MCANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

to her eggs like grim death for 21 days and nights, and if you want to do good work with an incubator you must take it as seriously as you take your trade and work at it in the same way whether you be "butcher, baker or candle-stick maker." On the other hand it may be possible to bring off, by proper attention, splendid hatches from the cheapest machines. Last June we put 50 eggs in an incubator designed for that number of eggs, and which only cost, freight and duty included, \$7.19. From the 50 eggs we tested out 5 infertile and from the 45 left in we hatched 43 splendid chicks and one cripple, the other egg contained a partly developed chick ; if my memory serves me well we hatched in all about \$3 per cent. of about 700 fertile eggs. How did we do it ? Well, it was not we at all, but a lad of 16 years who did the trick simply by paving attention.

of the machine and taking them in the order as stated. the requisite degree of heat within the machine is always easily obtained if the temperature of the room wherein the machine is running is not less than °50. as it never should be : it is far more difficult to secure an even distribution of heat within the machine, we. ourselves, always finding a tendency to greater heat at the end of the incubator furthest from the lamp and a difference of one eighth of an inch in the level of a machine will often make quite a variation in the distribution of heat in a hot water machine, with hot air machines the writer has had no experience; anyway, always use two thermometers in your machine and vary their positions from day to day for remember, the keeping of a mean degree of °103 is one of the essentials of hatching. Of course if your machine is too hot you can find a remedy by, a, cooling the eggs, being very careful not to expose them to a draught of

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Now going back to our five necessary qualifications

