

# ESTACADA FEED CO.

REMEMBER THE NEW NAME WHEN YOU CALL UP FOR  
**FEED : GROCERIES : LUMBER**

## HAY!

Last week we unloaded a car of Hay--it went immediately.

There is another  
**CAR LOAD**

on the track today--  
 "Come and Get It."

## SELL US YOUR PRODUCE

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO PAY  
 YOU THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE  
 FOR YOUR EGGS.

REMEMBER

## Our Line of Bee Supplies

We Believe "A Satisfied Customer is the Best Advertisement."

LEE S. BRONSON

HARRY C. REID

MILTON D. EVANS

### MODERN POULTRY CULTURE

By PHIL. MARQUAM

#### Feeding Baby Chicks

(Continued from last week)

Whatever method of feeding is used, the grain ration should be the last feed at night. The chicks crop would soon be emptied of soft, moist, ground grain, if fed at night, consequently the chick would be hungry again long before daylight.

Chickens naturally prefer whole grain to ground grain. If they had access at all times to all the whole grain they could eat they would consume but little ground feed. Chicks never grow so rapidly when fed only whole grain. And since an early maturity is desirable, ground grain must be supplied them. Chickens of all ages relish a moist mash. When the mash is fed dry they may not consume as much as they would if it were moist. But no system of feeding should be adopted which would cause them to eat more ground feed, by weight, than whole grain. There is such a thing as carrying the ground

feed proposition too far. If the fowls are fed a ration which consists of half ground grain and half whole grain, by weight, the proportion will be about right. The only reason a mash is fed moist is that chickens will eat more than when it is dry. It is sometimes a task to get them to consume the 50 per cent proportion of mash mentioned above. The moist mash will aid in accomplishing this result.

Feeding moist mash to young chicks, however, sometimes causes trouble. It must be feed very carefully, especially to start with, otherwise serious digestive troubles are apt to make their appearance. There is a difference in feeding hen raised chicks and those brooded artificially. The chicks raised with the hen need not be fed in litter. Those raised under hovers should be fed in short cut straw, which should cover the floor of the brooder house to a depth of about one inch, or a little less, to start with. The depth of the litter should gradually be increased as the chicks grow older. It is best, however, for the first 3 or 4 days to feed the artificially raised chicks on smooth, clean boards on top of the litter. By this

means every chick will get its share of food. The amount to feed can also be better gauged if the chicks are fed on boards for the first few days.

To obtain the best results it is not necessary to change from a "starting" food to a "growing" ration. In fact, the less change in the varieties of foods the better. If a chick's ration consists of the proper proportions of grain,

ground grain, beef scrap, charcoal, etc., it need not be changed. Of course, the fluctuations in the market price of certain grains often render a change desirable. But changes in the feeding formulas should be made with caution. A chicken is a creature of fixed habits, and hence radical changes of any description do not always bring good results.

(To be continued)

## run-STOP-Start

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
 (California)

The Gasoline of Quality



J. L. LACEY, Special Agent, Park Place, Oregon.