

I beg leave to call the attention of your committee to one fact of great importance, respecting dairying as compared with beef fattening—which does not seem to be sufficiently known or valued in Canada. It is this: that it takes about as much food to produce a lb. of meat, live weight, as it does of butter. This has been clearly proved in Denmark, *mo. c.* especially, by the weighing of all the food given to a large herd of cows during a whole winter, and the milk and butter produced; weighing with equal care the food given to a number of fattening oxen, and the meat produced during the same space of time. (See Report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1871, page 341.)

In the case in point, the food, which produced a pound of meat, live weight, on an average, the season through, produced 21 lbs. of milk, from which $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lb. of butter were made, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of partially skimmed cheese, which is fully equal to over a pound of butter.

Fruit.—There is certainly much room for improvement in fruit raising, considering the great natural facilities Canada possesses for the economical production of fruit. However, there is evidently a lively interest being developed on this subject at present, for which much credit is due to Charles Gibb, Esquire, of Abbotsford, amongst others.

Fertilizers in ordinary use.—Farm manure is certainly wasted, to the extent of 75 o/o, and from this source alone, we lose one half of what our lands would otherwise produce, with the same labour and capital! The liquid manure, which is worth more than the solid matter, is mostly all lost; then the solids are cave-washed, burned or fire-fanged before carting to the field, and there, too often, sun dried. As generally treated by nearly all farmers in Canada, manure goes to waste, to a greater or lesser degree, but aggregating 75 o/o, as I believe can be proved unquestionably. As long as this waste is allowed, very little interest will be given to the very important question of artificial fertilizers.

LOWEST (ESTIMATED) VALUE OF FARM STOCK IN CANADA.

Horses and colts.....	\$59,531,420
Working oxen.....	3,977,790
Cows.....	39,898,000
Other cattle.....	26,798,940
Sheep.....	15,243,390
Pigs.....	10,868,571
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	\$156,318,111

(See agricultural statistics annexed, *a.*)

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1882-1883

(See Trade and Navigation Returns, 1883.)

Horses.....	\$1,633,291
Bovines, and their produce in meat, etc.....	3,941,261
Sheep, " " ".....	1,709,569
Swine, " " ".....	588,972
Butter.....	1,705,817
Cheese.....	6,451,870
Eggs.....	2,256,586
Other animals, and their produce in meat, etc.....	909,454

Total annual exports, excluding furs.....	\$19,196,820
Field products.....	22,818,519

Total agricultural exports..... \$42,015,339

acquired and to the steady supply of Danish butter on the English markets, and to the very uncertain supplies from Canada!

Again, the production of butter per cow in Denmark in 1841 was 85 lbs. on an average, per year, and 94 lbs of skimmed cheese whilst in 1872 it was 215 lbs. of butter and 300 lbs of cheese per cow! (See R. A. S. Report of 1876, page 352.)

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF HAY AND COARSE GRAINS IN 1883.

(See trade and navigation returns.)

Exports in barley.....	\$6,293,233
" " peas.....	2,161,708
" " other coarse grains.....	1,554,183
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	\$10,009,124
Hay, 1881.....	\$1,818,560
" 1882.....	915,691
" 1883.....	902,105
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	\$3,636,356
Average of three years.....	\$1,212,115
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	\$11,221,239

Third Question.—Importation of seed?

Third Answer.—Interchange of Canadian seed, of the best quality, from West to East, and possibly from East to West, should prove of great value. Most careful experiments with foreign seeds often prove of inestimable benefit, but they require more time and money as well as very careful supervision.

Fourth Question.—Would a general system of inspection and branding be likely to enhance the value of our butter and cheese in the home and foreign markets?

Fourth Answer.—I think not.—Butter and cheese are sold on their merits—by appearance and taste—and are put up in such a way as to be easily examined. But what is very much required is a system of practical inspection of all cheese and butter factories, by an excellent teacher in the making of the very best articles. These visits have obtained most excellent results tried, in Ontario and in Quebec, under the auspices of the Dairymen's Associations. One short stay, of a few hours, in a factory, whilst cheese is being made, has enabled the inspector to show where the error lay causing a loss of from 1c to 6c a lb. in the cheese made during a whole season, a loss often greatly exceeding \$1,000 in each factory.

Such teachers could, at the time of their visit, cause the farmers to be brought together and then and there a practical lesson or lessons in all that pertains to the dairy might be given with extraordinary results. With the proper appliances at hand, a qualified instructor can teach in one lesson how the best butter is produced, and in a few more hours, how good dairy cheese is made. This system of practical teachings, carried to the farmer and supported by printed tracts, has obtained wonderful results wherever tried in France, Belgium, Denmark, etc., and lately in Ireland.

Such inspections and conventions might be organized in such a way as not to cost \$10 a day all told; notes might be taken at the same time of the state of agriculture in the localities visited, by calling on one or more of the best farmers, and the results, under proper direction from a central bureau, should become of inestimable value to the country.

Fifth Question.—Importation of scions, etc., from Russia?

Fifth Answer.—Of great benefit, provided the party in charge, was thoroughly fitted for such work.

Sixth Question.—Analyst?

Sixth Answer.—Analysis of soils so far, I believe, have generally proved of little, if of any use; but it is entirely different with the analysis of artificial fertilizers. It is universally demonstrated that such manures cannot become of general use until they are sold on their true merit, as guaranteed by a respectable chemist—holding an official position for such control.

Seventh Question.—Experimental farm or garden?

Seventh Answer.—Such establishment, when under proper