

When to advertise.

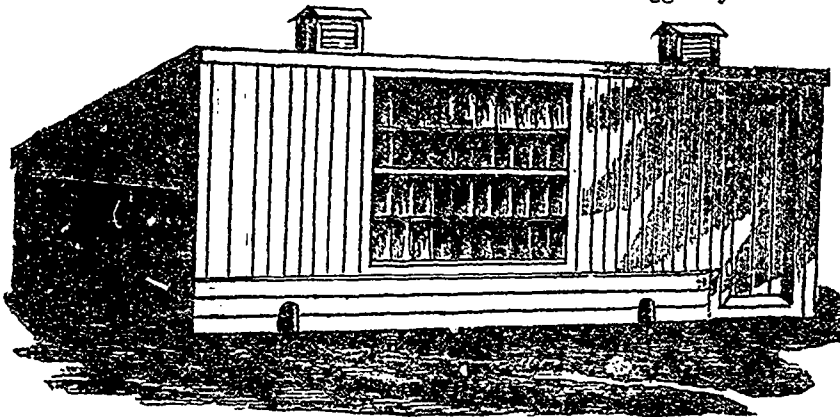
There is a very foolish idea in the minds of some fanciers, that advertising after the spring season is of little use.

We know, and we speak advisedly, when we say that such an idea is erroneous in theory, false in conception, and impolitic as a rule. Hundreds, and thousands, constantly read the cards in the advertising columns, whether at the time they are, or not, in need of eggs or birds. In many cases a would be purchaser has not a reliable hen to sit on valuable eggs in early spring, and concludes to buy a pair or a trio in the fall.

Steady advertising is what pays. The advertiser gets the full benefit of low rates; his card always attracts the attention of buyers; it serves as a reference to his reliability and popularity, his circulars are sent for, and, if the prices are satisfactory, orders come for eggs or fowls.

Am. Poultry Journal.

We endorse every word of the above. S. J. ANDRES.



A Convenient Poultry-House.

The illustration of the above in this number will at once strike the eye as being neat and tasteful, as also practical. The facilities for light and ventilation are ample, and the construction is so simple that almost anybody can build it. We leave the interior arrangements to the fancy and judgment of the builder.

MOULTING.

Moulting is a natural process of annual occurrence; and, though it can scarcely be called a disease, yet it is necessary to treat it as if it were such, from the effects produced by it. It not unfrequently happens that young fowls do not pass the season of moulting safely, but sicken and die. Chickens of the latest broods are most liable to bad effects, because the season of moulting comes to them so late, when the weather is most unfavorable. The summer moult is usually gradual, but few feathers falling at a time, and these being at once replaced. On the contrary, when the moult happens in autumn, the feathers fall faster, and are not so speedily replaced. The consequence is, that the fowl is in a degree naked, and suffers from the necessary exposure.

It is the remark of Dr. Bechstein, that, in a state of nature, moulting occurs to wild birds precisely when their food is most plenty; hence nature points out that the fowl should, during that period, be furnished with an extra supply of food.

After the third year, it has been observed that fowls begin to moult later every succeeding year, so that it is frequently as late as January before the older fowls come into full feather; and the weather being then cold, they are not in a laying

state till the end of March, or later. The time of moulting continues, according to the age and health of the fowls, and also with reference to mild or cold weather, from six weeks to three months. "I think I have observed," says Dickson "in some instances of late hatching, that the process is favorable to moulting.—Dr. Bennett.

Egg-Bound Fowls.

How can they be relieved?—X. M. Ans.—Take a feather and strip it until near the tip, and then dip it in sweet oil, and let it remain until it becomes thoroughly saturated, then pass the feather up the egg passage till it meets the egg, which you find will relieve the hen at once, and enable her to proceed with her duties; if she experiences any further difficulty, repeat the operation, getting the feather well filled with oil whenever you make an application. Do not attempt to help nature, in the way of pressure, for in that case the egg may be broken and prove fatal to the hen. After you have made the application as directed, let Nature take her course, and all will be right.—Ez.

About this season the hired man sets a steel trap in a hen's nest and covers it slightly with hay, leaving an egg on it for bait, the whole being designed to capture a weasel, and the farmer's wife wants an egg in a hurry, and sends her husband to get one; and he goes out and sees the above-mentioned egg and grabs it, and then there's the very old boy to pay.

Remedy for Canker.

I noticed an inquiry from a correspondent as to what ailed his game fowls. Although not a breeder of games I have had some experience with the disease he describes. I think it is not roup, though generally accompanied by it. It is probably canker, sometimes called canker pox. It develops in different forms, the mildest forms appearing in small white blisters on comb, lobes, and face. The more serious phase is the formation of putrid, cheesy matter in the throat and mouth, and it takes prompt and radical treatment to save the birds.

I had some twenty fowls attacked, and lost several before I found a remedy. After trying a number of advertised remedies I came to the conclusion that it was a blood disease, and the cause must be removed first. I then treated them in the following manner: place affected birds apart from flocks, and in dry warm quarters; then remove the fungus from the throat and mouth, with a small, thin stick; swab thoroughly with a solution of salt and vinegar twice a day; at night give a pill of sulphur and cream tartar as large as a hazel-nut.

Continue until cured, feeding light, and avoiding corn. Where the disease only shows itself outwardly, wash affected parts with a strong solution of carbolic acid, and use internal treatment as above. It is no child's play to handle this disease, and requires prompt and constant attendance to eradicate it from the yards.

POTTAGE.

Indiana Farmer.

A man's excuse for stealing a pair of chickens was, that while at work he hung his coat near the coop, and on going for it he found the chickens roosted on the same. He hadn't the heart to wake them up, he said, so he wound his coat around them without waking them and carried them off. His defence was ingenious, but he was sent up for three months all the same.—*Waterbury American.*