

prices during the season of production, it is essential that there should be no large quantity of the previous season's production left over at the commencement of the new season. It must, therefore, be in the common interest of all concerned to see that no impediment is placed in the way of the free sale and free consumption of existing stocks of cheese during all the period up to the arrival of new full grass goods on the market in Canada, even at the cost of some immediate loss of money. Now, the experience of recent years proves that the average world's production of full grass cheese, which is sold on the English markets, consists chiefly of Canadian, United States and New Zealand makes, besides the English home make, is as large as can be consumed in one season at profitable prices. Take, for instance, the present season. The total shipments from Canada and the United States from the 1st of May, 1900, to the end of January, 1901, have amounted to about 2,900,000 boxes, while the English make is estimated to be some 15 per cent larger than that of the previous season. This large production has left a stock of Canadian and American cheese on hand at this date which it will take four months' full average consumption to clear off. If, in addition to this large stock, a large quantity of fodder cheese should be made from new milk this coming spring, it is easily seen that the result will inevitably be a large surplus of old cheese left over on the English markets in June, which will certainly have the effect of retarding the sale and seriously lower the price of new grass goods this coming season. For these reasons it seems to be only the part of wisdom for Canadian producers, who contribute the largest quantity of foreign cheese to the English markets, and whose produce at present stands highest in reputation there, to submit even to some immediate temporary loss on their fodder milk rather than any fodder cheese at all, either at the beginning or the end of the seasons, as they will assuredly reap a substantial advantage in the higher prices and increased reputation

they will afterwards obtain for their full grass goods.

In advocating this policy this association does not forget the difficulty the farmer is faced with in disposing of his stable-fed milk. It would be better, if necessary, to throw this class of milk away rather than manufacture it into cheese; but such a sacrifice is not necessary. While it seems impossible to manufacture a first-class article of cheese from stable-fed milk, it has proved that by scrupulous cleanliness and scientific methods a very fine article of butter can be made from this milk for which there is always a good demand from domestic sources and a considerable demand for export, at good prices. This association, therefore, strongly recommends the factorymen as far as possible to provide themselves with alternative machinery for making both butter and cheese, and where it is not possible for the farmer to work up his fodder milk into butter, it is strongly recommended that he should put it into stock. There is a substantial profit to the farm in feeding to the stock the skim milk from the creamery, or even the full milk where necessary, in the consequent enrichment of the soil, besides the price obtainable from the stock itself.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,
P. W. McLAGAN,
President.

And in conclusion would say, like the Ducky Preacher :

Them's ny sentiments exactly.

Yours truly,

PETER MACFARLANE

March 1st, 1901.

The Poultry-Yard.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR BUILDINGS AND YARDS.

Too often the location of the poultry house is thought to be of minor importance, and consequently is given less consideration than that of any other farm building. Frequently the other buildings