

in the nest if it is warm weather, if not nine to eleven is plenty, see that the hen goes on, and close the nest for the day by a lid which is screwed on and can be turned back every morning for the hen to come off. I then throw down grain put in a clean dish of water and have a good dust bath in one corner and leave them for half an hour. Return to see if they are on their right nests and close the lid which prevents the other hens from getting on and smashing the eggs. If however, any should get broken and if discovered before the egg gets hard on the good ones, you can save them by washing off in lukewarm water, drying off on a soft linen cloth and replacing them in the nest, otherwise they seldom hatch. If the hen is thrifty and healthy, lice are seldom found, if however there should be any the hen should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder. I never have any other hens with the sitters while they are eating. The surest way to secure a fine brood of chickens is to let the hen choose her own nest in some secluded spot where she can go on and off as she pleases.

Doon.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

I like a hen fairly fat to begin with so that she will not come off the nest in too thin and starved a condition and so be tempted to eat up the chicks' food. Like a separate apartment for sitting hens, and if possible, each separate from the other. Like a large keg or small barrel turned on side and with dry earth and ashes underneath straw, in which I place some disinfectant as Sanitas sawdust. Straw is used over this as nesting material. End of barrel covered if the hens are not known to be model sitters and allowed out twice a day in summer. The food and water is placed before the hens, taking care that there is a variety, and watching the character of the droppings. A dust box is also provided. If a hen begins well after trial on dummy eggs, I do not allow her to give up her task after a while, but keep her to it by mesmerizing her, unless I happen to have another hen to take her place which is well, as battling with a refractory hen is trying to the patience, though it is better than losing \$5 worth of eggs and getting only disappointment for one's pains.

Montreal.

MOUNT ROYAL.

I endeavour to set 4 to 6 hens at one time, I use separate boxes for each bird, make boxes with two sides, no back, set boxes in a row place back of box close to wall put slats on top of box and hinge on front with leather hinges, drive in a nail on door and tie on piece of string put another nail on top of box and wind the string around it to hold the door closed, size of boxes about 15 inches square. For nest take a green sod and turn up side down (or sand) and scoop out

in basin shape and put in short straw or hay, press hay or straw down tight and fill in the corners well or egg will get in there and get chilled. Let the hens off for about 20 minutes once a day 2 or 3 at a time, feed corn and plenty of fresh water, provide dusting box. The great advantage in using closed boxes is that there is no danger of 2 hens getting on one nest as you see them in and close the door. If hens do not have a good hatch, I set them over again; give each hen from 10 to 12 chicks.

Toronto.

C. J. DANIELS.

I think the simplest way the best. In the winter time I put about 4 inches of dry sawdust in the bottom of box I intend to use and then about 3 inches of fine hay on the top, I have very good results from this mode of setting. About May, put about 4 inches of earth instead of sawdust in the bottom, I find the earth is too cold for winter time. I always look at the eggs on the 9th day after setting and destroy all I think are not fertile. I have a hen setting now on 10 eggs, I gave her 11 eggs and I only found one unfertile she hatches on the 21st of February if all goes well I will let you know the result from her, I never sprinkle eggs with water.

Brockville.

W. M. OSBORNE.

In the early part of the season, set in nest made of straw. Later on, place a sod in bottom of nest. Always sit hen in a barrel or box, so she cannot leave nest. Before placing her on eggs, dust her thoroughly with Dalmatian insect powder. Allow her to come off every morning for feed and water, and to take a turn in the dust bath, if she desires. Feed corn and wheat.

Wingham.

R. ELLIOTT.

I have a sitting room with nests arranged on earth floor. When hens become broody they are removed to this house, when after becoming settled the good eggs are placed under them. The room is kept partially darkened, food and water is within reach, and they are kept free from disturbance and unnecessary intrusion. I never fail to get good hatches by this method. After being taken from nest the hen and chicks are put in a movable slat-fronted coop, these are placed in a sheltered spot where there is ample grass and shade, and are moved daily. For the first few days I feed on bread crumbs and cake made of cornmeal, cracked wheat and corn are given as soon as they will eat it, after which a variety of grain is given them with a mash for morning feed, they have the range of farm until placed in winter pens.

Ridgville, Ont.

C. W. ECKARDT.

My hens are set in a room by themselves, the floor is of concrete, nesting material hay. I remove the hens from nest