

them there till I build a new house next month 40 by 10 feet. I took the P. R. cockerels from the hens and placed a White Leghorn cockerel with them from which I set on April 9, eleven eggs; the result 10 chicks, as pure as if there had been no P. R. cockerel with them. I kept the five hens and cockerel in confinement till the end of June to see if it would interfere with the laying qualities of the W. Leghorn, when I sold them. They began laying early in February and continued steady till I sold them. They layed from 3 to 5 eggs every day without missing, excepting twice laying six eggs which I know. Since I sold them they have kept laying right along, and one day 6 eggs again. Two clucked a little but never stopped laying. What with the chicken raised in a run and the hens being confined so long, I am satisfied with cleanliness and proper food, both hens and chicks will do well in close quarters.

I have tried three different crosses of pure blood, the Partridge Cochin hen, B. Leghorn cockerel, the Light B. hen and W. Leghorn cockerel, now the W. Leghorn and P. Rock cockerel. The P. Cochin cross is a good winter layer and table fowl; the Brahma cross is too stilty on the legs for me. The P. Rock cross is as large as the P. Cochin cross, mostly white with clean legs, which is an improvement. I have about 140 chicks, and have not lost a chick that left the nest with the hen from my imported eggs. The birds are doing finely.

Wishing the REVIEW every success.

Yours very truly,

GEO. WEST.

Forest, Ont., Aug. 20, '87.

CURE FOR LAME LEG.

Editor Review :

In reply to Mr. E. A. Dornan's letter in the August number of the REVIEW, I might state that I had a valuable Light Brahma cock that acted very much like Mr. D's. Plymouth Rock,

and I tried several remedies which did not do any good, so I got an old experienced poultry man to see what could be done for the bird. He said the cords or sinews of the leg were contracted, and that the bird had rheumatism as well, as the leg was very much swollen and inflamed. He advised me to bathe the leg with warm water and poultice with bran, which I tried for a few days, but the bird got gradually worse and could not stand, so I procured a bottle of wizard oil, and bathed the leg and thigh two or three times a day. I also gave him some inwardly by soaking a little bread in about one teaspoonful of oil to three tablespoonfuls of water, and gave the bird a run by himself, and in a few days he was all right, and he has never ailed since.

I think the trouble was brought on by jumping from the roost, as he was a very heavy bird, and instead of coming down the ladder he would jump off the roost, which was about 3½ feet from the floor.

I think if Mr. Dornan gives this a fair trial, he will give it a good recommendation.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. REID.

Ayr, Aug. 11, '87.

THAT SEVEN DAY CHICK.

Editor Review :—

In looking over letters written by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Court in last REVIEW in reference to that chick which was hatched in seven (?) days, I beg leave to say there is hardly sufficient light thrown on the question by the writers to enable persons to arrive at any definite conclusion in the matter, as we do not know how many varieties either persons breed, nor all the circumstances surrounding the case. I may, however, be able to throw a shade of light on the subject in the following manner. This season I set a hen on eggs, and in about some four days before the proper time arrived I heard a

chick chirp, as in the case of Mr. Gregory, and on examination I found a strong, healthy Spanish chick, but on consideration I remembered having taken some of the eggs from a nest where another hen was very anxious to sit. This, I must say, was almost a self-evident case, but according to Mr. Gregory's statement the egg producing the chick must have been set, say, fourteen days before being shipped to the purchaser. This would not be unlikely, providing Mr. Court had any children playing around who might have exchanged one of the eggs which had been already sat upon for fourteen days. One thing we know, according to the two great laws in nature, cause and effect, the chick was produced and the effect is as related by Mr. Gregory. One of the greatest mysteries surrounding the case is the time which elapsed during the shipping of the eggs after the hatching process had commenced, for we would naturally think, especially during very warm weather, that as soon as incubation was arrested a chemical change took place in the contents of the egg, or decomposition set in, after which it would be impossible for a chick to be produced from such an egg either with or without a coat of moss.

Yours truly,

JAS. M. CARSON.

Orangeville, July 25, '87.

THE COMING AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING AND REVISION OF THE STANDARD.

We have received the following communication from a prominent eastern fancier with reference to the coming meeting of the American Poultry Association and the revision of the *Standard*. The hint to the Provincial Association is certainly a good one, and we trust may be acted upon with dispatch and cordiality. It would indeed be a grand thing to make the revision of the *Standard* as our correspondent says, an international affair, and if accomplished, would do much to silence that army