from being satisfactorily understood. A thinker in Winconsio, writing to Hoard's Dairyman, says, "Corn should be near enough to maturity to dent and glaze if wanted to make oweet ensilage. The cars should be ripe enough to snap off What little I have tried has paid me for removing the matured ears. The corn was picked four rows at a time and the unbusked cars thrown upon the ground, the husking being completed at leisure. In this way I obtained five wagon loads of corn to the acre which is no small item."

William H. Gilbert, a New York correspondent, says : "I found by observation that my cows didn't digest all the grain on the stalks of cut ensilage. I believe that if they were obliged to masticate their corn more thoroughly there would be no such trouble. Cut ensilage is eaten too greedily to be properly masticated, and I have adopted the practice of feed-ing it whole. The cars are left upon the stalks, which are racked in the silo without cutting. The ensilage proves sweet and every kernel of corn is seemingly thoroughly digested. I have found cars of ensilaged sweet corn almost as perfect in March as when first put in the silo. There is a great diffe-rence in the cost of packing out and unout ensilage, and it doesn't take one man more than 20 minutes longer twice a day to feed 75 cows with whole ensilage than with cut feed. To balance this loss I save the time of two extra men in the silo at the time of packing, and a complement of men and teams to keep the machine in motion. Well-masticated food is better and more readily assimilated than undigested food."

Such remark, from practical men show how wide-spread is the difference of opinion existing upon this subject. By first ricking off the ears the extra cost of picking, husking, shelling and grinding is incurred, and all this is saved where the entire plint is put in the silo and fed. The only query to be solved is: Does ensilaging grain lessen its feeding value? It is believed that no loss is incurred. There appears to be but one argument in favor of removing the cars before placing the fodder in the silo, and this is one advanced by Prof. L. P. Chamberlain of the Storrs agricultural school-to know what proportion of grai_ one is feeding milch cows, and to keep it altogether from growing stock which doesn't need it.

It is a big make of butter the year round, and especially in winter, that enables a oreamery to pay good prices. Whether milk or butter be the object, our farmers must learn that winter dairying is the kind that pays. The old belief that cows must go dry all winter, producing milk only during the summer season of pasturage, has nearly ruined many firmers and exhausted hundreds of farms.

Crops for soiling-How located.

Crops for soiling, being watery, are heavy to carry, containing as they do about three times as much water as those grown to maturity, or for hay, &c. It is therefore indispensable to grow such crops in a special rotation, and in such fields as immediately surround the stables. Here, the bull and milking cows are kept, perhaps for 22 hours out of 24, and, to be profitable, every comfort, such as thorough cleanliness, ventilation, pure water ; and every convenience for feeding, milking and stable cleaning-besides proper husbanding of all droppings-must have been provided for, in order to reduce to a minimum the amount of manual and other labor required, and of possible loss.

After mature consideration, and several years of experi-mental work in this direction, I have adopted a special rotation for soiling crops, as follows :

mate, and sown-according to its natural size, very much as if grown for seed, and only when the ground is thoroughly warmed up, viz : When the white oak is coming well into leaf;-if possible, on a rich meadow lea, well manured, early in the previous fall. If the season has been favourable, a light crop of grass, from 10 to 12 inches high, is cut and fed, or ensiled, the plow started, followed immediately by the acme or similar breaking harrow, and, if possible again, the corn sowed in rows, but on the flat-the same day as plowed; with about 300 lbs. of plain superphosphate per acre, to hasten, and enrich the crop in solids. This maize is neither fed nor ensiled until the cars are fairly well glazed. The cultivation in the mean time-entirely with horses-being thorough. in order to keep the soil perfectly clean and aerated, until the crop allows no more interference with it.

As sour as the crop is removed, the land is carefully fallploughed and treated to from 8 to 10 bushels of quick lime per acre, put into small heaps covered with earth, and finally shovelled over the whole field, when entirely pulverized.

2nd Ycar.-As soon as the soil is fit, in the spring, four to five bushels, of a mixture,-of oats and rye (1 half), and tares and peas (1 half)—is sown, thoroughly harrowed in, and over this, 15 lbs. of mixed clovers are bushed in and rolled,—if light land—and pressed down with the acme har-row and leveller,—if heavy soil likely to cake. This crop is used for food, or ensiled, as soon as necessary, and always carried away entirely before the crop can possibly lie down flat and rot at the bottom; this, in order to have better food, and save clover killing. In good time a second crop, mainly clover, is carried away to the stock or the silo, the same season. As soon as this second crop is carried away, a haif dose of manure-or more if the soil be not sufficiently rich -is given, with the Kemp manure distributor.

3rd Year.-Three outtings of clover, in order to obtain rich, palatable food, by no means woody and over fibrous. A more or less heavy coat of manure is given in the fall, with 200 lbs. of plain superphosphate to the acre, after the last cutting is removed.

4th Year.--A light crop of grass being removed-maize follows,—exactly as above (see 1st year).

5st Year.-A mixture of seeds,-outs, rye, tares and peasexactly as in the 2ad year, the clover seed being here replaced by 25 lbs. of the best hay seed mixture, according to the nature of the soil; but without any clover, this, to avoid clover sickness in the future.

6th, 7th and 8th year.-Mixed grasses-out thrice each season, and manured, more or less heavily, every second year at the latest.

I count that good land so treated should feed two cows and produce from 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk, per acre, provided from 4 to 5 lbs. of of good straw, finely cut, be mixed with the green food every day, and about 1250 lbs. of cotton seed meal and 350 lbs, of bran be added per annum, per cow. I must say, here that I want cows to give the largest possible percentage of rich milk, with a minimum expenditure of the necessary food, and therefore, 1 act accordingly. This question of the best rations, both for summer and winter, will form the subject of another paper.

But let me say, here again, that to make soiling profitable, (1st) proximity to the stables, (2nd) thorough cultivation, (3rd) heavy manuring, (4th) systematized, intelligent, per-severing labour are indispensable. Under these conditions, soiling means heavy cash returns, provided the produce-be it calves, pork, poultry, and milk butter or cheese-be properly hu-banded as well. Successful soiling, also means the production and proper husbanding of an abundance of farm manure, which will grow-besides soiling crops-heavy crops of First year : Maize-of a variety sure to mature in our oli- grain, roots, hay, &c., provided too much land cultivation and