

good milker, is put to a good milker, the heifer from this union is almost sure to turn out to be a good milker, too.

Our Canadian cows used to be thought no longer worth anything. People used to say, they were worn out, they were no longer profitable; and it was true, for they got next to nothing to eat. In summer, they were turned out to graze where there was no grass, and in winter they were so badly fed that, when spring came, they often had to be lifted up by the tail. And then people said they gave no milk! Of course they didn't, and they were quite right! If they had given any, it must have come from the waste of their own proper tissues.

But now-a-days, up to a certain point these things are altered: the Canadian cow better fed gives astonishing results. Some of you have visited our districts and have picked up good Canadian cows that give better yields than Ayrshires and crosses. We have Canadian cows that give from 40 lbs. to 45 lbs. of milk. From this point of view, as well as from many others, we may well shout: *Vive la Canadienne*.

One thing caused me great pain in my travels: I saw many people in search of the solution of a problem that, in my opinion, is insoluble. Do you think I am speaking of those who are hunting after the "perpetual motion?" By no means. There are, it is true, searchers after that *mirage*; but I found many farmers who were trying to solve a thing quite as absurd as that. And the misfortune is, that, in their search they not only lose their time, as the searchers after perpetual motion do, but they are also entangling their conscience. This problem is: they are trying to make butter and cheese out of water! You have no idea of the number of people who are at this work! Some from interested motives: these are the patrons who seek to get more than their own rights; and there are some who are obliged to do it: these are the men who are making butter and cheese with the watered milk sent into the factory. This is the greatest misfortune we have to lament of all those that touch the interests of the dairy-business.

This year we visited some places where creameries had been lately established. We had gone thither in the spring to advise the people on the subject, and in August or September, on our return, we found everything in terrible disorder. The people exclaimed: "Last spring, you told us we might expect such and such a yield from 100 lbs. of milk, and what happens? We have got much less than the next factory; they got, there, 60 cents the 100 lbs. and we only 53 cents." The factory was in great danger. I asked the maker if he was in the habit of testing the milk. "Sometimes," replied he:—"And the result?"—"Ah! very poor." Others said that they did not test the milk. But in each case, duty had been neglected: in one, by not testing the milk, in the other, in not taking means to conquer the evil.

And first without wishing to insult any one, I say that he who puts water to his milk is a thief. He robs his fellows as much as if he put his hand in their pockets. And, sad to say, there are people who would not take a cent left on the table, who still are not afraid to water their milk. It is not only we who sin in this way; I don't intend to blame the French Canadian alone. I have heard they are just as bad, even worse, in Ontario.

If this state of things continues, what will become of us? Our factories will be ruined. Those who wish to go actively to work at dairying will be discouraged, and we shall fall back into the same situation we were in 12 years ago. Do we mean to consent to lose the fruits of 10 or 12 years work? We are doing our utmost to develop the dairy-industry: do we intend to run foul of and get crushed by this thing: fraud! Turn we back then; let us address ourselves to the conscience, or if that is deaf, let us address ourselves to the

law. Where the general interest is concerned, we ought not to trouble ourselves about the danger of wounding personal feelings, and we must rise up against this custom, which is becoming a national sore.

We spoke at length yesterday about syndicates. We ought to do all in our power to work in favour of them, and to establish them on a fitting basis. We must try to get good inspectors, and also, to get dairy schools instituted. Proprietors of factories have often asked me to find them capable makers, but I hardly can recommend them any because the good ones are all employed, and I cannot take upon myself to recommend the others. The school will fill up this blank.

"This school must be a practical one." Some one said here. "We are not opposed to the creation of a school, but we know, by experience, that most of those who study in those schools, and gain theoretical instruction, are not prepared, when they leave, to go to work practically." It is just this that I am opposed to. If our school were only a theoretical one, where the pupils would be taught, for instance: "you are to heat up to such a temperature;" without making the pupils do the thing themselves, I admit that the lad, on leaving such a school, would not understand his business. What I want is a practical school, a school in which mistakes would be made on purpose to show how to remedy them. I know a maker who was greatly embarrassed the second day, he was working all by himself in a factory; he had just received some bad milk, and in the factory where he had studied there had not been anything but good milk. Therefore, in the school we are looking for, milk out of condition must sometimes be set to work upon, that the pupil may know how to get himself out of scrape when such a thing happens in a factory. If we succeed in getting a school of that sort, you may be sure it will be productive of excellent results.

I forgot to mention one idea that had been suggested to me, and which Mr. MacPherson laid great emphasis upon in his lecture: the improvement of milk that is out of order owing to want of aeration. What is the aeration of milk? It consists in, when the milk has been strained, causing the air to penetrate through it by pouring from one vessel into another, or by pouring it over a certain apparatus made for that purpose, to get rid of bad smells. Unfortunately, these apparatus are but little known, and it has been suggested that the association should take upon itself, not to furnish the aerators, for it has not the means, but to buy some, and sell them at cost to the farmers.

There is no doubt that many defects in cheese are due to the non-aeration of the milk. In spring and autumn milk has many bad smells, owing to the cows inhabiting badly ventilated buildings, and it is very easy to get rid of the smells by aeration. If this is not done, bad milk will be taken to the factory. The popularising of these aerators would do a great deal of good.

I was happy to hear, yesterday evening, M. Beaubien expressing the great respect we entertain for our clergy, and the way in which we count upon them for guidance, not only in our religious affairs, but also in our material interests. In our province, it is a characteristic of the nation, this respect joined to unlimited confidence in the clergy. We have been accustomed to be guided by them, not only from a religious point of view, but also in our temporal affairs, and we have always benefited thereby. In our new parishes, the priest always accompanies, and sometimes even precedes the clearer of the bush. In another order of ideas, let a priest be at the head of any enterprise, and, at once, confidence in that enterprise is acquired, and all goes well. And in thus expressing myself I do not speak only from the point of view of a catholic: our protestant fellow-citizens are the first to respect these feelings, and most of the strangers among us do