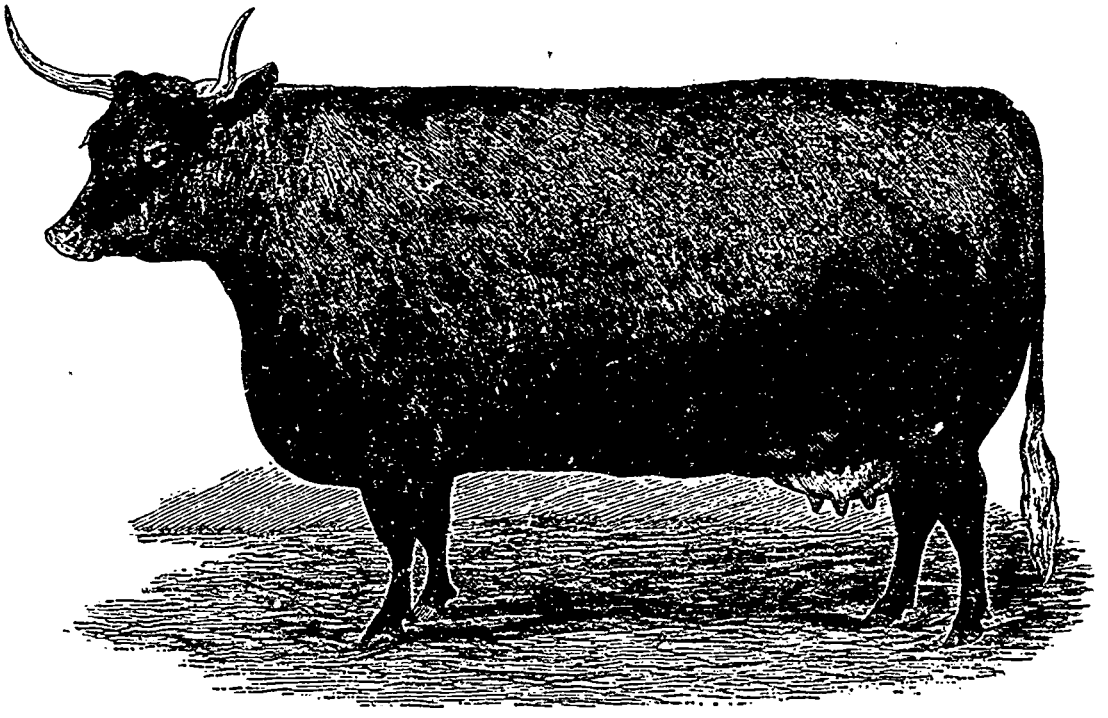
be drilled for fodder for the silo and the other grown by the field system for corn. This, Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of New Jersey, who has done the most creditable work on the subject extant, showed in a conclusive field trial.

But it is said that the dry fodder of corn cannot be well preserved with the silo. An empty claim. Professor Cook found that his ensilage lost 18 lbs. dry matter of its food materials in the silo for every 17¼ lbs. lost by curing in stacks in the field, notwithstanding the field cured fodder stood nearly three months in the field—an unnecessary exposure. I allow mine in favorable weather to stand only a week, and can preserve it in unlimited quantities by stacking or housing as I have done for years. Thus, the claim that the silo enables us to grow and preserve an amount of food that we otherwise could not, thereby vastly increasing our available food, is absolutely groundless. Here in the West, where we waste all or nearly all our corn fodder, it has taken occasional root—because it is found that the silo adds the food thus preserved to the total food of the farm. This fact is due to the absolute ignorance of the ease with which the fodder can be preserved in the dry condition, and so long as our farmers refuse to learn to save their fodder in the dry state, just so long will the silo be a great aid. Having now concluded that we can grow and preserve each of our two sections of corn or corn fodder in equal amounts, our next step is to ascertain the most economical system of gathering and preserving it. Professor Geo. H. Cook kept the account and found the system cost $22.71. where the silo system cost $26.41. But had he not husked the corn etc., the amount would have been much more favorable for the air-drying method. I calculate as follows for one acre of dried fodder corn yielding twenty tons green food: Cutting up and binding, $2.50; drawing, $3.50; total, $6. Professor Cook's cost of $26 for labor of harvesting a smaller crop may be and is too large, but it will not cost far below $1 a ton, or $20 to put an acre of green cut fodder corn under weights in a silo. The difference in the cost of the two systems in harvesting will buy in half of the West in hay, at $5 per ton, two-thirds the nutrition found in the ensilage.

We now come in our course of care of our two lots of corn fodder to the cost of protecting each. I saw in Kansas an iron roof, said to have cost $150, and stated to cover 100 tons of hay. The protection was perfect, save a slight loss on the sides.(1) A separate building for ensilage, although made of wood, cannot be made for less than $900 to $1,000 on the cheap plan, that will cover an equal quantity of nutrition. The wooden silo is called cheap. At our Western prices for lumber of $18 per M, it will cost not less than $2.33 per ton of silo capacity, for it must be remembered that we must measure the space before settling if we are to get the cost of ensilage room per ton. This its friends forget to do, and make 40 lbs. instead of 30 lbs. per cubic foot of space. On this basis we get the startling cost of silo room for an acre of fodder weighing twenty tons of $46.60. Land costing $25 requires $46 of silo room per acre. The interest and wear of such a silo will be at least 15 per cent, or $6.99 yearly, which will purchase here nearly 1½ tons of hay having as much nutrition as 6½ tons of ensilage. "Build them in one corner of the barn," says some one. This does not alter the proposition if you utilize a building that also cost. We rob Peter in Paul's interest. Besides, we are without the barns. Perhaps we would better build a barn in order to build a silo in one corner of it. No, a skeleton barn intended only for hay, as a silo is intended only for ensilage, will cost much less per pound of nutrition covered.

Our fodder being now housed by the two systems, which feeds out the cheaper in labor? By ensilage we handle 400 odd pounds to secure the same amount of nutrition found in 100 pounds of hay, or some 300 pounds for the amount found in 100 pounds of dry corn fodder. The one is handled as



DEVON COW MOSS ROSE. Re-engraved from the London Live Stock Journal.

(1) The sides of all hay-stacks should be well pulled after the hay has settled, and there will be no loss. A. R. J. F.