

Europe. The vast utility they are of to Egypt has made me wish these many years to have some built in France, and we should long ago have had the pleasure of seeing several thousands of chickens hatched at Paris in a day in ovens like those of Egypt. Had not a premature death taken from us a prince as well versed in all arts as zealous for their progress, in whose hands the supreme authority had been deposited during the king's minority. The late Duke of Orleans sent to Mr. Le Maire, while he was consul at Cairo, a memoir which I had drawn up full of queries concerning the Egyptian method of hatching chickens without the help of hens. In answer to this Mr. Le Maire did not content himself with procuring a memoir of Father Sicard, containing many useful and curious instructions, and which has been printed since with a few alterations, (in vol. 7 of the *Missions du Levant*), he besides offered, in a letter still in my hands, to send over to France, one of those persons who make that art their chief employment. The assistance of one of those Borneans could not but be very useful if one had a mind to undertake at once the hatching chickens in as immense numbers as they do in Egypt, if for instance, one had a mind to warm 40 or 50 thousand eggs at one time, but considering how easy the thermometer makes it to regulate the heat, I cannot think the help of a Bornean absolutely necessary to us so long as we intend only experiments at first on a few eggs, as it is always prudent to do. It remains to enquire how it would be possible in our villages to collect forty or fifty thousand eggs, not over stale, as they do in the Delta. Hens are infinitely more common there than they are amongst us, and this doubtless is owing to the facility with which the Egyptians are able to multiply them. A thousand eggs, according to Father Sicard, are sold there for not above thirty or forty medins, which is but forty-five or fifty sous of French money. Were it as easy a matter for our peasants as it is for the Egyptians to collect a sufficient quantity of eggs, what could the inhabitants of cold or even of the more temperate countries do with so many chickens produced in one and the same day, with about thirty thousand, for that is the number commonly afforded by five and forty thousand eggs? What would become of all these, absolutely destitute of mothers? They want hens to shelter them from the rain, and chiefly from the cold, which is felt with us during the summer nights and even in many summer days, whereas this inconvenience is not to be feared in a country where it hardly ever rains, and where the air is always sufficiently warm.

(To be continued.)

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Judges.

A society can manage every detail of its business with comparative ease, it can draw up its by-laws, adopt its standard of excellence, set its day for its annual meetings, get up its prize list for its exhibitions, and do all these things to the satisfaction of its members and patrons, but when it comes to the appointing of judges then their real troubles commence.

I will here venture to say that a committee of a poultry show have more trouble to find and appoint judges than there is a reasonable probability of giving general satisfaction than they have in performing all the rest of the work connected with the show. You will go to one show where, say, local men are judging, and you will hear the grumblers say, "Why did the committee appoint these men to favor their friends," &c.; you go to another show, where foreign judges are giving the awards, and you will hear just as much dissatisfaction with them. I have been at many shows and never yet was at one where all exhibitors were satisfied with the awards, and I never expect to be. I have seen many exhibitors complaining, and with just cause, at the wrong awards given, but I have seen many more complain without a cause. The experience I have had with exhibitors and fanciers, after mixing with them a great deal, is that nearly all of them cannot see the faults in their own stock. I know myself a man who has acted as a judge at shows for many years, and of other people's stock he is first-class, I know none better, but when it comes to judging his own, he is a perfect fool; and I know this same disease—I can call it by no other name—afflicts many of our fanciers and breeders. If people could be taught to look for the faults in their own stock just as they do for the defects in other people's, about two-thirds the grumbling that we now have at our shows would not be heard at all.

Some advocate the one judge system, some two or some three; some go for local men, others for foreigners. Now each of these have their advantages. I will give my opinion of this very important question. It may not be worth much, but it has been gained by experience, and can be taken for what it is worth. In the first place I am in favor of one judge, and one judge only. My reasons are, where there is more than one there almost always arise a little give-and-take policy with them: one disagrees with the other in a certain class, and gives in, so when they disagree again, those who gave in the last time gain their point this time. Again, with more than one judge you never know who to fasten the responsibility on. I would say, be sure you are satisfied the man you appoint is capable to fill the position, and if backed by integrity, ap-