

We began by thoroughly cementing the walls of the silo. As before, two acres of the field in turn for root-crops were selected; after ploughing on the 9th and 10th of September, the grubber followed, and fall rye was sown, on a well harrowed surface, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. (1) The rye was top-dressed in the winter, from Dec. to April, with dung, at the rate of 30 single horse loads per acre.

In May, ploughed again; harrowed; drilled up, June 2nd, rolled the drills the same day; sowed, June 3rd, and covered the seed with hand-hoes, June 5th; the sowing was badly done. The horse-hoe was passed through the crop on the 7th of July, and this, with two hand-hoeings, on the 11th and 25th of July, was all the cultivation the crop received.

Harvesting.—Two women with hooks cut two rows at a time.

Two men hauling in dump carts, the tail-board made about 1 foot higher than usual, and a stake in each of the fore corners of the body of the cart about 3 feet high, the better to hold the corn, which was placed butt-end against the tail-board; hauled to barn; removed tail-board; backed up to chaff-utter, dumped, and drove away, leaving load at the mouth of the machine with the butt-ends close and handy for feeding in.

Cutting.—One horse on the horse-power (A. W. Gray's); Maxwell's chaff-utter.

One man to feed in; one to supply feeder; one to clear away from cutter.

Packing.—One man in silo spreading and tramping. A pair of fillies, rising 3 years old, tramping.

The corn was at first about 5 feet deep, but sank to 4 feet.

Clover.—Cut the clover in the morning and raked it together at once; hauled in dump carts with stake in each corner, the rear stake fastened to tail-board; removed tail-board and dumped.

Two men in field to pitch; two men hauling; one man in barn to pitch; one in silo spreading and tramping, with the two fillies to help him.

Cover.—Covered with short planks laid across the top, two lengths across, overlapping 3 or 4 inches in the middle, on which were placed a layer of field-boulders 18 inches deep.

Opened on the 15th of November—in excellent order, except just round the door-way again. The corn was slightly acid, but none was spoiled, neither was there any mould.

Clover.—We now see that to make good work the clover should be cut as well as the corn; for it was slightly mouldy in spots, where two or more large forkfuls met each other and were not equally divided and spread, thus retaining the air, and becoming mildewed. Though dark in colour, the clover was sweet to the smell and taste, and the cattle, though preferring the corn, eat it with avidity.

The whole of the ensilage was consumed by the 20th of May, and was given to the following stock:

Cattle	5
Sheep	12
Horses	6

All the animals eat it readily; but, at first, the horses seemed to prefer good hay; when a month or two had passed, however, and they wearied of dry food, they rejected the hay, and would wait impatiently for their feed of ensilage

Cost of crop 1862.—

Ploughing, autumn	\$6.00
Grubbing	1.50
Harrowing and cross-do	1.50
Sowing rye	25

Total of autumn cultivation..... \$9.25

(1) Not half enough—for green-meat 4 bushels are not too much.
A. R. J. F.

Spring work :

Ploughing.....	\$6.00
Harrowing.....	75
Drilling up.....	2.25
Rolling.....	75
Sowing.....	50
Hoeing in uncovered seed	2.00
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	\$12.25

Cultivation :

Horse-hoeing twice.....	\$1.50
Hand-hoeing, man 19 days ; woman 15 days	26.50
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	\$28.00

Harvesting, August 28th to September 6th :

Women cutting corn, 8 days	\$4.00
Hauling	9.00
Horses.....	4.50
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	\$17.50

Packing :

Men, 9 days.....	\$9.00
Horse on chaff-utter.....	2.50
Fillies tramping.....	4.50
Man feeding chaff-utter.....	4.00
Self.....	4.50
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	\$24.50

60 loads of dung at 25 cts.	15.00
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	\$39.50

MARK DAWES, Junior, St Anne's.

A total of \$106.50, or \$53.25 per acre. But it is not fair to charge more than half the dung to the ensilage, and a large deduction should be made for the improved condition of the land; still, as before, interest should be reckoned. I saw Mr Dawes stock on the 2nd of June, and they were all in first-rate order. The calves were in good growing condition, and fat enough for anything. The 19 days of a man and 15 days of a woman, at hand-hoeing, demand explanation.

A. R. J. F.

I saw Mr Abbott's newly imported Guernseys last week. The cow is low in flesh, but no wonder, when the quantity and quality of the milk she gives is considered. Her heifer calf, born in January, is a lovely creature, and the bull is—well, I can find no other epithet for him but *magnificent*. This, no one who will take the trouble to visit the herd will be inclined to deny. His temper seems to be as good as his looks, and his looks are better all over. The byre-woman assured me that in the middle of October last, the best cow was giving 12 lb. of butter a week; and that, 5 months after calving. I would suggest that too much skim-milk tends to enlarge the joints of the young stock: a little less skim-milk, with some boiled linseed (crushed) and pease meal, would make better calves. A. R. J. F.

First steps in Farming.—Young man's Department.

THE LAMBING OF EWES, AND THE TREATMENT OF LAMBS.

The time, I hope, is coming, when we shall see *flocks* of sheep, under the care of shepherds, properly looked after, and fed throughout the summer on crops grown expressly for them. In no other way can I image to myself the restoration of the worn out lands of this country. Sheep, even kept on a small scale, are profitable to the owner, or so many hundreds would not be let out on shares. But kept, as they should