

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.

What to Leave at Home.

ES. COMINGS throws out the following valuable hints, in the Western Farm Journal:

The fairs are coming on. See to it that your fair management employs an expert as judge. This if advertised, will ensure a good exhibit, for the day is gone by when the largest fowl is the winner.

Leave at home—for your Thanksgiving dinner—your Langshans with white in plumage or with outer toes non-feathered.

Your Brown Leghorns with white in plumage or white in face.

Your Plymouth Rocks with white in ear-lobes or feathered shanks.

Your Wyandottes with feathered shanks.

Your Cochins with twisted feathers in wings.

Your Partridge Cochins with white in tail or mottled breasts.

Your Hamburgs or Rose Comb Leghorns with twisted or lopped combs.

Your Spanish with white in plumage.

Your Games with short legs, pigeon breasts or with combs not dubbed.

And, above all, don't please don't, show a Langshan with the feathers plucked from its legs as a Black Java, or dubb a Leghorn and show him as a Game, or exhibit a cross of a Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte as a Black Wyandotte.

Purchase a "Standard" and there will be no necessity of embarrassment to you in showing stock as the above.

If a man asks you ten dollars for a fine cockerel, don't set him down as crazy, but reason it out and see if his influence on your yards in one year's breeding will not be worth ten times that amount.

There is a system in breeding any kind of stock I care not what it is. It is a profession, requiring much thought and careful consideration; and it is the man who thinks and executes his plans that makes a success in this world, be it on the farm or in the crowded city. The poultry yard will yield an income exactly commensurate with the time given to it, and it is with great interest that we note that it is not forgotten on many busy farms in the great West.

Sanitary Conditions

PRACTICAL experience is the best teacher, and while some individual case may be referred to to disprove the rules, found to be correct by long experience, still, if such experience be rejected, the poultryman will find

himself at sea without chart or compass, and his bark will be dashed to pieces on such rocks, as cholera, roup, chicken-pox, etc. Cholera and bowel diseases are the arch fiends everywhere present—the laying hen, the rapidly maturing pullet and the still younger chick, are all subjects for the vengeance of these diseases.

If the sanitary conditions were all complied with disease would yield or fail to make an appearance. You ask: What sanitary conditions have we failed in? Possibly you have kept the house well cleaned out and white-washed, and possibly you have failed to properly fumigate it. Then again, how about feeding? Have you been careful not to overfeed or underfeed? Do you keep the water dishes clean? Do you remove those fowls which look sick or are feeble? Do you open up windows, doors and ventilators, at all times in hot weather? Do you vary the diet, and supply the fowls with excellent exercise? Do you sprinkle the floor and enclosed runs with weak solutions of carbolic acid, and do you occasionally sprinkle through the feathers of the various members of your flock some dust or powder as a dead sure thing for lice?

Disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, during the hot weather will assist in destroying "miasmatic germination" from which cholera and kindred diseases originate; chloride of lime will assist in purifying the floors and yards; sulphur and carbolic acid mixed, (1 lb. sulphur and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. carbolic acid) will drive lice from the fowls while a little tincture of iron in the drinking water acts as a tonic. Study sanitary management, and apply it, thereby saving the fowls and increasing the profits.—Fanciers Gazette.

Ancient Artificial Incubation.

IN "The Voiage and Travale of Sir John Mandevile, Kt.," published in the year 1356 occurs the following passage which may be of interest to those who imagine artificial incubation to be a modern device:

"Also at Cayre, that I spak of before sellen men comounly bothe men and wommen of other lawe, as we don here bestes in the markat. And there is a comun hows in that cytee, that is alle fulle of smale furnys; and thidre bryngen wommen of the town here cyren of hennes, of gees, and of dokes, for to ben put into the furnyesse. And thei that kepen that hows coveren hem with hete of hors dong, with outen henne, ggos, or doke, or any other foul; and at the ende of 3 wekes or of a monethe, thei comen agen and taken here chickenes and porigesche hem and bryngen hem for the, so that alle the contree is fulle of hem. And so men don there bothe wyntre and somer."