

soaked in milk and squeezed dry is given as a "first feed".

On the third day this is changed to a mixture of hard boiled, infertile eggs, ground fine, shells included, mixed with six times its bulk of rolled oats or dry bread crumbs. A small quantity of fine charcoal and chick grit are also added. The eggs fed at the rate of 1 to every 100 chicks seems to be the proper amount. This mash is given four times daily and one meal of chick feed is introduced.

The fourth to eighth day the above mash is fed three times, chick feed twice, and one meal of sprouted oats given daily. The oats should be fed while the sprouts are from one to one and a half inches in length. Chick grit and fine bonemeal should be available at all times.

The green food is a necessity in poultry feeding as an appetizer and tonic; it aids digestion and assists all body functions. With sprouted oats, the protein and ash contents run higher than in most succulent foods. Deprivation of all green foods for a short time soon shows lack of development. The assertion is that green food enables a fowl to assimilate larger quantities of grain than otherwise and to that extent quickens growth.

After the eighth day the chicks are rapidly becoming hardier and economy in feeding must be considered. The moist mash of eggs and rolled oats is gradually replaced by a mash containing meat scraps, starting with 5% and increasing to 10% as chicks get older, along with equal parts by weight of cornmeal, middlings and bran, plus 3% charcoal. Bread soaked in milk is used for moistening the mixture.

Cracked wheat and corn, in equal parts, are added to the chick feed, and as soon as the chicks are capable of

eating the larger grains, the more expensive chick feed is eliminated.

A dry mash containing 2 parts bran, 2 parts ground oats or crushed oats, and 1 part meat scrap is fed in flat hoppers placed on the floor. Sprouted oats should be given from the fourth day on until pullets are able to get out on range and forage for themselves.

At the age of twelve weeks the cockerels should be separated if the breed is early maturing, as in the case of the Leghorn family. The pullets should then be put on a developing mash of bran, middlings and cornmeal in equal parts by weight, 10% meat scraps, 5% oil meal and 2% charcoal, this mash to be available in hoppers at all times.

If it is desirable to force the pullets, the above mash, moistened with milk, and fed in a crumbly state twice daily will bring the desired results. The oil meal fed in larger quantities than 5% makes the mash very sticky and more difficult to mix.

The above method of raising chicks (Leghorns) produced remarkable results. Flocks of 300 and upwards were matured with the small loss of 5% mortality. With winter chicks, too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the value of protein concentrates. If broilers only are desired the greatest and quickest growth can be made by liberal feeding of meat scrap. The addition of ash constituents to rations composed of certain feeds is absolutely essential, making straighter breast bones and stronger frames.

In feeding the pullets from the time sex can be distinguished until maturity, aim to keep them growing as rapidly as possible without forcing into pre-mature production. Feed as fast as they will grow, without injuring their digestive apparatus.