showed the visitors over the barns pointing out the various objects of interest and explaining the work under way. The cattle, sheep and horses were paraded for the benefit of the visitors, and the successes obtained in the process of grading up a herd by the use of pure-bred gave a very interesting account of the work of the Farm, and of the best methods adented for provincial reand of the best methods adapted for provincial requirements as shown by results obtained there.

Addresses on Agricultural Societies were given by M. A. McLeod the provincial superintendent, and others, after which the series of resolutions prepared by the resolution committee and others were discussed. These included resolutions asking the Dominion and Provincials governments to protect the farmer by guaranteeing the price for pork for the next two years at not less than 20 cents; also asking for a bonus of 25 per cent. on all gang ploughs purchased, this being considered an aid to greater production; for the passage of a law preventing the running at large of bulls and dogs; in opposition to the Daylight Saving Scheme which they soundly condemned from the farmers' standpoint; asking for severe restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine, in the interests of the dairy industry; and that millers be not permitted to insist on the purchase of flour as a preliminary to the supplying of mill feed. A resolution was also passed condemning the Food Controller for his inactivity in looking after the farmers' interests in this respect. This resolution was, however, later rescinded, on receipt of a telegram from that official that he was taking steps to see that the millers fell in line with the farmers' requests. Another resolution asked for better facilities for giving an agricultural education in rural schools. A motion that in future years part of the proceedings should be carried on in the French language caused rather a heated discussion, but it was ultimately resolved that a certain number of French speakers should give addresses in future.

The officers appointed for the ensuing year were as follows: President, L. M. Anderson, Sackville; Vice-President, J. A. Bernier, Edmundston; Recording Secretary, C. M. Shaw, Hartland; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Wetmore, Clifton, and Treasurer, H. H. Smith, Hout Station. H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station.

The Provincial Seed Fair reflected the conditions of the past season for the exhibits, although as a rule of good quality, did not measure up to the standard of some former years. The entries, however, were about up to the average.

G. B.

Oxford County Holsteins Make High Average.

The annual spring sale of the Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club was held at Woodstock, on Wednesday, March 20. The general average for the 70 head catalogued March 20.11he general average for the 70 head catalogued was \$181.39. Few sales this year with so large a number of immature animals consigned have reached a much higher figure. The 29 cows three years old and over averaged \$226.55; 10 two-year-old heifers averaged \$189, and 14 heifers under two years averaged \$126.20. The 17 bulls, including a large number of calves, made an average of \$162.35. The grand total for the sale was was \$12.697.50. Lady Veeman Abbekerk, a 28.53-lb fourwas \$12,697.50. Lady Veeman Abbekerk, a 28.53-lb. fouryear-old of show calibre, and from A. E. Hulet's consign year-old of show callore, and from A. E. Hulet's consignment, brought the top price going to Wm. Stock & Son, of Tavistock, Ont., for \$525. The same consigner's three-months-old bull calf, Madam's Pauline Sir Abbekerk, made the highest price for bulls, going to the bid of Jas. G. Currie & Son, of Ingersoll, at \$430. The sire of this youngster is Prince Colanthus Abbekerk and his dam is Madam Pauline Capary a 30-lb, daughter his dam is Madam Pauline Canary, a 30-lb. daughter of the champion cow, Madam Posch Pauline. Pioneer Duchess Hartog, a two-year-old heifer consigned by brought \$385. She was within Sons a few days of freshening and is a sister of the great R. O. P. two-year-old, Duchess Wayne Calamity. She was purchased by W. Cook, of Brantford. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

CONSIGNED BY T. J. LAMMIMAN & SON. King Fayne Albino, A. Pearce, Tillsonburg

Lady Jane Clothilde, Wm. Longworth, Ingersoll. 126 Segis Winnie, W. H. Cohoon, St. Thomas 145 Segis Fayne Calamity, S. Hartley, Woodstock 112 Betsy Fayne Abbekerk, W. H. Cohoon 285 Segis Canary Albino, R. Barnes, Woodstock 175 Canary Julia Fayne, W. H. Cohoon 176	5.00 2.50 5.00
CONSIGNED BY FRED V. HEENEY.	
Colantha Vale, A. S. Downham, Thamesford 165	5.00
Consigned By Fred Row.	
Mercena Kent Abbekerk, Wm. Copley, Bright 125 Bonheur Colantha, J. R. Masters, Woodstock. 140	5.00
Consigned By Walburn Rivers & Sons,	
Pioneer Gift Mechthilde, J. McWhinney, Matshville 200 Pioneer Cudhess Hartog, W. Cook, Brantford 385 Noney May Schillaard, R. E. McIntyre, St. Mary's 260	
CONSIGNED BY OSWALD WALLACE. Hiemke Canary Mercena, Geo. H. Closs, St.	
Thomas),()()),()()
Baldy Midnight Ormsby, J. Davedge, Woodstock 100 Princess Pride Ormsby, W. H. Cohoon 210	0.00

Consigned By Alfalfadale Stock Farm	
King Aaggie Valdessa, G. S. Cuthbert, Woodstock	
Lady Mercena Lindley, W. H. Cohoon	185.00
Glenwood's Daisy Corinne, G. L. Hewitt, Bright	

Tolletae Maid Francy, J. J. Fox, Oderpii	010.00	
CONSIGNED BY A. E. CORNWELL.		
Bessie Posch Cornelia, F. B. Shaver, Copetown	300.00	
Countess Cornelia Mercena, Fred C. Dunseath, Stratford	250.00	
CONSIGNED BY F. W. LEE.		
Minnie's Butter Baron, John Mansen, Ingersoll Lady Fayne of Cedarbrae, E. Sipel, St. Thomas	$120.00 \\ 270.00$	
CONSIGNED BY A. DUNN.		
Baron Korndyke Segis, A. Small, Putnam	330.00	

V	CONSIGNED BY WM. PULLIN.		
n	Princess Mary Korndyke, G. W. Montgomery,		
У	Woodstock	185.00	
ì	Pauline Abbekerk Posch, W. H. Cohoon	180.00	
,			
S	CONSIGNED BY M. McDowell.		
a	Oxford Jewel Segis, John Knox, Plattsville	135.00	
1	Calamity Fayne Segis, W. H. Cohoon	235.00	
r	Oxford Aaggie, R. E. McIntosh, St. Mary's	140.00	
S	Charlotte Ormsby, F. W. Kennedy, Oxford		
ŗ	Centre	170.00	
1	Alice Jewel I McKay St Mary's	205.00	

Alice Jewel, J. McKay, St. Mary's	-20 H 00
Consigned By W. E. Thomson,	
Togo Segis Korndyke, D. J. McKay, St. Mary's	145.00

CONSIGNED BY A. E. HULET.	
Prince Colantha Sylvia, Geo. Oliver, Bright 185.00	
Madam Pauline's Sir Abbekerk, I. C. Currie &	
Son, Ingersoll 430 00	
Lady Keyes Mercena, Robt. Thompson St	
Paul's	
Shadelawn Lassie, I. W. Innis Woodstock 295.00	
Lady Veemen Abbekerk, Wm. Stock & Son. Tavi-	
stock	

	02	0.00
Roderick	Consigned By McGhee Bros. Mercena, W. E. Phoenin, Wilton Grove 20	0.00
	Consigned By E. D. Hilliker.	0.00

DI E. D. HILLIKEK.	
Mercena Paul Calamity, W. B. Thornton, Wood-	
stock Posch Pietertje Houwtje, G. E. Brown, Dundas	165.00
Jenny Pietertje Houwtje, M. Willis, Grand Prairie	
Alta	140.00
CONSIGNED BY CHAS. N. HILLIKER.	
Lady Abbekerk Faforit, Wm. Duffy, Union.	220.00

Schuiling Canary Mercena, E. Siple, St. Thomas. 290.00 Queen Abbekerk Faforit, A. B. Shaver, Copetown 200.00
Consigned By B. D. Smith. Mechthilde Sir Colantha, W. F. Hodges, Wood-
stock

Beachville Baroness, Wm. Anderson	110.00
CONSIGNED BY GEO, R. McCOMBS	
Shadelawn Lillie Queen, Ross Smith, Oxford Centre	240.00

Consigned By M. H. Haley. Esther Butter Baron, Weir Bros., Woodstock Mary Butter Baroness, R. Barnes, Woodstock Silver Fayne Bell, R. E. McIntosh	1000
Consigned By M. L. Haley. Re-Becky Fayne of Cedarbrae, D. J. McKay Daisy Butter Baroness, R. E. McIntosh Pauline Baroness, J. Davedge	150.00
Consigned By W. M. Snyder. Sarah Posch Colantha, R. Day, Thamesford Sylvia Pietje Colantha, J. R. Masters	

Countess Dutchland Fayne, Wm. Longworth	,
Dot Houwtje, M. Willis	
Consigned By Geo. T. Prouse. Dot's Abbekerk 2nd, J. Mawhinney, Marshville Nell Jean De Kol, R. Barnes, Rose Abbekerk Mercena, Geo. Bishop, Norwich	110.00 125.00 145.00

Malton Stock Farm Holstein Sale.

On Tuesday, March 19, C. Slavin, of Malton, held On Tuesday, March 19, C. Slavin, of Marton, neights dispersion sale when a number of high-quality, registered Holstein cattle and Clydesdale mares were disposed of. The cows sold had splendid backing and disposed of. The cows sold had splendid backing and would materially aid in building up the herds to which they went. A good deal of the offering was young stuff which tended to keep the average down. However, olds, \$140. The calves averaged less than \$40 apiece. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Pietertje bid of D. Aitchison, Elora, for \$275. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, together with the of the animals selling for \$100 or over, tog

names and addresses of their purchasers:	ith the
Count E. ho Pontiac, C. L. Fraser Manor Segis Pontiac, R. A. Jefferson, Weston, Pietertje Faforit De Kol, D. Aitchison, Elora Bella Wayne Sarcastic, J. C. Heslop, Weston Inka Darkest De Kol, D. Aitchison	217.00
	OUL OUIC

	-000
Imperial Inka Josephine, H. Jefferson, Weston. Elmbank Faforit, H. Jefferson	232,50 167,50 230,00 177,50 232,50 220,00 230,00 225,00 205,00 170,00
Malton Lucila Faforit, J. C. Heslop Weston Cornucania De Kal, W. J. C.	
Weston Cornacopia De Roi, W. J. Sanderson	n a
Malton	. 150.00
I ICICILIC ECIIO FAIOIII. W. I Sanderson	100 00
Faforit Echo Pontiac, A. Gracey	100.00

POULTRY.

Incubation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

The incubator has to-day come to be a necessity on every poultry plant where it is desired to hatch chickens in large numbers. Especially is this true where it is necessary to get early roasters and broilers, as these chicks must be hatched before the usual hatching season and at a time when it is almost impossible to get broody hens. Even if hens could be secured it might not always be convenient to care for a sufficient number of broody hens to get chickens in paying numbers for market purposes.

Whether eggs are incubated in machines or under hens there will always be a percentage of loss, due to chicks dead in the shell or to weak vitality in breeding stock. Beginners very often expect too much of an incubator, and start with the idea that it should hatch better and with less attention than hens will. This is expecting rather much of any machine, for it is hardly to be expected that artificial methods could be an improvement on natural.

Before buying an incubator, become acquainted with the different makes of machines, and if any are used in your neighborhood learn all you can about them and what results they are giving, for in buying hatching machinery the best that can be obtained to do satisfactory work is the cheapest in the end.

In heating the incubator secure a room or cellar where there is not too great a variation in temperature, and at the same time have good ventilation so as to have a supply of fresh air day and night without direct draft on the machine. You will get printed instructions with each machine which should be care-

fully followed out in regard to setting up, levelling, etc.
In warming up the machine for the first time allow it to heat up gradually, and make sure you have it properly adjusted, the regulator working perfectly and running at an even temperature for a couple of days before you entrust any eggs to it. Excessive heat in the egg chamber will spoil the embyro of an egg more quickly than too lows to more than the end of the temperature. quickly than too low atemperature. All eggs for hatching, whether in incubator or under hens, should be as fresh as possible when set, and should be from strong, healthy breeding stock which are bound in conitors, quarters and not forced too much for egg production. Select medium-sized eggs that are well shaped and have smooth, strong shells. Eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool dry sloop along and if they have been kept in a cool, dry, clean place, and if they have been received from a distance you will get better results by allowing them to settle a day before placing in the incubator. After the eggs are placed in the machine do not touch them until the second day when they will have to be turned twice a day until the 19th day. This can be best accomplished by removing a few eggs from the tray, and with the hands gently rolling the remainder over, then filling in the removed ones in the space left. Always do the turning of the eggs before touching the lamp, as any oil on the hands when turning will affect the hatchability of the eggs. The eggs should be tested about the 7th day to remove all infertiles, and again about the 14th day to remove any dead germs. again about the 14th day to remove any dead germs. It is important that the infertile eggs and dead germs be removed, as they interfere with the uniformity of the temperature in the egg chamber, and so lessen the chances of a good hatch. After the eggs start to hatch the incubator should not be opened until the hatch is over as the loss of moisture is very detrimental to the hatch. The chicks can be removed to the brooder about 24 to 30 hours after the hatch is completed, during which time the temperature can be gradually lowered a few degrees. The chicks should not be fed until at least 48 hours old as the last stage of development in the amburn hours old as the last stage of development in the embyro is to absorb the yolk of the egg, which is considered food enough for 2 days, and if feed is given before the yolk is used up it will cause serious digestive trouble. You cannot be too careful in keeping the incubator lamp and burner perfectly clean and making sure to use only the best grade of kerosene. After the chicks have been removed from the incubator it should be given a thorough cleaning, and it should be well disinfected with some solution such as creolin or zenoleum before being used for the next hatch or stored away to await next hatching season. Chateauguay Co., Que. J. D. L.

MARCH 28, 191

In

In order to ha that the eggs be in to have the pullet shortage of eggs d go broody early in for the majority o and then become has been proven pullets do not give care to invest in ar from seventy-five Under these circum the early hatch; poultrymen who method is to take custom hatching p as yet, but it is po ber as the deman Revell, is one pour hatching for a cou results. The first to him unsolicited. the capacity of hi did a little advert nearly 2,000 eggs, chine. All told, 12 ing year the incuba customers could n writes: "We were enlarge incubation 75 eggs, and ran th burning 3,931 pour Fifteen hours wee machine and eggs. and called for the into a large plant if at a distance, and day-old chicks." seen that farmers a pay for having the their applications in who had their hatch many winter eggs. neighborhood that only one hatch is b chine would be ava natural method ma incubation there ar chief of which is th will go broody. W or artificial method,

Young

It is generally coprofitable for egg proa heavy egg yield with the property are hatched ear attention, they will be or three-year-old sist shows the profit on birds. This test last The birds were of I dozen eggs were laid for feed and labor, t flock, or over \$2 per 745 dozen the second of \$28. In the third off in eggs, as only 5 even then there was than that from the he figures it is clearly sh she decreases in pro is the aim, then it to keep the flock up when the egg yield of dispose of the birds. can be kept at high hen ceases to lay in several months before With feed at a high f to keep very many id and one time to do it is be culled in the fall an laying quarters. At t was figured in the illu sixty birds; this is \$1. will cost to properly receipts above the cos ration usually gives s the eggs must be fed. as well as they shou pullets this summer an

A Fam EDITOR "THE FARMER As I send you my a few words to extend valuable articles, which every week of the year a real family necessity many years past and h able, sound information Wellington Co., Ont