

You can make your chamber close with paper ; use only lumber enough to hold the paper firmly ; there is nothing beats paper for keeping the air out. I do not advise the boards to be tongued-and-grooved ; it is needless to spend four or five hundred dollars to get a grant of one hundred. You can in this way make your storage-chamber large enough, but not too large. There are many people in Ontario that have fine, roomy storage-chambers in which they can keep butter for a month or six weeks ; they say : It is a good thing, this cold-storage plan to keep butter. But, when we asked them why they wanted to keep it, they replied : Oh ! perhaps the price will go up. That is not the line of conduct we must imitate. And for this reason, I say, do not make your cold-storage too large ; with only a small one you will have to sell your butter quickly to get it out of the way.

A large chamber is much more troublesome to care for than a small one. You have, for instance, a little one, in a corner, 12x18 feet ; that will not be difficult to keep cool. You need not have an ice-house in your building ; keep your ice in the usual way.

You can lower the temperature of your chamber to 26° ; it is easy to keep it at 38° ; so with such a margin there is no danger. It is still better if it can be kept at 34°. At 26° it is very good, but so low a temperature is not needed. Everyone who wants help for this purpose can get it by applying to the Government. You have only to write to the Department of Agriculture, and you will receive all the plans and explanations needed to show you how to construct your cold-storage. Do not hesitate about it ; it will cost you nothing.

(From the French)

CORRESPONDENCE

Richmond July '98.

To ARTHUR JENNER FUST, Esq.

Dear Sir :

The Ministers of Agriculture and their assistants, both Dominion and Provincial, have done good work for the farmers throughout the Dominion toward securing for them the best market for their produce, and also in assisting them in establishing creameries and cold storage for the better manufacture and preserving their butter and cheese. In addition to this I believe it is contemplated to establish model farms all over the country. This

I think would be a mistake, as there are already men in most of the farming communities, who carry on their farming on improved principles, but are very seldom copied. Improvement, to many, is thought to be so much extra trouble. Farmers should now rely more on their own exertions, and instead of pastures with inferior grasses, or raspberry bushes and wild plants which give poor, ill flavored milk and begin to fail the beginning of July, at this time the farmer should begin to feed, in nearly dark stables, which would be free from flies, green fodder once or twice a day. I know of two dairies where this is done and the cows are in fine condition. It would take less time than driving the cows to and from pasture. The fodder should consist of, first, clover, next green oats mixed with peas and vetches, then rape or corn, after this the oats and vetches again, which feed can be kept up until snowfall or after, with a little care. This fodder can be cured and kept for winter use, the cows keeping up a good flow of milk. In this way butter of superior quality can be made during the winter, enabling the producer to compete more successfully in any market.

When in England and Ireland last year, I made every enquiry respecting the different breeds of cattle kept at the great dairy farms. I found that the short-horns were invariably kept. It is evident that the Agricultural Department intend doing all they can for the advancement of the farming community. They should turn their attention to the introduction of superior milking stock. The short-horns and their grades have three times out of every four at the great London exhibition of dairy cows, beaten every breed in the production of butter. The s. h., last year I think it was, gave four pounds five ounce and the best Jersey gave three pounds and eight ounces. There are two other breeds in Ireland that it would be well to introduce ; they are unknown in Canada. One is the little Kerry cow, commonly called the poor man's cow as they live on poor pastures, on the hills. Their greatest admirers, could not advise a general adoption of the Kerry as a dairy stock, as on really good land, the slight, deer like, and generally picturesque appearance is soon lost, and her progeny, reaching heavy weights, become more valuable for beef production than for milk.

There is another very valuable breed in Kerry called the Dexter short-horn. Major Barton owns