

manner the principal points in his address of the afternoon.

LET US TAKE OUR CUE FROM THE HEN.

In the morning of the last day of the Conference Prof. Graham took up the already much-discussed artificial incubation, but dealt with it from the practical side. The size of air cell was little indication of incubation; weighing was the only accurate means of determination. Vitality was the all-important question. The old hen knew her business, and we could not imitate her too closely if we would have success in incubation. He thinks the question of evaporation of little consequence, and that it is impossible to drown chicks in shell by lack of evaporation. A machine should be run with two thermometers—a suspended one, and a clinical thermometer on the eggs, so as to get the maximum temperature.

Mr. Wm. McNeil, of London, was then called on to give his experience in the poultry business. He stated if the eggs were produced right, it was no trouble to hatch them, but it was a hard job to hatch a poor egg. Breed from a few good hens, and you would get more chicks. One should never place a setting of eggs under a hen until she had set for three or four days and settled down to her business.

Miss Yates, of England, claimed as her experience that "laying propensities" was a matter of strain, not of breed.

In the closing session, Friday afternoon, Mr. McNeil gave a practical demonstration of fitting birds for showing. The essentials of the business were to have the bird tame, well trained, and looking his best. Birds could be fed to color, to produce gloss, etc. The great cause of roup was feeding too much water and soft feed. Some practical demonstrations in judging exhibition stock were then given by Mr. Oke, on Buff Orpingtons; Milton Cosh, on Barred Rocks, and John S. Martin, on White Wyandottes, which were very intently followed by the audience.

Before adjourning the Institute for the year, a resolution was passed requesting the Government that they continue in the work of investigation which has been started, and that they lend the aid necessary in ferretting out these problems that mean so much to the poultry interests at large.

Prof. J. E. Rice, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in the course of an address at the Poultry Institute at Guelph, said one of the results of withholding lime from pullets was that they ate all their eggs. When lime was supplied, they quit the habit. This may account for not a little of the egg-eating about which so many correspondents complain.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Ireland's International Exhibition.

A couple of months ago I intimated my intention of supplying the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" with some particulars regarding the great International Exhibition which is to be held this year in Dublin. Now, when we have got within sight of the actual opening date, is, perhaps, a most appropriate time at which to fulfil this promise. At the outset it may be said that, like most undertakings of its kind, the exhibition is primarily intended to directly benefit the country in which it is held, but true to its title, its scope is not in any sense limited to Ireland. The objects aimed at are two-fold, viz.: (1) to promote the industries, art and sciences of Ireland, by a display of the products for which the country is famous, and of the products of partially-developed industries, for which special facilities exist in the country; and (2) to stimulate commercial development and promote industrial education, by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state. No such project, with any pretensions to international importance, could possibly be of "mushroom" growth, and Dublin Exhibition is no exception to the general rule in this respect. As evidence of this, it is sufficient to mention that no less than four years have elapsed since the venture was first mooted, so that the event to which we are looking forward with keen anticipations of success will be the outcome of careful deliberation and persistent effort.

The main difficulty that had to be surmounted at the very start was the selection and obtaining of a suitable site. The merits and demerits of many places surrounding the Irish metropolis were considered, but they were found in one way or another inadequate. Eventually, however, the obstacle was removed by the acquisition of an extensive site (about 55 acres) a mile and a half from the center of the city, and almost adjoining the spacious show premises of the Royal Dublin Society, at Ballsbridge, the two being separated only by the River Dodder. The locale of the exhibition is known as "Herbert Park," and is served by no less than three lines of electric tramways—there are, perhaps, no finer cars in the world—and is within an insignificant distance of a railway siding, which affords inter-communication with all the sea ports, docks and railway stations in the country. Admirably, therefore, was the initial difficulty overcome, but when it was disposed of, another trouble, which, fortunately, did

not assume the serious nature it threatened, loomed ahead for the promoters. A certain section of the public took a somewhat vigorous exception to the idea of an International Exhibition, and agitated in favor of an exclusively national display. This division of opinion did not, however, lead to any very far-reaching results, as the "extreme homers" soon retired from the battle of arguments, and the much more numerous, influential and broad-minded "international" enthusiasts, enjoying the assurance of a guarantee fund which soon amounted to over £150,000, and has since increased, went on their way rejoicing.

On visiting Herbert Park at the present time a scene of wonderful bustle and activity is presented. A staff of about 600 or more men is busily engaged in levelling the ground, marking out the designs for artistic horticultural plots and landscape gardening effects, making the broad, gracefully sweeping carriage drives and promenades, and pushing on towards completion the other exterior and spectacular features that demand attention throughout the grounds. Inside the numerous buildings the constant dinning of the workman's hammer forms a welcome, if not harmonious, music, to remind us cheerily that a time of general and increased activity may yet revisit the trade circles of our big city. With an area of over fifty acres, ample room is afforded for the purposes of the exhibition; already the erection of most of the principal buildings has been nearly completed, and when all have been finished, and the laying out and decoration of the grounds effected, the opening of the gates early in May will give admittance to a series of most entrancing scenes, constituting a panorama as striking in its beauty and impressiveness as the art and skill of man could make it.

The engraving which appears on this page gives a much clearer impression of the manner in which the grounds have been utilized than would any number of columns of written description. The various buildings

will be a feature of prime importance, but agriculture will also have an additional representation, as with great enterprise an influential body, known as the Irish Manure Manufacturers' Association, have taken, in conjunction with the Potash Syndicate, a considerable space, and have planned a large number of demonstration plots. On these it is proposed to show during the season the effects of various combinations of artificial manures on different crops, and also to test the merits of different seeds, etc. An attractive pavilion of inquiry, which will contain a display entitling it to the name of a museum, is being erected, and everything would point to the section possessing a very direct and beneficial interest of an educational nature.

On the left of the picture will be seen a portion of the artificial lake, spanned by a couple of pretty Venetian bridges, which greatly enhances the beauty of the spot, and still further in the same direction, but too far to be shown, a most instructive and interesting display will be made, under the superintendence of our esteemed and popular Vice-Reine, Lady Aberdeen, who is arranging to have a model laborer's cottage, garden and homestead.

Taken collectively, the various sections catered for may be summarized as follows: Irish industries; history and education; fine arts; arts and crafts; liberal arts, manufactures; textiles and various industries; engineering and shipbuilding; civil engineering and transportation; electricity; motors; gas lighting, heating and cooking; agricultural implements and chemical industries; agriculture and food products; sport and fishing; mining and metallurgy; hygiene; women's section, and cottage industries.

Travelling is so rapid and comfortable nowadays, it is anticipated that the exhibition will be patronized by large numbers of visitors from abroad, while the crowds from various parts of Ireland and Gt. Britain are certain to be enormous. Boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors are, therefore, being organized,

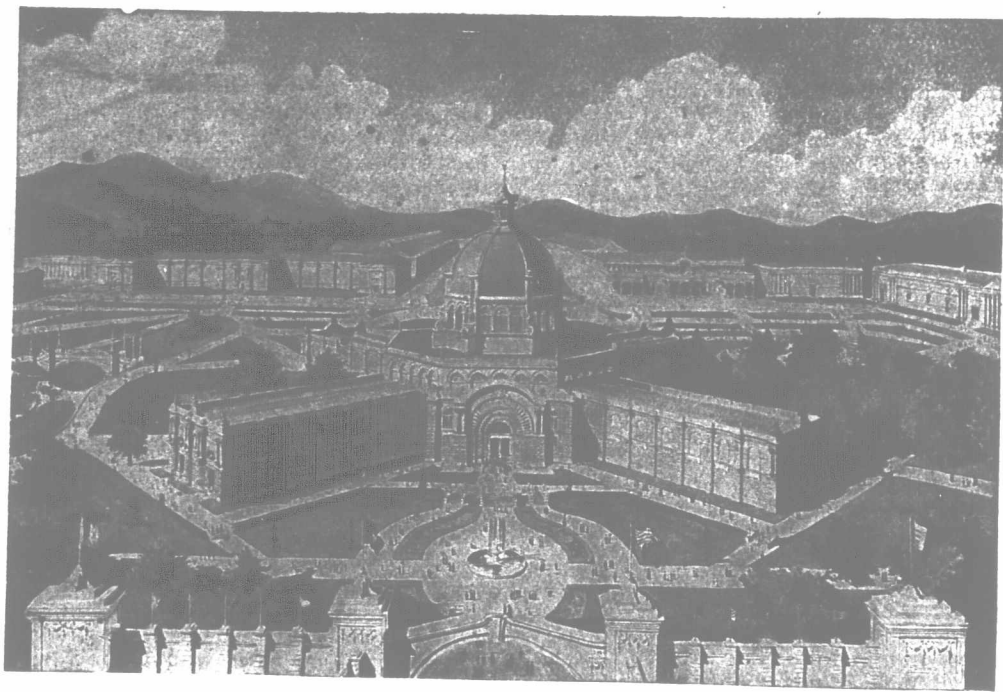
and the necessary steps taken to cope with the great influx of visitors. A friend of mine, recently come home from Canada, tells me that in many parts of the Dominion, as well as in the States, the coming event is arousing much attention, and that several people intimated to him their intention of "taking a trip across to Ireland for your Dublin Exhibition of 1907. In view of this, I hope these few notes may prove of interest. Need it be said, that even without an exhibition in its capital, Ireland is a country of great

natural attractiveness, due largely to its fresh scenic beauties, which it possesses in a variety peculiarly its own. Strangers who come to our shores are good enough to unanimously admit that the Irish people are unsurpassed for their kindness and the warm-hearted welcome they ever extend to the visitor, so that all I can say by way of conclusion is: If you can, just take advantage of the many travelling facilities that will doubtless be provided, come along some time between May and October, and see how things are getting on with us in what to many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will ever remain, the dear old homeland.

EMERALD ISLE.

Questions Answered for Subscribers Only.

D. H. Wason, of Glengarry Co., sends questions about cement fence posts. We do not find the name on our subscription list at the place indicated in his letter, but if he will advise us that it is on at any other post office, naming it, of course, or if he will send \$1.50 for a year's subscription, his inquiries will receive attention. Every now and then we receive inquiries from non-subscribers, accompanied by a stamped envelope for reply. They do not seem to realize that the stamp is the least expense of an answer. The time of the editors and stenographers is the principal item, and every minute of it is worth money. Our questions and answers department is free to subscribers, but to them only. We cannot allow ourselves to be imposed upon by others. The least any non-subscriber may do in asking us for information is to send along the price of a year's subscription, for which he will receive full value in the fifty-two issues of the paper. To send a question without is a waste of time.



Irish National Exhibition Buildings.

are both extensive and of handsome architectural design—quite in keeping with the pretty setting in which they are located. The main entrance for the public, at Ballsbridge, is an imposing arrangement of towers of mediæval style, which open to a spacious courtyard, from which access is gained to the grounds proper by means of a structure that can best be likened to a drawbridge on a huge scale. From the inside end of this the visitor is confronted with the main building, which forms the most prominent feature of the illustration. It consists of a central octagonal court, 215 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor opening into four radial wings, each 164 feet long and 80 feet wide. It is proposed to devote these out-jutting sections to exhibits of industries, etc., representing the four Irish provinces. The building is surmounted by an octagonal dome, 80 feet in diameter, and reaching to a height of 150 feet. The surrounding pavilions, shown in the illustration, will be utilized for the various other exhibits usually found at such events. A building 900 ft. in length is to accommodate machinery of different kinds, and a special fire-proof structure is being erected for the installation of collections of modern art from sources at home and abroad. Most of the colonies and foreign countries are coming forward with exhibits, and I understand that preeminent among the features under this category will be the magnificent structure which is to represent the Canadian Government. It will occupy, I am informed, 20,000 sq. feet, and is being especially constructed for the purposes of this exhibition. It is located in the vicinity that appears in the picture at the right hand side, behind the central dome. No doubt the advantageous position and extensive space afforded will be made good use of in effectively displaying the products of Canada's agricultural and industrial resources.

A special section set apart for Irish dairy products