

The best six sorts of two-rowed barley gave 48 bushels 23 pounds. The best six sorts of the six-rowed variety gave 36 bushels 37 pounds per acre.

The twelve most productive kinds of spring wheat have given an average of 30 bushels and a half, and the best twelve sorts of peas 31 bushels 23 pounds per acre.

The six best sorts of Indian corn cut green for ensilage gave an average of 23 tons 1,007 pounds per acre.

VALUE OF ENSILAGE AS A CATTLE FOOD.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Have you as much faith in ensilage for feed as before? Does the continued feeding of it show it is a success?

A. Yes, there is no way in which we can get the same amount of nutritious food for the same cost for the feeding of steers and cattle as we can with ensilage. We find this year our ensilage has cost us less than \$1.50 a ton put into the barn. This is including \$3.00 an acre for rent of land and all the cost of growing the crop and putting it in the silo. We have not found any other crop which will furnish food as cheaply as ensilage made from Indian corn.

Q. Do you find there is any discussion among the farmers about it?

A. Yes.

Q. They don't seem to dissent from your views of it?

A. No, I hear no dissent from those who have had experience. There are a great many silos in Ontario and Quebec. In the North-west this has not been tried to the same extent although there we find it furnishes excellent feed.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. In our section some farmers are putting up three and four silos.

A. We use at Ottawa an average of about 500 tons of ensilage every year.

By Mr. Clancy:

Q. How does corn ensilage compare with other fodders for feeding purposes?

A. That is a difficult question to answer; so much depends on the condition of the ensilage when fed. Some seasons the corn plant when put into the silo has not reached exactly the same degree of development as to maturity as it has in other seasons, and that would affect the proportion of digestible matter in the corn. The chemist of the Dominion experimental farms this year has been making a special study of this subject; for several years he has also been investigating recently the changes that occur in the silo in the corn during the winter, and I would prefer, as he is more conversant with this than I am, that you would defer the discussion of that subject until he comes before you.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Who is he?

A. I refer to Mr. F. T. Shutt, the chemist of the experimental farms. I may say, however, that the usefulness of this cheap source of nutriment for animals is attracting increased attention both in Canada and elsewhere. Two years ago, we had a visit from Prof. Smith, of the agricultural college at Wye, Kent, England, and he was astonished at the results we obtained so cheaply by the feeding of ensilage from Indian corn. He said, 'why could not we grow this maize in Kent, and use it for a similar purpose there?' Shortly after he returned to England he sent an order for some seed corn to test this matter, and last week I had a letter from him giving the results of his experiments, and he has succeeded in growing in Kent crops about as heavy as we have had this year, some of the varieties going as high as 22 and 21 long