Gradually the heat will be found to be greater round the sides than in the centre, owing to the greater compression in the centre. When in this case, the fodder may be trodden round the edges, to promote even settling as far as possible. When the fodder sinks very little in three or four days, it may be well trodden, and the silo filled up with fresh fodder. which may be trodden so as to get as much in as possible, and the silo may then be finally covered and weighted.

At no time there is any danger of the heat rising too high in any part of the silo The bacteria, which are the cause of the heating, begin to be destroyed as soon as the temperature rises above 122° Fahrenheit, consequently the heat acts as its own governor. In no case have I found a higher temperature than 158° degrees Fahrenheit, and I conceive it to be absolutely impossible that in a silo virtually air-tight any damage can arise from over heating. I am far more afraid of getting too little heat than too much.

It will often happen that a month has elapsed between the commencement and completion of the filling of a silo; during this time no covering will be necessary, and it is easy to fill up the shrinkage of several silos at odd times to suit the convenience of the other work of the farm. Layers of different crops may be put into the same silo without any division between them.

When it is desired to begin another silo after a first has been partially filled, a simple plan is to throw about a cartload of warm fermenting fodder from the first silo into the second, then immediately cover this with fodder mown and brought direct from the field, putting on a small quantity, say, not more than two or three feet deep, according to the nature of the crop, to begin with.

COVERING.

The covers I use are two-inch battens, cut an inch or two shorter than the width of the silo and laid close together on the top of the fodder. No covers are put until the filling of the silo is complete, even if the filling extend over a month The battens may be entirely dispensed with, but then a little sand or earth will get among the top layer of ensilage—a matter of no great consequence.

WEIGHTING.

Very little weighting is necessary; all that is necessary is to exclude the air. It will be easily understood that when green fodder has been exposed for hours and days to a temperature exceeding 122° degrees Fahrenheit, it does not require much compression to form a compact mass. The weighting I prefer is a layer of sand or dry earth about a foot thick thrown on to the covering battens. This acts not only as weight, but as a practically air tight as well a warm covering. It should be looked to now and then, and trodden close to the sides of the silo as the fodder sinks.

TESTING TUBE.

(in to one end of a piece of ordinary iron gas piping one inch internal diameter I weld a steel point, and on to the other end which is left open) I screw an iron ferrule, to which are welded two short iron arms 6 to 9 inches long. In the pointed end (within a foot of the point) I hore a number of small holes about one-eighth of an inch in duameter. Then I push a small piece of wool down the inside to the pointed end. When I wish to ascertain the temperature at a particular depth, I drive the testing tube that distance into the

After allowing the tube to remain for about ten fodder. minutes. I attach a glass thermometer (graduated on the stem from 32° to 212° Fahrenheit) to a string and drop it down the inside of the tube on to the wool at the bottom. In a few minutes I withdraw it quickly and read the temperature. The handles or arms on the top of the tube are a great convenience in withdrawing it, for when driven six feet into compact ensilage it is not easily withdrawn, and will often require a chain and lever. For practical men it seems to me that an iron rod six feet long would answer every purpose. When this rod is withdrawn, if the part which has been in the lower layer is so hot that the hand cannot be borne on it and the rod becomes gradually cooler towards the top, the filling is progressing satisfactorily. If the bottom is very hot, then there is a cool layer, and then, near the top, a warmer layer, the filling has proceeded too rapidly, and it is well to await a day or two before proceeding to throw in more fodder.

Anyone reading these suggestions will probably come to the conclusion that the production of sweet ensiling is a difficult and complicated business, but it is not so in practice. The condition and qualities of crops vary so much that it is difficult to give definite instructions; all I can do, is to endeavour to convey to the ensilor the principles which should guide him, and further assist him by any hints which a short practice enables me to give. Anyone attempting to follow my ideas, will be certain of partial if not complete success, and in no case will useless folder be produced.

It may further aid intending ensilors if I give here the details of the actual filling of my first silo this season with green rye and trifolium incarnatum :---

May 12 put in 3 loads rye half hayed.

"	13	"	3	• 4	" dried	l for 5 or 6 hours.
"	14	"'	6	44	" cut a	and carried at once
••	15	**	7	"	" silo f	illed to the top.
••	16	46	7	"	"	4
••	17	"	6	46	"	
"	19	"	5	"	"	
"	21	"	2	"	**	
"	22	"	1	"	"	
"	23	*4	2	<6	"	
"	26	**	1	"	trifolium	incarnatum.
"	27	"'	1	"	"	••
"	28	"	1	"	4	"
**	29	**	5	• '	٠	"
"	30	"	1	""	**	"
Jun	e 2	"	3	"		٤.
• 6	3	"	4	"	**	"

The filling is not quite completed.

The size of the silo is 12 feet by 12 feet, by 15 feet deep. From May 21 until the 29th we were busy on other work, and therefore devoted very httle time to the silos.

Or the 20th of May we begin filling a serviced silo, and a third on the 30th of May.

The loads were as much as one horse could comfortably draw from the field on a cart with ladders—say, about one ton each.

I may say in conclusion that I feel confident that in a few years the production of sweet ensilage will not only supersede that of sour ensilage, but also, to a great extent, that of hay, a change which, in our uncertain climate. must relieve the British farmer from a large amount of anxiety and loss.

Chatham, June 6.

Mark Lane Express.