

Give the fowls warm messes on cold mornings, frequently. Season with pepper, ginger, or anything that is stimulating. Keep them warm, and you will save at the feed bin.

Upon the requisite care of late moulting birds a writer in the *Country Gentleman*: gives the following advice:—"Fowls that do not moult until late in the season are more or less liable to contract diseases, especially roup. As fowls grow older, each year the period is more prolonged, and occurs later in the season. When the period of moulting arrives the bodies are greatly reduced, the feathers drop, and the bird loses appetite and runs down.

"Just before this occurs is the time to build up by giving stimulants and appetizers. As cold weather and damp, chilly nights come on, the fowls really suffer more in their spent condition than during the severity of winter, when the air is dry and the birds are full feathered.

"At this season fowls should have warm and strengthening food. Warm mash, savored with pepper, salt, and considerable grease, give tone to the failing appetite, and encourage a steady growth.

"A plentiful supply of animal food is also good. Iron in the drink is of service, but do not dose too much, only sufficient to even the failing appetite.

"Frequently a change of food will bring about these results."

Make improvement of your stock the watchword if you want to have success. You must either go forward or backward. Which do you prefer? Improve your fowls, and no one, be he a fancier or not, can fail to notice the improvement in your stock.

The want of pure and fresh water accounts in many instances for the lack of eggs during the winter season. Fowls require a constant supply of water, and without it they cannot lay.

Don't be afraid to pay a good price for stock or eggs, but be sure you get them of a reliable breeder. In buying poultry, as in everything else, you generally get just what you pay for. Don't expect something for nothing.

Save the pullets of the larger breeds hatched in January or not later than March, if possible, so as to have them lay early in the fall. Save the pullets of the small breeds hatched in April for the same purpose. For winter layers save the hens that moult early.

"Have you found some of your fowls with one side of the head swollen up? If you will examine you will probably find that the affected fowl sleeps in a draught; probably there is a crack in the side of the building, and the bird roosts in a position where the draught strikes the side of the head. Shut up the crack and bathe the fowl's head with coal oil and lard, and all will be well in a few days." Although this item has been pretty generally copied in all the poultry papers, we think it may save you much trouble by calling your attention to it in this issue.

Burnt corn is a most excellent thing to feed to poultry, and is far superior to wood charcoal, which contains no nutriment, but which, however, has wonderful effect in promoting the health of the fowls. Now that the cold nights are coming feed several times each week, at night, a good feed of corn thoroughly warmed in the oven. Be sure it is not so hot as to burn the birds.

Some of the most expert poultrymen occasionally feed their fowls on turnips in winter. They are not peeled, but cut into quarters, and thrown into the yard. The birds will know what to do with them. We feed our stock in this way as long as turnips last, and the fowls appear to appreciate our thoughtfulness.

If the liver and lights of hogs or sheep be procured, it will not be necessary to chop it for the fowls. By tying to a post or a stake, within the reach of the fowls, they will help themselves to that which they may require. Chandler's scraps however which are tough, should be chopped, so that the birds can use it to better advantage. It usually comes in large pieces and contains much meat and bone. A small quantity boiled and mixed occasionally is greatly relished.

P. H. Jacobs, in *Farm and Garden*, gives this advice:—A tablespoonful each of lard, crude petroleum and kerosene. Add 10 drops of carbolic acid. Shake the mixture well, and inject 2 drops in each nostril, and 6 drops down the throat, daily, using a sewing machine can for the purpose. Give it twice a day in extreme cases.

The duck should have a dry floor in winter. Some persons are under the supposition that water is just what the duck requires, and that dampness is no injury, but the fact is that, as the duck does not go on the roost, the consequence is that, when it is compelled to remain during the night on damp ground, it becomes chilled and gets out of condition.

More attention should be paid to the roosting place. Always keep it clean. Don't allow the droppings to accumulate.

During the cold weather add a little cayenne pepper to the morning feed. It will stimulate the birds and keep them in health.

Poultry-keeping can be made an auxiliary to other pursuits without infringing upon the time of the keeper, and will bring a handsome return for the time and care given them.