

fertile. They laid each twenty eggs before incubation. On the 8th of May we set the older of the two turkey hens on hen eggs, and on the 29th she brought out her young brood, which she tended carefully for about two weeks, when she again commenced laying a second time. We then borrowed a neighbor's gobbler, which remained with her for a week. She had laid one egg previous to the gobbler's arrival, which, with the one laid the morning after, were handed over for culinary purposes; all the others of that laying, until the number of forty was reached, were preserved for hatching. They were placed under hatching hens nearly as soon as laid; and now for the results: Of these forty eggs, the first two proved to be unfertile, that is, the second two of the laying, the first two, as before stated, having been handed over for culinary purposes. The next seventeen were fertile, and produced birds, while the remaining nineteen proved unfertile: in other words, the third egg laid after the carresses of the gobbler was fecundated and fecundation extended to seventeen eggs. At the time we now write, nearly the end of August, this turkey has laid her fifty-third egg, and, as yet, shows no sign of incubation. Such are the results.

It is quite evident that in this case the laying of eggs is much in excess of the ordinary number. The authorities already quoted say that from fifteen to twenty eggs are the usual number laid by a turkey before hatching. It is therefore clear that one fecundation for that number is quite sufficient, but beyond that its influence does not extend. Here, then, is a point for discussion. At present we offer no opinion ourselves. We have stated facts which have come to our knowledge, not by hearsay, but by actual experience, and for the truthfulness of which we pledge ourselves.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

There is nothing which tends so much to the benefit and improvement of all kinds of stock and produce as does a good wholesome competition, and for this purpose exhibitions were established and shows inaugurated. When we look back for only a comparatively few years and contemplate the rapid progress that has been made, not only in live stock, but also in every other branch of industry, we are led to reflect on the many causes which have conspired towards the production of this desirable state of things, and place exhibitions in the front rank. The advantage to the breeder, the manufacturer, or the producer, as the case may be, of being able to view, side by side, his own particular stock or product with that of his neighbors, and to contrast its merits or demerits with that of the others—is incalculable. New ideas are inculcated, new views are obtained, and new purposes are formed and carried out. What before seemed perfection, is now shown to be in many points imperfect. What heretofore had no equal is now far outstripped in the race of competition, and the disappointed exhibitor goes to work with renewed energy to produce a better article for next year's exhibition, with the full purpose and determination of being a prize taker in the first class: and thus it progresses from year to year.

There is perhaps no class of animals to which exhibitions have been more beneficial, or tended more towards the development and improvement of their respective breeds than that of poultry; and now that the Fall shows are fast coming on, we trust breeders will not be backward in taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them of exhibiting their stock, as well for the benefit of those who attend at such exhibitions, as for the purpose of competing for prizes. In this Province there