

and bring the most money. The purest breed of horses in the world are the Clydesdales. Percherons were originally bred from the Arabian horse, but by being crossed with horses imported from England the breed had been spoiled. It was now taking a higher place. The Clydes were an established breed.

Mr. Duff thought the long hair of the Clydesdale was bred in the blood of the breed. When the Clydesdale Stud Book was first started, all the animals in it were not pure bred, but now each animal entered in it has a recognized pedigree.

The last paper of the meeting was read by Prof. Brown, on—

WHAT IS NOT KNOWN IN THE DAIRY.

After referring to the value of milk as an article of human food, and of the growing importance of the cheese and butter-making industries, the paper concluded with some pertinent enquiries for more light. My thoughts in preparing this paper took the form of a catechism, which to some extent only I have been able to answer; but as an unanswered question is usually more suggestive than the other, it will be better to try and cover part of the field, and that briefly. Do we know—

1. How to detect adulteration in milk?
2. What it costs to produce milk?
3. The exact physiological source of milk?
4. That all beefing breeds give rich milk?
5. What "heavy" milk implies?
6. What is meant by "character" in milk?
7. Why so few cows respond to "*milking indications*?
8. What is the *education* of a cow?
9. Why there is no such thing as either quantity and quality in milk?
10. Why milk is not valued and paid for according to its kind?
11. The possibilities of the *Centrifugal Separator*?
12. Why dairying is not prosecuted in winter?
13. That churning is more a matter of "climate" than "temperature"?