

Palace and Birmingham Shows. His Excellency on his departure asked that Mr. Oldrieve of Kingston should be presented to him and complimented him on his exhibit.—*Canadian Poultry Review*.

The Sir Donald Smith Cup, valued at \$400, presented by him as a perpetual challenge cup to the Montreal Association for the highest scoring breeding pen, except Bantams, was won this year by Mr. G. L. Oglivie, son of the well known miller. A pen of Black Minorcas scoring 190 1-6 carried off the prize.

From far off Victoria, British Columbia, comes a new poultry magazine, *The British Columbian Fancier*. It is a beauty and full of interesting things, occupying an exclusive field. We look to see it thrive and grow as its merits deserve. Send for a sample copy.—*Western Poultry News*.

●●● CORRECTIONS.

To the B. C. FANCIER:—

I notice a slight mistake in your report of the Nanaimo Show, viz. you give the score of my Buff Leghorn Cockerel 90½, it should read 91½ instead, and I would like you to correct it.

STANLEY CRAIG.

Nanaimo, B. C.

To the B. C. FANCIER:—

Will you please correct the statement in your FANCIER regarding the First Prize breeding pen for shareholders only at the Nanaimo Show. I think I am entitled to the First Prize for Black Minorcas and not Wallis & Tagart and J. Thompson tie.

H. T. Petersen.

Gabriola Island.

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Failures in poultry raising are due to the fact that too many make haste to go into the business instead of growing into it. Inviting and simple as the business at first sight seems to be there are dozens of things that can only be learned in the school of experience. The merits of the different breeds for special purposes are to be considered. There are various diseases to be encountered and tact and experience will be required to so diagnose the case as to be able to apply the proper remedy.—*American Agriculturist*.

HATCHING MACHINES.

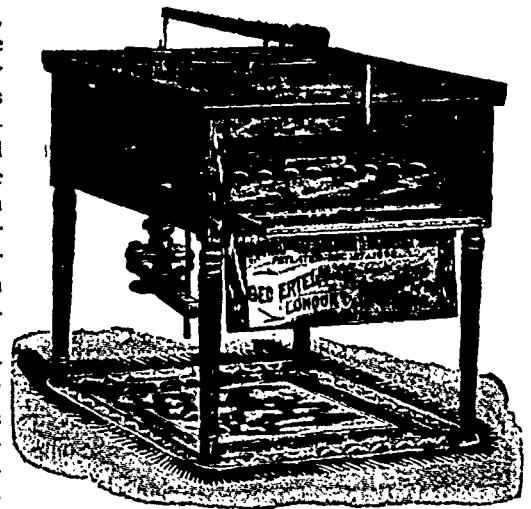
Artificial Incubation (or, hatching by steam, as some term it) has been successfully carried on in many countries for a number of years. Canada is somewhat backward in this respect, for, while many machines have been worked, in or near the larger cities, the great bulk of our farmers have not even seen an incubator in actual operation.

The farm, above all other places, is specially adapted for running these machines to advantage, as there are usually buildings where one or more incubators could be placed, and as large flocks of hens could easily be accommodated on the farm, eggs of guaranteed fertility could be had at home, by proper feed and care of the fowls. This would be more satisfactory than if the eggs had to be purchased.

But farmers are generally loth to take up any "new fangled" ideas, and want to be very sure of their ground before venturing. The main obstacle in the way of the Canadian farmer in the past has been the fact that these machines were not manufactured in this country. The barrier has now been removed, and one of the acknowledged standard incubators of the present day is manufactured in our midst—of Canadian material and by Canadian workmen.

The accompanying illustration shows a 100-egg machine as it is turned out from the factory in London, Ont., and the name of the machine, "The Victor," together with that of the firm, Geo. Ertel & Co., are sufficient guarantees of its excellence. The machine has been on the American market for several years, has been continuously improved and is now as perfect as it is possible to make them. The machines have been tested in all parts of the country, by all manner of persons, and in all temperatures—from frigid to torrid—and the verdict has been favorable in all cases where due care has been exercised.

The "Victor" has repeatedly turned out one hundred per cent. of the fertile eggs placed in the incubator, and hatches of from eighty to ninety per cent. are of very common occurrence. This record beats the mother hen, as anyone can attest who has tried setting any number of hens at one time. Then one has the use of the hens for laying instead of



sitting, while the brooder, also made by this firm, takes care of the chicks and thus saves six or seven weeks of the precious time of old "Biddy."

The time necessary for looking after the incubator while hatching one hundred chicks would not be so much as that of looking after one setting hen as the latter has to be watched and fed, and where a number are sitting at once, almost one's entire time is necessary to care for them properly.

The increasing consumption of poultry products—both in flesh and eggs—in this country has made the poultry industry of much more importance than in former years, and to successfully carry on the business it is absolutely necessary to resort to artificial incubation.

The advertisement of Geo. Ertel & Co. will be seen in another column. Send 4 cents in stamps to them for catalogue.

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A suitable stock of fowls being selected—pains must be taken to preserve their health, and other good qualities, by breeding only from both sexes, and these not too near akin.—*Mountain View Poultryman*.

Right you are. We never attempt to breed from ONE SEX ONLY; the result is never satisfactory. Until the "science of imagination" as it relates to poultry breeding, is more fully developed, you will find that the best results are only attained by using both sexes for breeding purposes. What would the poultry industry amount to without the intelligent influence of the poultry press?—*Inter-State Poultryman*.