## ator

around the I there will right hand incubators the opening to the nursremoved and he few odd an he placed part of the to turn the i the end of after putting

t plan is to tenth day



The length of m down to this em down to this on the tempera-

the ninth day, eenth day. Re-lood rings and

eek of the hatch-or door may be ng while turning ht while cooling om is not colder i insures a com-in the incubator or hatch. If this portant that the ell with heat at as possible after incubator.

should be opened ons given by the kes of incubators tept closed until and then opened full width on the in others they , starting on the fter the eggs have or ventilators are full width by the

d in shallow pans or so of sand in ly help to produce e sand should be out the period of r these pans are r these pans are the egg tray will em of ventilation

he first eggs are entilators. If the ling for the chicks nursery below, it so that this is at chicks hatch they ard to the light and

drop down into the nursery, where they will dry off.

17. Do not open the incubator door while the hatch is coming off, as cold air rushing in will check the hatch.

18. The best hatches as a rule are those which start hatching the twe-tieth day; all come out quickly and about the same time.

day; all come out quickly and about the same time.

19. Very few chicks that are unable to get out of the shell will amount to anything, even if they are helped out.

20. As soon as all are hatched the egg tray should be taken out, the ventilators opened and the incubator door slightly opened to allow the circulation of fresh air to "harden off" the chicks.

## THINK 15 TOO MANY FOR SETTING

Since feed rose in price it seems to us the demand for pure-bred poultry has fallen off in a lamentable manner, not only from the producers' standpoint, but ou a larger scale. There is certainly room for improvement on the average farm and if very few farmers are to trouble to keep their flocks up to even present standards until feed falls again their past expenditure in proving their stock is wasted, and it will put many breeders out of business. As you are probably aware there never was a large margin of profit in raising pure-bred poultry if any necount is taken of the extra care and trouble involved, and with the present price of feed and labor I believe in many cases it would pay better to beef all one's spare cockerels, though anyone having really good birds would hate to do so. But advertising sosts money, shipping crates are not made for nothing, then one as to compete with small beginners who advertise at a figure at which it is impossible to produce first-class stock. Yet after having culled one's stock thoroughly in fall if one advertises the poorer of the remaining birds at a low figure, say \$2.00 or \$3.00 after having wintered them on \$2.00 wheat, while many purchasers are thoroughly satisfied many more do not even trouble to acknowledge receipt of birds and one or two write letters which plainly show they expected to get for the ludierous sum mentioned a bird which would stand a good chance of the prize at Winnipeg or Toronto!

On the other hand we know from bitter experience when we were beginning, many advertisers ship birds which belong to the soup pot.

In reference to our correspondence of last June, re. setting 12 or 15 eggs, we have found out that there is a very deep-rooted superstition against setting an even number of eggs. Thirteen would be all right but a square box which will hold 13 will hold 15 and if one or two eggs are not fertile, as may sometimes happen even with the best of care, or or there are one or two cracked with a setting of 15 there may still be a good figure and set un

It might help all your poultry advertisers considerably if you would point out that undoubtedly the most satisfactory way to improve the average flock of hens is by buying a good cockerel or two each year and now is the time. The supply is so low this year it is doubtful if it will even be sufficient for the limited demand.

Apollgizing for troubling you with so many matters,

matters,

Yours truly, BALMOSSIE FARMS, Ltd., Per E. Hamersley.

Be careful not to underfeed. There is more underfeeding than overfeeding done in farm flocks. A wild scramble for the feed when it is thrown down on the floor and the hens falling over each other in their rush to get it is an indication of underfeeding. Feed just so much that the Wens will be eager for the feed and yet not be thin and starved. Feed often.

NCUBATOR AND BROODER

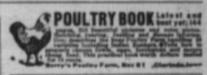
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