

bottom. Concrete walls beneath the sill can easily be put in after the structure is up. On the outside of the studs the ordinary siding or boards and battens is all that is required. On the inside are nailed two thicknesses of lumber with tar paper between, the last thickness being matched and dressed on the inside. All joints should be well made, so as to make the walls air tight. In the corner may be fitted the half of a 4x4 scantling ripped from the opposite corners, or better yet a 10 inch board bevelled to fit closely and packed behind with sawdust. The door is most conveniently made by commencing 3 or 4 feet from the top and sawing down on the inside of two studs, through both thicknesses of lumber. The pieces thus sawed out can be put in or taken out as the silo is filled or emptied. To support these, upright strips are nailed to the studs, or, better, boards wide enough to answer this purpose, as well as form a jam for the outer door. The outer door should be in two sections, the lower one about 4 feet high, thus forming when the upper one is closed a chute down which the ensilage may be thrown without scattering. The inner walls are the better of a double coating of linseed oil, which fills the pores of the wood and preserves the lumber. We prefer linseed oil to coal tar, as it does not cause the ensilage to adhere to it, does not impart a disagreeable smell to the ensilage and does not make the silo so dark. Light should be admitted from the sides at the top. Solid earth makes the best and cheapest floor.

FILLING THE SILO.

To make the best ensilage the corn *must* reach the "glazing" state of maturity before being cut. For cutting we have as yet found nothing better than the old-fashioned hand hook, reapers as a rule being too light. The corn is left lying in bundles to wilt for a day before being handled to the silo. A number of contrivances have been used for hauling the corn. We use the ordinary hay racks on low wheeled waggons, and a runway made of boards nailed across a couple of stout poles 6 or 8 feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart hooked on the back end of the rack. This is changed from one waggon to the other and renders the work of loading comparatively easy, the corn being carried up in armfuls and laid cross ways of the rack. Some who have not tried it imagine that a wonderfully strong cutting box, with an engine to run it, is required to cut the stalk before going into the silo. Such

is not the case, for when green they cut very easily; most of the ordinary farm cutting boxes run by a two-horse tread or sweep power will answer the purposes well. An elevator of some kind is required to run the corn into the silo. Not having one on our cutting box, we placed the box itself above the silo and raise the corn to it by a rack lifter. In the bottom of the silo a few inches of cut straw should be spread to keep the ensilage from contact with the ground. The process of filling may go on continuously, although a stoppage of two or three days need cause no fear. In fact some advise filling only every other day and allowing the mass to heat up. The advisability of this, however, is doubtful. I prefer the straight ahead method, with no unnecessary delay, being confident of just as good if not better ensilage, with an economy of time and labor. In filling, great care should be given to the levelling and tramping, particularly about the sides and corners. The practice of covering with boards and weighing the silo when full has to a great extent been abandoned. We simply cover with 7 foot or two of cut straw well tramped. The heat and steam from below will cause this and some of the ensilage to rot, but the loss is comparatively small.

FEEDING THE ENSILAGE.

Although corn ensilage is greatly relished by horses, cattle and sheep, it is not a complete food, that is, it cannot furnish all the requirements of the animal system. It is deficient in albuminoids to nourish the muscular system, and deficient in phosphates to make bone. This deficiency must be made up by some other portion of the ration. Bran, pea meal, ground oats, etc., or combinations of these will answer the purpose, or the deficiency may be made up without grains at all. Clover is rich in the elements in which corn is lacking; and the two fed in about equal proportions by weight will form a complete ration. It is said this combination can be most successfully made by cutting the corn and second crop clover into the silo together. We hope to be able to report from experience on this another year. With ensilage there is no necessity for feeding roots. As a means of supplying stock with succulent food throughout the year the silo is a boon to beast and a blessing to men and needs but a trial to recommend itself to every feeder.

H. L. HURT.

Southend, Ont.