

had great objection to the use of turnips because they were liable to produce turnipy butter. One time, when in Norwich I observed Mr. Lossee's cows munching away at a lot of turnips, and I asked him how he prevented the turnipy flavor from getting into the milk. He told me that if they were fed at the proper time they would not affect the milk, and I would like to have him state to the Convention how he managed.

Mr. Lossee—At our last milk meeting we passed a resolution not to feed any more turnips on account of the bad flavor they gave to the milk. We also passed a resolution not to receive any milk from those who fed turnips. I always recommend mangolds in place of turnips.

Mr. Casswell—But did you not tell me when I saw your cows eating turnips that if fed at the proper time they would not affect the taste of the milk?

Mr. Lossee—Oh, I was selling cheese then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Casswell—Well, now, Mr. Lossee, if the turnips really did not affect the milk when fed at a certain time, will you tell us when is the right time to feed them.

Mr. Lossee—I guess if the turnips are fed just after milking-time they won't have any bad effect on the milk. At any rate, I generally found that to be the best time.

Rev. Mr. Clarke—After having said so much against turnips, I would like to say one word in their favor. I don't know whether you are all aware, but I am, that there is a great amount of suffering during the winter season, in some parts of the country, among our stock for want of water. A great many farmers have an altogether insufficient water supply. The provision made for the requirements of the horses and cattle in this respect is a disgrace to our farming population. Many poor herds have to be driven long distances to water, and then they are compelled to take their daily ration through

a hole in the ice. The turnip has one redeeming quality, in that by means of the immense amount of water they contain, they are able to relieve in a measure the sufferings of these poor animals. I believe one great reason why so many farmers are in favor of turnips is that they furnish their cattle with a necessary of life, which they will not take the trouble to provide in any other way. There is no doubt that, without turnips the poor cattle in many instances would be punished greatly, yet I believe it is poor economy to provide water by growing it.

Mr. George Hamilton—I have often heard people say that such and such a man has "oil on the brain," but I verily believe that Mr. Clarke has got clover on the brain. I can assure him that the best farmers of the County of Perth are the turnip-raising farmers of the County, and that I have fed cattle on turnips and they were considered fat. He talks about six pounds of clover being equal to a bushel of turnips as a food for stock. I think he would feed cattle a long time on clover before making them fat. I have found that good oat straw and turnips fed in reasonable quantities had the effect of increasing the milk production.

Mr. Andrew Graham—Those farmers who are in the habit of feeding turnips to their cows, almost universally use a great deal of chop feed with them, and if they did not they would not succeed as well as by feeding clover alone. My experience is that growing turnips is labor lost. Last year I put in an acre of sugar beet; they grew well and the test of their value as a substitute for turnips has resulted very favorably. The cattle do well on them, and the milk has no bad flavor.

Rev. Mr. Clarke—There is one point on which Mr. Hamilton has misunderstood me. I did not say that six pounds of clover hay were equivalent to a bushel of turnips, or to the six pounds of nutriment you have in a bushel of turnips, but the six pounds of solid nutriment which you can get out of clover