

seed, all the expenses of carriage &c. to the place of distribution, the whole of these expenses being necessarily paid out of the subscriptions;

And that, for the next and every subsequent year, no more than half the amount of the subscriptions be devoted to the purchase of seed.

And that, in every county where at present, seed is distributed up to the amount of the members' subscriptions, only half of the said subscriptions be spent in seed, the other half being devoted to the purchase of improved breeding stock. (carried).

The report of the Director of the School of Veterinary Surgery was laid on the table, and it was resolved:

That the report of the Director of the School of Veterinary Surgery be referred to the Committee of the improvement of Agriculture, as regards the protection to be granted to the students who have received their diploma from the said school.

The Council then proceeded to name the following permanent Committees.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. J. M. Browning, President, Revd. S. Tassé, A. Sommerville, L. Beaubien, L. H. Massue, A. Casavant.

Exhibition Committee.—Messrs. L. H. Massue, President, L. Beaubien, A. Sommerville, J. M. Browning, P. B. Benoit.

Committee on Schools.—Hon. G. Ouimet, President, Messrs. L. Beaubien, S. M. Blackwood, S. Tassé, Hon. G. Gaudet.

Committee on Horticultural Societies.—Messrs. J. M. Browning, President, L. Beaubien, L. H. Massue.

With power to add to their number.

Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Tassé, moved:

That the Council regrets that neither the schools of Agriculture, nor the School of Veterinary Surgery, have sent in their annual reports, as ordered by the Council in its resolutions of the 27th. of October, 1870, and of the 22nd of October, 1875; and that the Secretary be instructed to write to each of the Directors of the said Schools, informing them that, for the future, their several reports must be sent in to the Council before the 1st of November in each year, under pain of their being deprived of their annual grant, notwithstanding any former resolution to the contrary; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the said Schools. (carried).

The Council then adjourned.

(Signed) L. H. MASSUE.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy.

(Signed) GEORGES LEOLBEE.

Washed or Unwashed Butter.

A few years ago an earnest controversy was carried on... as to whether butter should be washed or unwashed; those advocating the latter claiming that pressing or working out the buttermilk without the aid of water served to retain more of the aroma and delicious flavour naturally belonging to butter, and which should not be removed by allowing the butter to come in contact with water. On the whole, the advocates of washing butter were the most numerous, and as the art of butter-making had progressed they have had rather the best side of the argument. Of course it will be understood that good, clean, sweet water must be employed in washing butter, and that it never should come in contact with water having taints or odours of any description. The best butter-makers of the present endeavour to avoid working butter as far as possible, in order that the "butter-grain" may be kept uninjured and preserved in all its integrity. To accomplish this object the cream must not be overburned, for the butter is often seriously impaired in the grain by too much churning. *When the butter begins to form, or is in small*

particles about the size of wheat kernels or a little larger, stop churning. The butter is then in a granulated state, and the buttermilk may now be drawn off, and the grains of butter oven then be washed with cold water, and afterwards with brine, which will free it from all milky and caseous matter. Some drain the buttermilk from the churn in a hair sieve, and then wash by turning water on the butter in the churn. Butter treated in this way is never salvy or greasy, but remains with its grain uninjured, and should be in its best state. Thus, as our knowledge of what constitutes perfect butter obtains, together with the art of producing it, the old method of working out the buttermilk without the aid of water must be pushed aside for more intelligent and safer practice. In conclusion, it may be remarked that, whatever working is required, care should be taken to avoid a grinding motion, as it injures the grain. If a lever worker be used, the working should be by pressure, and the lever should not be allowed to stop or slide on the butter in a grinding fashion.

Butter-making may now be said to be approximating rapidly to high art. Consumers are fast being educated to distinguish the finer grades, and now regard with disgust those greasy, salvy, and rank flavours, which a few years ago could perhaps be tolerated. This is as it should be, for the old-time poor butters were not conducive to health, and were the cause many times of serious ills which the more educated taste now avoids.

Of course, we do not dispute the fact that large quantities of poor butter got upon the market, but the prices for such are so low that they do not pay the cost of production; and this helps to raise the standard, for price has a wonderful influence in stimulating to better methods, which the enterprising dairyman soon tries to reach. The creameries and butter factories have been great educators to butter dairymen, as they have been to the taste of consumers; and the spread of these institutions, with the knowledge they disseminate, will, we trust, at no late date, wipe out the great bulk of inferior and low butters.—X. A. Willard, in the "Country Gentleman."

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and Inspector of Stock for the Canadian Government.

Shipment from Glasgow of pure-bred cattle.

The Allan steamer *Buenos Ayrean*, which sails from the Clyde this afternoon for Montreal, takes out a large number of pure-bred cattle for Mr George Whitfield, of the model stock and dairy farm, Rougemont, Province of Quebec, Canada. There are altogether 48 animals, and consist of the polled Angus, Highland, Ayrshire, and Hereford breeds. Mr. Whitfield intends by his present purchases to found important herds on his estate in the colony, and the animals have been carefully selected for the purpose. At the head of the polled class stands "Judge" (1150), the hero of the Paris Exhibition in 1878. He is five years old, and was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., M. P., of Ballindalloch, from whom he has just been purchased at a handsome figure.

From the same herd "Nosegay" 6th (3370), a three-year-old cow, has also been purchased. She is altogether a very handsome animal, and comes of the oldest race of polled cattle in Ballindalloch. The other animal from Ballindalloch is a very highly-bred bull calf, out of the Sibyl cow "Syren" (1915), and after "Young Viscount," the well-known champion of many a field, which was bought at the Gavenwood sale by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 225 guineas. He was calved on 28th April, 1880, and has been named Rougemont, after the place of his destination. Two cows purchased at the Burnside sale we formerly referred to. The one is