

especially favored by family labor or a cheap source of hired labor can afford to grow roots as a successful roughage to largely supplant corn. In the dairy districts of the west, north, or maritime provinces the arguments in favor of corn silage in a crop rotation have equal force in respect to other silage crops such as sunflowers, or oats, peas and vetches.

Regarding the place of grain crops in a rotation of dairy farm crops it must be pointed out that certain acreage must be devoted to producing them. In the first instance, clovers can not be economically seeded except on grain crops and secondly, being shallow rooted they are a physical necessity in a rotation and last but not least they serve as cash crops of great value in many cases particularly wheat, rye and peas. It must not be forgotten, however, that the grain acreage should not be so large as to prohibit either the production of sufficient roughage, or the growing of a suitable cash crop of some other kind. Even though the farm-grown grain be ample, it is not, in itself, a feed of suitable quality to provide balanced rations with our common roughage. The net result would be either wasteful feeding results, purchase of roughages at too high a price, or a cutting down of the degree of specialization by not keeping enough cows for the size of the farm. It is well to emphasize that farm-grown grains can usually be bought at a price much nearer cost