

Some good mashes which are largely used are as follows:—

1. By measure, 4 parts bran, 2 middlings, 2 ground oats, 1 cornmeal, 1 ground barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ linseed meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ beef scraps.
2. By measure, 4 parts bran, 4 ground oats, 2 cornmeal, 1 middlings, 1 cut alfalfa (well cured) and 1 part beef scraps.
3. Equal parts by measure of bran, low-grade flour and barley chop or meal.
4. By weight, 2 of bran, 1 cornmeal, 1 middlings, 1 gluten meal, 1 linseed meal and 1 beef scraps.

By keeping dry mash before the fowls all the time and feeding hard grain, such as wheat, thrown into the litter for the morning feed, a little grain as buckwheat, barley and plenty of green food at noon, and at night a little whole grain such as corn, sprouted barley or oats, a poultryman can take care of a flock of birds, giving less time to the fowl than if he were feeding a wet mash.

Wet Mash.—By wet mash feeding we mean that, along with the other rations, we feed a wet mash some time during the day. Many successful poultrymen feed a warm mash the first thing in the morning, as soon as hens come off the roosts. They claim that by morning the hens' crops are empty, and since grain takes longer to digest, a warm mash is fed, which is quickly digested and acts as a stimulant. Against this method we have the argument raised that by feeding a mash in the morning the hens are apt to gorge themselves, and instead of taking proper exercise they may take to the roost or sit around in the sun, and become lazy and get too fat to be profitable layers. I prefer feeding the mash in the late afternoon and then feeding whole grain before the birds go to roost. The reason for feeding the whole grain after the mash is that the mash becomes quickly digested and before morning the birds' crops will be empty. If a little grain is fed after the mash, it will last them till morning, consequently, the hens will be more comfortable and will lay better.

A good mash for winter feeding is made as follows:—Bran, shorts, ground oats, cornmeal, 10 per cent. animal meal or beef scraps, with green food, such as clover or alfalfa. If the mash is to be fed at night, soak the clover in the morning with boiling water, then cover the pail with a heavy cloth. At night the clover will still be warm. Mix the mash with the steamed green food and mix all thoroughly before feeding.