ensilage system, which was a consequence of going to the other extreme: after being mown the swathe was allowed to remain on the ground for a day or two, or, if the weather were showery, for several days, before it was carted to the silo or stack; for this latter method had by this time come into vogue. The herbage by this treatment lost a portion of its succulency, and became partly made into dry fodder. Under this treatment the fermentation (when once set up) could not easily be checked; and stacks built on this principle, were liable to be burnt quite black even at the bottom ; and its temperature would be still high after six months. This showed conclusively that the cooking process had continued too long, until much of the goodness had been cooked out of the crop.

When we remember that it is fermentation, which causes the chemical changes to take place, and that what we want is to attain the best chemical change in the fodder, at the least possible loss of the material, we see that the success or nonsuccess entirely depends upon the amount of fermentation which takes place in the silo or stack.

From a friend's personal experience, extending over ten years, it was found that the temperature from which the best results are obtained range from 130 deg. to 150 deg. F.; but it is not sufficient to allow the temperature to rise to somewhere between these two points for a short time only, and then quickly to cool down again. The process should be one of slow cooking, and should continue for some weeks. At least eight weeks should elapse before the temperature should be allowed to go below 130 deg.

The question will naturally be asked. "How is the temperature to be regulated." This no doubt is the crucial question, and upon the answer depends the ultimate success of the ensilage system. Surely the experiments, with their successes and their failures, of the past ten or twelve years, ought to help to a practical solution.

It is the oxygen (which is contained in the water and air, that is put in with the green crop, or finds its way in afterwards) that causes the fermentation. What we then want to know is how to regulate the supply of air, so as to obtain the proper amount of fermentation. This can be done by attention to two points. First we must consider the condition of the crop, its succulency, and its adaptability for being pressed close together; and, secondly the way in which pressure is brought to bear upon the ensilage.

With regard to the first experience is everything. Different crops require different treatment ; for instance, soft grasses (which pack closely) should not be put together in such a succulent state as say the stronger-stemmed ryc ; whilst crops of the green cereals cannot well be packed too green and succulent. Then the state of the weather must be taken into consideration. Should it be hot dry weather, the silo or stack cannot well be built up too quickly or pressed too soon; but on the other hand, should it be showery or cold, the crop should be put together more slowly. and not weighted too soon, or too heavily at first. All these details can only be learned in just the same way the many other things pertaining to the farm are lcarned, from practice.

Secondly, we must consider the pressure which is necessary to control the fermentation, and to preserve the ensilage when made. After the ensilage is properly cooked-say, at the end of six or eight weeksthe pressure on the mass cannot be too great. It should be variable in its action; for although the elasticity in a bulk of ensilage is considerable at first, it gradually becomes less. This is more especially the case, when the crop is old and partially dried before it was ensiled. Another danger to be guarded against is the having too little pressure on the stack when the ensilage is fully cooked. In this case, the air gradually finds its way in at the sides, and either sets up a fresh fermentationsoon causing decomposition to set in-or else it dries the ensilage so much, that