

farmers who are well off financially, get their money?

God has not given to us the absolute ownership of the fields we call our own. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fruits thereof." He has placed it under the special care of the agriculturist, "to dress it and to keep it,"—an honor which carries with it a responsibility which none can neglect with impunity. The husbandman is photographed in his fields. They tell of thrift or of indolence and neglect, as the case may be.

It is hoped Connecticut will evidence a due appreciation of the value of her soil by liberally sustaining her agricultural school.

THINKING that my experience in the matter of silo and ensilage would be of some benefit to those farmers who intend engaging in this new branch of agriculture, I send you the following lines.

In the first place in regard to building the silo—it will depend pretty much on the way the farm is situated, in regard to stone or lumber, as there are few farmers who would care to go to the expense of concrete. Having plenty of stone handy, I commenced building my silo in the same manner as building a cellar for a house, using lime mortar for about 6 inches from the face of the wall all the way up, then dashing the wall with lime mortar, making it as smooth as possible. My silo is 19 x 15 feet inside; 17 feet high, which I expect, when properly filled, to hold 60 tons, counting 40 square feet to the ton, when pressed, which from the time the weights are put on allows one-third for shrinkage. In regard to the bottom—having levelled it, I spread lime mortar to the depth of two inches, allowing it to get dry enough to carry the weight of a person. I then covered it with cement to the depth of half an inch, which will take for that size about one and half barrels of Portland cement, allowing two-thirds good sharp sand to one-third of cement; also cementing the sides of the walls at least one foot from the bottom, to retain the juice, should there be any. I have also two doors, one for putting in, and the other for feeding out.

The land where the corn grew had been under potatoes the year before. I worked it in the same manner as if for a root crop, putting the drills about 20 inches apart, with a light coat of manure in the drill, scattering the corn about eight seeds to the foot, on top of the manure, then covering with the plough, taking care to have good seed, and soaking it in cold water not less than forty hours before planting, which should be about the first week in June. If put in the ground in good order it will require very little cultivation. I cut it about the time it commenced tasseling out; having weighed a row, it proved 29 tons

to the acre. I put about 29 tons in the silo, tramping it well while being put in, then laying tar paper on top, then two inch plank, with narrow boards between plank and paper to keep them even, then about two feet of stone on the top of the plank.

Having opened it on the 10th of January, I found it in good order, the cattle preferring it to the best hay. I fed two head on it alone, for 10 days, with better results than from hay and roots, 20 lbs. to a feed or 60 lbs. per day being sufficient.—*T. B. Smith, in Colchester Sun.*

AMERICAN TESTIMONY.—As there has been no little idle talk in England in disparagement, not only of Shorthorns, but of all closely-bred cattle, as beef-producers, the following statement, taken from a Chicago paper—made in a city where more carcasses of beef may be inspected than in any other city in the world—seems to deserve reprinting. It is written after the award of the judges for best carcasses of beef:—"The advocates of the theory that pure or very high-grade animals are necessarily incapable of the highest excellence as beef-producers get but little support from this show. Many of the best carcasses are technically pure bred, more are practically so. This is especially the case with the Shorthorns. Mr. Gillett's cattle are pure Shorthorns for all purposes. The Kentucky cattle were pure or nearly so." It is stated that Mr. Gillett, referred to above, whose lot of steers under 2 years was one of the features of the show, intends to bring them to England, and that six of them increased at an average rate of above 600 lb. in a year.

Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture,
3rd March, 1882.

"No advertisements, except official notices from recognized Agricultural Societies, shall be inserted in the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE in future, unless PREPAID at rate of 50 cents each insertion for advertisements not exceeding ten lines, and five cents for each additional line."

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