

wish for a good percentage of fertile eggs. Ducks, with all our care, do not "exercise" themselves like the hens; therefore our only chance is to feed properly.

In the first part and end of the season, the eggs of hens and ducks are not so fertile; therefore we must not expect 75 per cent. hatches every time. Many early eggs are only partially fertilised; therefore, many die during the early stages of incubation. In selecting eggs for incubation, do not use bad-shaped or very small eggs from any variety of poultry, neither should you use abnormal sized eggs or long narrow eggs that are not the normal kind that the variety lays.

It may seem very strange to many that brown-shelled eggs should not be incubated with white-shelled eggs. Leghorn and other white-shelled eggs "dry off" more quickly than brown-shelled eggs, so if you incubate the two side by side the moisture required for the one would be unsuitable for the other. I know that many poultry-breeders do mix the two coloured eggs, and often get good results; but if they incubate the two separately they will get better results.

All eggs intended for incubation should be perfectly clean, handled carefully, and if to be kept longer than seven days, should be shelved with the small end up, and at a temperature of as near as possible 60 degrees.

The Grazier and Breeder.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING AND HOW TO BREED, ALSO CARE OF THE DAIRY COW.

Economical feeding of live-stock is receiving more attention in our dairy schools at the present than in the past. The great object being to get the largest results at the least cost. Within the last few years much knowledge has been gained in preparing and balancing the food for the different animals; and with that knowledge, we receive as good results at about one-half the cost of former years. Our first

object lesson we get from the laws of nature—"June Conditions."

When the weather is warm and the grass is in the best of condition, it is then that we obtain the very best results from our animals, which is more noticeable in our new milch-cows than in other animals.

Science teaches us that the food should be of a certain composition to obtain the object in view, whether it be milk, fat, bone, or flesh.

While the grass is green and tender all cattle do well, whether it is balanced scientifically or not; but as soon as the grass becomes dry there is a falling off,—this too, most noticeable in milch-cows.

Provision, therefore, should be made for this, so that a continued supply of green succulent food can always be had.

A farmer, with a silo can carry over a quantity of silage and by growing soiling crops, sown at different times, an say acre or so of peas and oats, mixed about one bushel of oats to two of peas, sown early in the spring and an equal quantity three weeks later.

This brings us to the fall, when the pastures are again green, and with mangels, rape, and corn, the cows should continue to give a full flow of milk, and the other animals should still improve with very little grain used if any, with the "June Conditions" maintained and the animals kept warm and comfortable.

No farmer can make farming pay unless he takes care that none of his animals is exposed to the cold, fall winds and storm.

Experiments have proved that cattle do much better when kept in a warm, well ventilated stable all winter without being turned out of doors and thus exposed to cold.

The preparation of food for cattle in winter will have to be varied according to the supply on hand.

For economic feeding, corn and clover silage is the most profitable crop a farmer can grow. With plenty of hay, roots, straw, silage and a little grain food, satisfactory results will be gained.

A great many farmers make a practice