

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEEDLING PEACH.

You ask, concerning those peaches I sent by mail, "Is the tree more hardy than other sorts?" I think it is; it never has winter-killed, except winter before last the tips of the limbs in some places were hurt, but the cause was unusually late and heavy growth: The limbs grew three feet and more, and that winter the thermometer went down to 25 degrees below zero here. The tree stands in front of my back kitchen, facing the south, consequently it blossoms earlier than it otherwise would; and last spring it was in full bloom when we had a heavy white frost covering the grass, but it come out all right so you can judge of its hardiness.

—MANNING BROWN, *Collingwood*.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Thanks for the HORTICULTURIST, which I always peruse with pleasure. This writing is to state that I intend to bring the American Pomological Society to Boston next September, and I desire that this appointment may not conflict with the days of other societies.—M. P. WILDER, *Boston*.

ENSILAGE.

This subject is attracting considerable attention among leading agriculturists in the United States, and many are very enthusiastic over the advantages which this system of curing green fodder is thought to possess over the usual method of preserving it by drying. In order to preserve fodder by this process it is necessary to construct what is termed a "silo," which is a pit or vat, whose sides and bottom are made water tight, with the top open. The sides or walls must be perpendicular, so that there shall be nothing to prevent the settling or compressing of the fodder which is put in. It is built near the barn, sometimes in the basement of the barn, for convenience of feeding. The forage, which may be clover or grass, corn sown thick or millet, Hungarian grass or rye, is cut and immediately run through a fodder-cutter, which cuts it into half inch lengths or less, and this is thrown into the silo and carefully distributed and tramped so as to pack it close, particularly at the sides and corners. When the silo is filled, the fodder is covered with about six inches of straw, and over this is laid planks, so cut as to fit the silo. Upon the planks weights are placed, stone, iron, boxes filled with sand or earth,—in short, anything that will cause a constant pressure upon the contents of the silo, following it down as it settles.