finement. The buff Cochins are omitted from the list, as intsanances may be mentioned, 26 Minorca egg from the pen was broken up, owing to the death of two hens and Guelph, and 13 Andalusian eggs from Toronto, the former the cock. The Plymouth Rock cockerel also died but another fine bird was purchased and placed in the pen. Such was the demand for eggs during the hatching season that extra pens had to be made up of white Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; and still all the orders could not be sup. plied. The following birds were purchased in order to results. infuse new blood:—I Brahma, cockerel; I Langshan, cockerel; I white Leghorn, cock; I Plymouth Rock, cock. The new breeds added to the stock were Red Caps, coloured ting hens will be found on page 209 of 1890 report, copies Dorkings and golden Polands.

Eggs Set and Chickens Hatched.	Remarks.	15 10 10 11 20 20 11 20 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13
	When Hatched.	
	Hal	April
	No. of Chicks hatched	
	Description of Eggs.	11 Red Cap. do 7 Coloured Dorkings. 13 Andalusian. 13 Andalusian. 13 Andalusian. 14 Cochin. 15 Buff Cochin. 16 Grosses, 4 White Leghorn 17 Black Minorea. 18 White Leghorn 19 Plymouth Rock. 19 Plymouth Rock. 10 Reahma, 7 Langshan. 11 Crosses White Leghorn and Brahma. 12 White Leghorn, 7 Langshan. 13 White Leghorn, 6 Wyandotte. 14 Wyandottes, 6 Brahma. 15 White Leghorns, 5 G. Polands, 2 Wyandotte. 16 White Leghorns, 5 G. Polands, 2 Wyandotte. 17 Wyandottes, 6 Brahma. 18 Winorcas, 5 Brahma. 18 Wyandottes, 6 Brahma. 19 Wyandottes, 6 Brahma. 10 Langshans, 6 Golden Polands.
	When Eggs were Set.	March 25 17 do . 28 7 do . 28 7 do . 23 13 do . 30 13 May 12 19 do . 22 13 do . 27 16 do . 27 16 do . 27 16 do . 13 6 do . 22 7 do . 22 7

It will be seen from the above that some of the eggs procured from a distance hatched remarkably well.

giving 23 chicks, and the latter 12. In another case, but latter in the season, 15 of the farm eggs resulted in 14 chicks. On the other hand, 13 buff Cochin eggs from the United States yielded only 4 chicks. As a rule, eggs which come from, or go to a long distance, do not give satisfactory

THE SITTERS-A FEW POINTS.

Full instructions as to the proper management of the sitof which can be had on application. A short summary may be useful to those who have not read previous reports.

- 1. For an early setter select a medium sized hen.
- 2. In the early part of the season give 11 eggs. More are apt to be chilled, unless the nest is in a very warm place.
- 3. If possible set two hens, about the same time. On the fifth or sixth day test the eggs, remove the unfertile ones and give the remainder to one hen, resetting the other.
- 4. The nest should be made of cut straw, and placed in a quiet spot away from the laying stock. It should be well dusted with carbolic disinfecting powder.
- 5. China eggs should be placed in the nest, and the sitter allowed to remain on them for two days, before the valuable eggs are given to her.
- 6. Meanwhile the carbolic disinfecting powder has probably rid the body of any vermin.
- 7. During the hatching period, the nest and hen should be occassionly dusted with disinfecting powder.
- 8. The sitters and eggs should be examined every morning, to see if all is right.
- o. Should an egg be broken in the nest, the others ought to be at once taken out, gently washed in luke warm water and replaced under the sitter. If soiled, the nest straw should be replaced by clean stuff.
- 10. Machines for testing eggs can be procured at a cheap price from an incubator maker, or a drawing of one may be had from a poultry paper and a local tinsmith can easily do the rest.

(To be Continued.)

Send us the names of your friends on a postal card who may be interested in poultry, so that we may send them free sample copies.

We are always glad to get brief notes of experiences in breeding, mating, hatching, etc., in fact any little item that you think would interest or be of any use to others. The Review has room for all.