

The Utica homers, participating in the Interstate race, were liberated from top of the Sand Hill, Brantford, by Mr. G. H. Pugsley.

We learn that a prominent pigeon fancier of Toronto, acting on the advice of a brother fancier, applied petrolium under the wings of his birds to destroy the lice with which they had become infested. Result: 18 dead pigeons next morning and several others in a precarious condition.

We understand that a gentleman in Toronto has presented a silver cup to the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, to be flown for this season; and also that there is considerable activity among the homing pigeon fanciers of that city, training for the event. Why so very reticent about it, friends?

Homing Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:

Brantford, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley.
 Blyth, Ont.—L. Thorne.
 Dublin, Ont., G. T. R.—V. A. Cooper.
 Glencoe, Ont.—J. W. Bartlett.
 Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell, Box 700.
 Goderich, Ont.—C. J. Thomas.
 Mt. Brydges, Ont.—Thos. Pearce.
 Mt. Forest, Ont.—Capt. W. W. Winfield.
 St. John, N. B.—S. A. Wetmore.
 Salem, Mass. 136 Boston St.—Daniel T. Hagerty.
 Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Brown, 160 John St.

We will be glad to add to this list the names of all gentlemen living on our railway routes who and would attend to the duties set forth above.

Artificial Incubation.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 338 Gloucester St.,
 Ottawa, Ont.

No. XI.

(Continued.)

The heat of the oven will render the matter in the thermometer as fluid as oil when it is excessive, and it will be known to be too weak when it remains coagulated; it will have the requisite degree when the matter in the glass has the consistence of a piece of dough, a portion of which may happen to run when the bottle is inclined in the same manner as syrup grown too thick would. One may easily arrive at knowledge much more exact than we can convey by words of the degree of fusion which will point out the exact degree of the heat of a hen in this new thermometer. If the

body of the thermometer is made of the little bottle just mentioned, and it is placed under the arm pit and kept there about quarter of an hour, the moment you take it away observe the state of the matter which the glass is partly filled with, and the degree of fluidity it has acquired; and then mark that that is the correct state in which the matter should be to hatch out the eggs.

When you have found out that the oven is sufficiently warm and dry, there is no reason for deferring to put into it the eggs intended to be heated, but the utmost care must be taken not to introduce into it eggs stale or of too old a date, from which chickens are no more to be expected than from eggs which have no germ in them. The shell of an egg has a kind of transparency which allows you a faint insight into the egg when placed between the eye and the light. This transparency is not considerable enough to let you discover whether the germ is wanting or not; it is, however of great use to judge if the egg is old. If you hold it straight up, with the big end upwards, and fix your eyes upon that part, you will perceive how high the substances contained in its cavity rise, and what empty space is left in it; the older the egg is the larger that empty space will always prove. Pliny asserts that new laid eggs are as unfruitful as stale eggs, and will have us look upon eggs about ten days old as the best of any to be sat on, but the impatience I had to cause chickens to be hatched at the time when the pleasure of seeing them come to light was perfectly new, would not allow me to stay till the eggs were ten days old in order to warm them. I often introduced them into the oven the same day they had been laid, and sometimes the very instant after whilst they were as yet warm; the greater number of those I had caused to be warmed had been laid the day before. However I never had any reason to suspect that they had afforded a less number of chickens for having been heated so soon after they had been laid.

When you have had a sufficient quantity of eggs to be able to pick and choose, you must always give the preference to the biggest, because the largest chickens come from them. It is not without reason that I advise that the date of the month be written on the small end of the egg; the chicken comes out much nearer the big end than the small, except in some few accidental cases, and the note written on the big end would no longer be legible on the shell after the hatching of the chick, as the writing would be in part upon the broken pieces, which it might have caused to fall off the shell, and the more curious observers will be glad to be able to read it when the chicken is hatched, as it informs them whether that birth happened at the exact time or before or after it, which some.