

hay is equivalent to the six pounds of solid nutriment which you get out of a bushel of turnips. I am informed that chemistry shows, and that practical tests bear out the truth of this statement. However, this is a matter I should like to have well talked over and thoroughly investigated. I am satisfied there is nothing like the turnip crop for an immense production of water. I agree with Mr. Hamilton that the best farmers in Perth, and the best farmers of other counties, too, have been the turnip-growing farmers. But I am aware, if he is not, that these very men, who are the progressive men, are in the greatest quandary about this turnip business. For a long time their farms have been running down. I don't know a man in the County of Wellington whose farm is not growing worse every year on account of turnip-growing. They know it. They know their land is being impoverished by the system they have been following, and they are debating what they shall do about it.

Mr. Losee—I understand that Mr. Graham has been experimenting with clover, feeding it green and dry. I would like to hear Mr. Graham relate his experience in that direction.

Mr. Graham—A year ago last summer, before commencing dairy operations, I laid my plans for the season relative to pasture. I had two fields. The first lasted a little longer than I had calculated, and the grass in the second, when I turned the cattle in, was older than I intended. When I opened the field and turned the cows in, I noticed that they went rambling all over it. I watched them attentively for a time and discovered that they only bit off the tops. This grass was clover and timothy—about two-thirds clover. After watching the herd for awhile, I came to the conclusion that I would mow

that field and feed them the grass dry. I fed it in the barn. Feeding it in this way, I calculated that it lasted about double the time that it would have done had the cows fed upon it in the pasture, and during the whole of this time there was a good flow of milk, and I thought the cows got fat. I was satisfied that I got more milk from the dried grass than I had got from the green grass, even when using bran feed in connection with it. Another advantage I secured was this: I fed all this grass in the stable, and by the use of the usual amount of straw for littering the stables, I had enough first-rate manure by seeding-time to top-dress. That is to say, by feeding the cattle in the stable I obtained a much larger quantity of manure than I could have obtained in the ordinary way of feeding grass, besides making the grass go further and procuring an increase in the milk supply. I, therefore came to the conclusion that this plan of feeding dry grass was a benefit to dairymen, and to be preferred to allowing the cattle to run over so much land. I believe by adopting this course, taking care of all the manure produced, our farms by its judicious application would become more productive. Our cows would thus be made more profitable, and in the end the result, in a variety of ways, would show more favorably.

Mr. Chadwick—Do you keep the cows in the stable the whole time?

Mr. Graham—No; I feed twice a day, about two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening, allowing them between times to run through the pasture lands. I think our average production per cow during the season was about 500 pounds of cheese.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, duly seconded, this question was laid on the table.

The Convention adjourned till 7 p. m.