

case, the earth must be brought to the place of plantation, and the turves required must be lifted from the immediate neighbourhood.

How to plant?—Two planters are better than one. While one selects the plants and trims the roots and branches, the other makes a little mound at the bottom of the trench with fine mould taken from its side. He who holds the plant spreads its roots on the mound, and the assistant covers them with earth, carefully filling up all the interstices between the rootlets. When the roots are well covered, the trench is filled, and the whole well trodden down. If the soil is dry, the earth should be watered before the trench is completely filled, and then carefully trodden after the job is finished. A stake to tie the plant to with a straw or other band completes the operation.

How to treat the trees after transplantation?—First, the ties must not be allowed to be detached from the stake by wind, etc. All weeds must be cleared away. If the season is dry, the trees should be *mulched*—a layer of straw, sawdust, tanbark, spread round it—thus preserving the moisture. If the tree seems loath to take, it should be boldly pruned. Though this remedy is not always efficacious.

By following out the precepts I have just enunciated, anyone can become a successful planter. And now let us all go to work! Let Arbor Day find us all, spade in hand, ready to plant, with all our preparations made beforehand, so that nothing may take us unaware. Let us consider where we're going to plant, provide ourselves with plants, and on the appointed day, not only individuals, but teachers, schools, convents, colleges, agricultural clubs and societies should act in unison, and so behave, that on the day after the *fi*te it may be said that all have contributed to the work of rewooding the country, and have shown that they understand the important part which the forest plays in rural economy.

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ENSILAGE IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Teviotdale Farmers' Club Mr. W. M. Oliver, Howpasley, read a paper on the storage of ensilage, describing in detail the most successful silo than had yet been erected. Referring to his own experiments, Mr. Oliver remarked that since opening his silo he had given the preserved fodder to some thirty lambing ewes, but they would not touch it, in consequence, no doubt, of the plentiful supply to be had on the pastures. He had given the ensilage to milk cows, however, and with excellent results. Last Friday the first week's butter from the ensilage was churned, and on being weighed this was found to be nearly double the weight obtained the previous week, when the cows were fed on hay. His silo is built underground, about six feet square, with walls roughly built of brick of a thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was filled on the 7th August last, the contents being subject to a pressure of about two cwt. to the square foot. On the 20th the weights were removed, and it was found the ensilage had fallen 27 inches. The vacant place was filled with the usual fodder, and the weights again applied. On the 29th it was once more uncovered, when the ensilage was found to have yielded to the extent of 15 inches. After being refilled it was allowed to remain for nearly a month, when it was found to have sunk a similar distance. A layer of peat about six inches deep was then put above the boards, and about a third of the original weight placed on the top. It was then roofed over and allowed to remain until January 23, when it was opened in the presence of a number of gentlemen. There was no mould on the top, but round the sides, part was decayed, caused, presumably, by the porous nature of the walls, as well as the roughness preventing a proper settlement. The day was very unfavourable, and the experiments then were a

total failure. Samples were taken by those present, and Mr. Oliver believes these have been readily eaten elsewhere. Since the silo had been opened the damage to the sides had extended, and fermentation had set in on the top at least, so that altogether Mr. Oliver could not congratulate himself on his first experiment.

ENSILAGE.—At the Ensilage Congress, in New York, the discussion turned upon ensilage as a food for horses, and the evidence seemed to be decidedly unfavourable. Dr. Baxter, of Virginia said that it had been tried with fatal results in his State, and that autopsies shewed that death was due to the presence in the throat of stomach worms, which caused suffocation. This was due, he thought, to the acidity of the stuff. The experience of the Superintendent of the Greenfield Park Farm in Connecticut was somewhat similar. Others contended that the plan worked well, but Mr. Post, a milk-dealer, declared it was better to feed horses on arsenic than ensilage. But for cattle the evidence was just the opposite. A representative was introduced from Theodore Havemeyer's farm at Mahwah, N. J., where for a year the cattle have been fed largely upon ensilage. He said:—“To each of 100 Jersey cows is given 20 pounds of ensilage in the morning, seven pounds of hay at noon, and 20 pounds of ensilage at night. Mixed with the ensilage is one quart of corn meal and one of ground oats. Under this fodder, the cattle have grown in weight from two to three and a half pounds a day, while expenses have been reduced. Horses are fed on ensilage three times a week, and hogs constantly. No bad results have been experienced on the farm from overfeeding cattle with ensilage.”

ENSILAGE AND DAIRY STOCK.—Lord Ebrington, M. P. for Tiverton, appears to have tested the use of ensilage very carefully, and the result of his investigation is most interesting. Apart altogether from the cost of the cutting, &c, the effect on the cattle is worthy of notice. Having opened a silo, and having allowed a few days for the cattle to get accustomed to the new food, various experiments were made, and the result was peculiar so far as dairy purposes are concerned. Nine cows were selected, and these were divided into three sets, the milk of each set being measured very carefully. They were then put on different diets, the butter was weighed every day, and again at the end of the experiment. The three cows in Class A were fed between December 26 and January 16 on the following daily diet:—6lb. decorticated cotton cake, 6lb. undecorticated ditto, 6lb. oilcake, 6lb. pollard 16lb. wheaten straw chaff, and 36lb. hay. Class B received the same as Class A, with the exception that 100lbs. of ensilage was substituted for the hay. Class C (experimented upon to January 7) also received the same as A and B, but with 150lb. of ensilage in lieu of chaff and hay. The result showed that ensilage might be used to a considerable extent as food for dairy cows without detriment, if not, indeed, with advantage to the production of milk and butter. The average of the butter yield per day during the period of experimenting was—Class A, 1lb. 6oz.; Class B, 1lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Class C, 1lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It was found that if used too freely ensilage gave a flavour to the butter, and therefore the experiment with C cows was not a success. They lost condition on it, and there was a distinct falling off in results as compared with B. His lordship has explained that the experiment showed that, in round numbers, the grass that would make one ton of hay would make at least cost four tons of ensilage, which were equivalent, for feeding purposes, to a ton and a third of hay or straw chaff. It seemed that with cotton cake alone ensilage would not do; but with the mixture of cake and pollard it appeared quite fit to take the place of hay or straw, or both, for the B cows kept their condition very well all through, as the C cows did also until after January 16.