

Without this we can never have size, and without size all breeders know their chance of success in a show pen is very much lessened, while small birds are not such as should be placed in a breeding yard.

During the first two months of their existence, there is no better food for young chickens than coarse oatmeal moistened with milk and made to the consistency of crumbly dough. This ought to be mixed with green food, cut fine, such as grass, lettuce, &c., and once a day a little meat mixed with it. Bread may also be mixed with the oatmeal, as it assists in soaking up more milk, which is an object. Chickens will, however, tire of one kind of food if continually given to them. A change is therefore necessary. We have found that mixing a little rice with the oatmeal has had a good effect. The chicks pick it up with avidity, and thrive wonderfully on it; not that in our opinion the rice is of much value taken by itself, but mixed with the oatmeal a large quantity of the latter is picked up with it, and hence the good effect. Once a day a handful or so of wheat screenings from the mill will be a good change, and one which chickens like very much. When very young, chickens should be fed every hour, giving just enough to satisfy the broods without leaving any. Soon the time of feeding may be extended to two hours. Every morning the chicks should have as much new milk as they will drink, and again in the afternoon. They are very fond of it, and it makes a considerable difference in their size, while it assists them wonderfully in early seasons. Their morning meal should be given as soon after daylight as possible, and their evening one the last thing before being shut up for the night.

Mr. Wright recommends, in addition to the above, the use of "ground bones" or "bone dust." This latter substance

he says, has many advantages, and, after several years' experience, we can affirm without hesitation that there is a marked difference both in the size and stamina of birds reared with it over others. It adds to the size of birds; it postpones their maturity or "setting," as poultry men call it, after which growth nearly ceases; it greatly prevents leg-weakness in the cockerels; and it tends to produce full and profuse feathering, and to assist in fledging. Burnt bones, or phosphate of lime, have not the same effect by any means; and raw bones crushed have the fault of inducing early laying in the pullets, whereas the bone dust rather postpones it. The proportion should be about a tea spoonful to every half pint of meal, and be given thus from the time the chickens are ten days old.

Chickens grow faster and do better away from the pen, as soon as they are fledged enough, or the weather is warm enough to keep them from being chilled. The water supplied must be clean and cool, always adding a little sulphate of iron in wet or cold weather. A little camphor kept always in the water is also good. Growing chickens cannot be overfed so long as they have only their regular plain diet and eat it with good appetite. What is needful, then, is not only to feed well while with the hen, but to continue the same careful, cleanly, liberal, constant feeding till the birds are fully grown, remembering that this is the only proper course to adopt to produce large birds.

#### PACKING HATCHING EGGS, LARGE END DOWNWARDS.

The famous discussion on which end of the egg was the right one to open at the breakfast table, was not by half so interesting to connoisseurs as the knowledge to poultry breeders would be which end of a hatching egg should be placed uppermost, when stored away for hatching purposes. Mr. Geyelin in his well-