

This coop may be used for a variety of purposes, such as for a hen with chickens, or for sitters who are to be "broken up," or for a hen engaged in incubation, where she may be kept apart from others who lay. If a hen with brood is to occupy it, the door connecting the inside with the outside section should extend to the ground, as, in jumping out, the mother might kill the chicks. When sitters are to be broken up, perches should be put across the inner apartment, and a cock added to the company, who will prevent the hens from sitting on the bare boards in a corner, and hatching nothing from nothing, as Brahmas and Cochins will sometimes do. The inside part, if floored, should have a large door at the rear, for convenience in cleaning, but it will be better to have no flooring but the ground.—P. WORLD.

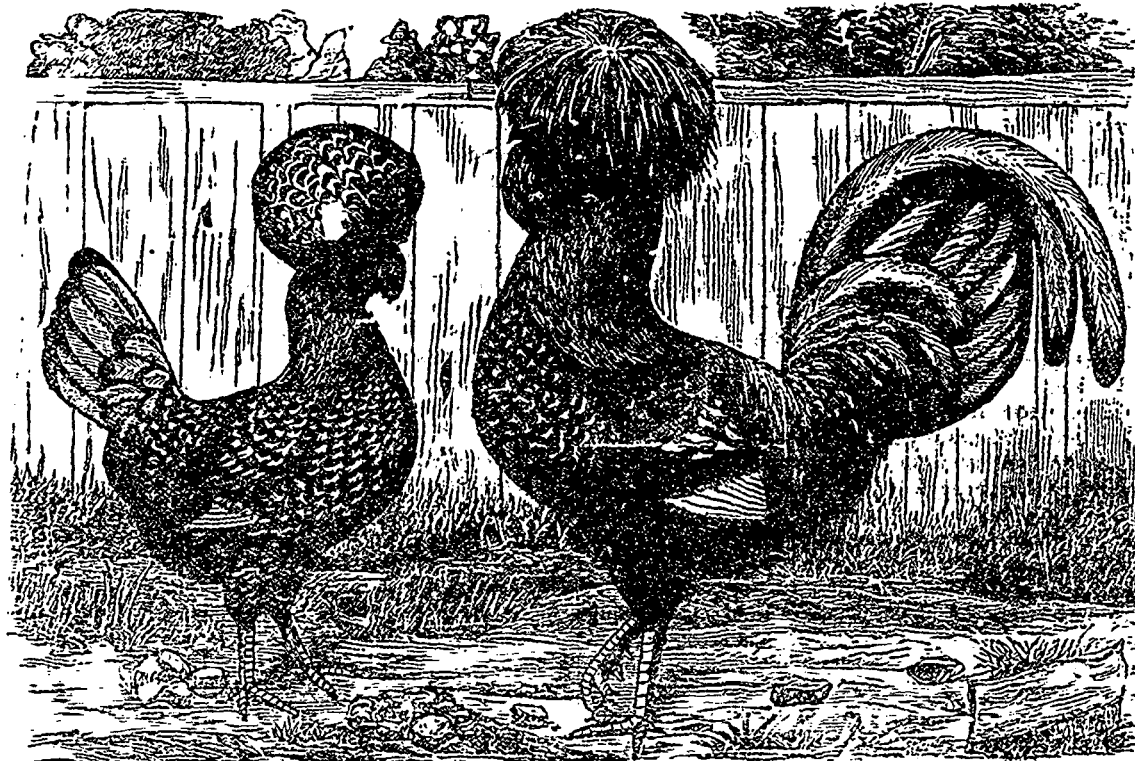
turn dark or pale, mostly dark; the fowl is weak and much prostrated.

Digestion is arrested; food is refused, the crop is filled with sour or fermenting ingesta; so are the other organs above the liver. Diarrhea of a mild character is seen at first, which gradually increases in severity to the end. The droppings are of a yellowish-green color, assuming a more decidedly green and frothy character, and continue so as the long fowl lives.

The circulation is much disturbed; the pulse is rapid and feeble; high fever exists, attended by great thirst.

The disease is generally developed abruptly in the flock.

In flocks where the disease is about to make its appearance, very careful and close observation will discover that the development of the malady is first denoted by listlessness,



Bearded Silver-Spangled Polish.

#### Bearded Silver-Spangled Polish.

The term Silver-spangled Polish is a misnomer; the birds, as now bred, being *laced*, not *spangled*. In the early days of the cultivation of this variety, however, their plumage was really spangled—that is, the large black spots were confined to the tips of the feathers, instead of extending towards the quill ends in the form of a border, on both edges, as in the modern representatives of the breed. And many breeders in this country still cling to the old-fashioned spangles, though in England they are obsolete, with the exception of the sickle-feathers of the cock, which still retain them. In England the Bearded S. S. Polish have supplanted the non-bearded strains, from whence importations have been made that, within a couple of years, have been very popular in this country. The best bearded strains have neither comb nor wattles, though our *Standard* allows these appendages, saying, however, "The smaller, the better."—P. WORLD.

#### POULTRY CHOLERA.

*General appearance.*—The fowl droops and mopes, the feathers "stare"—that is, they present a rough, unplumed appearance; the parts of the head not covered by feathers

some derangement of the plumage, yawning or gaping, an indifference to food, and thirst.

These symptoms soon become more pronounced, and in a short time the characteristic intestinal evacuations appear, succeeded by the discoloration of the comb. The blood circulates with difficulty, and the changes in this fluid incident to respiration take place imperfectly: hence the feebleness, the congestion, diminished temperature, thirst, apathy, vital prostration, and death.

In cases where the disease is so rapidly fatal as to destroy fowls on their perches which appeared to be in perfect health on going to roost, the symptoms cannot be described, but can be done with very little difficulty, as there is pretty sure to be others in the same yard showing these symptoms just mentioned.

Dr. Dickie in his work on cholera claims that the disease is produced by a cause existing without the fowl, and is miasmatic in character, and is absorbed into the blood of the fowl by breathing; that there is a special cause for this disease, as there is for all other well-defined epidemic diseases, and claims that it is a special miasma, which, when introduced into the blood, produces the special poisoning. Malarial or