

cheese the use of green clover is not objectionable, because those properties which tend to produce floating curds are wiped away in the process and the cheese will keep as well as that made from any other green food.

ALFALFA.

Mr. Fearman—I would like to ask if any of the gentlemen present know anything about alfalfa?

Mr. Harris Lewis, on being called upon, said he had tried it, but did not succeed with it. He had no land suitable for it.

SEEDING GRASS WITH GRAIN.

Mr. Pound asked Mr. Lewis for his opinion of seeding clover with and without wheat, barley, &c.

Mr. Lewis—It depends a good deal on the richness of the soil. You want to give grass all the sunshine and all the soil if you want to secure a good crop of grass. When you seed it with a grain crop you divide the soil and the sunshine with the grain, and that, starting earlier, outstrips the grass which grows up weak and spindling. If the grain lodges badly it is apt to smother out the grass. If you harvest your grain crop under a midsummer sun, with the heat at 130° and sometimes at 135°, the grass, having been in the shade all the season and suddenly exposed by the removal of the grain, will be killed by the heat, root and branch. I have not seeded any grass with a grain crop for over fifteen years. I seed alone, preferring, if I want a grain crop and want to seed the same piece the same season, to grow the crop of grain and seed, if I can, in the middle of August. I consider August the best month of the twelve for sowing grass seed. The early spring, however, often does as well. Sowing later than August the seed fails to take root sufficiently to stand the winter months. If steady winter weather would come early and remain till Spring, it would do to sow grass seed late, but sowing late in the fall followed by a

winter like the present one would be death certain to your grass.

FAT OR MILK.

Dr. Coleman—Have grasses dried and matured the same amount of milk-producing and fat-producing qualities as when green? Will the same kind of grass be equally good for Durham and Ayrshire cattle, the one being a fattening and the other a milk-producing breed?

Mr. Lewis—I have been able to obtain the best results from short grass, not only in milk but in fat. I have found the same condition of grass well adapted for both. I think, however, grass is rather juicy in its early growth to put on fat, but I think it will produce more milk in the earlier part of the season than later. I think it has less water later in the season and a little more water earlier in the season, and this, I believe is all the difference there is in it. It is growing continuously from the same soil, under the same sun, and the same conditions precisely. We find grass contains between 65 and 75 per cent. of water before it blossoms; after it blossoms it contains much less. And you may let it stand until perhaps it has not 5 per cent. of water. But I think that grass which is best for the production of milk is the best for all purposes, everything else being equal.

Dr. Coleman—Are sugar-producing grasses more adapted for producing milk than other grasses?

Mr. Lewis—I do not know that I exactly understand you. Would you class sorghum and sugar-cane as sugar-producing grasses?

A member—Yes.

Mr. Lewis—I cannot tell, for I never fed them. Chemistry would say that they produce more fat.

Dr. Coleman—I would like to ask Mr. Arnold if he can tell us whether grasses cut