

CHICKEN FEEDING AND DEVELOPMENT

Advice To Poultry Raisers—How to Care for the Young Chicks

The young chick is a very interesting creature. As soon as it is hatched it knows how to eat. It is no sooner able to stand up than it begins to pick at small objects. Instinct has taught it to search for food.

Although the little chick seems to want food almost as soon as it is hatched it should not be fed until about thirty-six hours later. The reason for this is because the chick has a supply of food within its body sufficient for the first day after it is hatched. The chick has been developed from the contents of the egg, and at hatching time a portion of the yolk is still left. This portion of the yolk is still left. This portion of the yolk is still left.

Feed little at a time, but feed often. The chicks should receive their first feed when they are about thirty-six hours old. One of the most important things to bear in mind is to feed the chicks a little at a time. One of the most important things to bear in mind is to feed the chicks a little at a time.

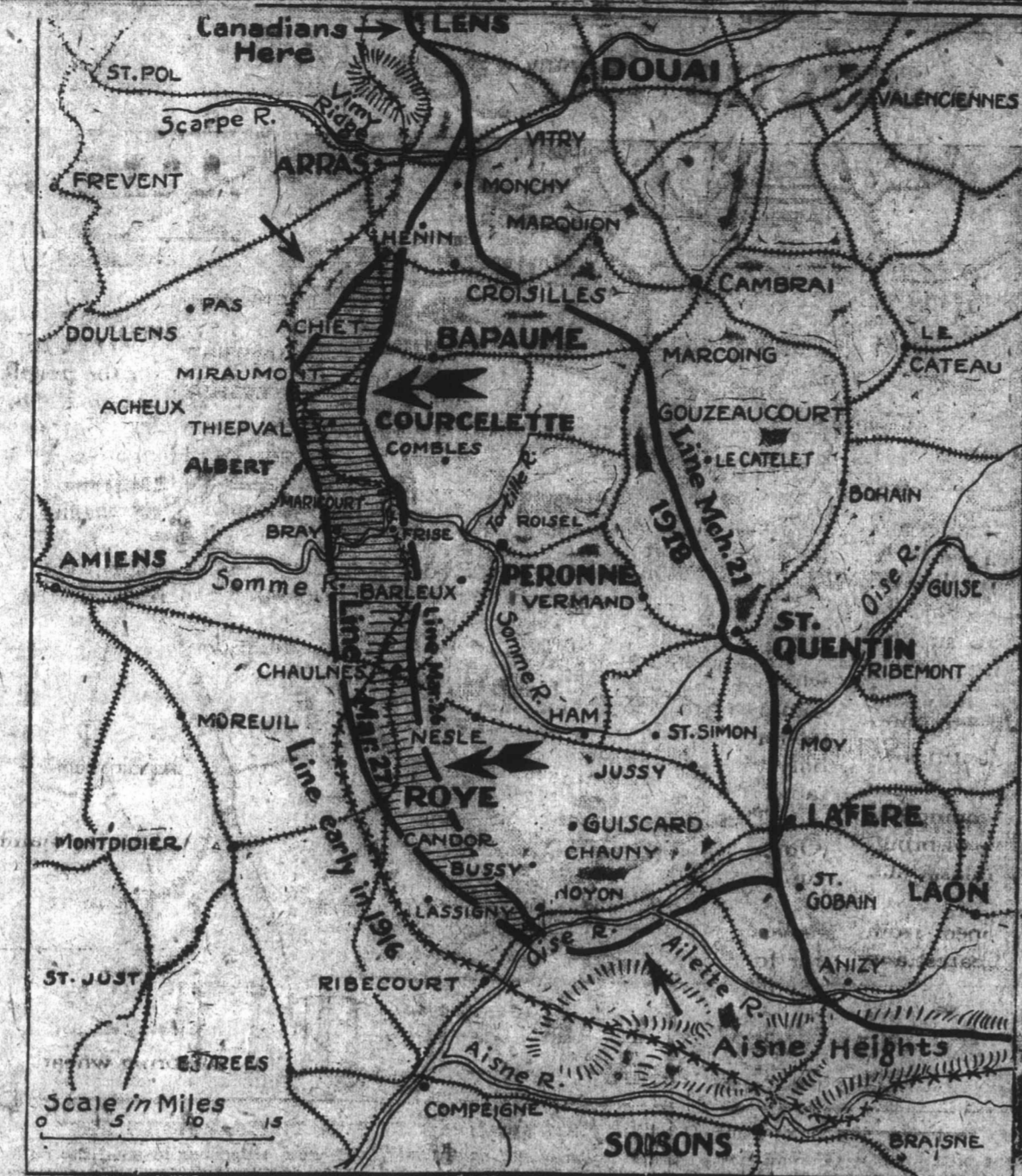
Another important rule in feeding chicks is to make them take plenty of exercise. It is natural for chicks to search for food and so some of the food given them should be fed in fine straw or other material where they will have to search for it. Exercise tends to keep the chicks in good health.

The Method of Feeding. The chicks should first be given some grit, such as clean sand, and some water or sour skim milk. The sour skim milk is a very good food for chicks, and it tends to keep them in a healthy condition.

The first grain feed given should be a moistened mash made up of some of the ground grains. A good mash is made up of four parts of bran, four parts of oatmeal, two parts cornmeal, one part middlings, one part beef scraps and one part chick grit. All these parts are by weight and the different materials are mixed thoroughly.

The moistened mash is fed to the chicks three times a day, morning, noon and evening, for several days. During the same period the chicks are fed in the middle of the forenoon a mixture of four parts bread crumbs and one part of hard boiled egg and in the middle of the afternoon they are fed oatmeal. That is, the chicks are fed five times every day and this rate of feeding is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old.

When the chicks are about one week old the mash feed at noon is changed for a feeding of finely cracked corn and wheat on a good brand of chick feed which can be purchased on the market. When the chicks are about two weeks old the mash feed is changed to a mash of cracked corn and wheat, and some green food as well as the unmoistened mash feed. At the same time the mash feedings which were being given in the morning



THE HUGE SALIENT IN THE GERMAN FRONT BETWEEN ARRAS AND CHAUNY. The positions of the battle front to-day is shown on the map. The line at Albert, Bray and Reims is west of the front from which the allies started their offensive operations in 1916. The new positions on the whole are good. The arrow pointing westward indicates the general directions of the enemy movement. The arrows pointing southwestward from the Arras region and northward from the directions of Soissons suggest the direction of possible Allied operations against the enemies exposed flank.

and evening are replaced by feedings of cracked corn and wheat. The cracked grain is scattered in the cut straw or chaff on the floor of the house. That is, now the chicks getting cracked grain in the morning, mash in the middle of the forenoon, and cracked grain in the evening. This method is continued until the chicks are about five weeks old.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old it is well to place some mash in a dry drum in a feeding box or hopper so that the chicks can help themselves at any time. A good dry mash is composed of equal parts bran, five parts oatmeal feed, five parts cornmeal, five parts middlings, two parts beef scraps and one part charcoal. These parts are by weight and the materials are mixed and placed in feeding hoppers in 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 practically 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 your 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 has become some green food, such as cut clover or lettuce, should be given every day.

The chick 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—M. A. Jull.

SHELLS FELL LIKE HAIL
London, March 27.—Four hundred wounded officers and men from the battle front in France reached London last night. As they were being transferred to ambulances crowds cheered and threw flowers. The wounded responded enthusiastically to these greetings.

"What was it like?" was asked of one wounded man.
"Oh, Fritz just rained shells on us like a hail storm," was the reply.

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SOLDIERS OF SOIL WANTED
Canada Needs 25,000 Boys for Farm Work This Spring
AN APPEAL FOR HELP
Canada wants 25,000 boy farmers—Soldiers of the Soil.
She wants them soon and urgently. It is not too early to enlist and small boys are wanted too.
The Dominion wants 25,000 sturdy Johnny Canuck type of lads, between 15 and 19, inclusive, to be Soldiers of the Soil.
8-O-S. Boys, you see. You know what the three letters stand for—the urgency call of the wireless.
Canada has half a million teen age boys, 25,000 only one out of every twenty.
Fifteen thousand were on the job last season and they did wonders. Amateur farmers, you say. Yes, but how long does it take a five Canadian boy to learn how to hitch up a team, milk a cow or pitch hay?
Canada wants city boys, town boys, country boys, school boys, unemployed boys who can be spared for this emergency work on the farm.
What is a Canadian boy worth—as a coming citizen, as a physical factor, as one who works with his hands as well as with his head or feet?
His natural asset value is greater than any boy before him. He is a hungry growing chape, as becoming man over night, as they are called to take the place of our fallen or fighting sons.
And they are keen to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil while under military age. Don't forget that 15,000 did last year. They felt that they were doing their bit.
They were in a very definite and practical way.
Some were inclined to doubt their efficiency as farm helpers, but the great majority made good.
If there is present the parent of an eligible farm helping boy, what is your advice to him? Surely not to keep him home when he wants to go, surely not to discourage him if he is equal to the task and feels the call.
This present food call of Canada and the world is the most urgent and vital your boy may ever hear. It is a call that comes from a much wider area than this favored land of ours, where no army has devastated our fields and no inhuman foe has laid low its farmsteads and oxen or killed its people.
This call comes across the seas, from trench and barbed wire hospital, from potato and cattle, from food-rationed millions in Allied and neutral lands.
Boys wanted—Canadian boys wanted, least 25,000 in all Canada—Wanted mighty soon—just as soon as they can be released from school or other work. They are wanted to be partners in a kind providence in producing, producing things to eat for hungry mouths; hungry three times a day, every day in the week and every week of the year.
The world could not long stand without them.
Parents wanted, employers wanted to busy the boys in their work; farmers wanted—kind-hearted farmers who have not forgotten what it feels like to be a boy.
Team work and team workers wanted to fight a relentless determined enemy—to fight him with food.
25,000 boy farmers wanted! Will you be one? Will you help some boy to be one?

SHIFT BLAME FOR LABOR TROUBLES
Socialists and Anti-Socialist Newspapers in Germany Debate Responsibility
(Associated Press)
New York, March 29.—Socialist and anti-socialist newspapers of Germany have been indulging in a sharp and rather embittered debate since the ending of the great strike in February, over the question as to who or what party was responsible for the serious labor disturbance.
According to the German newspapers received here the Socialist party not only refused to disapprove of the strike, but tried to fix the blame for it upon the government, asserting that its methods of dealing with the public had given grounds for the trouble.

The North German Gazette, an official organ, declared that the strike was a form of war sabotage in the interests of peace.
Dr. Drowa, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, said the strike served immensely the interests of Germany's enemies, but that the confidence of the government and the Prussian people had not been shaken and it would, as heretofore, press the internal reforms.
The Social Democratic Party leaders were accused of encouraging the strike. Referring to this charge the Berlin Vorwaerts, an outspoken Socialist organ, quoted Prime Minister von Damm of Bavaria as having thanked the Democratic Socialist leader, in a speech in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, "for assuming control of the strike movement as thereby the strike would be forced into normal channels."

In the course of the heated argument in the Prussian Diet on February 28th, a Socialist member attributed the strike to increased difficulty in obtaining food, to inefficient government measures for food distribution, to postponement of the franchise reform, methods of censorship and the existing state of siege. He declared that the prohibition of public meetings in Berlin and the disruption of the strike committee had caused bitterness. Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, the speaker declared, had been brutally handled by the police while studying the strike situation in Berlin. The Socialist committee member said that the strike was of spontaneous origin.

A Progressive member of the committee, speaking on the strike, said that some of the measures put in force against workmen were causing increasing restlessness in the non-socialist workmen's circles. A Socialist deputy was quoted in a German newspaper, as saying that the ruling classes above all were responsible for the strike, but he added the Russians however, would greatly err if they believe that there would soon be a chaos in Germany similar to that in Russia.

A question as to the future status of the Socialists in the majority party bloc of the Reichstag was raised by some of the critics. The Vorwaerts asserted that the Socialist Party had not changed its attitude since the beginning of the war and that this meant that, as heretofore, it would continue to be a party of the left.

SEED CORN SITUATION

Supplies in Western Ontario This Year Insufficient For Needs

Supplies of seed corn usually available in Western Ontario for Canadian ensilage growers are this year insufficient to meet local requirements. The seed corn crop of the more northern States is also insufficient to supply home needs, which leaves as the only source of supply to Canadian ensilage growers the late varieties grown in or south of Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. These late varieties include Red Cob, Mastodon and Mammoth Southern Sweet, which, although giving a large tonnage per acre, are somewhat low in dry matter and make silage of rather poor quality. However, the ensilage growers of Eastern Ontario and the southern part of Quebec may this year consider themselves fortunate in obtaining even late varieties of seed corn. In districts where only the early varieties can be grown successfully farmers may grow oats and vetches for ensilage or hay.

Canadian seed corn dealers negotiate their purchases direct with United States seedmen and send their orders through the Toronto office of the Seed Purchasing Commission for confirmation and assistance in securing export permits and transportation. Dealers are allowed a net profit not exceeding five per cent. on carlots and seven and a half per cent. on less than carlots in wholesale quantities. Prices are not fixed, but will depend on the market when orders are placed.

Therefore, it was willing to defend the country against foreign plans of conquest but would combat the intention noticeable in Germany to continue war until open or masked annexations have been achieved. The party, advised the Vorwaerts, will continue to act as the protagonists of civil freedom and political equality.

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