

FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF OTHERS NOT ALL

Poultrymen Should Make Study of Feeding Question for Themselves.

REMEMBER THREE THINGS

Carbohydrates in All Feeds, but Mineral and Protein Must Be in Proportion.

By J. HARRY WOLSEFFER, Poultry Judge, Lecturer and Practical Poultry Raiser.

The majority of those who raise poultry make no claim to study the feeding question, but follow largely the methods of poultry raisers who have, in a measure, achieved a success.

Feeds should be selected from those containing the first two, as in almost all feeds are found plenty of carbohydrates and fat. In fact the American poultry raiser has in the past been feeding rations that contain more fat than is good for the fowls for the very best results.

When raising young chicks the first aim should be not to put on fat by feeding a ration of a fattening nature, but to give them a firm, bone and muscle; and in order to accomplish this feeds that contain a good percentage of ash and protein must be used.

When one of the growing chicks are of good frame the fattening feeds can be used, and then not to put on fat by feeding a ration of a fattening nature, but to give them a firm, bone and muscle; and in order to accomplish this feeds that contain a good percentage of ash and protein must be used.

One of the most interesting plants to be found in this vicinity is at Breeze Hill, Flushing, Long Island, and it is a splendid object lesson to the student of intensive poultry culture.

Flushing Man Achieves Great Results by Intensive Poultry Culture.

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After many years of feeding we advocate the dry mash from every point of view for steady, healthy growth in the chicks, a steady egg yield in the hens and good fertility in the breeding yard.

Chicks can be successfully grown from the first day feeding as follows: First few days, rolled oats and a good chick feed, in equal parts in hoppers for them to eat at will; milk, if obtainable, can also be fed them; at 10 days of age they are strong enough to stand the dry mash, which will properly develop them with no ill effects.

The mash that the writer has used with satisfactory results for a number of years is composed of 500 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds of meal, 100 pounds of high grade alfalfa and 75 pounds of high grade beef scrap that contain at least 50 per cent. of protein.

Let it be noticed here that the writer is not claiming this to be the ideal balanced ration. The ideal balanced ration is yet to be found, as the poultry industry is yet too young for perfection in any one line.

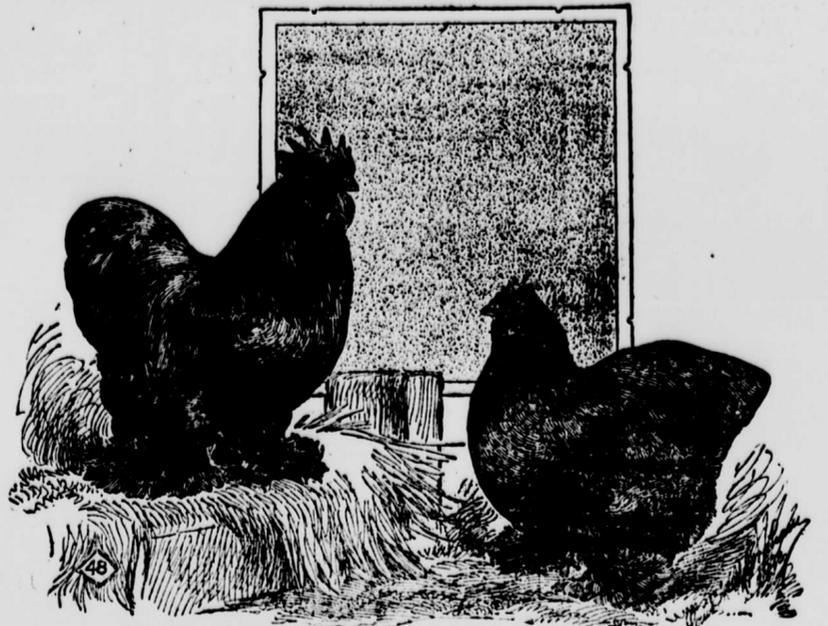
The dry mash as given is for steady, healthy growth, and for feeding. The green feed is better for the chicks grow older, when whole grains, with not so great a variety, are given. They can be mixed by weight, 100 pounds of wheat, 50 pounds of cracked corn, 100 pounds of clipped oats, 100 pounds of barley, if obtainable; 50 pounds of buckwheat and a small amount of millet. The barley and buckwheat can be added if the price of grain is high and the three main grains are fed, wheat, corn and oats.

For the pullets as they reach maturity the same mash that developed the chick will produce a good egg yield. There will be no need of adding more beef scrap, unless some of the ingredients are left out. If the reader is raising Leghorns or some of the lighter breeds, 100 pounds of oatmeal can be added to the dry mash and 18 per cent. of beef scrap fed, instead of 15 per cent. for the heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and the Orpingtons.

In conjunction with the grains and mash no feeding problem is solved without the liberal use of green feed. If the chicks, growing fowls or fully formed stock have not the liberty of the fields for free range or seeded yards where they can obtain clovers or grass, then this must be supplied to them in some form.

Green feed is of far more importance than many poultry raisers seem to think. It helps digestion and the earth salts are beneficial in the assimilation of other feeds. With proper feeding can be added the use of grit, oyster shells and charcoal, which can be placed in separate hoppers, which the poultry can use as they wish and as nature dictates. When on the job they will consume but little grit, but when confined to bare yards and the poultry house in winter they will consume quite a good deal. Oyster shells will be always in high demand when in heavy laying condition. Charcoal will be eaten from day to day. It goes without saying that while not under the head of feeds, water is essential for best results, clean,

THEIR ANCESTORS STRUTTED IN CHINESE CAPITOL



Black Cochon Bantams. This variety has been developed directly from the original Pekin Bantams, sent back from China when the Anglo-French expedition sacked the Emperor's summer palace at Pekin in 1860.

MANY CHICKENS THRIVE IN CLOSE QUARTERS

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ALL COCHIN BANTAMS BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Descended From Pair Taken by British Army Officer From Pekin.

By LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

When the Anglo-French expedition sacked the summer palace at Pekin, many spoils were obtained which were sent back to the respective countries of the looters.

The plant has furnished foundation stock for three large poultry farms, one in New Jersey, one in Connecticut and one in Kentucky. It has been visited by people from all parts of the country.

These little Pekin Bantams, as they were then called, were supposed to be the Chinese Emperor's exclusive property, and none was bred outside the palace gardens.

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GARDENING NOTES

FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Pot grown strawberry plants set out in July or August will produce a crop of fruit next June.

Jersey Reader—The clipping on gardening that you sent, taken from a New York evening paper, is nonsense. Plant lice or aphids never attack the roots of plants.

The moss rose is supposed to be a sport from the old cabbage rose and to have been introduced in England about the end of the sixteenth century from Holland.

A portion of the branches of the moss rose should be entirely removed after flowering and all branches cut back severely the first season after planting.

CAMELIAS. From the middle of the last century up to about 1850 the various camellias were popular greenhouse and conservatory plants and were frequently found in collections of window plants.

Camellias are not difficult plants to grow, requiring only a low temperature and cool house. Thorough drainage, careful watering and proper ventilation are essential.

A good soil for camellias is three parts good rich compost, such as florists use, and one part coarse sand, and a little bone meal may be added.

Plant seeds of cyclamen and start tuberoses for December flowering. Sow mignonette and primrose and start fresas for winter flowering. Slip clareodendron.

An Englishman has invented and patented a travelling greenhouse. Its purpose is to secure a continuous supply of vegetables at seasons when they will bring the highest prices.

With this convenience beams were made to last until November, when the house was moved along over a section of asparagus ready for forcing, and then on to another section of asparagus, and so on, and paid a handsome profit.

M. H. J. East Orange, N. J.—An inspection of the cut leaf birch on your lawn shows that the tree has been affected by plant lice, hence its present condition. It is now covered with young "ladybugs" which are just turning into beetles.

Careful experiments covering a period of two years in England show that California grown sweet peas give far superior results over native grown English seed. Germination was earlier, more regular, the plants were healthier and bloomed earlier.

Tomatoes for use about Christmas time should be planted now. Sow the seed in boxes and when the plants are large enough transplant in tubs or beds in the greenhouse.

If you want to grow prize tomatoes use one pound of sulphate of iron, finely ground, to each hill before planting.

Now is a good time to send for catalogues of fall bulbs. Study your requirements and the bulb catalogues carefully, make your selections and send your order early.

Sulphate of ammonia, used at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre, not only discourages weeds and encourages grasses. The substance may be either mixed with water and the lawn watered with the mixture or mixed with rich soil and spread on, so as to get an even distribution.

For Christmas flowering sweet peas should be planted this month under glass—that is, in greenhouses. The varieties that do best under glass are flamingo, a beautiful scarlet; Christmas Stella Morse, creamy buff, tinged with pink; Florence Denzer, white; Le Marquis, violet; Helen Gould, white and pink; Miss Jose, white; Mrs. A. Farewell, very large, dark pink; Mrs. James Wheeler, salmon and orange; Mrs. Charles H. Totty, sky blue; Zvonilank's pink. Christmas white snowbird will bloom six weeks after planting. Christmas pink planted the latter part of August will be ready to cut by Thanksgiving on during the winter months.

MOSS ROSES. In recent years moss roses have been sadly neglected owing to the more aggressive beauty found in the other sections, constituting a large and ever increasing number—and yet it is difficult to conceive any thing more beautiful than a moss rose in bud form.

To succeed with the moss rose make the soil exceedingly rich before planting and give a heavy annual dressing of fertilizer.

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WEEKS old pullets, 4 each, Leg. V. Box, Red, Wyand. Yellow, either breed, 100 each. 100 day old pullets, 10 each. Ducklings, 10 and 25. CLOVERDALE FARM Co., Mansville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Modern price, graded Jersey bull calf; very fine; by Oxford; July Fox, 6000. Bayview Farm, Amityville, L. I.

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OF THE NEW YORK SUNDAY SUN

This bureau acts as "Central" to connect buyer and seller. It is free when and where to buy stock, supplies, baby chicks, eggs for hatcheries.

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HARVESTS LURE LABORERS.

High Wages Take Men From Other Work to the Farms.

OMAHA, July 26.—The