

perfectly aware that one has some excuse this year for raising late broods.

Those who have fed fish to hens claim that the flesh of the fowls and their eggs have a fishy taste.

Remove the windows and substitute wire screens, as plenty of fresh air is a very important adjunct to health in summer. The best soil for a poultry yard is one that is very sandy, as it dries off quickly, and is easily spaded and cleaned.

The early broods will now demand coarser and heartier food for their growth and keeping.

If fed well and properly, the hen will lay more eggs usually than if she be starved and neglected. In either case her egg produce will sell for double what it costs to keep her every year.

Troughs are unnecessary. A long board, with a small block under each end, is sufficient. Distribute the soft food on this evenly, from one end to the other, and as soon as the fowls have finished feeding, wash off the board and stand it on one end out of the way. This insures cleanliness. Water should be changed several times a day, and should be given in a vessel that will exclude the feet of the fowls. Feed very early in the morning, and as late in the afternoon as possible. In the morning, feed finely-chopped grass, radish tops, mustard, or any other kind of green food at hand, mixed with corn-meal, to which may be added a proportion of salt, fine bran and wheat middlings, half-and-half, mixed with pure milk, if it can be obtained. If milk cannot be had, buy beef-heads, or cracklings, of the butcher, boil them and use the water for mixing. Meat is always good for fowls. At noon, feed

hard grains, such as a mixture of wheat, corn and oats, and, if easily obtainable, buckwheat, and at night feed whole corn.

If a hen be properly fed, she will continue to lay without desiring to incubate. She should not be allowed to become fat. The supposition that a hen lays a certain number of eggs, or a "clutch," or "litter," as it is sometimes called, is erroneous. If properly fed, a hen will continue to lay until the period shall have arrived for her to moult. [Not all varieties, cochins, etc. certainly. Ed.]

Have your poultry a dust bath? If not, provide one at once. Sifted coal ashes makes a good one.

Out of every 100 birds raised only about 10 will stand any chance of the show-room.

The advantage with a wheat or rye patch convenient to the poultry house is that when the snow is off the ground it can be used to a good advantage as a green feed.

All living things, as well as inanimate objects, undergo changes during life or existence. Our domestic birds show changes from chickenhood to maturity, afterward the annual change of plumage comes more regularly and is looked for by every observant breeder, but with what precaution and preparation we know not, only judging by preconceived opinions on other matters of as much interest to the fancier, the process of moulting we fear does not receive the proper attention due it by the majority of poultrymen. Moulting is a severe drain on the system while it lasts, but after the old feathers are replaced by the new, and the birds safely through the process, the stimulus of change makes them healthier and also

makes them lay with increased vigor, after being fully recuperated, for old feathers contain matter favorably to the increase of lice and parasites, as well as that of skin diseases. When moulting takes place early in the season, as it does when the fowls the previous year had matured early, the change is usually not severe, because the weather is favorable and the fowls can find many of the delicacies they need for feather making and recuperation, but when the cold winds of November, and the pelting sleet and snow reach the nude ones that are slow to feather out, there is intense suffering, besides danger of contracting disease. Now see to your moulting birds, and give them sulphur in their food a few times a week, for it is the great feather maker, also any kind of food and drink that is nutritious, strengthening and stimulating.—*Poultry Monthly*.

One-fifth of the boys examined for the navy are rejected because subject to heart-disease, superinduced by smoking cigarettes. They follow a filthy example set them by men.

THE ARKANSAS POULTRY FARM.

THIS farm, a sketch of which is given in this issue, is located at the terminus of the principal street railway line in the little city of Batesville, Ark. The farm proper comprises about twenty acres of land splendidly suited for poultry raising, having a gentle slope towards the south from the manager's residence, while at the back of the yards, looking towards the timber, is a small clear stream fed by a living spring.

The yards are 150 by 150 feet, divided by a cross fence at the centre, thus giving each family of birds two pens. One pen is kept green at all times; when one pen becomes foul