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The chicks were usually placed in the brooders when forty-eight hours old, but a few were put in when nearly twenty-four hours old.

The plan of feeding was somewhat as follows: A clean, wide board was placed near the hover, on which was scattered a chick food, either Purina or Model. On the board was also a fountain of water. This food was kept in constant supply for about three days, and the chicks were confined close to the hover; thus we did not risk any chance of them straying away in a corner and becoming chilled. About the fourth day the chick food was scattered in cut hay so as to get the chicks to work, the



Fig. 3.—Growing Chickens in the Cornfield.

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run near the hover being gradually enlarged day by day. They nearly always took to this kindly. We now ceased feeding the chick food from the board, but placed a trough of dry mash before them for an hour, two or three times a day. This mash was composed of bran, shorts, oatmeal, cornmeal and beef scrap of equal parts by measure, with the exception of the cornmeal, of which we use double the quantity of any other food. We aimed to give the chicks from the start all the green food they would eat, consisting of lettuce and sprouted grains. The former was grown especially for the late hatched chicks, and what was fed the earlier ones was largely refuse from the garden. I believe it would pay most poultrymen to grow a little lettuce for the young chicks. When the chicks reached