only 2 inches shorter than the outside, and they were more easily kept even on the inside. On the outside we took two strands of No. 8 wire and made a hoop, as it were, one at the bottom and one near the top, and had pieces of iron, one a short rod with a long thread, and the other a lug with a hole, and this drew the cribs close on the outside.

We nailed extra boards across between sections to keep them even, and one section on inside crib was cut 3 inches short to allow to slacken when shifting, and a narrow board is driven in to bring it into place and keep it there.

Set the outside crib on ground in the place prepared for silo. Level it. Lay two strong scantling across, so that a wire run through the bar on crib on every other section or at each quarter. This is to hold the inside crib up, and also to raise it with. Oil the cribs with crude oil. Take a number of little sticks, 7 inches long, and brace the cribs apart, especially at joints; have the cribs placed so the joints on one ring are opposite center of the other crib. The inside crib will be 6 inches from the ground. Put a row of stones round under this inside crib, and all is ready to fill in the mortar, letting what will run inside; and when a little cement is in, put in a tier of small stones—stones that will go in easily. If they do come pretty close to outside of wall, it will not do any harm, as we are going to give it a coat of plaster. On the first row of stones and mortar we put a strand of barbed wire, and three in each lift. The door goes in second lift about three feet from the bottom. One lift is all that is put on in a day, as there is only one set of cribs. When we got along well, we filled the cribs in 2½ hours, 3 men to one box, with a girl for teamster to drive the team on horse-power and the horse on the hoist. We hired a mixer—a very cheaply-gotten-up affair—and it mixed well and put the mortar into the wheelbarrows.

We plastered our silos inside and out, and made a wash of cement for inside. We heard this recommended, and believe it is a good way to finish a silo. There is one in this neighborhood that was not finished on either side, but left just as the cribs came off, and the owner says that he must have it plastered. There were five silos built in this locality last year in this way, and I think there will be more this year. Our cribs cost us $10; we rent them for $2 per silo to our neighbors. My silo cost for building wall material:

Cement, 18 barrels, at $1.70	$30.60
Gravel, 27 loads, at 10 cents	2.70
Barb wire, 80 lbs., at $2.75	2.47
Lime, plastering	1.80
Cement, 3 pounds, wash	4.10
Total	$41.61

I don't calculate on our work; this is a local affair. We bought a carload of cement, and got it easier—125 barrel car being the minimum.

R. C. McGOWAN.
Huron Co., Ont.

Ratio of Cattle to Size of Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your question (prompted by my letter, published May 25th) as to how many cattle a person should have to feed out of a 12-foot silo, and be using the silage just fast enough that there would be no spoiling, I think about twelve cows or large cattle, a relatively larger number if they were smaller cattle. But even with a few less cattle, if there were a little spoiled occasionally, it would not make much difference.

I think there is a difference in the condition of the corn when it is put into the silo, but just what it is, I am not quite certain. For instance, take corn that is too late to mature in the section, and does not have much body; it settles a long way, leaves very little air-spaces, and is much less (I think) affected by exposure put in not wilted, so that water runs out, than what has been properly matured, say, most of it into thick-milk state. There are hard cobs and stalks, and it doesn't settle so much in silo, and it is not so close so that the exposure has more effect. To be spoiled by exposure on the surface, on account of being fed out too slowly, is a different spoiling than that of corn put in after too much drying before being put in, so that it fire-fangs, as we call it—same as burning manure—and is mixed all through the silo, perhaps, before feeding commenced.

R. C. McG.
Huron Co., Ont.

Extermination of Rats.

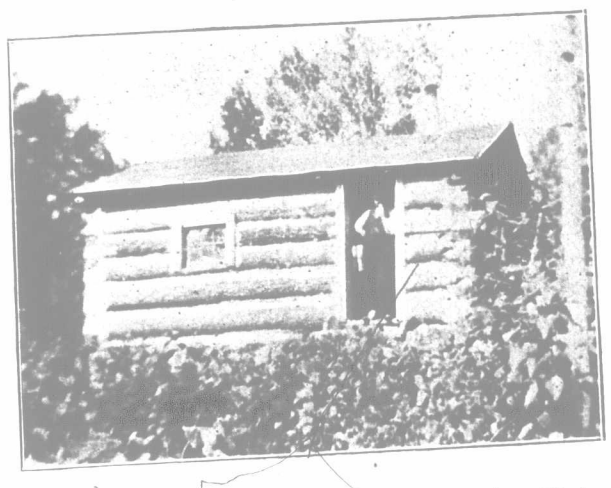
Rats in Great Britain have become such an intolerable pest, and are making such havoc that the Central Chamber of Agriculture resolved to ask the Government to take up the question of extermination upon a wholesale scale. It was also decided to send a deputation on the subject to the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, who moved the resolution, said it was estimated that there were about forty million rats in the British Islands, and that each rat caused a loss of one farthing a day, which works out to a total loss of about £15,000,000 ($73,000,000) per annum. One speaker from Cambridgeshire said he paid one penny per rat, and had paid over £20 ($97.33) in pennies, representing 4,800 rats. The destruction of owls and kestrels by gamekeepers was largely blamed for the increase of rats, which, moreover, in addition to their powers of food destruction, are held responsible for the spreading of bubonic plague, typhoid and even epizootic abortion amongst live stock.

Doing Well in New Ontario.

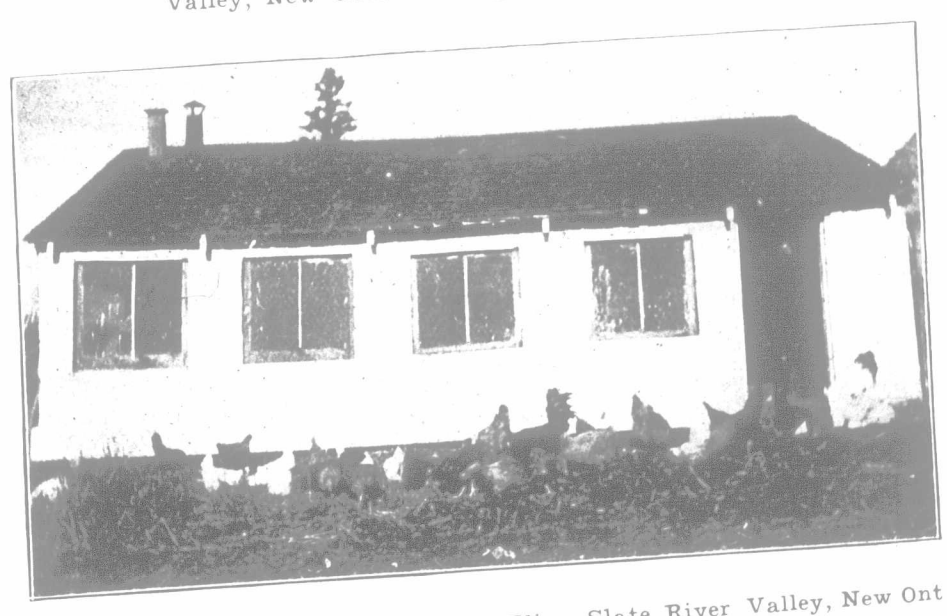
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The people of Old Ontario are delighted to learn of the advantages of New Ontario, which comprises about three-fourths of the landed area

Residence Not Quite Completed of C. P. Bliss, Slate River Valley, New Ontario.



W. S. Piper, Pearson Township, White Fish Valley, New Ontario.



One of the Poultry Houses of C. P. Bliss, Slate River Valley, New Ont.

of the Province. Everyone must be interested in learning the great natural advantages of this district, which has been yielding at least $1,500,000 revenue yearly, and will increase as its resources are developed. The advantages offered here are just as good as, if not better than, can be found in the far West.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Peas and clover, red or alsike, grow luxuriantly. I saw one crop of alsike so heavy that a dog could not run through it. It happened in this way. The farmer said, "Come and see my field of clover." As we started out, the farmer's dog, which was tied up, whined to go. He was so delighted to be free that he ran everywhere chasing the birds. One bird started to fly over the field of alsike. The dog fell down, rolled over, and then made his way out as best he could. When this field was cut, there were several men with forks throwing the hay aside, in order to give a reasonably clear space for the horses to walk as they came around. Timothy also does well. Farmers get from $15 to $20 per ton in the local market. Wheat, oats and barley do well. I have seen 30 and 35 bushels of wheat per acre. Clover and timothy hay are the most remunerative crops. Three tons to the acre are frequent. Growing hay will leave the settler free to devote all his time to clearing more land, and preserve the fertility of the older land. There is very little temptation here to grow wheat; our country is better adapted to mixed farming.

MARKETING FACILITIES.

On account of the great activity in prospecting, mining and timbering, the price of all farm and garden produce is very high. The settler need no other market. Milk, butter, eggs, garden stuff, hay, hen feed and oats, are eagerly sought at home. The demand cannot be supplied, and much has to be imported, especially meat. At present, the production of beef does not receive that attention which would seem desirable, because it can be imported more cheaply than produced here. There is no money in feeding a steer on hay worth twenty dollars a ton. The time when this country becomes an exporting country—that is, when it will seek the market in Old Ontario or the United States—is not near, because the new settlement farther north on the line of and north of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will absorb all that can be produced. This will yet be the champion country for beef, butter and cheese production. The land being good, settlement is continuous. Port Arthur and Fort William alone import yearly for consumption $100,000 worth of eggs, $100,000 worth of butter, and $600,000 worth of early green vegetables. Our farmers receive on an average of about 45 cents per dozen for eggs, and 22 cents per pound for poultry. Everything grown on the farm will bring the highest market price. One farmer came in a few days before last Christmas and sold a sled-load of dressed hogs for $12 per 100 pounds. He put $250 in his pocket. He can grow 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, and get at digging time 75 cents per bag. In the older colonies the roads are excellent. The farm buildings are in most cases near the road, which makes an ideal condition for creamery or cheese-factory business, but we have no creamery or cheese factory, because the demand for cream and milk in the city is more than the farmer can supply. Cattle are not yet plentiful, but we are getting some good ones. Settlers are coming in from every country, mostly from Old Ontario and the United States. Settlers from Old Ontario and the United States are usually successful here. Cows brought in here scarcely ever do well the first year. Pasture, though plentiful in most localities, is not of the quality that characterizes the cultivated grasses. As the pasture is grown in the shadow of the forest, cattle have to become accustomed to it. Mosquitoes, black flies and deer flies are so troublesome that cattle will not go into the woods till fly time is past.

CLEARING LAND.

With regard to clearing the land, it must be divided into two classes, namely, tamarack and