

able section for dairying developement, do not make a specialty of the work; for it has been proven undoubtedly that there is good money to be made in this connection, but it seems to be a very difficult matter to get them out of the idea of selling hay and oats, and keeping practically no stock, or only sufficient to supply the requirements of the family, and, as a result of this practice, cheese factories and creameries are only eking out a miserable existence. There is no doubt in my mind that too many different lines of work have been attempted, and eventually abandoned, only to settle back to the old method of selling the raw crops from the farm. The policy of shifting from one thing to another must always result in a loss. and I am satisfied that this will apply to the greater portion of my district, especially in Carleton County, which is, without doubt, the finest agricultural county in the Province.

It costs something like \$1,000 to build and equip a cheese factory and about \$1,700 for a creamery. As much of the equipment of the latter can be adapted to suit the purposes of the former, a factory which produces cheese during a part of the season and butter during another part can be equipped for less than \$2,000. There has always been a divergence of opinion as to which pays the farmer best—butter or cheese. It takes about double the quantity of milk to yield a pound of butter as it does a pound of cheese and in the majority of seasons the price of cheese is about half that of butter. The farmer gets the by-product of whey or buttermilk returned to him and this is generally fed to pigs, the raising of which is an important industry in a dairying district.

The first organization of farmers in the province was brought about by the Secretary for Agriculture and the organizations are known as local agricultural societies. These societies still exist in almost every section of the province, and are partly supported

by subscriptions from members and partly by grants from the government through the Agricultural department. Some of them have done a great deal of good but where the money is spent for an annual show they are of doubtful utility and there are many persons in the province who think that much of the money spent in grants to agricultural societies might be better expended in other directions. The societies that have done good are those who instead of dividing the grant and subscriptions up among the members under the name of exhibition prizes have used the funds at their command to improve the stock of the locality. Since the government has been importing thoroughbred stock the societies have been the principal purchasers and the result of this outlay is a great improvement in cattle, sheep and swine. It has frequently been suggested that the grants be withdrawn from societies who do no more than hold exhibitions, but the department has so far thought it unwise to make such a provision, because it was felt that such a change would break up many societies, and that even a bad organization is better than none at all. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the number of societies which hold exhibitions only are waning in number and gradually the money at their disposal is being spent to greater advantage.

The most important work being done by the Agricultural department of a purely educational character is under the auspices of what is known as Farmer's Institutes. These organizations exist all over the province and furnish an easy means for the department to reach farmers in every neighbourhood. The Deputy Com-