

manufactured and supplied through poultry supply houses, in the form of meat meal, blood meal and beef scraps. These may be fed dry or mixed with mash.

*Skim Milk*—Skim milk (preferably well soured) and butter-milk have high feeding values. Skim milk should be supplied to laying hens whenever it can be obtained at reasonable prices. Fig. 51 shows a protected trough suitable for feeding milk in winter quarters.

*Grains*.—Wheat is the best all round grain ration that can be fed. Whole wheat should be fed in clean straw litter six or eight inches deep. In this way the hens are kept exercised by scratching the wheat out of the straw. Oats and barley may be fed occasionally by way of variety. The better way to feed oats and barley is in



FIG. 51.—PROTECTED FEED TROUGH.

ground form and placed in hoppers on the wall. Bran is also an important food that should be kept constantly before the hens. The feeding for egg production becomes greatly simplified when bran, ground oats, and barley, as well as oyster shell and grit are fed in hoppers and kept within reach of the hens.

Wet mashes are not advised as a regular feed but may be fed occasionally by way of variety. An occasional feed of boiled wheat is relished by the birds.

*Water*.—Plenty of pure fresh water should be supplied. An automatic drinking fountain (Fig. 35) is the most sanitary way of supplying water. In cold weather when the water is liable