26, 1914



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FARM AND DAIRY

An Endorsation of Artificial Incubation

Homer J. Maybee, Northumerstand ARM and Dairy asks the quess in incubator as some might imagine. an incubator as some might imagine. and we have aggs area and turned. My machine inter and profitable than the natural way. We have always had more or less to the analysis of fourses one one should take a look of course some one should take a look

We have always had more or less of consiste round of even temperature. For oble getting the heats to set in the consist which daws signs of broadness, she would be on one of the layers' one would how signs of the want occur. When we would not want occur. The set of the set

200-mod MACHINE PURCHARED We purchased a standard make of hot-water incubator, of 200-egg capa-city. I think that is a good size for the average farmer. Last year I started with a full machine, and test-ed out 56 infertile eggs by the candle

tend one large flock much easier than several small ones; and then they are all coming along together. You can feed them all the same kind of feed and make the different changes in their care at the same time, which makes less work. Although we have used a home-made brooder with fair success, we

Pure Bred Rhode Island Red Fowls that were Incubator Hatched

In an adjoining article Homer J. Mayb ee, of Northmebrand Oo. Ont, tell why he believes in the incubator for the farm pouliry man. This young mar is a son of the welk known Holstein breeder, M. F. Maybee, and takee a special pride in the poultry on his father's farm.

test, and it "came off" with 100 chicks, making a hatch of about 70 per cent of the fertile eggs. I test twice; first on the sixth day and again six days later. It is beneficial to take out infertile eggs, because an egg without life in it absorbs heat and expells bad odors after it has been in the machine several days. The eggs that are taken out at the

first test are not fertile and are per-fectly alright for cooking, the heat taking no harmful effect in six days. taking no harmful effect in six days. These taken out at the second test may be eggs that were fortile and in good condition on the sixth day, but have ceased development since. These are good for the young chicks when boiled hard. Some people test only once, about the tenth day, but I like to test twice, so that if there are any I am not sure about the first time. I can leave them until the sec-ond time, when it is easy to tell whe-ther they should be discarded or not. The machine should be thoroughly disinfected before each hatch. We wash ours with a 10 per cent solution

All interaction before each hatch. We wash ours with a 10 per cent solution of aenoieum. There should be a new wick in the lamp for each hatch. It is recommended to soak a new wick in vinegar for five or six hours to powerds smoking. The thermometer is a very important thing in connection with an incubator, and is should be tested every year, to insure accuracy. curacy.

curacy. Some people think it is necessary to put water under the egg trays to provide moisture, but I have never tried that. Last year I put damp awdust in the nursery trays, and I believe that supplied sufficient moisture. moisture.

prefer to set two or three hens at the same time we start the machine, so that they can take all the chicks. Our hens, the Rhode Laland Reds, will do this without any difficult. We have never had any chicks die from weak constitution, caused by artificial in-cubation. One can start a machine when ha likes and meest in achine cubation. One can start a machine when he likes, and operate it to suit himself, while a hen only wants to set at certain times, and then only wants to set at certain times, and then she is very apt to go on strike just as you think she is getting settled down to busi-TIONS

Yes, with us at any rate, the incu-bator has proved a practical success.

Practical Suggestions

Ever have a poularyman tell you that he "has to work like a dog?" The Press, Concordia, Kan., says: "You have heard people say they 'worked like a dog all day.' If this were literally true, the twenty-four bons would be spont thus: One hour digging out a rat, two hours gnaw-ing a bone, one hour waiting for a cat to come down from a tree, half an hour begging to get into the house, and the rest of the time sleep-ing on a mat in front of the door, fighting files." Now that you know what it means, don't work like a dog. Of course this Kansas summary don't take account of biting fleas. "Dave Harum" said: "A reasonable number of fleas is good for a dog; it keeps him from broodin' orer bein' a dog." Better be a man and work like two men. During chicken time you need to. You can't afford to "work like a dog" in the poultry business. hours would be spent thus: One hour business

