

correspondingly increased amount of punishment the driver succeeds in getting him past. Number two follows. His colt, with ears erect, glances at the pile and quietly passes on. By process number one, runaways are made. By process number two, we get those noble steeds to which we can trust our lives and upon which we can rely to take us safely on our journey in the darkest hour of night. Perhaps I have dealt somewhat lengthily upon this particular, but it is one of vital importance and upon which human life depends. For several times at first the colt should be hitched in an empty vehicle and not long at a time. After this he may be given light loads to draw and when he has become accustomed to this he may be worked for half a day at a time at light work which may become gradually heavier. After such a period he may be worked full days with occasional half day rests. Thus gradually as the muscle develops the work increases, and the colt's ration should increase correspondingly. While the harness requires to be neatly fitted at the commencement, or the work becomes more severe, the collar and shoulders must be carefully looked after. The process should be one, not of weeks, but of months, and in this way we will develop horses of muscle, stamina and spirit; agreeable to handle and pleasing to look upon, resembling more those noble steeds of old, of which we read, than that cowed and lifeless slave which dodges along our highway heedless of the continual application of a dexterously handled persuader.

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The Silo and Ensilage.

The silo, though of comparatively recent introduction into Canada, has long since passed the experimental stage, and its success has been established. It is now rapidly becoming an important factor in all economical stock breeding. To obtain the best results from this system of preserving fodder, three things have to be considered:—Growing the crop; building and filling the silo; and feeding the ensilage.

GROWING THE CROP.

Although other fodder crops may be preserved in the silo, yet corn has become the great ensilage crop. One of the first means of securing a good crop of corn is to have it following in the rotation a heavy crop of

clover. If a liberal application of farmyard manure can be given so much the better. The ground, if ploughed in the autumn, should be worked in the spring as early as possible to prevent baking of the surface and loss of moisture by evaporation. The time for planting will vary with the locality; in Ontario from the middle to the end of May. Any of the ordinary varieties grown in the neighborhood may be used for ensilage, but some of the large, early maturing southern varieties produce much more feed to the acre. The corn may be sown in hills or drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. If in drills, the sowing may be done with the ordinary grain drill, allowing but two spouts to run. The plants should not be closer than 6 or 8 inches in the drill. The corn plant for its development draws largely on the atmosphere and requires abundant sunlight, the main object of its life being to reproduce itself by maturing seed. If crowded so as to prevent it accomplishing this aim, it has nothing in the world to grow for and is of much less value for animal food. When the young plants have got above ground the field should be harrowed cross ways or angling with a light harrow. Judgment is required in this matter, but do not be afraid of tearing out a little corn. A neighbor, after the first year's trial of this method, declared that "The harrowing hurt his feelings worse than it hurt the corn crop." The harrowing may be repeated until the crop is 6 inches high, after which shallow cultivation should be given frequently and continued late on into the season.

BUILDING THE SILO.

The silo may be a separate building, but is generally built in a bay in the barn convenient to the stables. Many at first are at a loss to know how big to build. This may easily be determined by calculating that one cubic foot of ensilage in the silo after settling weighs about 45 lbs., and a cow will eat from 50 to 60 lbs. per day. Gain as much size as possible in height. The ensilage will be sweeter if the surface exposed when the silo is opened is not so large but that 2 or 3 inches will be used off daily. It may therefore be better to build two small silos than one large one. The construction of the silo has been so simplified that when built inside another building all that is necessary is to piece out the studs with planks of the required width to run the walls perpendicularly past the sills from top to