poults, in flat, shallow vessels, for the young ones, being very awkward, are apt to wet and sometimes drown themselves. Now nothing is so injurious to young turkeys as moisture. The food should be varied, but the vegetables such as lettuce, onions, cabbages, &c., must never be left out. When they are shut up at night or in rainy weather, take care to give them plenty of space, as they develop a good deal of heat and might get smothered.

Subsequent feeding.—At the end of the month, a little grain may be given, continuing always the paste, and especially the onion, or if you have none, adding a little pepper to the paste. The grand thing is to keep the poults growing, and to strengthen them sufficiently up to the time when the caruncles begin to develop themselves. Of the danger of too much humidity we spoke above. The flock should never be allowed to go out until the morning dew has disappeared and should be brought home before the evening dew has fallen, and, at all events, before sunset, from the day they are hatched till the caruncles appear. Never let them out in rain; bring them in, if a storm is imminent; keep them out of wet, marshy places; keep them invariably on a dry sandy, hilly spot. Lastly, if, unfortunately, a sudden storm should wet them, put them at once in some warm place, near a good fire; if this is done at once, they may be saved.

Appearance of the caruncles.—At about two months old, the young cocks will begin to develop that peculiar lumpy skin—(called the *caruncle* in English, and *le rouge* in French on the neck and throat, and a sort of comb, like a small horn on the front of the head. If they are in good health—and they ought to be, if our instructions have been followed, they will pass this critical period without danger. If on the contrary, they are weak, puny, ailing, when this stage of their growth is attained, the greater number of them will die in spite of all the care that may be lavished upon them. But, when once this period is passed, nothing in the shape of poultry is harder than young turkeys.

Food for young turkeys.—When once the poults have developed their caruncles, they may safely be allowed to pick up their food in the fields. A little grain should be given them every evening, to entice them to return every night to the yard. This is important, for at their age, they are very tempting to the thief, and it often happens, that a flock of turkeys accustomed to roost in a solitary tree in the midst of a field, is walked off with, and never seen or heard of again. Make a good roosting place in a sheltered corner of the yard, with all the perches of the same height from the ground, for if they are of different heights, one above the other, the turkey will all try to get on the highest, and when once the strongest have occupied the upper rows, those on the lower perches will catch the droppings of those on the higher ones. The best roost is a cart-wheel placed on a post, six or seven feet

(1) I prefer continuing the eggs for a fortnight, and giving nothing but hard eggs. I should fear soaked crust of bread would cause looseness, the great enemy of young turkeys. Chopped onions are indispensable.

A. R. J. F.

from the ground. Turkeys can stand a good deal of cold; but, when once frosty nights are experienced, they must be shut up at night. At that season if they roost out of doors, they are very likely to have their feet frozen. (Besides, the owls are fond of turkeys, Trans).

Fattening.—Turkeys do not like confinement, and suffer from it. The best plan of fattening them, then, is to begin early, when they are still able to frequent the fields. Begin, then, for the first fortnight of fattening them to give them a full feed of grain on their return home at night. Any grain suits them, but maize and barley are the best. During the second fortnight, give them grain morning and night. Next, put them into an enclosure, in which there is room for them to move about, and give them, morning and noon, a dryish paste made of cracked grain, and barley or Indian-meal, and, at night, a feed of whole grain. When once a certain degree of fat has been obtained, it should be as well to kill them, as they will do no more good. Turkeys, like geese, are sometimes crammed; that is, small rolls of prepared paste is thrust down their throats. This is not practised in our province either with turkeys or geese. (1)

We think that these few notes on the rearing of turkeys will serve to render practice more common in this country than it is.

J. C. CHAPAIS.

(From the French.)

TURKEY REARING.

A very distinguished *agronome* write to us thus:

Dear Sir.—You have probably observed in the recent issues of the papers the departure of a train loaded with turkeys, to the value of \$45,000, from Smith's Falls to Boston.

My attention has been attracted to the service to be rendered to farmers by instructing them how to rear turkeys, and showing them the profits depending thereon.

In our country-parts, turkey-rearing, though considered very profitable, is thought to be too difficult to be worth trying.

This is, clearly, from want of experience, and a good article on the subject, entering minutely into all necessary details, would render great service to the readers of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

To those who understand how to rear them properly, turkeys are doubtless very profitable. Not only do they always sell well, but they are the best of all agents in the destruction of crickets, grass-hoppers, and other injurious insects.

Our editor, M. Chapais, presents an article in this number, which, in addition to a few notes from our hand, treats the subject in the most elaborate fashion.

For us, it is enough to say, that we have always perfectly succeeded, thanks, especially, to two rules: 1. To feed the

(1) Pease, I regret to say, are often given to turkeys in this province; in fact, I have not had a tender turkey this winter, and pease were the cause, as some were always to be found in their crops. The proper paste for cramming turkeys or fowls is prepared thus:

Barley-meal.....	one pound
Oatmeal.....	half a pound
Suet or dripping.....	quarter of a pound
Sugar.....	two ounces.

Made up into rolls about as thick as the first finger for turkeys, as the little finger for fowls, with milk; thrust the rolls down the throat with a few drops of milk from a tea-pot spout between each gobbet. I used to have my 20 to 30 turkeys treated thus every winter, and they were fat and delicate: young cocks about 16 lbs., young hens about 13 lbs.

The great turkey-breeder, I forget his name, at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, who used to rear from 800 to 1,000 every year, told me that he never let the young ones out of the yard until the dew was off. They were herded, like a flock of sheep, by a boy, and driven out and home along the lanes of that fertile though hideous county every day.

A. R. J. F.