May 6, 1908

## POULTRY YARD

Infertile Eggs Will Keep

## Indefinitely

Infertific Eggs Will Keep Indefinities Machines Description of the Peterborough Cheese Board, called at the office of The Dairyman and Farm-ing 'ordir ecently and while speak-ing about the keeping qualities of an infertile egg compared to those of a speak on the speak of the same as the speak of the speak of the same as the speak of the speak of the same as the speak of the spe

ing flock, our farmers and poultry-men are slow to adopt it. The idea seems fast rooted that the presence of the male is necesary for the produc-tion of eggs. This also has been proven tion of eggs. This also has been proven not to be the case. The general laying flock should extraits exclusively of female chick as. The only males kept should be found in the breed-ing pen till their season's usefulness is over and then they should adorn the family board in the shape of a use fat ronst. Were this done the old question. "are they fresh?" would not be heard so often.

The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World

## Feed for Chicks

What is a good feed for newly hatched chicks? How soon do they require food? -L. S., Huron Co.

Last season we fed our chicks right from the start on the prepared chick fegd sold by the dealers. We found it excellent, as it has been mixed by experts who have made a study of the needs of the chicks. It contains all hear require both as food and arit. they require, both as food and grit. The chicks do not need anything for twenty-four hours after they are hatched but must be kept warm. There is no better place for them until all the hatchable eggs are hatched than under the hen

## Hetching and Rearing Chickens Artificially

B. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

The first consideration in the artificia rearing and hatching of chick-ena is the selection of an incubator,

and a brooder. It is advisable to and a brooder. It is achine. The purchase a hot water machine. The bot water machine is more easily re The gulated than a hot air machine. If the lamp should go out, the former will retain its temperature longer than will the latter. We have had some experience with a hot air machine sults from it, but of the two we prefer the hot water. Before purchasfer the hot water. Before purchas-ing an incubetor or brooder, it is well to send for the catalogues of the leading manufacturers. From these you can make your selections. 41 ways get a first-class ma-chine. A few dollars extra invested at the start may invested at the start may mean much more to you ere the sea-son closes. Never permit an agent to persuade you to take a make of machine if you believe another to be superior.

All does not depend upon the incu-One must have good eggs bator. before he can expect chicks. Eggs for hatching should be had from hens, or from well matured pullets. Eggs from fowls that have been af-Eggs from fowls that have been af-flicted with roup, cholera, or any other disease should never be used. The male bird should be strong and vigorous and of good type, as he is half of the flock. It is well not to feed mashes or "egg-producing" foods, to your breeding pens. Nu-tritious foods, such as wheat, corn, out of pure wand active prime with plany of pure wand and grit, Gath-er the eggs several times a day. Set

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lect medium sized eggs, avoiding all large, small or ill-shaped eggs. In operating the incubator, al-ways follow the directions of the manufacturers as closely as possible. All reliable firms have tested their machines, and know better than anymachines, and know better than any-one else just what they require. Be-fore starting the machine, it is well to disinfect it with a mixture of Zen-oleum. Light the lamp, and run the machine at 100 degrees for a day be-fore putting the eggs in. The best fore putting the eggs in. The best grade of oil, wicks and burners only, should be used. Poor oil and wicks will create a nuisance. The incushould be used. Foor oil and wicks will create a nuisance. The incu-bator should be set a few inches from the sail. This will reduce any jars caused by shutting doors. Run the incubator at 103 degrees through-put the hatch. Some pouliry men advocate to degrees for the first week, 103 degrees for the second, and incidences for the third. There and 104 degrees for the third. They claim that as the hatch proceeds the chickens taking on the circulation of life, give out more heat than the eggs formerly did, and to regulate it at 103 degrees does not require as much heat as it otherwise would. In this matter it is hard to improve upon nature. The old hen gives the same amount of heat throughout the hatch We have tried running the machine at different temperatures, but find that a constant temperature of 103 degrees is the most successful. Your thermometer should be tested, as many are cheap and unreliable. A druggist will test it for you at little

(Continued next week) POULTRY EXCHANGE

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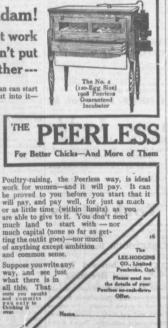
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