

brings about so much bickering and misunderstanding among fanciers as there is. A person who always sees his own better than his neighbor's never submits cheerfully to the decisions of better judges, but will be heard at shows where he has competed denouncing their awards as all wrong, whereas had his things taken first prizes, then it would have been all right. Another reason for trouble and misunderstanding is caused at shows and public competitions, not so much by dishonesty in judging, for I believe that seldom happens, but from crotchet and prejudiced judges. Some judges have peculiar views, a sort of "Standard of Excellence" of their own, and are prejudiced against, and almost set at defiance, any popular and generally accepted standard of authority. Such a judge, of course, pleases some—prize winners are always pleased—but the majority of exhibitors, under such dictum, seldom are. The great trouble is to select judges who are not prejudiced and interested. This cannot be done. No man will trouble himself to read up and post himself on all the points of any domestic animal unless he keeps it himself, either as an amusement or for profit; and the very fact of his doing so makes him either prejudiced or interested, perhaps both; then, when giving judgement, maybe quite honestly too, he will naturally lean to his own fancy, to his own kinds, to that bred by himself, or the nearest approach to it. Those who have often engaged in newspaper discussions about matters concerning the fancy, can scarcely call to mind any instance where such discussions terminated only just as they began, each remaining still of the same opinion. It is a pity that so much personal feeling and acrimony should be brought into matters of this kind, things which the original intention for possessing should be all pleasure. The best remedy I know of, and the surest way to make it so, is to look on others' things as we would on our own, or if you wish it in other words, then look on our own as we would on others, and not blind ourselves to the faults in things belonging to ourselves.

#### ✕ ROADS.

For the Review.

#### Incubators.

At this time of the year many breeders of poultry are beginning to think of the hatching season of 1879 that will soon be here, and wish that they might find some way to bring out their chicks at a time when there are few broody hens to be found, and as they look around and scratch their heads in perplexity, they naturally read with avidity anything in regard to an artificial incubator. But if they happen to be breeding for amusement only, or are of limited means, after reading the descrip-

tion of the "machine," and making up their minds that it might work after a fellow gets the hang of the thing, they cast their eyes over the price-list, and find that the price is beyond their wildest dreams. To such (I am not writing for the benefit of wealthy fanciers, who can breed fancy chicks even if they cost them \$10 or \$15 each, but for those who must have a balance on the profit side at the end of the year or quit) I would say, try the French method, as described by Mr. Geyelin, on page 66 of Wrights Illustrated Book of Poultry. I tried this last spring as an experiment, but not very extensively, and considering it was only an experiment, and I knew nothing about it only what I read in said book, I had good success, and I expect to have better next year. For the benefit of those who may not have Wright to refer to, if not encroaching too much on your space, I will repeat what Mr. G. says, so far as refers directly to the matter in question:

"This system may aptly be called a living hatching machine, and, in my opinion, it is the very best and cheapest way of hatching, as will be seen by the following description. The hatching room is kept dark and at an even temperature in summer and winter. In this room a number of boxes two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot six inches deep are ranged along the walls. These boxes are covered in with lattice or wire work, and serve for turkeys to hatch any kind of eggs. \* \* \* The bed of the box is formed of heather, straw, hay, or cocoa fibre; and the number of eggs for a turkey to hatch is two dozen. \* \* \* At any time of the year, turkeys, *whether broody or not*, are taught to hatch in the following manner: Some addled eggs are emptied, then filled with plaster of Paris, then placed in a nest; after which a turkey is fetched from the yard and placed on the eggs, and covered over with lattice. For the first forty-eight hours she will endeavor to get out of her confinement, but soon becomes reconciled to it, when fresh eggs are substituted for the plaster of Paris ones. They will then continue to hatch, without intermission, from three to six months, and even longer; the chicks being withdrawn as soon as hatched and fresh eggs substituted. \* \* \* The turkeys are taken off the nests once a day to feed and to remove their excrements from the nest; but after a while they cease self-feeding, when it is necessary to cram them and give them some water once a day." Further on he says: "I was informed that it was of great economic advantage to employ turkeys to hatch, as they ate very little and get very fat in their state of confinement, and are therefore fit for the market any day."

I think I have made this matter plain enough so that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand it, and I should like to have some of