

silo, a hogshead, or a barrel. To make the matter plain we will say:

1. A silo is simply a *strong* box, open at the top, but as near air-tight otherwise as possible. It may be made of boards, or the silo may be built of stone.

2. A hogshead or barrel will answer, but must be air-tight on sides, and strong enough to resist great pressure.

3. The materials used may be *anything*—clover, corn leaves, turnip tops, beet leaves, grass, cabbage, or green material suitable.

4. The green material must be advanced in growth. That is, it must not be cut when it is most fully water. For instance, cut the corn when the ears begin to glaze, the clover when the seed heads are about to turn, the beet leaves when the crop is fully matured. It is just before the turning point to dryness is reached that the materials should be cut.

5. With a feed cutter reduce all the materials to short lengths, the finer and shorter the better.

6. Fill your silo or barrel, packing closely as you proceed, and have a head of boards which fit in nicely, but which will go down into the silo or barrel. For instance, if you use a barrel, let the head go into the barrel, and not rest on the rim.

7. Place heavy weights on this barrel head, of stones, or anything, and the weight will gradually press the contents into a solid mass. As the contents shrink the head goes down on it also. No air can get at it, as everything will be close together. Add to the barrel until full.

8. When opened in winter the contents will solid and close, like figs in a box, and must be chopped off when wanted for use. The hens will relish it highly.—Poultry Keeper.

For the Poultry Weekly.

DUNNVILLE P. & P. S. A.

DUR. Society was organized 1st October. After a lot of hard work canvassing the town we felt safe in advertising a Poultry and Pet Stock Show to be held on Jan'y 16 and 17, 1889. It being our first, we had no experience, therefore we fell a little short financially, but we were able to pay all outside exhibitors in full. We then set about ways and means to raise the treasury up to a good standing. We came to the conclusion to try a lecture, so the Secretary opened correspondence with Mr. J. W. Bengough, of the Grip Co., Toronto, for terms. His services were secured and proved a great success. Our treasury is now full and

Dunnville Poultry & Pet Stock Association is a thriving institution. During the evening of our lecture we announced date of our second annual show, namely 3rd, 4th and 5th Dec., 1889, which cannot fail to be a success as we have the coops and experience, the want of which were the main draw-backs for a successful exhibition.

R. H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

DIARRHŒA IN CHICKS AND FOWLS.

IF young chicks are troubled with this disease it is probably owing to exposure in early morning to cold draughts or wet grass.

Then, again, the food may have something to do with it. This can be corrected usually by taking water from them and giving scalded milk instead. In fowls the discharges resemble oil and snuff mixed, with greenish streaks through it. The fowl seems exhausted and drawn up, and moves about slowly with a long striding gait. Setting hens often have diarrhœa, and sometimes die in the nest. As soon as one is found to be sick, put one tablespoonful of the following mixture in a quart of water, giving them no other food until they are cured:

Sweet tincture of Rhubarb,	2 ounces.
Paregoric,	4 ounces.
Bicarbonate of Soda,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Essence of Peppermint,	1 drachm.
Water,	2 ounces.

If the scalded milk does not relieve young chicks, put one teaspoonful of the above mixture in one-half pint of the scalded milk, and discontinue the medicine as soon as the disease disappears.

In serious cases in adult fowls, one teaspoonful of the following mixture in a pint of water, given as a drink, is highly recommended, and be careful not to overdose them with it:

Tincture of Capsicum,	1 ounce.
Laudaunum,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Camphor,	1 ounce.
Chloroform, pure,	3 drachms.
Alcohol,	5 drachms.

Tin cans which have commenced to corrode should always be discarded, as the oxide of tin brings on diarrhœa.

After the looseness of bowels is checked, a little cod liver oil in their soft feed, and iodide of potassium, mixed in their drinking water to the amount of one grain to a chick per day for eight or ten days, will straighten up and save a large per cent., the whole of which, if left with the main flock, would die. The foregoing we extract from an article by Mr. Felch, written three or four years ago.

DORKING CROWING AT NINE WEEKS.

THOS. BARRETT.—If you have time I send this for answer by some breeder of dorkings, if they will kindly answer through your columns. I have a Silver Grey Dorking chick, hatched in an incubator, raised in a brooder, nine weeks old to-day, (April 20th) and this morning I was astonished to hear him answer his papa's crow. I have only just taken up the variety since the fall, and would like to know if this is not early for such a large breed to begin to crow.

Angus, April 24, 1889.