

Butter from 12.0 per cent of the creameries contained 15-16 per cent moisture.

Butter from 0.9 per cent of the creameries contained 16-16.90 per cent moisture.

Total, 100.0; average, 14.24 per cent.

### IX. DAIRY SCHOOLS.

Although the subject of dairying is thought in several of the rural high schools in Denmark, there are two schools of agriculture at which regular dairy courses are conducted each year for creamery butter-makers. These courses extend over five months each.

Short term courses are also given in milk testing and bookkeeping for butter-makers, and for those who desire to qualify for the expert work in connection with the testing and record associations.

The dairy schools are conducted pretty much along the same lines as the Canadian schools, in so far as they have a staff of competent lecturers and instructors for the class-room work, as well as a working creamery and laboratory in connection therewith, where a large quantity of milk is received and handled on the most approved plan, under ordinary factory conditions.

More attention is devoted to the teaching of the science, or fundamental principles, of modern dairying than to the actual practical work in the creamery, as the students are expected to have had sufficient practical training in creameries to enable them to take up more advanced work in the dairy schools. Considerable time is devoted to instruction in, and study of, the care and feeding of live stock, the 'Hegglund method' of milking, milk testing, and such other important subjects as time will permit and each case requires.

The subjects usually taught are chemistry, physics, arithmetic, grammar, botany, bacteriology, agricultural history, study of domestic animals and their care, feeding and breeding, dairy science, engineering, bookkeeping, milk testing, milking and national economy.

These subjects are taught only so far as they have a bearing on the practical work which the students will have to follow in their every day life. They are taught as thoroughly as time and circumstances will permit.

Although the dairy courses are conducted in connection with schools of agriculture, by private initiative, special government grants are available for the schools whose curricula and methods of instruction reach a required standard, and in that way they become placed, indirectly, under government supervision and approval. The examinations at the close of each term are conducted by a select committee, including one or more government commissioners.

The students who attend may, under certain conditions, apply for, and receive, financial assistance from state grants administered through county councils or the Royal Danish Agricultural Society. This assistance is calculated to defray the greater portion of the cost of taking a dairy school course or enabling the students, who have yearly engagements in creameries, to provide substitutes to take their places during their absence. In that way students of small means can fit themselves for any position as well as their more prosperous colleagues.

The dairy schools provide residence for the students taking either the full, or short, term courses, and practically all their spare time is devoted to study and gymnasium work.

### X.—THE EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY.

I think it may be safely said that one of the foremost factors in disseminating agricultural information in Denmark has been the Experimental Laboratory, affiliated with the Royal Agricultural College at Copenhagen.

It was established in 1882-3 at a cost of some \$35,000, which amount was voted by the Danish parliament on the recommendation of the late Prof. Fjord, who had at that time a number of far-reaching agricultural experiments in hand, under the auspices of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society.