

The wick of the incubator-lamp should be trimmed in such a manner as to give a broad, even flame, the corners of which are slightly rounded. When the wick is in use it should be trimmed in the following manner: With the fingers rub off the charred portion carefully, and light. If an even flame does not show as the wick is turned up, remedy the defect, and then round off the corners of the wick so that no smoking will result.

Most of the large hatching establishments do not commence to turn eggs till the evening of the third day. The eggs require to be turned often. The purpose of turning them is to prevent the embryo in the egg from sticking to the shell, for should this occur growth would be stopped. It is still an open question whether turning eggs twice daily during incubation is sufficient. It is known that the hen turns the eggs more often, some having been observed to continually turn the eggs. However, most authorities on the subject advise twice daily. Where good results are obtained from this procedure, it would be unwise to depart therefrom.

Regarding the use of moisture, experiments have proved that where moisture has been supplied the chicks are generally larger and more vigorous. As to the exact or proper amount of moisture to use, this is a very difficult question to answer satisfactorily. However, it is generally conceded that to be of use the moisture needs to be used right from the beginning of the hatch. Several large operators state it as their opinion that along the Coast and on Vancouver Island moisture is not needed owing to the heavy rainfall, and others yet again declare that they use moisture and get better results in these same districts than they did when operating their machine without moisture.



A flock of birds the picture of health and vigour, a combination exemplified wherever proper attention, right feeding, and sufficient free range is provided.

It has been proved by exhaustive experiments that the evaporation of eggs during artificial incubation is greater than by natural methods, and to even up this evaporation the supplying of moisture is the only solution thus far advanced.

Some machines are equipped with moisture-pans, and others classed as non-moisture incubators are not provided with this apparatus. Where it is decided to apply moisture, this can be done by procuring a shallow pan, about 1 inch in depth, or several small pans. Where one pan is used, it is important that the pan should be at least an inch less in length and width than the bottom of the incubator to allow proper ventilation. The pan should always be supplied with water, for should it run dry it is liable to affect the temperature adversely.