

Corn Fodder—A Cow Capacity.

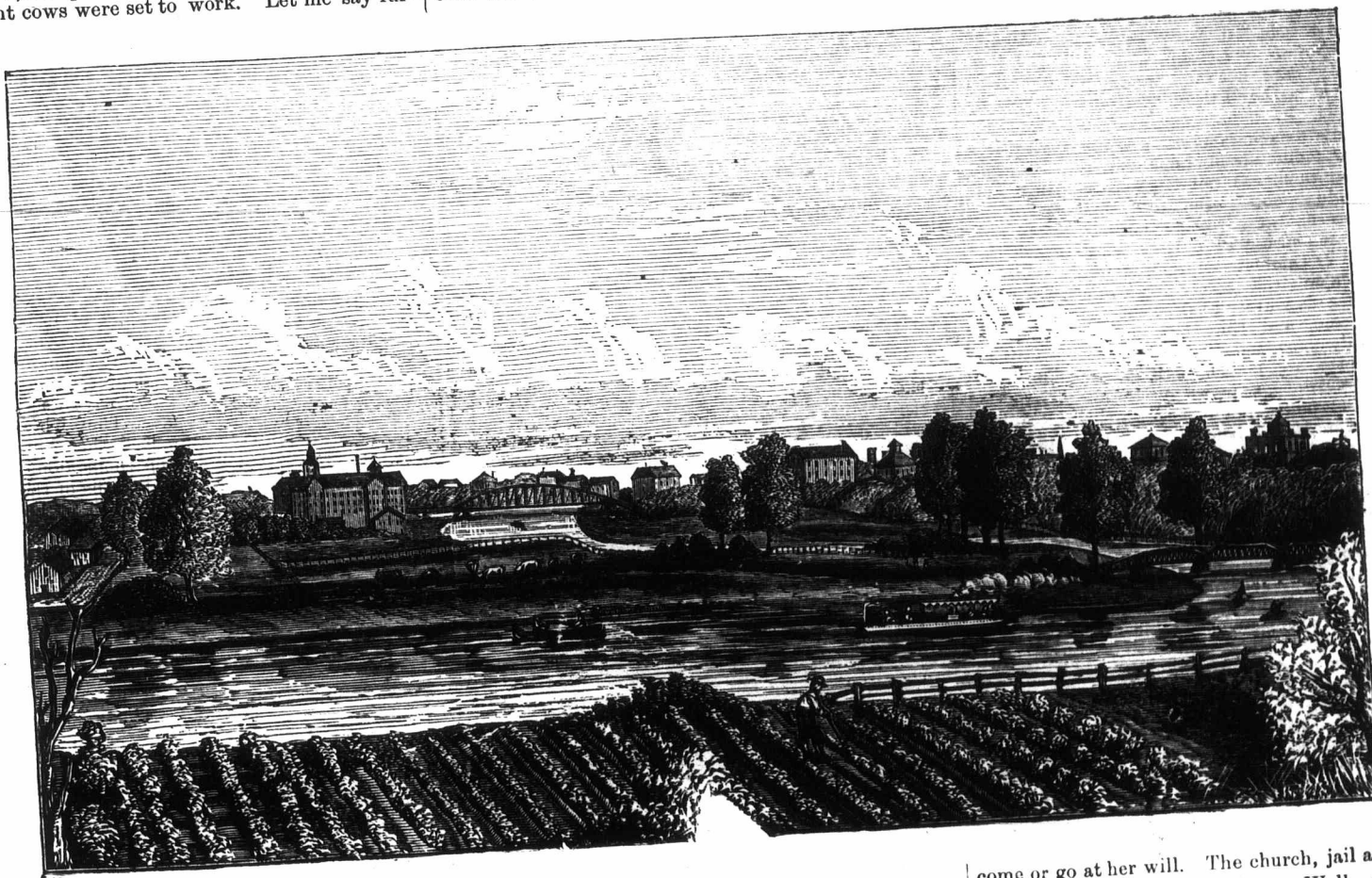
To those who bring the lessons derived from scientific research, agriculture is much indebted; and while we, as practical farmers, maintain that every theory should be proved by experience, we welcome the labours of men of science who are doing us good service. Every farmer can give valuable aid in the onward advance of progress in all the branches of agriculture. A record of trials and experiments such as any attentive observer of the results of his daily work on the farm is, what is most needed in aid of this science? The following record of this sort, plain and easily understood, is very useful:—

For eight cows I began wheeling the corn to them by the wheelbarrow load. This was slow work, as the cows would consume one load while I was after the other. I then took it to them by the wagon load, keeping the cow's in at night. One small wagon load would not suffice. I thought I would like to know how many tons one cow would go through in a day. I weighed one load and found it to be 2,345 pounds, and on Saturday at 5 p. m. the eight cows were set to work. Let me say fur-

but we must remember that this food is very juicy, holding a large percentage of water. If we are to take the baking experiment of Harris Lewis, the 164½ pounds of corn contained only about 11½ pounds of dry food, which would be rather a small allowance, after all, for a good sized cow, since she will eat 25 to 30 pounds of well-cured hay per day in winter. But the probability is that our friend Lewis carried the drying process to a very great extreme, having carbonized a large proportion of the woody fibre, and when corn is dried at a moderate heat it will be found to contain, in its most succulent state, 16 to 18 pounds of dry substance in 100 pounds, which would give about 25 pounds of dry food to each cow in the above experiment, and this would be just equal to 29 pounds of air-dried hay. We have tested cows with clover in its most watery state, and found they would each eat 100 pounds per day. This gave about the same amount of dry substance as 146 pounds of green corn, as clover will dry out about 75 per cent. But a man may congratulate himself on feeding even 146 pounds of green corn per day, for if his corn was ordinarily thick on the ground and 10 feet high, he had, no doubt, 30 tons per acre, which would feed a cow 410 days to the acre, thus making an acre feed a cow 13½ months. What crop will do better than this?—*N. E. Homestead.*

We presume the lands will be sold ere long for residences. The railroad and telegraph pass a short distance in the rear of this land. Ladies are enjoying themselves on the river; men are at work.

A few important questions incidentally arise:—Which of all the professions, occupations or institutions has the greatest influence?—which does the most good?—which does the most harm?—which is the most pleasing?—which is the most offensive? are questions that many will differ in opinion about. Many say that the largest building near the end of the bridge will do the most harm; it is a brewery built by John Carling & Co., at a cost of \$300,000 and uses 1,500 bushels of barley per week. The farmers like the money. The temperance fraternity say it is wrong to make beer; brewers say that they prevent so great a use of that dangerous enemy, whiskey. It is not our sphere to laud or condemn; other papers fight such battles. Perhaps some of you believe that the Members of Parliament have the most power; that lady on the boat might make him

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ther that they were not starved for 48 or 24 hours prior to this, but were well filled at the time of beginning the task. At 7 p. m. the stalls were turned over to them until they were full, and enough for their lunch during the night left within reach. They were let out for water on Sunday, but were not dry, only too indulging. They were fed three times on Sunday. None would drink on Monday. Again they were fed during Monday. At 5 p. m. the whole load, 2,345 pounds, was consumed, an average of 146½ pounds per day, or each cow ate 293 pounds in the 48 hours, and was not uncomfortable either. The cows shrank during the time about three pounds each. The corn sowed was Ohio mixed; at time of cutting it was fully ten feet high. From the 1st of August my pastures have increased, owing to keeping cows off at night. I regard grass as better for milch cows than fodder, unless you are making butter. I sell milk in town, and to produce large quantities I feed 'brewers and malt.' This produces a large flow of lacteal fluid; but followed up with meal, or corn and oats ground together, it makes a large flow of good milk. I cannot afford these hard times to buy meal, so I feed sowed corn (cut and fed green), which answers every purpose and is much cheaper. The amount of fodder corn a cow will eat, according to the above statement, is certainly very large;

You have had illustrations of several varieties of stock and implements. We now give you one of a different kind. As we were working in the field you see in the foreground, the thought struck us this would make a nice picture and give you some little idea of London. The view is taken just outside of the city limits, in the township of Westminster. The growing crop was seeds raised for the Agricultural Emporium the present season. The river is not large enough for mercantile purposes. The steamboat is kept only for pleasure; it is the only one that has ever been on the river at London. Our artist has taken a little liberty with the scene.

Several church spires, the Jail and Court-house, the residences of Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Editors, Members of Parliament and a Senator, Catholic and Protestant educational institutions, a large grist mill, a very handsome and substantial iron bridge, two wooden bridges and a large brewery may be seen from the foreground.

come or go at her will. The church, jail and stout manufactory have great power. Well, well, we must leave you to digest these questions after your Christmas dinner. We hope you may be pleased with your dinner, your picture and your discussions about it.

LOSSES IN THE LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC WITH ENGLAND.—It is a well-ascertained fact that cattle from the United States do not bear the hardships of the voyage to England as well as those of Canada. Mr. G. C. Frankland writes that he bought a lot of 90 bullocks at Chicago, which were shipped at Quebec for England. They were scarcely at sea when their strength gave way, and ten died and had to be thrown overboard. During the summer season as many as 97 cattle have been similarly lost on the voyage between America and England. Some were Canadian cattle, and as a rule they bore the voyage better than cattle from over the border.

Mr. G. F. Frankland stated lately that he was feeding 1100 head of cattle for the English market. For that market he thinks the Shorthorn breed the best. He had sold 2 steers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for £42 sterling each.