Nature's food was grass, succulent, juicy grass. Now in August or September grass dries up. Therefore he advised that special green crops of oats and pease or corn should be provided for this season. Another advantage of these pasture corn crops was that they cleared the land of weeds and thistles Of course, they should be sown in drills and thoroughly hoed The better way was to feed this product in the stable. At Guelph they milked their cows in the stable in summer without the aid of dogs and whips, simply by feeding them indoors. For winter, silage was the proper fodder, with hay and bran —50 lbs. of ensilage, 5 pounds of hay and 2 pounds of bran.

The necessity of economising the by-products ought also to be apparent. Not a gallon of skim milk or whey ought to be lost. To-day millions of gallons of whey were lost. Whey, alone, was fit to keep hogs in good squealing condition. But with other food it was most valuable.

M. Sydney Fisher gave another interesting address. His subject was

EXTRAVAGANCE ON THE FARM,

not in dress, etc., but mental waste and loss of opportunities. It would not do to rail against the "scientific chap." Not that he was scientific, but that the most practical man was the most scientific man. It was a most deplorable fact that the farmers of Ontario profited so little by the experiments which they paid M Dean to make. Even here it was apparent that thousands of men failed to attend such meetings as this. That was the waste of which farmers were guilty. What lawyer entered on his profession without going to college? How many farmers went to college before beginning their life work? There was another grievous waste—that of land. All over Quebec, less in Chateauguay than elsewhere, one tenth of the fields lay wholly idle or half idle. Little, if any of the land was used to its fullest capacity.

Another great waste was entailed in the watering of cattle in winter. There was no greater extravagance on the farm. Every time a cow was driven on a cold day to the creek there was an actual, positive loss of milk and therefore of money.

Indiscriminate feeding was also extravagance One of the first things a dairyman should learn was the chemical elements of his cattle's food.

Mr. Barnard closed the meeting by a brief speech, in which he urged that more attention should be given to winter butter-making. And above all they should remember that dairying was the most profitable business of the eastern farm.

Meeting of the Ensilage Association of Central Canada

At the first annual business meeting of the Ensilage and Economic Stock Feeding Association of Central Canada, held on Friday 25th November 1892, in Montreal there was a fair attendance of members.

Wm. Ewing the President occupied the chair and called upon C. D. Tylee the Secretary to read the minutes of previous meetings and give a summary of the work done by the Association. Mr. Ewing then addressed the meeting and congratulated the members on the good work done, and urged upon them the necessity of getting Merchants and Manufacturers interested in their Association as well as practical farmers, as agriculture was in reality the mainstay of our prosperity.

Mr S. A. Fisher and Mr. H. S Foster followed in the same strain.

Mr. Ewing was re-elected President, Mr. A. J. Dawes Vice-President, and Mr. C. D. Tylee Secretary-Treasurer.

The directors of the coming year were then elected as follows:

S. J. Doran, Lachine Rapids.
Geo. Buchanan, Côte St. Michel.
Frs. Dion, Ste. Therese.
S. A. Fisher, Knowlton.
J. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst.
W. H. Walker, Huntingdon.
D. M. McPherson, Lancaster
R Bennie, Montreal.
J. Johnston, Montreal.
J. Beaubien, Montreal
T A. Trenholme, Montreal Centre.
Rev M Charest, Mile End.
A. E Garth, Ste Thérèse
H S. Foster Knowlton.
R. Robertson, Howick.
Col. Gilmour, Stanbridge East.
A. G. McBean Lancaster.
A. McCallum, Danville
A. G. Evans, Blue Bonnets.

It was moved by George Buchanan. Seconded by S. A. Fisher and carried.

"That the Ensilage and Economic Stock Feeding Association do hereby tender their thanks to the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec for his kind promise to our Secretary of a grant to aid us to print and distribute our report of the Coming Convention, and also for his offer to pay the travelling expenses of such delegates who may on request attend country meetings or conventions to speak on Ensilage or other Agriculture topics, and that the Secretary forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Louis Beaubien."

The following members were named to act as delegates when wanted to attend country meetings.

D. M. McPherson,
G Buchanan,
J. Beaubien,
C. D Tylee,
S. A. Fisher,
W. J. Brown,
Rev. M. Charest,
Thos Irving,
H. S. Foster,
Col. Gilmour,
T. A. Trenholme.

It was decided to hold the second annual convention in Montreal early in February next. The exact date and the subjects to be discussed were left for the directors to arrange.

All applications from Agricultural, Societies, Farmers' Clubs and other Agricultural organisations, wanting speakers to address their meetings during the coming winter, should be sent to the Secretary C. D. Tylee at Ste Thérese de Blainville as soon as possible, so that he can make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting then adjourned.

Canadian Corn.

Mr. S. A. Fisher wrote on the 4th of September last:

"Just cutting my ensilage this week; rather early, but part at any rate of the corn is ready, ears glazed and I want to finish before the show. If it were not for them I would wait till next week.

My corn seed from Sorel has given me two ears, well glazed now, to every stalk. Not very tall and only about 10 tons to the acre. Is that as good as 16 tons of the tall Western with rudimentary ears on it?"

We hope M. Choquette, on the Experimental farm at Ottawa may answer exactly Mr. Fisher's query. We are decidedly of opinion that the 10 tons of glazed corn well cared are better in every way than 16 tons of Western corn with rudiments of ears only. D.

Small vs. Large Cows.

Anything can be proved by figures, if there are plenty of them at command. Who J. M, the writer of the following extract from the correspondence of the Agricultural Gazette, is, we do not know, but we conceive he will have some difficulty in persuading the farmers of England to exchange their dairy shorthorns for the little Kerry cow.

"In the commercial world shrewd business men make it a point to manufacture or purchase their goods at the lowest possible rate consistent with good quality. In the farming world this is not studied in the same way, farmers, as a rule, lacking in business capacity, and being slow to adapt themselves to altered circumstances. Keen competition, however, immense foreign imports, and consequent lower prices, are now causing us to bestow a little more thought on the important subject of intensive agriculture, and the cost of production. And we are beginning to find out that the man who produces the greatest quantity, at the lowest rate, has the best chance of holding his own.

At the recent milking trials at the London Dairy Show, the apparent great difference in the cost of one class of farm produce was so much impressed on our mind that the idea suggested itself of inquiring into the actual cost at which milk is produced, and we turn to the report of the Warwick meeting, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where we observe it noted that at the last milking competition the little Kerry cow, Babraham Belle, gave 51 lbs. of milk in a single day, yielding an average of 4 per cent of butter-fat, her carcase weight being only 889 lbs. And that the first prize Shorthorn cow, Dowager, milked 40 lbs., containing 4.03 per cent butter-fat. The weight of this cow is not given, but we may take it at the average for a Shorthorn cow, which would be about 1,300 lbs. It will be here observed that for every 1 lb. of milk produced by the Kerry (without going into fractions) only 17 lbs weight of the animal's body have to be maintained, while in the case of the Shorthorn 22½ lbs. require to be supported. From this it would seem that Dowager's milk costs her owner nearly twice that which Babraham Belle's costs hers. Without going into very minute particulars, it may be calculated that every 100 lbs. of live weight will require per day, for the winter months, about 3 lbs. of mixed roots, mangels, grains of different kinds, and cakes, as well as 2 lbs. of hay and straw, to maintain the vital functions of a cow giving an average quantity of milk. The Kerry would, therefore, consume about 26 lbs. of the former and 18 lbs. of the latter; and a fair estimate for these, at present prices, would be 1s. 1d. per day, or about a ¼d. per lb. of milk yielded. Now, the Shorthorn would require, at the same rate, 39 lbs. of roots, grains, and cake, and 26 lbs. of hay and straw, the cost being 1s. 5d., or a farthing and three-fourths per lb. of milk yield. The difference would even be greater on pasture, as it is said, with a good deal of truth, that "an ox eats as much with his hoofs as with his mouth." The greater weight, therefore, of the Shorthorn must tell in the amount of pasture damaged by treading.

Let us go a little further in illustrating this great difference between cost of Shorthorn and Kerry milk. We shall take it that each cow milks 125 days of the winter half-year, and this sum comes out as follows, viz.:—

	£ s. d.
Shorthorn, 125 days at 10 lb.—5,000 lbs.; this at 7-16ths of a penny per lb of milk, amounts to	9 2 3
Same quantity at 1d. per lb., at which the Kerry produces her milk	5 4 2
Difference between the two, and in favour of the Kerry	£3 18 1
But, seeing that in 125 days the Kerry gives 1,375 lbs. more milk than the larger cow, we have to add	1 8 8
Making the actual difference	£5 6 9

There are one or two items which we should mention in favour of the Shorthorn cow, she is a larger consumer of food, and, consequently, the manure being of much greater bulk, is of more value, and would have to be placed to her credit on a basis of food consumed; but we think this might fairly be put against the expense of preparing and handling the larger amount of food, the increased quantity of straw use for litter, the extra house accommodation required for the larger breed, and the difference in capital employed.

The comparison between the breeds would not however, be a fair one without considering the loss on the original cost of the respective animals which would be sustained in selling the strippers when milked out; and we do not believe the Kerry would here suffer, as it is well known that animals of this breed lay on flesh and fat as rapidly as those of any of the beef breeds, and butchers buy them freely, as there is always a good demand for small joints.

The notes, though incomplete, will, we have no doubt, serve the purpose which we have in view—viz., to induce those who are interested in the economical production of milk to ask themselves if they are following a wise course in keeping those large-bodied cows, which, according to these rough figures, are "eating their heads off." Many years ago we attended a trial of portable steam engines at a Royal show, when one of the main features in the test was the amount of power given out from a certain quantity of fuel and water. The cost of producing milk is just such another subject, and it resolves itself into the question of the animal which gives the greatest amount of milk of normal richness from a given quantity of food." J. M.

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Canadian Dairy-products in England.

Professor Robertson, on his return from a trip to England, speak very hopefully of the prospects of the Canadian farmer as regards the sale of his dairy profits in that country. He seems to have been impressed with the difference in the colour of the butter that found favour in different parts of the island. The fact is, that when many private dairies exist, such as those that make only for the consumption of the owners' families, high coloured butter is not likely to be popular.

It will be observed that the professor speaks of the "*fat* cheeses from Quebec not being in favour in the Manchester district." Is not the word, *fat*, a misprint for *flat*?

Regarding the investigations into the newer preferences of British markets in the matter of butter and butter packages, and of cheese and cheese boxes, the report continues: "The demand in different centres of large populations calls for different qualities in color, body and flavor. All markets want a butter with the bloom of fresh made flavor still on it. We need refri-