

in the house which will then serve until the birds are put into winter quarters. Begin culling as soon as possible. If the chicks are of one of the lighter breeds the surplus cockrels should be sold for broilers.

*Feeding.*—A mistake, that even a great many experienced poultrymen make is the feeding of the chicks too soon. When a chick leaves the shell it comes into the world with a sufficient supply of nourishment, in the form of egg yolk, to last it for several days. Therefore, what a chick requires at that stage of its existence, is not feed, but warmth and rest. It is not wise to be dogmatic about feeding, as, given strong healthy chicks many systems will prove successful but the following may be used as a guide. When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should then be left until they show positive signs of hunger which would be between two and three days after hatching. They may then be given some bread crumbs that have been very slightly moistened with milk this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see that no food is allowed to lie around, but if in a brooder, what the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed, as nothing in feeding causes so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour. The chicks should be fed five times a day. The following system may be adopted or altered to suit conditions: first feed, bread crumbs moistened with milk; second, finely cracked mixed grains; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks out onto the grass at once, green food should be supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender succulent food that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser foods may be allowed. All changes should be made gradually. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with mash food and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is placed cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers, the hand feeding may be reduced to the mash feeds and if the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called it may then be dropped and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water, also, if possible, a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to it. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk, the chicks like it and thrive on it.