

Lomita Nursery

Felix Mading, Prop.

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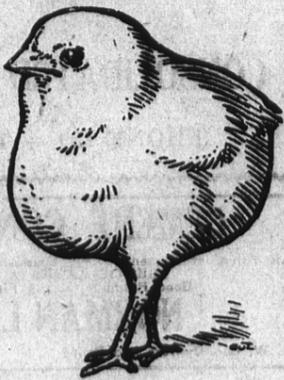
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Feeding Table For Baby Chicks

Feeding table of baby chicks with hints for their care in general: Taking it for granted your chicks are from hens which were bred and fed so as to be able to reproduce eggs with sufficient vitality to give the chicks the proper start in life, we suggest the following method as to their feed and care, with slight variations depending upon circumstances surrounding the brooder house.

Chicks should be hardened off and received from the incubator when about 24 hours old. Supply warm, clean, fresh water as soon as they are placed under hover and see that they all have a drink. Wash thoroughly and refill with clean water three times each day. Use sand and straw on the brooder floor.

First day in brooder, 24 to 48 hours old: Every chick should have a drink of warm, fresh water early in the day. There should be plenty of room for them to reach the drinking fountains without having to crowd. Keep the chicks comfortable, as the digestive organs cannot act in a normal manner unless the temperature is held at the proper point, which is approximately 98 degrees at level of chicks' backs, for the first three days.

Supply a small amount of chick size grit and charcoal, sprinkled on square pieces of boards about 8x8 inches by one inch thick. A fine mesh wire about 18 inches high (and covered with inexpensive building paper or dark cloth so chicks won't bunch against wire and many be killed) should be placed around the chicks six to eight inches from the hover. It may be necessary to push the chicks under hover from time to time until they locate the heat.

Second day in brooder: Hold the heat at about 98 degrees even at chicks' back. Furnish small amount chick grit and charcoal on 8x8 inch boards as on first day. The first grain feeding should be given when the chicks are about 80 hours from the shell. Chick feed (grain feed) should be given every two hours and only a very small amount at a feeding, sprinkled quite generally over the floor. What they will clean up in from 15 to 20 minutes will be about right. Give every chick a chance to get a little feed today or it will never eat. Learn them to eat by tapping the floor which will teach them to pick. Within a couple of days they will learn to scratch the feed out of the litter. Move wire out about 15 inches from the hover or farther if the day is warm enough to justify, but pull the wire circle closer together as the day cools.

Third day in brooder: Hold temperature even at about 98 degrees under hover. It is not necessary to keep the chicks too closely confined to the heat. Move the wire about two feet away from the hover, being careful to keep it at the same distance all the way around.

Feed chick feed quite generally over the floor, but not in greater amount than they will clean up within 20 minutes. Remember the fresh water and see that there are plenty of fountains, also that they are washed three times each day. Always treat your chicks like babies. Make them exercise and dig in the litter for their scratch feed. Reason everything out for yourself. Always ask yourself the following question: "Would I coddle a baby, or give it every chance to kick and grow strong?"

Fourth day in brooder: Reduce the brooder temperature gradually to 97 degrees today and drop one degree each day for the following week. Place cut straw about two inches deep outside wire fence, covering entire floor of pen and remove wire from around the chicks.

Supply galvanized hoppers containing sharp chick size grit, fine shell and charcoal. Feed chick feed every two hours a little at a time—never all they will eat.

Fifth day: Begin to feed chick mash with buttermilk, mixing the chick feed and mash together for the first day or two. Some continue to mix one-half chick feed and one-half mash together until chicks are several days old. A six-inch wide board with sides made of lath makes a good trough for feeding this mixture. These may be made any length desired and should be fitted with one-half inch mesh wire cloth to lay on top of the mash which will prevent chicks from scratching out the mash. Place drinking fountains on low platform to keep litter out.

Sixth day: If the day is fine let chicks out in the yard for a short time and if possible see that they are out on the ground not later than end of the first week.

Do not allow chick mash after 2 p. m. until the birds are two months old. As a rule, it is best to have the mash well consumed by 1:30 so that the chick feed may be supplied for the last feeding of the day.

If the temperature is right the chicks should spread out over the floor of the brooder when sleeping. Be sure that they do not huddle in the corners.

Seventh day: Feed about as follows: 7 o'clock a. m., chick feed; 9 a. m., chick mash with buttermilk; 11 a. m., chick feed; 1 p. m., chick mash with buttermilk; 3:30 p. m., chick feed. Ordinarily the chick should eat about two-fifths buttermilk chick mash to three-fifths commercial chick feed.

As chicks are specially fond of some mashes they are apt to consume too great an amount unless it contains the proper amount of finely ground crude fiber. If you are feeding a concentrated chick mash, much care and attention must be given to the feeding and over-feeding must be guarded against. Place the mash troughs up on brackets out of reach of the chicks not later than 2 p. m. so they will have room for a grain feed as their last feeding.

Second week: Feed chick feed

INCOME TAX NEWS

In an appeal to taxpayers to file their income returns early, issued yesterday by Collector of Internal Revenue Rex Goodcell, it was pointed out that last March 3000 taxpayers who failed to file on time were penalized \$5 each and five per cent added to the tax due. In addition to this, more than 15,000 incorrect returns were filed, of which fully 50 per cent were returns hastily prepared and filed at the last minute. These 15,000 eleventh-hour filers were not only required to visit the internal revenue bureau and explain certain items in their returns, but in many cases additional taxes and penalties were imposed. This loss of time and money might have been avoided had the taxpayer filed his return early and not have waited until the eleventh hour to begin its preparation, Collector Goodcell said.

Thirty-one thousand income tax returns have been filed to date in the Southern California district. This means that almost 200,000 returns must be filed before the final date of filing, March 15.

Under a ruling received yesterday by Collector Goodcell, an individual may exclude from gross income the dividends or interest received during the calendar year 1922 from a building and loan association, to an amount not in excess of \$300. The decision affects thousands of members of such organizations. Returns must be supported by a statement from an officer of the loan association that it is operated exclusively for the purpose of making loans to members.

Here are a few rates of depreciation to be used in making out your income tax return, which through long use have become more or less standardized:

Machinery, 10 per cent; furniture and fixtures, 10 to 15 per cent; automobiles and trucks, 20 to 25 per cent; frame buildings, 3 1/2 to 5 per cent; brick buildings, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent; concrete and wood buildings, 2 per cent; concrete and iron buildings, 1 per cent.

as usual. Remove wooden hoppers from brackets at 9 o'clock and leave the chick mash with buttermilk before them until 2 o'clock p. m. Use enough hoppers so that every chick can get his share and the weaker ones will not be crowded out. Crowding makes runs.

Green feed should be fed regularly in abundance—preferably twice a day. The matter of green feed is very important in raising chicks. Lettuce, Swiss chard and kale are enjoyed for the variety they give. Our great resource for green feed is young barley. Plant the yards to barley so that it will be two or three inches high when the chicks are first turned out into the runs. If the yards are large enough, they will not be able to eat all the green feed growing in the yard until they are two or three months old. Tender alfalfa cut fine or young barley cut fine should be fed liberally.

Third week: Clean the sand and straw from floor and supply clean litter. Set the drinking fountains up on blocks two inches high so as to prevent the straw from being scratched in the water. Chick feed should be fed three times per day at usual hours, making the little fellows work for all they get.

In addition to greens, feed milk liberally, either as natural milk or powdered milk "re-made" in the proportion of one pound milk powder to 16 pounds of water. Both green feed and milk make the ash content of the food available to the chick. Those who have studied the vitamine theory will understand how important these materials are to healthy growth.

Fourth week and beyond: No changes in the feeding this week. Always examine floor under litter at feeding time and see if there is any grain left from the last feed. If any is found, cut down the amount at each feeding until the floor is cleaned up and the chicks act hungry. After the fourth week you can start feeding growing chick feed in place of baby chick feed. If you have not already done so, place separate hoppers for grit, shell, medium size charcoal, high-grade fresh, sifted beef scraps.

Feed buttermilk chick mash until the chicks are 8 to 10 weeks old, at which time add 25 per cent feed meal for the cockerels in order to fatten more rapidly. Dampen the mash with water for at least two feeds per day during the last two weeks before shipping to market.

In feeding pullets one-third dry mash may be added when they are from 8 to 19 weeks of age and gradually increase the proportion of dry mash as they reach maturity.

Ouch! Rub Backache, Stiffness, Lumbago

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CHAPTER ONE

There are two parts to every Dollar—the part you spend, and the part you save

CHAPTER TWO

THE PART YOU SPEND HAS GONE BEYOND YOUR CONTROL FOREVER.

CHAPTER THREE

The part you save is the part you can count on when opportunity comes your way.

(To be continued)

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