

Mr. Casswell—I would like to ask Mr. Lawis what proportion of orchard grass and June grass would he sow per acre, and what is his opinion of red clover for cheese-making, and whether red or white is best.

Mr. Lewis—Neither clover, when green and containing their juices, produces the best milk for the production of butter or cheese. The long-leaved grasses are much the best; any one of the varieties will produce better milk than clover. But clover dried is another thing. Clover is one thing when it has sap in it, and another thing when the water is dried out of it. Properly cured and mixed with long-leaved grass it makes a perfectly balanced food. The same objection that I found against corn fodder with all the juices in it I find against clover. Both harvested at the proper time, and cured in the proper manner, help to make a well-balanced food. Now, how and in what proportion would I sow grass seed? I seed some of my own meadows for cutting earlier than others, so that the work may not all come on at the same time. I sowed on some of my meadow land two bushels of orchard grass per acre, one bushel of Kentucky blue grass, and with these I mixed eight to ten pounds of medium clover. This is heavy seeding, I admit, but I would rather expend a little money to be sure and have in a sufficient quantity of seed rather than run the risk of losing some portion of my land for the want of it. Better sow five kernels of grass seed where one ought to grow than one where five might flourish. If you get in too many, the fittest will survive. It will give a full crop the first year, provided you seed without grain. If sown early in the spring you can get a good crop in September, but it will hardly do to cut a second time the year you seed. It will take three years to fully establish orchard grass. After the first year, if the fertility of the land is kept up, you can get two crops. Now, in seeding for pasture I would put in at least one bushel of orchard grass to every acre, and another bushel of Kentucky blue grass

and then all the other grasses, especially the long-leaved grasses that I could get that will give a succession of growth. For pasture you want grasses that will succeed one another. June grass will mature its first growth about the middle of June. It will drop its seed and then make a new growth. The reason why you can make such choice, rich butter in the month of June is because you have this Kentucky blue grass. You have the first growth in June for your June make of butter, and the second growth in September for the fall make of butter and cheese.

Mr. Field—How would you preserve fodder corn for winter use?

Mr. Lewis—Well, I have sometimes succeeded in curing it in good condition, but not generally. The stocks standing on the ground draw up moisture, so much so that when packed away on the mow they partially spoil. But I once sowed a quantity of corn fodder which was cured so nicely that I think, if I had been a cow, I would have thoroughly relished it. That fodder was put up on a stone wall and dried, in the State of Massachusetts. The only sure way that I know of to secure good corn fodder is to tie it up in the free air of heaven with a string, or place it on a stone wall to dry. (Laughter.)

Mr. D. Leitch—What is the difference between Kentucky blue grass and what is known as couch grass?

Mr. Lewis—I don't know what you may call couch grass, but there is one entirely distinct species. There is a kind of grass which resembles June grass somewhat, which is called in some sections "poverty grass," and it is poor enough, too, after awhile. But I understand that the June grass which is indigenous to the soil of Canada, is identical with the Kentucky blue grass except in differences made by the soil and climate where the two grow.

Mr. Arnold—I find that in examining the