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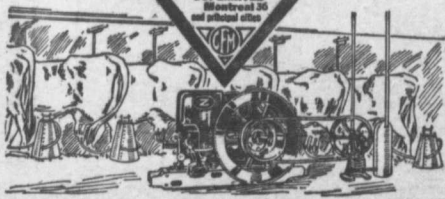
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What to Feed

THE selection of poultry feeds is a varied problem nowadays. Wheat and corn are both about \$2 a bushel for good grades. Even wheat screenings, which some of the big millers are offering, run to almost \$3 a bushel. In view of these high quotations, on what have always been staple poultry feeds, the New Jersey Experimental Station recommends for laying birds and growing stock on ranges (as they are on most farms), the following ration which is to be fed in hoppers, kept before the birds constantly:

Wheat bran 100 lbs.
Corn meal 100 lbs.
Ground Oats 100 lbs.
Meat Scrap 100 lbs.
This dry mash is not sufficient.

Morning and night, cracked corn can be fed, or better still, a mixture of cracked corn and screenings. If skimmed milk is available in such quantities as the birds desire, the meat scrap may be eliminated altogether.

Preserve Eggs Now

THE indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some down now while they are comparatively cheap. Do not use oats, bran, salt or such mediums; moreover, the patent preservatives usually advertised as being so simple and effective had better be adopted with caution. Better use something that has been tried and found satisfactory.

According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives and we quote the following from his Exhibition Circular No. 42.

The method of preparation is simply to slake one pound good quick lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" limewater, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or watertight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sucking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If, after a time there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the limewater should be drawn or siphoned off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

General Precautions Necessary to Take.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points:

1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.
 2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.
- Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a sound condition a temperature of 40 degrees F. to 45 degrees F. will do much materially assist towards retaining good flavor rather in arresting that "stale" flavor so often characteristic of packed eggs.
- Respecting the addition of salt, it must be stated that our experiments—conducted now throughout 15 seasons—do not show any benefit to be derived

therefrom; indeed, salt frequently imparts a lime flavor to the eggs, probably by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg. Our advice is, do not add any salt to the lime-water.

Chicken 'heives

By A. P. Marshall.

AUGUST, perhaps, sees more losses from the prowling cats, skunks and other animals that like a nice juicy chicken than any other month of the year. A little precaution at this time of the year may make quite a difference in the number on hand in the fall.

While not all are taken during the period of dusk and dawn, generally it will be found that this is the time when most losses occur. When everything is still and no one about these animals are free to work without disturbance. The simple expedient of seeing that the coops are closed against the entrance of any such animals at night and that the chicks may not get out until people are stirring about, is effective. For years the writer has made a practice of treating the matter in this way and the losses have been very light in consequence.

My neighbor reported the loss of nine chicks out of a brood of 11 chickens in two consecutive days. He stated that the hen was running free with them. One morning when the coops had been missed the previous night we were awakened by vigorous squeaking of a chicken. Rushing to the window we saw sneaking across the front lawn a big black cat with a fair sized chicken in her mouth. Getting hurriedly into clothes we ran down in the hope of locating the cat. To our not expecting to find the chicken alive. Imagine our surprise to find the cat just watching the chicken about two feet from her ready to pounce on it if a movement was made. Luckily she had not seriously injured the chicken although it required a little nursing and rest to bring it around again. With one leg double up the chick hobbled around gradually improving until now there is not the slightest sign of a limp or injury. One of your own or neighbor's pet cats may be the culprit. Don't trust any chickens with any of them in the early morning hours.

A Cheap Insect Powder

MANY of the poultry insect remedies on the market are not only ineffective, but are too expensive for use on a large flock. The following home-made insect powder is effective, cheap, easily made and will retain its strength for a long period of time if boxed and put away in a dry place.

Mix one-fourth of a pint of creosol and three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. To this mixture stir in gradually just enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid. For this amount of liquid it will take about two and a half pounds of plaster of paris.

Spread out thin on a paper. When thoroughly dry screen carefully, and it is ready for use. If strong carbolic acid is available, it can be used instead of creosol and will make a still more effective powder.

To apply the powder, shake from a bathing powder can with a few small holes punched in the lid. The first application should be followed by a second in four to six days to kill the lice or mites from the uninhaled eggs or "nits" present at the first treatment.

Feed prices are high. Egg prices, however, promise to be proportionately high and, with careful management, poultry may be as profitable as in the past.

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