

in the same Journal, a valuable one to keep for reference.

The Chick.

Allow the chickens to remain undisturbed in the nest for twenty-four hours after hatching, then transfer the hens to the coop with the chicks placing not more than twelve or fifteen (according to the season) with each hen. If two or more hens were set at one time then the chicks can be given to one or more mothers and the remaining hens reset. The first feed should be rolled oatmeal or stale wheat bread crumbled finely and fed dry, giving milk to drink when possible or you may moisten the oats and bread in milk using only enough milk to just moisten it. Follow this for three days when the feed may be scalded. This food should contain all the elements of growth and development and the three most easily procured elements may be ground corn, wheat middlings and ground oats (sifted so as to remove the hull) equal parts with a handful of sweet ground bone, scald this mixture with hot water or milk and let stand covered for an hour before feeding so as to let the steam cook it as much as possible. Do not use any more liquid than is necessary to make the mass crumble. Never feed sour or sloppy food. Buy the best food you can, for it will prove the cheapest in the end. Anything and everything is not suitable for poultry of any age. They require sound sweet food and must have it to do well. Feed the chicks four times a day. Give rolled oatmeal or bread-crumbs in the morning and the scalded mash thereafter. A good plan is to have fixed hours for feeding and always feed just at that time. The first feed should be given at six o'clock a. m., (5 o'clock if possible) the second at 10 o'clock, the third at 2 p. m., and the fourth at six o'clock. Every other day give boiled potatoes at 2 o'clock. A little finely chopped onion, top and all, is excellent to give every other day for the first month.

When the chicks have reached five weeks of age, then three meals a day will be sufficient and the night meal may be whole wheat. Occasionally mix in the soft feed a little fine charcoal. Grit is also an important item and for small chicks we mix a little in the soft feed using Mica Crystal or stone grit chick size. The morning feed of oatmeal may be discontinued after the fourth week, and the scalded feed substituted, always feed on a clean board, which should be washed

off every few days. We use a board about three by ten inches round the sides of which we nail on pieces of laths letting them extend above the top side about half an inch. This prevents the food from getting on the ground. Feed at one time only what will be eaten in, say, ten minutes. If any should be left over carefully scrape it up and give it to the pigs.

Give clean water in earthen saucers twice or three times a day, cleanliness is a very important item. If there is any hole in the ground where stagnant water stands fill it up. After the chicks are eight days old, feed whole wheat most of the time, but of course oats, buckwheat and barley fed alternately are better. Corn should be fed sparingly for it is deficient in bone and muscle development and we must feed for growth rather fat. There is great danger, as the pullet reaches maturity, in getting her over fat. It will surely retard egg production and proper development. I am presuming that these pullets are being raised to supply you with early fall and winter layers. Therefore, just as soon as the weather permits, say, June 1st to 15th they should be removed to a coop and have this coop out in the field as far from the old fowls as possible. Build these coops out of light material and have them about 4x8 feet on the ground. The front should be three feet high and the back two feet. Such a coop will provide roosting-room for 50 chicks. The front can be left open and can be made with a door hinged at the top. If the nights are cold, it can be let down and during the day it can be raised and thus afford shade for the chicks.

Two or three broad flat roost-poles, four inches wide, can be placed near the back moving it to the fresh ground every day or two. If old lumber is used to build the coop then it should be covered, roof, back and sides, with heavy roofing paper. Build enough houses so as to accommodate all the pullets. The cockerels should be placed by themselves and sent to market just as soon as possible. If the sexes are not separated neither will make a satisfactory growth and growth is what we should aim at. When the pullets are three months old if they are out on the range, then the feed can be given more sparingly, for they should be able to gather at least half their food. The morning feed can be wheat, oats or barley, but only give them enough to take off the sharp edge of their appetite. This will send them out looking for insects, seeds, etc., and exercise is th