

tor on precisely the same model as the ordinary chicken incubator. It was a box covered with a glass side, furnished with a soft woolen bed, and kept at a temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit by the aid of hot water. He selected as the subject of his first experiment a very sickly infant, one that was naturally delicate. This infant was placed in the incubator provided with a nursing bottle, and kept in a dark room. To the surprise of the doctor, it ceased to cry on the second day after it was placed in the incubator, and although it had previously been a preternaturally sleepless child, it sank into a deep and quiet sleep. The child remained in the incubator for eight weeks, during which time it had never once cried, and never remained awake except when taking nourishment. It grew rapidly, and when at the expiration of 60 days, it was removed from the incubator it presented the appearance of a healthy infant of at least a year old. Delighted with the success of the experiment, Dr. Tavernier next selected an ordinary 6-months old infant addicted to the usual pains and colic, and exhibiting the usual fretfulness of French infants. This child conducted itself while in the incubator in precisely the same manner as its predecessor had done. It never cried. It spent its whole time in sleep, and it grew as if it had made up its mind to embrace the career of a professional giant. After a six weeks' stay in the incubator it was removed and weighed; during this brief period it had doubled its weight. It had become so strong and healthy that it resembled a child three years old, and it could actually walk when holding on to a convenient piece of furniture. These two experiments satisfied Dr. Tavernier of the vast advantages of artificial incubation. He immediately proceeded, with the permission of the authorities of the hospital, to construct an incubator of the capacity of 400 infants, who were in the hospital on the 10th day of February last. These infants were kept continuously in the incubator for six months, when they were removed in consequence of having outgrown their narrow beds. The result will seem almost incredible to persons who are unfamiliar with the reputation of Dr. Tavernier, and have not seen the report made to the French Government by a select committee of 12. The average age of the infants last February was 8 months and 3 days—the youngest being less than 12 days, oldest not more than 11 months. Their average weight was 16 pounds, only one of the entire 360 having attained a weight of 32 pounds. At the end of six months of artificial incubation the average weight of each infant was 24 pounds, and there was not one who would not have been supposed by casual observation to be at least 3 years old. In other words, six months of artificial incubation did as much in the way of

developing Dr. Tavernier's foundlings as three years of ordinary life would have done. The infants were strong and healthy, as well as big; they walked within a week of leaving the incubator, and most of them have since learned to talk. These results surpassed Dr. Tavernier's most enthusiastic expectations, and there can be no doubt that his system of child incubation will be adopted, not only in every child's hospital in France, but in every private family throughout the civilized world.

Our Lefroy Letter.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HENS AND THEIR BROODS.
Editor Review,

Upon the supposition that the subjects of judging, &c., will be fully discussed at the meeting of the P. A. of O., at Toronto, I shall offer nothing further upon the subject, at least not till after that meeting, but offer a leaf out of my experience in caring for and provided shelter and other accommodations for hens with their broods.

I find that with me I must have things so arranged that the work of attendance shall be performed in the least possible time, attended with the least possible annoyance and labor, to have them done at all regularly. In my first setting out I was limited to 1-13 of an acre of ground for this purpose. Slatted runs or inclosures 4 x 10 feet were provided for each hen and her brood. These runs had level clay floors, which were kept well sprinkled with dry sand or loam. In one corner was placed an ordinary tent coop, into which the hen might lead her brood in wet weather. I found these easily kept clean, by having a scraper about 2½ ft. long with a piece of hoop iron on the edge, and provided with a long handle. With this I could run over the pens in a few moments, and scrape them perfectly clean, after which they were sprinkled with slaked lime, and then with sand. Of course five or six of these were built side by side, with always one unoccupied one at either end, and were all connected by small slatted doors or gates, so when the cleaning was to be done the hen was induced to take her brood into the unoccupied or extra pen, while the one next was being cleaned, this being continued through the series, so that the extra ones would be at the opposite ends alternately. Now, where space is limited, I think this is a good method. Of course grain and animal food must be supplied.

My next experience was with one acre of land, half of which is a young orchard in grass, which I immediately settled upon for my chicks, after draining thoroughly. The hen-house proper was built upon a high knoll in one corner. In this a mistake was made, which cannot now be remedied, that is the yards can only be situated on two sides