

hatched is gone forever. Therefore, if artificial incubation is practiced, it is wise to have good machines with which to do the work. I favor hot air machines, because there is not any water to bother with, no tanks to rust out and leak, or to freeze and burst in cold weather, when not in use.

THE LOCATION

Although the modern incubator can be operated almost anywhere, yet to be most successful it should be located where the temperature is as uniform as possible. The advice has frequently been given to locate the incubator in the cellar. This advice is all right provided the cellar is clean, light and well-ventilated. A close, dark, ill-smelling cellar is about the worst place imaginable for this purpose. A half-cellar, four feet in the ground, and three feet above, is an ideal place in which to run an incubator. Such an arrangement admits of enough air and light, and affords a temperature uniform enough for all practical purposes. In operating an incubator in a dwelling house it is well to remember that many insurance companies do not provide for risks of this nature, although in reality, there is scarcely any danger from fire, if the incubator is given reasonable attention.

Incubator Experience

E. M. Fenwick, York Co., Ont.

I am well satisfied with my incubator experience. Last year I hatched 1200 chicks from 2000 eggs. I kept the incubator in a well-ventilated bedroom, at a temperature of from 55 to 65 degrees. Nearly all of these 2000 eggs were hatched in the early spring. Had I set the eggs later in the season I would have had a larger percentage hatch out.

I find that for the first three weeks the incubator chicks do better than those raised in the natural way. After they are three weeks old, they lose ground.

Wants Hens That Will Pay

I have a flock of ordinary farm bred chickens, with some of the barred Plymouth Rock blood intermixed. I want to build up a paying flock that will continue to pay a laying with size for market. What course would you advise?—H. M. Peterboro Co., Ont.

If you have decided what variety you wish to keep, study the advertisements of parties who have them, and find one who claims as one of the good points of his pen, that they are record layers. Then in early spring when you have a broody hen ready, get a setting of eggs from this pen, and give the chicks you hatch the best of care all season. If you get two settings from different places, you will have pullets from one lot not related to the cockerels of the other, and can mate them in two small pens yourself next spring. With this foundation you will soon have a uniform flock of pure-bred fowls, and as it increases you can do away with the old scrubs, and breed only the thoroughbreds that have been bred for just the qualities you want.

POULTRY EXCHANGE

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WINTER LAYING White Wyandotte, W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

FOR SALE—Six Choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at a bargain. J. F. THURKENTON, Boucher's Mills, Ont.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—Bred kind of fowls—Hampshire, W. Leghorns, H. Cops Holland and W. C. Pouter.

J. J. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, 8 Hampshires and Barred Rocks.

INCUBATORS FOR SALE—Three Models. One Chatham, One Toronto Incubator Co. Also Wire Netting. W. ROBERTS, Danforth, Ont. Office.

Shorthorn Meeting

The adjourned meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association to complete the revision of a Constitution and by-laws for the Association was held at the Walker House, Toronto, on Feb. 11. The principal changes made in the constitution as presented to the annual meeting on Feb. 4, are as follows: In article 5, section 1, the words: "a vice-president for the Eastern Counties are eliminated. Provision is made in section 10, for the appointment of an officer for the herd books of the Association. The whole of section 11 is struck out and in section 12 relating to the appointment of delegates to fairs, the word "properly" is struck out and the money granted must be distributed by the Executive Committee of the Shorthorn Association, it being the duty of the delegates to report as to whether the grant has been distributed as so laid down. In article 7, section 1, a clause was added, making the penalty for misrepresentation of the breeder of a registered animal, the exposure of the breeder so misrepresenting in the next volume of the herd book and the prevention of his recording any other animal in the herd book.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, introduced a resolution recommending the record of performance established by the Dominion Government to the members of the Association having milking Shorthorns, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to work out some plan whereby the records made can be published in the herd book or otherwise.

Mr. H. E. Ginn, Beaverton, presented an invitation from the management of the Union Stock Yards Co. to the members to visit the stock yards at Toronto Junction with a view of judging of their suitability for the holding of the Winter Fair. Though the company were willing to provide means to convey members to the yards and back, the invitation was not accepted, as most of those present had made arrangements to return home the evening of the meeting.

Mr. John Gardhouse stated that the matter of the location of the Winter Fair was of prime importance. The fair had outgrown the accommodation at Guelph, and if a change is to be made it should be well considered.

The President, Mr. A. W. Smith, in reply to a question, stated that the Winter Fair Board and not the Government had the power to say where the Winter Fair should be located.

Bedford District Dairyman's Association.

The Bedford District Dairyman held its most successful convention at Cowansville, Que., on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. All the sessions were largely attended and some expert advice was given on various subjects pertaining to the industry. The opening session was presided over by H. S. Foster, President of the Association, who, owing to inability to be present at the other sessions, was succeeded by Mr. Augustus Hayes, West Shefford.

Mr. Geo. H. Barr, official referee at Montreal, spoke first upon the quality of Quebec cheese and butter as he found it at Montreal. His remarks will be published separately. Dairy Commissioner Rudick, Prof. F. C. Harrison, St. Annes; A. A. Ayer, Montreal; and a number of others spoke along similar lines, touching a little more fully upon the producer's side of the question.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, referred to the better organization of agricultural interests, due largely to the information relative to their business supplied by experts. Dairying is the essential part

of agriculture in Quebec. Thirty years ago, the Hon. Minister remembered that carloads of pork were shipped annually into the Cowansville station and consumed by farmers and lumbermen in the Eastern Townships. To-day, hundreds of carloads of live pork are being exported from the Eastern Townships annually and the output is steadily increasing. The farmers in Quebec, said Hon. Mr. Fisher, are behind Ontario in crop results, even on the same acreage of tillable land. They have much more waste land than in Western Ontario. The soil is good, however, and crop production should be greater. This trouble is, there is not enough system in the cultivation.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke on the problem of feeding dairy cattle, also on the adoption of some system in the management of farms. The first requirement of good feeding is ample feeding. Silos and ensilage were highly raised and advocated. Corn costs from \$15 to \$20 an acre to produce, while roots cost \$35 to \$45 these figures include labor, manure, rent of land and cost of seed. In wet seasons, grass was not so good for cattle and bran, oil cake or pease-cake, barley or oats, should be sprinkled thereon. Oil meal at \$32 a ton has been even cheaper than oats or barley at \$20 a ton or anything else except bran at \$15 to \$18 a ton. Not more than one pound of meal should be fed for every four pounds of milk produced.

Dairy Commissioner Rudick gave an interesting talk on the conditions of the trade including improvements that have been made in the transportation in the past year or two. The directors elected for 1908 were as follows: For the County of Shelburne, Messrs. J. Augustus Hayes, L. H. Lawrence and M. E. Dunlavy; County of Mississauga, Messrs. A. J.

Stevens, M. E. Baker and Stillman Knights; County of Bronte, Messrs. Jas. E. Miller, Wm. Curoy and Thos. L. Burnett.

At the directors' meeting held later, the following officers were chosen: Hon. President, H. S. Foster; President, Thos. L. Burnett; Vice-President, J. Augustus Hayes; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Lynch.

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