

twenty-four hours, then a hard boiled egg chopped up fine, a little bread soaked in milk, and gradually more and more until you will find they will take wheat screenings and soon wheat itself and a little chopped meat once a week. If you have ground bone give a little of that and vary their food as much as possible. Use common sense and do not mind a little trouble and your birds will come on well and develop rapidly. A common mistake that is made by most breeders, and especially farmers, is that when the chicks are young they allow the old hen to drag them all over the yards and fields, and very often at night she will come home with one chicken less, it having to lie down and die, not being able to keep up the same pace as its mother, or perhaps has been dragged through wet grass or marshy places and was not strong enough to stand it. I found the best plan is to put both mother and chicks in a place—say 10 feet square—having a box or something in one corner for shelter, cover the top over with wire or laths to keep the old hen in and cats etc., out, have lots of litter inside for them to scratch round and feed them a little at a time and often and they will do better than in any other way. A great many breeders adopt the same principal as they used in raising Pheasants in the old country—they get a piece of meat flesh of some kind, put it in a pan and place it in some high place so that any smell arising from it may ascend, they then leave it until it becomes fairly alive with maggots, when they bring it down every morning or so and give some of the maggots to the different lots of chicks which they have in their yards and you have no idea how eager they are for them. Now your chicks are doing well the old hen has left them and they are growing finely and paddling their own canoe, see that they are in their house every night and well taken care of. Soon the young cockerels will begin to be precocious and bother the young pullets. If you can so arrange it have two separate runs and keep the cockerels in one place and the pullets in the other. If your cockerels have done well and are hatched early you ought to be able to sell them all off unless you wish to keep one or two over, but it is eggs you have in view, and I would recommend selling off all the cockerels and in the winter pick up a good cock or cockerel from some other strain and keep your young pullets good and vigorous and do not allow any in-

breeding whatever. By doing this as soon as cockerels are all disposed of your pullets can have full range, which is the best thing you can do for them. Now you have got along nicely until say September. Your pullets are doing well, some of them are developing in comb and starting to lay. Don't push them too much by giving them meat and so on. Remember, that eggs are worth more after a while. Your old hens that have not moulted and some of the early pullets will lay in spite of you, which will give you what eggs you want now, but keep them in good health and give them good runs. The nights are beginning to get cool. Chickens are like every thing else, liable to catch cold. See that your house is not drafty. It is October now and it is time anyway to see that your house is both warm enough and large enough. Have it so that each chicken will have eight square feet of room to itself, and it's warm enough without artificial heat, that the coldest night the water in their drinking vessels will not freeze solid. Each breeder has a different mode of constructing his houses. It matters little how they are built as long as they get warmth and light. My house is facing the south with a good sized window in front. I arrange to let each bird have eight square feet, as before stated. I have my roosting place as far from the window as possible. My roost is a long 2x4 scantling with edges made smooth, fitting each end in slots so that I can take this out any time. Below this about twelve or fourteen inches I have some boards about two feet wide to catch the droppings, made of tongued and grooved sheeting perfectly smooth and tight. Every morning I go in with an old tin pan and scrape this off clean. Over this perch about two feet I have a ceiling of same material as drop board, which I use also for a floor of a pen which I use for odd birds at different times. To the ceiling of this roosting pen I have an old carpet tacked along. This is rolled up all day, tied with tape, like we did our window blinds before the spring rollers came into use, and at night when it is cold this is let down and the fowls are all closed in snug and never any danger of frost. Some breeders use rag carpet or something that is not too stiff. They string this up on a wire and they pull it to one end in the daytime, which is very simple. The great mistake many breeders make is that the roosting place for fowls at night is not warm enough. In fact, it is often colder than