

black birch bark, would prove equally efficacious in stopping this disagreeable disorder.

Now, I am not prepared to say that this attack arose from the onions fed, but finding another with almost the same experience, I deemed it prudent at least to bring it before the younger members of the fraternity, and to solicit from the veterans that information which years of experience has qualified them to give.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, March 8th, 1893.

Precautions against Diseases.

It is not food, so much as the drink, that causes disease. When we come to realize how dependent fowls in confinement are on the keeper for their supplies, the cause of infection and disease can easily be traced out. That these supplies are not always in a healthful condition, there is every reason to believe. Fowls that drink from clear, running streams have pure and clean water just when they require it. Those in confinement are dependent upon their owners for five or six months. How well this office is filled the fowls will testify through the late winter and early spring. Fowls are often crammed and fattened on corn, with a scant supply of water, or, what is worse and often the case, go whole days without drink; and yet the keeper will assert that he has been kind and attentive. When the mercury stands at zero the fire-side is attractive; the stock and fowls are outside with artificial heat, or perhaps worse, shivering in some old outbuilding. Yet even these are in a better condition than those pampered in the new hen houses, for they have liberty and can help themselves at the farm trough when the atmosphere is warmer.

Full-fed, pampered fowls suffer most during these cold waves, for the water freezes before half the flock have quenched their thirst. No doubt they are in laying condition, but fowls will not lay without pure water. Only the females die of this so-called chicken cholera. The males are exempt, simply because they do not take on an excess of fat. In the desecution of over fat fowls the liver will be found to be tender, nearly dissolved, and of a light color. This is the seat of the so-called chicken cholera. The liver is rotten and cannot do its work; consequently the fowl must die. The disease may come on slowly, and not be observed until far gone, when the fowl apparently dies suddenly. There is no help, no cure.

The fault lies in management, due precaution not being taken at the outset. It is not contagious, but fowls fed and treated alike, suffer alike. Pullets at a certain age should commence to lay,

some earlier than others, according to breed. If they do not commence to lay at that certain period, they make an excess of fat, and that, if continued, leads to disease. Cleanse and purify the hen house at the beginning of the winter, before the fowls go into it, with a good coat of white-wash. Clean out the old nest boxes, and white-wash them, or furnish new ones. Do not be afraid of work; wash the roosting poles with a thick coat of lime, completely covering the whole. Remove all the bark, if there is any, and fill all the cracks. Cleanse and scrape the earthen floor and remove all the impurities, after which cart in sand and gravel until it is a foot thick. This is for drainage. After this cover the whole over six inches deep with air slaked lime and wood ashes. These absorb the droppings and impurities. Have ample roosting room, and place a scaffold underneath. Litter it over with lime, and remove the accumulations every day or two. Feed egg-producing grains.—*Country Gentleman.*

Simeoe Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.—List of Awards.

BRAHMAS.—Light cock, 2, 1st, R Mackay, Hamilton; 2nd, S Butterfield, Sandwich. Hen, 4, 1st, S Luscombe, Simeoe; 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 6, 1st, S Luscombe; 2nd, R Mackay. Pullet, 6, 1st, R Mackay; 2nd, S Luscombe.

Dark cock, 3, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, A & F Burgess. Hen, 4, 1st, A & F Burgess; 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 2, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, W M Smith, Fairfield Plains. Pullet, 4, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, Arthur W Smith, L D S, Simeoe.

COCHIN.—Buff cock, 3, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Hen, 4, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 2, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Pullet, 2, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield.

White cock, 2, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 3, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Pullet, 4, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield.

Partridge cock, 3, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, A M Smith. Hen, 6, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 5, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Pullet, 3, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield.

Black cock, 1, 1st S Butterfield. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield. Cockerel, 1, 1st, S Butterfield. Pullet, 2, 1st, same, 2nd, D T Rogers.

DORINGS.—White cock, 2, 1st and 2nd, W M Smith. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, same. Cockerel, 3, 1st, A W Smith; 2nd, W M Smith. Pullet, 1st and 2nd, same.

Silver Grey cock, 2, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, W J Trinder. Hen, 2, 1st, same; 2nd, W M Smith. Cockerel, 3, 1st, A & F Burgess; 2nd, W J Trinder. Pullet, 2, 1st, A & F Burgess; 2nd, W M Smith.

GAMES.—Bk B Red cock, 4, 1st, McIntyre & Close, Norwich; 2nd, D McGilvery, Jarvis. Hen, 5, 1st, same; 2nd, McIntyre & Close. Cockerel, 4, 1st, C Thompson; 2nd, D McGilvery. Pullet, 1, 1st, McIntyre & Close.

Brown Red hen, 1, 1st, McIntyre & Close.

Duckwing cock, 5, 1st, J H Madigin; 2nd, McIntyre & Close. Hen, 3, 1st, J H Madigin; 2nd,