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butter in Canada has been so uneven that whilst we have much good butter made there is also a large quantity of inferior quality and that in a great degree fixes the price and gives us a bad reputation not only at home but also in the British markets. England wants our good butter and is willing to pay a good price for it, but they will not buy it and run the risk of getting also some of our bad butter, hence the low price there of Canadian butter. Denmark, on the other hand is sending a large quantity of excellent butter to England and getting a good price for it, we have a good market there but we must send only a superior article and I am glad to know that our governments are taking steps to better the quality of this product, and in the near future we can hope that this industry will receive a great impetus and thus add to our wealth and prosperity.

Cheaper production necessary. The raising of corn and silo have come at a very opportune time and will add materially to the profit derived from the production of butter during the winter season. We have had three year's experience with the silo and consider corn ensilage the cheapest, healthiest and one of the best feeds for dairy cattle. Dairy cattle can be fed at almost half the expense on it and the results with us have been a large quantity of good milk and the butter of superior quality.

I will endeavor to count the cost of one acre of corn. Ploughing \$1.50, harrowing \$1, seed 34c., scuffling and hoeing \$4, rent \$3, manure (20 loads) at 50c. a load ($\frac{2}{3}$ value of manure on first crop) \$6.66, harvesting and putting into silo \$7.50, total \$24. Value of manure from this acre of corn \$5, thus leaving the actual cost of an acre \$19. The average crop of corn is from 16 to 20 tons per acre, so that a price per ton would be from \$1 to \$1.25, a day's feed of this ensilage would be from 40 to 50 pounds and the cost would thus be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per day. This mixed with bran, pea meal and clover hay gives an evenly balanced ration and the cost per day would be from 10 to 14 cents whilst on ordinary feed it would run from 18 to 22 cents per day. Our young stock grew well on ensilage and clover hay and the cost is only about 4 to 6 cents per day.

Then in conclusion, I would say that with corn ensilage we can make a good profit out of winter dairying, can keep our stock in a more healthy and vigorous condition, can enrich our farms, and in addition to these advantages we can obtain a sufficient income to make our homes more cheerful, our families happier, and add to the country's prosperity.

Moved by A. P. McDougald, seconded by W. McCrae, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Smith for his able and instructive paper on the subject of winter dairying. Carried.

Question—In sowing the corn from which you got 20 tons to the acre, how much seed per acre did you sow?

Mr. Smith—We find 10 quarts plenty. We tried Yellow Southern, but found it not satisfactory; we tried Red Cob Ensilage, but found it also unsatisfactory. The Giant Prolific we found satisfactory for one year but not since. Since that we used Compton's Early.

Mr. Pringle—When you refer to our Canadian variety you say you find them best. Are there any Canadian varieties that would not mature?

Mr. Smith—I use that word Canadian for varieties that are raised in Canada for the corn.

Question—What distance apart have you this corn in the rows?

Mr. Smith—35 inches and from 5 to 6 inches apart in the row.