judged by pairs of judges, while at Birmingham even three were appointed; and the single system was persistently resisted, as were other suggestions from the same quarter—such, for instance, as the employment of manufacturers, whose names are worth more than ordinary commendation and for which no prize existed—but which have long since, and in spite of such opposition, passed into actual fact. So, in this case, by its inherent superiority, the system of single judges has almost entirely supplanted the other in the case of poultry and pigeons; and the result has been a less uniform and un统一的 increase of the combination, of judging with dealing which has so seriously influenced results, and given such offence to public opinion, very manifest advantage to all concerned.

Our present remarks, therefore, as with those of our correspondent, more particularly refer to the General section of our readers. We have before observed that cattle judging involves in several respects quite peculiar conditions, from the very different proportion of stock borne in their case by as distinguished from individual excellence; and in the case of Short-horns, at least, there is also such a marked difference of opinion as to the desirable type itself, that it may well be necessary all main phases of opinion should be fairly represented and fairly compared. Mistakes exist among both, but the far more limited number of classes and competitors gives, in the case of all farm stock, ample time for deliberate comparison of views, and the full advantages of that staff of three which is almost invariably employed, and is obviously necessary to ensure a clear preponderance of opinion. For, and for many others, as we have no present cause to disturb, in the case of farm live stock, the present practice; but in canines, exhibits the circumstances are widely different. There are here the very same difficulties and evils which were so felt in poultry shows. There's a general consensus of opinion as to the correct type; there are numerous classes, and often heavy entries; there is less time and the consequent urgent need to make the most of the available staff; and, above all, there is, as our correspondent points out, this constant contradiction in awards with any possibility of fixing the responsibility for it in definite quarters. The evil is intensified by the fact that degenerate judges, who not acting singly, almost always do so in pairs; the very worst arrangements possible; the most constantly leading, and the consequent appeal to the public—some other single judge. How unfair to the judges themselves is such a state of things may be easily enough seen; but we mention it as one of the instances constantly occurring, that a well-known representative of this Journal was on two different occasions critically attacked by the "hie" and "haw" of each case he has entered, and only with a strong protest, given way to a colleague from unwillingness to be constantly called in a referee. It is not, indeed, easy to procure the latter; many gentlemen objecting to be dragged into affairs which often give offence to the exhibitors decided against. We have no known refusal to act, but we know that, on account of the difficulties it is by no means unusual for two judges, by consent or custom, to "take turns" in judging which other; but such expedients, though existent, and perhaps even necessary, scarcely deserve to be called "judging".

It is, indeed, difficult to see any possible advantage in two judges. If they agree, the same decision obtains in which would have been arrived of any personal bearing. They apply generally and hardly a judge has not at some time or other been prejudiced in the manner described. More than one judge is to be employed, they should, in simple justice, be three and not two, in order to secure a real preponderance of opinion. If not, it may be suggested whether a general referee ought not to be appointed before any difference occurs. Many a gentleman would consent to this, who will not sit on some particular committee allotted to him, which have strong private reasons for not wishing to meddle with; and such a course would also save a judge from any suspicion of naming one on whom he might know beforehand would endorse his opinion. But in all such cases of difference, we think it would be both for the credit of the judges and the satisfaction of the public to have them settled, with the side taken by each, and, if possible, the reasons given for his decision by the referee.

We believe, however, that the single-judge system will, on consideration, more and more command itself to all parties, and will accordingly make its way, as does the publication of judges' names. That, too, is an old topic, an accomplished fact, and the case for which the prize judges can show which refuse it are more and more meeting their due reward. That system has made its way, like others, by its own inherent merits and so we believe will ultimately be the case with a system of judging, which seems to practically bound up with any real Judicature Responsibility.

Of the Future of Animals.

I should be glad to add a few words to your marks on Mr. Wood's argument for the Hibernation of Animals, and to place the question before you.

In a world wherein existed no higher being than oxen and lions, wherein no moral development of any sort whatever had taken place, and wherein the invisible God, or aspirations after the holiness of a higher and nobler sphere, the world, I apprehend, be no reason for doubting that what we behold of the life of each creature was its sole destined existence, and that death was universally, and to all, the final termination of consciousness. Whether the Creator of such world might be a beneficent, or a malign, being in the view of the immense amount of immeasurable enjoyment it would contain; or whether, on the contrary—

"Nature red in tooth and claw,
With ravine would "shrink against" such a creed, need not concern us. The world in which we actually dw and from whose constituted laws we can discern the design of the universe, is built quite another plan. The appearance of man upon this planet gave a new meaning to all the races in which the mammalian and bird species, the giant mamuths had been lords of the grove. So soon as the primeval savages began to peep beneath the old world, something which we now call "man" was still here, and that a few years after, when he had descended from out of it. In a word, we have ascertained in the earliest stage, that he was the first to use the weapons of the chase, the faith that something in them, which those saps and hatchets would yet prove; even then there was evidence that scope of things was meant to be wider than the mere conditions of physical and evol front of divine purposes as we may thus pretend to do so, the aspect of whole scheme of things is incommeasureable. We gain a glimpse of profounder purposes.
Twinss and Fertility.

It may interest many readers to follow the article on Mr. Galton's theory of Heredity, by extracts from a paper entitled "Short Notes on Twins," by Mr. Galton to the Journal of the Anthropological Society. In several particular the paper is

First, in respect to heredity. It is impracticable to judge of this from my returns by any direct

Secondly, twins does not frequent as other births, even among those who think they are less frequent; hence the proportion of twins in the population is not known. The ratio of twins is lower in the latter years of gestation than in the earlier years.

Neither would I institute a direct comparison between the offspring of fathers and mothers who were both of twins, and the parents of twins, and any statement in this respect is a fallacious test. Neither would I establish such a direct comparison between the offspring of fathers and mothers who were both of twins, and the parents of twins, and any statement in this respect is a fallacious test.

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There is nothing known in the human race, except as a result of, the "free-marins" in cattle, and where known, it has never been found, so far as I am aware, in connection with twin births. Neither is this peculiarity of any other kind sufficiently strong, to occasion the animals to exact, or except in the rare instances; but in the horse, the cow, sheep, and especially in cattle, it is common to all breeds of cattle; and 4. The extent of its occurrence. We may perhaps note that a few very lately shown as a Spanish horn, and the second horn as of a French horn, we know of no known occurrence of twin hearts in any egg hatched alive (or even after hatching), there is no evidence to show.

The Dairy Schools of Denmark.

Twinss schools have been in existence for the past few years in Jutland and the Danish Islands. There are six in Denmark, and they are all prosecuted by the Government, the principal one to the care of a French agriculturist, who visited one of these establishments in the autumn of last year, and the other in January of this. The "school," he says, "is in the island of Zealand, about twelve miles from Copenhagen. It consists of the Tassergo training-school, on the railway from Copenhagen to Copen. It is called the Thirteenth C. H. B. (Copenhagen School and Thirteenth), and was founded in 1893, by Valentin, one of the most discredited agriculturist of the time. The superintendent, Mr. Thirteenth, engaged in it sixty-two handsome and healthy-looking girls, all of whom are very pleasant and happy. The director assured me that they were all daughters of the farmers, and that each of them was born prematurely. This establishment, he assured me that it was the best in the world, and that the children were taught in every art that could be taught to a farmer's wife and general housekeeping; and in so far as they are neglecting, they are only neglecting the afternoon when they are engaged in it; and, lastly, they are exercised in singing by repeating religious and patriotic sentiments.

The greater part of the morning is occupied in practical operations, and for this purpose the young farmers are taught the affairs of the dairy and general housekeeping; nor is singing neglected, and the afternoon when they are engaged in it; and, lastly, they are exercised in singing by repeating religious and patriotic sentiments.

The dairying has a hundred practical uses of milk, to turn to cheese. Eight goats, three times a week, supply the butter-washing, others are engaged milking the cows, washing the dairy utensils, and taking care of the animals. Some of the girls are situated in the various duties of the dairy. Some 500 or 1,000 gallons of milk, every day, is the work of the girls, and is the process being carefully noted and explained.

The dairy school is one of the most remarkable in Europe, and is called the "wash-house," fitted with two boilers for hot water, and a plentiful supply of milk, and the churns in which the milk is placed are the churns (worked by horse-power), the cheese press, barrels for whey, and the butter, milk, or cheese in taken in or given out.

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