

the ensilage, whilst in hay a large quantity drops out. (1) This is important, as the food value depended largely upon the quantity of seed preserved in the grass. Mr. Harris explained that he considered the ensilage weighed four times as much as it would have done if the grass had been converted into hay. Its entire cost of production, including the rental of the

ensilage was used. His cart horses lived on it entirely, and had no hay whatever. He did not give it to the hunters as a rule, but if they came in tired after a very hard day's work, when generally it was difficult to get them to eat, he gave them a little ensilage and found it an excellent appetiser.—Great disappointment is felt throughout the extensive dairy districts of Cheshire at the issue of a circular by Mr. Haddon, manager of the Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Company, Middleswich, condemning the use of ensilage for dairy cattle, and declining to take further milk supplies from Cheshire dairy farmers who use ensilage. (1)



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MELON GROWING MADE EASY.—Most amateur gardeners (says a correspondent in the *Field*) look upon the melon as a "out above" them, and either never try to cultivate it, or trying, take so much trouble with it that they fail. As a matter of fact, nothing that requires artificial heat is more easily grown than the melon, if one only knows how. In the first place, there should be no attempt at starting the seed until the winter cold has got the chill off, say about the first week in March. Then make up your hot bed, and at once (without waiting for the heat to go down,) place upon it, near the top, about a stable bucketful of soil composed of the top spit of an old meadow, some fresh horse droppings, and a little sand, mixed together, but not sifted. Upon the soil draw an imaginary triangle, a foot each way, and at each angle put in one seed. Place a sheet of glass on the soil, and leave your lights off until the seeds come through. By that time the heat will have gone down to about the proper temperature. Now get three small flower pots, plunge them in the hot-bed, and put a seed in each, to fall back upon in case of accident, or to plant out presently under another light. In the centre of the triangle make a round hole, and pour water every morning into this hole, being careful that no wet gets to the collar of the plants. When the latter have grown about four or five inches stop them, and when side shoots are thrown out stop them also, until fruit buds are formed.

land, the expense of manuring the land, the interest of the capital expended on the silos amounted to 14s. per ton. (2) He considered that fewer roots were required on the farm when

(1) Devonshire people always let the grass stand too long before mowing.

A. R. J. F.

(2) A crop of roots should not cost more than \$1.75 a ton.

A. R. J. F.

Do not water them overhead until the weather is really warm, and then do so either early in the morning, or late at night. When the flowers are opening leave off the watering-can rose, and give water only at the roots. Give plenty of air night and day after June, and shade from very hot sun. It is bet-

(1) Go slowly about your siloes my brother farmers. It is not a settled point yet.

A. R. J. F.