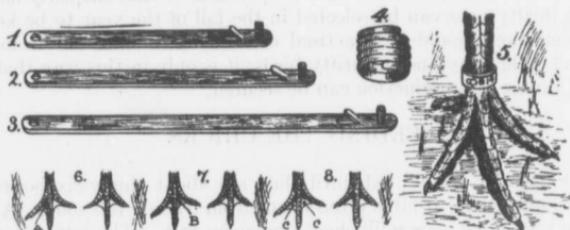


cracked grain at noon, mash in the middle of the afternoon, and cracked grain in the evening. This method is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old.



Leg bands for marking poultry, which will assist in the continual selection of the good from the poor birds. 1, 2 and 3 are various sizes of sealed bands; 4 is a spiral band; 5 is a sealed band on a shank; 6, 7 and 8 show various ways of punching toes.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old it is well to place some mash in a dry form in a self-feeding box or hopper. A good dry mash is composed of four parts ground buckwheat screenings, two parts bran, two parts oatmeal-feed, two parts beef scraps, one part cornmeal, one part middlings, and one per cent charcoal. These parts are by weight and the materials are mixed and placed in feeding hoppers in a dry state. The hoppers are left open so that the chicks can help themselves to the mash at any time.

When the chicks are five weeks old they are fed cracked corn and whole wheat in the morning and afternoon and moistened mash at noon. This method is continued until the fall of the year when the cockerels are ready to be fattened and the pullets are ready to be taken to the laying houses.

It should be borne in mind that fresh water should be given the chicks every day. If sour skim-milk can be obtained it should be given regularly.

Also green food is very valuable. When chicks are on free range they usually get enough green food, but where they are confined in runs, or where the grass is brown, some green food, such as cut clover, lettuce or sprouted oats, should be given every day.

The chicks grows very rapidly and it requires to be fed well. Above all, it should not be fed too much at any one time and it should be induced to take plenty of exercise. Free range conditions produce healthy chicks and cut down the cost of feeding.