

nications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Home-Made Apple Cider.

se into unfermented cider.

Carn Substitutes for Silage.

Answer—Unless there is a large older mill in the neighborhood a small hand cider mill may be used for grinding the apples. Only clean, wholesome fruit should be selected. These may include clean windfalls, bruised and scabby fruit, and small and poorly colored specimens. The Horticultural Division of the Experimental Farms made a test of a small press of this description.

Carn Substitutes for Silage.

X. Y. Z., New Ontario—As a new-comer to this district I desire to grow ensilage for winter feeding beef cattle. Corn cannot be depended on here trops can be used in its stead?

Answer—The results of experiments carried on by the Dominion Experiments carried on by the Dominion Experimental Farms System go to show that there are several crops that can be used for ensilage where corn can-

After running the apples through the grinder or pulper, the pulped mass was pressed by hand and the attracted juice run through a filter of several thicknesses of clean sacking and thin factory cotton, to take out all seeds and pulpy matter. The Altered liquid appeared reasonably clear and was then stored in barrels for a faw days until fermentation had it does not equal corn silage where corn cannot be depended on.

Probably chief of these, at least from a tonnage standpoint, is the sunflower. It is a comparatively new flower in the West, as it will grow where corn will not grow and yields a heavy tonnage of fairly palatable silage, though, in the latter respect, it does not equal corn silage or even.

seriously deformed, has 15 per cent Mixed Farmer. Oxford Co.—We or more of its surface affected by are a large quantity of undersized scab, insect injuries, cuts or bruises, and imperfect apples. Please advise to the best way of converting

Corn Substitutes for Silage.

be used for ensilage where corn can-

After considerable experimentation that considerable experimentation that state found that it was possible completely to arrest fermentation at any stage without imparing its value. Extreme care, however, is necessary in this respect. It was found that the temperature must be kept at from 135 to 140 deg F. If permitted to go above 140 deg F. If permitted to go above 140 deg. F. After capping the bottles (having off time required was found to be two hours, and the method as follows:

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The Art of Feeding for Eggs

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Wintering Perennial Flowers

The great majority of our perennial flowers require winter protection in Canada. These plants are usually bardy in their own individual climates. Our perennial wild flowers, under natural conditions, before the forests were removed, had a perennial covering of snow throughout the winter. Such a blanket of snow is, probably the very best preception for perennial the very best protection for perennial flowers. Under our conditions however, when one or more occur during the winter, and when there is frequently considerable freezing and thawing of the soli of the garden in the early spring, it is nec-essary to give practically all of our perennial flowers some protection. For example, shallow rooted plants are often lifted out of the ground in clayey soils, by the freezing and thawing. This damage might be prevented by placing sods over plants.

Winter covering retards premature Winter covering retards premature activity in the spring, which is one of the greatest benefits to many of our perennials. It is quite as essential to keep the flowers cool during temporary warm spells as it is to protect them from excessive frost during the severe part of the winter. More dam-age is done during March and April in

Canada than early in the winter.

Perennials with bulbous roots, like dahilas, should be prepared for winter immediately after the first killing frost. The tops may be cut off and laid over the roots to protect them, and then, about the middle of October, may good dry day the most should be on a good dry day, the roots should be lifted and allowed to dry out. They are then taken, with as much clay as will adhere to them, and set in a cool dry cellar, with a light covering of

ory ceilar, with a light covering of seaweed or sand.

The corms of the gladiolus should be lifted in October, dried out and kept from frost in a dry place for the winter. They do better if the corms

are not allowed to get too dry.

Roses and other tender shrubs may
be prepared for winter towards the
last of November, or just previous to If you have a housewife on your should be banked with from 8 to 12

