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ment, in addition to the usual ration of hay, bran, and oats, two cows received as much silage, and the other two as much dry fodder-corn, from the same variety of corn out at the same time as the silage-corn, as they would eat during aree weeks. At the end of the time, the two cows on silage were changed to fodder-corn, and *vice-versá*. The results were as follows:

AVERAGE OF TWO EXPERIMENTS, CORN-SILAGE VS. FODDER CORN.

One pound of dry matter in —	Milk Pounds.	Milk- fat. Pounds	Fat churned out. Pounds.
Sunge-ration produced (average of 2 ex- per.ments, 8 cows)	0.769 0.860	0.032	0.031
In favour of fodder-corn	0.091	0.004	0.004
	1		1

The cows on folder-corn, seem to have eaten less but produced more milk and butter from each unit of food materials.

" In six experiments," says the experimenter, "corn-silage, with us, has proved sometimes superior to dry fodder corn, in nutritive value, sometimes inferior. Considering all the experiments conducted at this station, the conclusion will be that properly cured fodder-corn and corn-silage, of similar variety and maturity, are of equal value for milk and butter production."

Here, in Canada, the season of frost comes so soon that it is almost impossible to cure fodder-corn sufficiently to enable it to keep well, so the silo is a most valuable resource. But the above experiments confirm me in the idea I have always entertained that no additional food-value exists in silage over and above that contained in the corn before ensilement.

I see it is proposed to build a silo at the Exhibition grounds at Mile-End this autumn. It is to be filled with corn, grown by the manager of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It strikes me the corn will have hardly had time to mature before it is required, as the silo should be filled early, to allow the contents to ferment. Why not try a silo filed with clover?

Mr. Ewing, one of the directors of the Exhibition, expresses himself as strongly in favour of growing *sweet-corn* for silage. The quantity of seed used now to the acre is so small, he says, that the difference of cost is but trifling.

Suedes.-I suppose many of my readers have seen M. Sér phin Guevrement's description of his successful growing of 100ts -principally swedes—as contained in the report of the Sorel meeting-1890-of the Dairymen's Association. He, as well as others, finds that too early sowing, as practised by my good friend Mr. Tuck, on the farm of the Messrs. Dawes, at Lachine, though calculated to produce a large crop, almost invariably causes a loss of quality. The roots are big, rough, and too often unsound, and quickly rot if they get the lightest touch of frost before being got into the cellar. (1) M. Guevremont finds that the best quality of swedes is secured by sowing from the 10th to the 20th June, and this period is in my opinion the best that can be chosen. But one thing must be considered : the turnip fly never troubles the Sorel farms! Where this beast is numerous, it would be wise to begin sowing earlier -say the 1st of the month-so that, if the first-sown plants are caten, it may not be too late to try

(1) Mr. Tuck tells me that his enormous swedes, many weighing 11 bbs a picco, were of the very finest quality, neither stringy nor hard, but cooked perfectly. But last summer was a dripping one.

again. I have had a fair crop from seed sown as late as July 1st, and the quality was superb.

I fancy every body who grows roots here will persist in sowing them on drills, though except in wet, foul land and in dripping season, like last year, flat-work I consider the more profitable way, though, if economy in manuro be absolutely necessary, the drills certainly take less dung.

The dung should be covered in as soon as possible after it is carted out and the seed sown the same day right up to the plough.

The roller should be passed over the sown land at onco. This is of the greatest importance.

On all soils free from stones, the horse-hoe with curved side hoes should be used. This implement will pare down the side of the drills, leaving only about 2 inches for the handhoe to do. A specimen of what I take to be the best form of horse-hoe for drill-work will be presented at the Provincial Exhibition, at Mile-End, in September.

In this number of the Journal p. 107, will be seen an engraving of a simple horse hoe for root-orops sown at comparatively narrow intervals. It is an improvement on the old Smith's hoe, with which I have done 8 acres of wheat in a day. For carrots, parsnips, and other roots, sown on the flat at from 15 to 20 inches apart, it does its work well, and should be very useful to large growers. The ordinary horsehoe will not do well unless the rows are at least 24 inches apart.

The number of swedes grown upon an acre of land, supposing there were no vacant spaces, would be as follows :---

Between	the	Between t	hc	
rows.		plants in r	ows.	No. of plants
Inches	•	- Inches	•	per aore.
18		15		. 23,232
· 19		15		. 22,009
20		15		. 20,952
21		15		. 19,913
22		15		19,008
23		15		. 18,181
24		15		. 17.424
25		14		17,922
26		14		. 17.200
27		13		17,300

The number of swedes grown in a regular crop would therefore, vary from 17.000 to 23,000, according to the distances, and the degree of regularity of the crop. Assuming 20,000 as a fairly representative number, we should then obtain 20,000 lb, or 11 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lb. per acre for every pound weight which the roots average. An average of 2 lb. per root would give a yield per acre of 22 tons 14 cwts, and an average of 3 lb. would yield 34 tons per acre. As swedes are capable of growing to a weight of 14 lb., and are very often 4 lb. to 6 lb, it is no matter of wonder that we should hear of extraordinary weights per acre grown under favourable circumstances. Making due allowance for blank spaces, for small roots which never arrive much beyond the size of radishes, and for a low average size, we must conclude that 12 tons per acre is not a satisfactory return. It is, in fact, the result of an average weight of 1 lb. per root over a fair number of roots per acre. And yet it is probably an estimate not differing widely from what is actually realised over large areas in southern England. Fifteen tons per acre are not considered a bad average, and 20 tons are more often talked about than actually grown. The above are gross tons.

Lastly, keep both hand- and horse-hoes going as long as you do not injure the tops. Not only will the swede crop itself be the better for constant stirring, but the following erop of grain will share in the benefit.