Nov, 1874

tes it is not so: uantities and is have no doubt it round and with profitable crop ixed with wheat , and the straw

have in all only re from the B. & and the Central these the yield The others are , "very good," lent." The reellent. cts are much the where given, is

favorable. all root crops are though in not a y encouraging. ence between the different sections in Utica, potatoe per acre, and the ens. they are 200 roughout has been lrought.

e Farms of n.

ral Gazette contains ty-three reports o eason from all the from most of th d many in Ireland one hundred an rop to be over av it is an average, an average. Last year average, while or n were under ave

s. however, are sa last year. Barley op on heavy soil s, as Essex; almos bove the average. returns of barley under average third an average an er are over average wheat, and so go called the whe nality makes it equ than it really is, a t market for the su --requires less that of breadstuffs.

anure Heap.

cted with the far attention of write anure. This fact importance, and y very much neglect in this western her ecially the case. The e virgin soil has ma re for the prod n in the old countrie hat habit of careles well called the farm lly collected and pro

with the experimen too little known, an le thought of by farm nents lately carried o

to this item of agricu

his farm in Scotland, leration. Desirous alue of manure ma at procured in the to a field to put both acres were manu nder covered sheds, being equal on b acres planted with po ts of each acre wer

luced 272 bushels.

with ordinary farm.y

luced 298 bushels. duced 442 bushels. duced 471 bushels.

ed from the cover

The land was sown the following year with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat of land treated with ordinary farm-yard manure--

One acre produced 41 bushels, 19 lbs. of 61 lbs. per bushel. One acre produced 42 bushels, 38 lbs. of 61

lbs. per bushel. Wheat of land manured from covered sheds-

One acre produced 55 bushels, 5 lbs- of 61 lbs. per bushel.

One acre produced 53 bushels, 47 lbs. of 61 lbs. per bushel.

The land treated with the ordinary farmyard manure, as shown above, yielded less wheat by 12 bushels, 28 lbs. per acre than that manured from the covered sheds; and the yield of potatoes less on the two acres by 343 bushels, or $171\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.— Why should not we profit by this lesson? If it be not convenient for us to erect sheds, we can so cover our farm-yard manure with earth, plaster, muck or sods as to prevent the wasting of those liquids or gases that are the most valuable parts of the manure, and guard against the injurious effects of unnecessary exposure.

> OULTRY YARD THE POULTRY TO KEEP.

The question is often asked' Which breeds of poultry are are the best?" and it is a pretty difficult question to answer; for there are so many different conditions in which the fowls are to be kept, and so many different breeds of poultry, that almost each individual poultry keeper will have requirements different from others, and in answer ing the question we can, therefore, in general

There are two chief classes of poultry keepers, namely, those who, on considerable area of land have large flocks, and those who have but limited space, and generally keep their poultry in confinement.

The requirement of these two classes are, of The requirement of these two classes are, of course, in a measure, different. Again, some large poultry keepers raise but few chickens, and depend on eggs for profit, and others raise every chicken possible, looking to these for remuneration, while the village poultry keeper is anxious to get eggs and chickens and all he

Each breed of poultry has marked traits or characteristics, and these are so well-known and understood that it is an easy matter to recommend a special breed to meet the wants of sech individual of each individual.

of each individual.

The large breed known as "Asiats" in which are included the different "Cochins," Shanghais," "Brahmas," etc., are not generally dishards, "the shanghais of the shanghais and the shanghais the shanghais. tinguished as good layers, and from their strong proclivities are most valuable as breeders of chickens.

The Cochins are generally slow in maturing and unless crossed with the common fowl are not very valuable to the economical poultry

The Brahmas is a very valuable and favori breed, but is not so profitable when thorough bred as it is when crossed; that is, when the raising of chickens is the object in view. We have had considerable experience with all the larg breeds of poultry, and we have invariably found the half breeds the most profitable. The chicks of the thoroughbred do not mature so rapidly, and they are, from their nakedness of feathers at the most critical period of their lives, more subject to disease than the half

The latter feather out earlier than the others, and this is largely in their favor in this others, and this is largely in their favor in this climate of sudden and great changes of temperature. To the poultry breeder, then, who wishes quick growing and early maturing chickens, who cares more for two pounds in a "Fourth of July Broiler" than five pounds in September, a cross between one of the varieties of the Brahma and the common fowl is the most desirable. A very popular and profitable cross has been found between the Brahma and Leghorn, the offspring maturing quickly, and cross has been found between the Brahma and Leghorn, the offspring maturing quickly, and the pullets being early and good layers. To the large poultry keeper, who wishes eggs more than chickens, of course the non-incubating breeds, or their grads, are most valuable. Crosses of Leghorns, Spanish, or Polish, with the common fowl, we have found to be, on the whole, about as profitable, or rather, good layers, as the thor ughbreds, and they stand our rough climate much better.

Of course in the forgoing we have not intended to include the breeders of fancy fowls,

to be sold at "fancy prices," but we intended to treat simply of ordinary poultry keepers.

There are not a few praceical men who are of the opinion that good selections, that is, selections of perfectly sound, healthy dung selections of perfectly sound, heating tang-hill fowls, are as valuable to the large poultry keepers as are the thoroughbreds. Our com-mon barn-yard fowl is a conglomeration, or rather mixture of almost every breed that has in existence here, and the "good points" of rather mixture of almost every breed that has in existence here, and the "good points" of some of the thoroughbred ancestors are often apparent. We once owned a hen which had the five toes of a Dorkin, the white face of the Spanish, the crown of the Polish, and the feathered legs of the Brahma breeds. Thus it would be a wonder if the birds uniting such a variety of good bloods were not sometimes as valuable as the careful bred varieties. To the small poultry keeper who wishes eggs only. small poultry keeper who wishes eggs only, the Brown Leghorns, Black Spanish, and White Leghorn breeds are rost desirable, and the most valuable in the order in which we have the most valuable in theorder in which we have

named them. To the villager who wishes only chickens and early eggs, the lark Brahma is, perhaps, the best either full bred or grade, and he is not particular as to the purity of the blood, not particular as to the purity of the blood, but wishes the greatest pecuniary returns, a cross between Brown Leghorns and White Brahmas, or White Leghorns and Dark Brahmas, will pay him better than any other stock. The half breeds feather and mature earlier, beging to lay younger. begins to lay younger, and lays more eggs than the full blood Brahma, is larger, more quiet and domestic than the full blood Leghorn, and makes a good sitter and mother, which Leghorns rarely becomes.—New England

DUCKS.

Though these useful birds are both useful Though these useful birds are both useful and ornamental, there is some difficulty in describing them as such. With room enough to look for a living they are unquestionably profitable, and with water wherein to desport and clean themselves, they must be called ornamental. They do not require access to a lake, or river; in fact, the exertion of swimming long distances, especially against the stream lake, or river; in fact, the exertion of swimming long distances, especially against the stream, is very much against ducklings. What they should have within reach is a small pond or a large ditch, and a good grass run wherein to supplement a fair allowance of good food. They may be profitable when they can get into a very dirty puddle, but they can scarcely be ornamental, therefore let us continue to endeavor to combine profit with ornament in the poultry yard of the Agricultural Gazette. "I want some ducks, where shall I keep them?" is a very common question, and a very imporis a very common question, and a very impor-tant con-ideration; therefore in the first place, we speak of their requirements. We wi'l not, after the manner of some writers, begin by insulting our readers, so we say nothing about "roosts on which to perch during the night," but we do say give them a house and keep it free from filth which is so often allowed to collect. It is not an anonymen practice to litter lect. It is not an uncommon practice to litter the floor with straw, and the practice is not a bad one, if at the same time the habit of re moving the dirty litter and replacing it with clean be carefully encouraged. It is not necessary, however, to litter with anything, for if the floor be firm and dry and clean they do well

upon it. Sleeping and laying on the ground, it is very desirable to have no roosters over them; if space is of great importance and other poultry are allowed to sit up aloft, at least some sort of screen should be placed between the occupants of the ground floor and the pirch above.
They ought not to be in the same house, but They ought not to be in the same house, but if they must be, the precaution we mention is very advisable. Then, again being on the floor, there should be some degree of privacy arranged fro the flaying and sitting ducks. Boxes along the ends or corners will answer this purpose. These should be partially filled with straw, and the old bird, by her own instinct and with the aid of her spare feathers. with straw, and the old bird, by ner own instinct and with the aid of her spare feathers, will soon put matters straight. The house should not, of course, be too warm or closely

Many people make the same mistake with shut up. their ducks that they make with their pigs. Because the pig wallows in the mire, there ore he may lie in the mire, and eat his food as dirty as it can be made. Because ducks give a great portion of the day in the water, rgo then may spend their nights in the nasty ergo then may spend their nights in the nasty wet house; a c mmon but a grievous error. Of the size of the house we can say nothing. We remember too well the great lexicographer and his ire was unable to answer the question, "how many puddings would take to reach to the moon?"

"how many puddings would take to reach to the moon?"

"One if long enough," was altogether one to many for him, and we should have to learn how many birds required accommodation before we attempted to accommodate them. We wil therefore only add that ducks will lie close in a well ventilated house and take no harm. Three or four ducks may be allowed to one drake, and from half-a-dozen ducks and a couple of drakes, and fairly good luck and with the assistance of a few hens, a large number of ducklings may be reared. See the number of motherless ducklings brought into large towns

on market days-all sizes, all prices, -sold and sold again, and still they come! Some of them scarcely ever see a large pool of water, but they nevertheless grow into large good sized birds, and if not altogether ornamental in life, they are so in death upon the table. Early peas require early ducks, and as the old birds begin to lay in the winter, it is not their fault if so excusable a weakness shouldnot be gratified. The little birds are hardy too. They will live through a score of trials any one of which through a score of trials, any one of which would quite knock up a chicken. About laying time it is advisable to watch the ducks, as they are addicted to dropping their eggs about anywhere, and are also rather fond of a nest entirely of their own choosing and construction,

pure and simple.

If not looked after a duck is often missed, and found in some quiet place with 13, or 15, or even 17 eggs under her; and should the fox not come out some moonshiny night, the probability is that pearly every egg will hatch. bability is that nearly every egg will hatch.
Then put the mother and the little ones in a coop away from the pond, give them an allowance of well mixel barley or oatmeal, and water in a saucer or a dish, and after the first reek or so they may safely go to the pond. They will return at feeding times, and, if there should be no suspicious characters in shape of rats or hawks, &c., they will require but little care, and will soon spread abroad in search of slugs, with profit both to themselves and their

It is rather amusing to observe in what a It is rather amusing to observe in what a business like way they go to work in search of their favorite food or desert, after they have partaken of that provided for them. If kept without water during the very hot days, ducklings are liable to secure "sprawlers:" their legs become cramped and they are unable to move and soon die off. In one of our own yards they enflered greatly in this way, so own yards they suffered greatly in this way, so much so that year after year we were compelled to remove them for a time to a shady orchard, through which a lively stream was always

through which a lively stream was always flowing, and where they soon recovered.

Without keeping under the bed, or closely confined, with good and regular meals the young ducks in nine weeks or thereabouts will be fit for the table; and having placed them there, we leave our friends to discuss them and our remarks, hoping in the next place to speak of the varieties new common in England. of the varieties new common in England. -London Agricultural Gazette.

USE OF AUTUMN LEAVES.

Soon will be the season of the great harvest of dry leaves, and the careful poultry keeper will do well to gather them. They can be best collected by sweeping or raking them up on old blankets spread out upon the ground, which are then to be lifted by the four corners and emptied into the cart. They should be stored in a dry place.

The poultry breeder can use them to advantage by spreading them over the floor of his fowl-house, and throwing corn upon them. The hens will scratch around among them, and thus find occupation and exercise, at the season when the frozen ground for

bids this out of doors. We are glad to see that this suggestion of covering the hen house floor with some such materials for this purpose—a suggestion originally made by ourselves—has been favorably received by the agricultural press, and in a variety of forms repeatedly insisted upon There is nothing that promotes the contentment and thrift of poultry more than employment.—Poultry World.

HEART DISEASE IN FOWLS.

I had a dark Brahma cock drop dead the other day from heart disease, I think. I went into the coop to feed my fowls, and they were on the roost; when I put the feed down they on the roost; when I put the feed down they got off the roost to eat, and just as the cock got down off the roost he dropped dead. I examined him and found everything all right but the heart. That I found very large and but the heart. Fhat I found very large and full of clotted blood. His heart measured seven and three-fourths inches the long way seven and three-fourths inches the long way and five and one-half inches the short way, and was about the shape of an egg. Consequently I think that disease of the heart was the cause of his death —Cor. Poultry Record.

SULPHUR ON GRAPE-VINES.

There was a considerable amount of interest excited at the late annual meeting of our State Horticultural Society, by reports of recent experiments with the use of sulphur on Catawba vineyards at the islands. It was stated by one of the grape-growers from there, that sulphuring the vines had been practiced to some extent for several years past, and that, when judiciously done, it was found a certain preventative of mildew and rotting of the fruit, and also of the blightness of the foliage; and where this was practiced in 1872, the vines ripened

their wood so well as to suffer but little damage from the winter, and thus produced a half crop, while vineyards not sulphured bore no fruit at all. These facts will cause a very general use of sulphur hereafter, and much improvement is expected therefrom.

The practice is to mix sulphur with an equal quantity of fine air-slacked lime, and apply the powder with a bellows, of which they manufacture a very cheap style for the purpose. The first application is made as soon as the blossoms are off in June, and repeated once a month or so during the sum-

The labor and expense are quite small compared with the benefits; and the practice is recommended to grape-growers get rally, especially for varieties that are st ject to mildew or blighting of the foliage. Let us give the experiment a trial and report the results next year.—M. B. Batcham in Horticulturist.

Latrons of Husbandry.

Having noticed the great spread of this organization in the States, and believing that much good had resulted to the members of the order there, we called the attention of our readers to it. Mr. E. Thompson, who had been a Deputy of the National Grange, came to our office in February Grange, came to our office in February last to obtain our aid in introducing the order in Ontario, and we placed the matter before our readers.

There arose a difference of opinion among Canadians whether we should become an independent order or whether we should remain subject to the National Grange of the United States. We remained silent during the past few months, until the voice of the Canadian members could be ascertained.—We wrote to the Secretary of the National Grange regarding the subject, but could obtain no reply. The members of the order tain no reply. The members of the or in Canada have become almost unanim in the opinion that the Dominion Grange is the Grange for Canadians.

The organization is spreading in every direction, and, as far as we can learn, nearly every one is satisfied that it must become a powerful and beneficial organiza-The objects of the order, as have been stated, are the advancement of the intion. terests of agriculturists, both socially, intel-

lectually and pecuniarily.

The meeting of the Dominion Grange hel at the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, during the Provincial Exhibition week, was a very large and influential one, and very great in-terest was manifested by the members, some of whom had come from the extreme westof whom had come from the extreme western part of Ontario, and some from between 400 and 500 miles east of Toronto. There appeared to be a struggle among the members to see which could do most good. The discussions on different subjects were able and instruction and the overnigation of the and instructive, and the organization of the Dominion Grange sustained unanimously.— It is our opinion that much good will accrue to the members; the same is the opinion of the whole body, as far as we could learn.

To carry out the plans money is needed; for this reason an initiation fee is charged, and a monthly fee paid by each member.

Secrecy is necessary to carry on any business, therefore a pledge of honor is required. Only agriculturists of good standing can join it. Some outsiders condemn the order as usaless, they complein about the recommendations. as useless; they complain about the secrecy, and also because ladies are admitted; they say everything imaginable against it. would suggest to farmers to weigh well the parties who speak against it; are they such parties who speak against it; are they such as profit by traffic or office, or are they real farmers, that get their living from the cultivation of the farm, as you do? Farmers, converse together on this subject; you have minds to think and act for yourselves with the sid of professional man or merchants to the aid of professional men or merchants to direct you. Remember the organization direct you. Remember the organization does not interfere with your religious or political views. Bear in mind that all can not become members of this order; also that not become members of this order; also that if you are admitted you can leave it again at any time. We have not as yet heard of one member in Canada having applied to have his or her name struck from the list. The ladies, as far as we can judge, take quite as much interest in it as the men; that being the case, we feel satisfied in saying that the movement will spread rapidly.

We hold no office in the Dominion Grange.

We hold no office in the Dominion Grange, although requested to do so. As editor we have enough to do, and can, by not holding any office, freely cut and slash into the do-