

bitter winds whistling through the cracks, or what is more probable without any shelter at all, and in the spring you see their ribs sticking through their skins. To an old countryman this looks like killing the hen that lays the golden egg. If you expect to get a fair return from your dairy stock you must give them proper care. Your treatment of your cattle in the winter time is bad, but in the latter part of the summer it is not much better. A great many farmers expect their cows to give a good supply of milk when their pastures are as bare as the floor. Now, the farmers must provide for the proper shelter of their dairy stock in the depths of our severe winters, and they must also provide for July and August some good reliable green crop, if they expect their dairies to turn out successful. I believe there is no country in the world better adapted for the production of crops suitable for dairy stock than the rich soil of Ontario. The worst feature is the severe winters, but one can't say much about the severity of this winter. The weather has evidently forgotten itself. I would recommend you to raise large crops of green corn, to cut up for the dairy stock. I am certain it would be better for your cattle, and they would give a far richer return.

CORN CROPS.

The Chairman—The reason why I invited Mr. Clay to this Convention was that I felt persuaded he would here be able to obtain answers to some questions he had put to me and which I could not answer. I think we will all be repaid by hints which he can give us on cattle raising, for there is probably no better hand than he is in the business. I wish he would tell us the quantity of corn per acre that can be raised at Bow Park.

Mr. Clay—I may say that corn has been tried with good success at Bow Park. We have been known to get 40 tons per acre, in the green state, which would weigh from eight to ten tons when dry.

Mr. Graham—What kind of corn was that?

Mr. Clay—Western corn. We cut it before the corn is formed in the cob.

Mr. Graham—Is Canadian corn not equal to the Western?

Mr. Clay—The Canadian corn is as good for food, but the American corn has a much greater growth.

Mr. Lewis—I think you will grow more corn per acre of Canadian corn than American.

Mr. Graham—I have tried the two kinds, and I found that the Canadian corn gives more milk-producing food. It is true that the American corn gives more body, but I believe the Canadian corn, if properly grown, gives more food. One thing in favour of the Canadian corn is, that it is not so bulky, and therefore not so hard to handle, and can be more easily secured and housed than the American corn.

Prof. Willard—I have seen in some of the American papers that Sweet corn is spoken of as superior to the Western corn. Could any gentleman present give us any information upon that point?

Mr. Lewis—I have tried it. First I tried Western corn and that was not satisfactory. Then I tried our State corn, which resembles Canadian corn. We can grow just about the same crops in Southern New York that you can in Canada, and I find that State corn is much more satisfactory than Western corn. I think we can get from it much more cattle feed per acre with a great deal less bulk. I tried sweet corn, but had considerable trouble saving the seed. The crop, however, was the most satisfactory cow feed that I could get. I took some of the smaller varieties. There is a kind, the kernel of which is black when ripe. It is known by some special name, and I don't know what it is. That produced the largest amount of fodder of any corn that I ever raised, and if fed partially dried produces good results.