

financial result will generally be more satisfactory to the average Canadian or American farmer. The export trade in horses, to which I have referred, has grown and developed enormously during the last few years, until now foreign buyers are scouring the country in search of every kind of horse, almost, that is good enough for European use. Last year no fewer than 30,000 horses, of the value of four million dollars, or an average of fully \$130 each were sent across from the United States and Canada to Great Britain alone, and this year the exportations are on a still larger scale. Not only so, but thousands of our horses have found their way into France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and other European countries, and with such a variety of foreign markets open to us free of duty, and a connection thoroughly established, it is only a question of merit in our stock whether or not we can retain these valuable outlets for our surplus horses. The writer was repeatedly assured on his recent visit to Europe that if we, on this side the Atlantic, could only send across horses of a little more merit—particularly of more strength, substance, and quality, whether draft, coach, road, or saddle horses—the buyers over there would gladly take them all in and pay better prices than are now current, but that the common so-called general purpose or street car type of animal never would be of much value. Now, what is required for the production of those better horses is more care in the selection of sire and dam, better and more generous treatment of

the colts, and more intelligence and patience in the handling and breaking of them. In most of these things the American farmer is clearly behind his Canadian neighbour, but even the latter may improve in some of his methods, and in no way can he do so to better purpose than by patronizing the very best sires in his district. This is a point which more than any other I would strongly emphasize, because the craze for cheap sires is in large measure responsible for the enormous proportion of second and third rate animals in the country. You cannot expect to raise good animals from inferior parents any more than you can figs from Canadian thistles. And not only must your parent stock be good themselves, but they must be well bred also, and that happy combination of weight with quality and action must always be kept prominently in view. Another important point, which, however, can only be learned by study and experience, is how to mate certain animals so that the good properties of both may be preserved as far as possible, and the defects remedied, and when a successful "nick" has been once discovered, stay by it. While maintaining all the excellences which you have at present in your draft horses, the Canadian farmer should earnestly endeavor to raise his standard of weight by 100 lb. to 200 lb., and if he can do so there is no reason why he cannot have a share of the Glasgow or London trade at those handsome prices which even now are obtainable in those markets for first class draft geldings.

THE ROUND OR STAVE SILO.

By JOSEPH E. GOULD, Uxbridge.



Mr. Joseph E. Gould, Uxbridge,
Secretary of North Ontario
Farmers' Institute.

At the request of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes I have had a photo taken of my silo, also a drawing of the block used in tightening the hoops. You will see by the photo that

Mr. Gould's farm of 128 acres is situated in the outskirts of the town of Uxbridge, and it is well adapted to dairying, which is the chief business of the farm. His herd is made up of two grade Shorthorns, one purebred Jersey, and the rest Jersey grades. In April last Mr. Gould adopted the plan of weighing every cow's milk, and testing it with the Babcock Tester, and his experience with it has been similar to many another farmer's, for it soon showed him that he had five boarders in his herd, and they were sold forthwith. The milk is run through a Sharples Russian Cream Separator, and the cream sent to a creamery, while the skimmed milk is fed to the calves, of which he raises the heifer calves from his most profitable cows only. The cows are fed meal and bran twice a day all the year round. Soiling crops are grown for supplementary feed. Mr. Gould has two silos, and grows twelve to fifteen acres of corn annually. Compton's Early has given him the best feeding value of nine leading varieties tested on his farm. His implements are kept under cover, and it is Mr. Gould's boast that his binder has never been wet, although it has been in use eight seasons.

the silo has no roof. In advocating the building of these silos at institute meetings I have pointed out that, while a round silo is unquestionably the best, a stave silo is not the best kind of a round