

these remarks I have presented an new ideas to you. What I have stated are facts with the truth of which you may be all more or less familiar; but perhaps you may not all have been struck with their importance as I have.

The improvements I have suggested could be all accomplished in a comparatively short time. And in effecting this let us remember that in stimulating improvements of this kind we are improving and elevating the standard of our common humanity. As associations like these reflect their influence far beyond the little circle by which we are immediately surrounded, which influence must tell in increasing the prosperity, knowledge and well-being of an already enlightened and intelligent population.

DISCUSSION.

Hon. Harris Lewis—I regret very much that in an essay so able, and containing so much good advice, that nothing has been said about that most valuable grass, the Kentucky blue grass.

The Chairman said this grass was one they did not know much about in this country, and more information upon the subject might be profitable. He would also like Mr. Lewis to tell what he knows about corn.

Mr. Field—We have had a very excellent essay, but, I think the kind of grasses necessary for producing milk might have been more fully gone into. I would like to know which is the best milk-producing grasses among our Canadian varieties.

BLUE GRASS.

Rev. W. F. Clarke—We would like to hear something about that blue grass.

Hon. Mr. Lewis—Blue grass, or June grass, growing in Canada appears to be identical with the Kentucky blue grass. If there be any difference in the two, it must be made by the soil and climate where they grow; I have never been able to discover

any difference. When I tried it two years ago it grew almost as luxuriantly as I ever saw it in Kentucky. But my friend, Mr. Clarke, says that when he tried it it did not meet his expectation. He appears to have got some spurious grass. This is a very easy matter, for people sometimes will be humbugged, and a good many dealers will humbug their customers if they can make money out of the operation. Still we have dealers from whom you can all order and receive the genuine blue grass seed. I sow the seed when it matures, and this is about the middle of June—sometimes a little earlier, sometimes a little later. It is the time the Lord selected for sowing the seed, and I don't know any time so favorable for sowing any kind of grass seed as on the day it matures and is ready to drop from the parent stock to the mother earth. I never would sow blue grass alone either for pasture or meadow, but always mix it with other grasses. For pasture I select, first, blue grass—that is my main reliance—and orchard grass for the second, and with these two all other grasses indigenous to the soil that can be made to grow upon it. You can cover more land with two kinds than one, and more with three kinds than two. One kind will fill up space that another leaves; if you want to fill a perfect sod sow all the grasses that you can get. Cut when the earliest matured grass is in blossom; do not wait till it becomes woody, innutritious and indigestible. My friend, Mr. Casswell, wants me to say something about corn. On my way here I saw several fields of corn. The shocks were standing out in the field and filled with water; they must have made very unpalatable fodder. There was nothing on the outside to see, and I guess there was nothing on the inside but water, water, water. Corn fodder is a good thing in its place, that is, when you have nothing better. It fills a splendid niche when you have nothing else. If nicely saved it is good when mixed with hay, for butter making. It seems to supply a place when fed with long-eared grass that nothing else supplies.