

On motion, a delegation, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Crosby, and Wage, was appointed to wait on Mr. Rattenbury, of the pork factory, to see if better relations could not be obtained between the farmers and the factory.

The evening meeting, at 7 p.m., was much larger. As there were a number of speakers, the time of each was limited to eighteen minutes.

J. R. Edwards was the first speaker. He said farmers should mingle more with each other. We farmers, as a rule, are too isolated. We should cultivate a friendly spirit, look after our interests in a body, and embrace our opportunities; meet much oftener, and discuss the different modes of farming. We are partially cut off from the rest of the world, but we loved our homes. A large number leave our shores annually, going to foreign lands and to the cities, where, they say, they make money three to six times as fast as here. We should endeavor to so look into the future as to view good things, and to educate our young men to stay at home, instead of educating them to go away from the farms, as they are doing at present. Here in this association we are crippled for want of funds. Generally speaking, cash is scarce with the farmers, but our Creator has given us an abundant supply of good things. We are robbing our farms of nitrogen by selling the raw products of the farm, and something should be done to stop it. I would like to discuss this matter of nitrogen. It is the all-important subject. The United States last year exported nitrogen in wheat alone to the value of \$21,723,582. Nitrogen is worth in the market \$300 a ton, and, at the price, is prohibitive to replenish.

W. H. Pethick, V.S., spoke of the prevalence of tuberculosis, and how the Governments of both the United States and Canada had used continued efforts to stamp it out. He intimated he was at their service at any time, free of cost, to test their herds.

Mr. Simpson read a paper entitled "A Few Observations for the Consideration of Farmers," in which he dealt at some length with the necessity of cheese inspection, and the crying need of the Dominion Government taking this matter of factory inspection more particularly into their hands. He also spoke of the great advantages of direct steamship communication with Great Britain now enjoyed. Mr. Dillon informed him that, in several particular orders he had received for cheese, a special request was made for Island cheese. This shows our cheese has taken a stand in the British markets, and we should continue to produce as good an article as possible, and to do this we require more rigid inspection. Many farmers show signs of improvement now who could not do so but for the introduction of dairying. We have sustained losses, in bad crops, this year, and but for dairying would feel them more keenly.

The meeting was thrown open for discussion in this paper. Mr. Craig was not aware that the inspectors had been dispensed with. The factories were not working as co-operatively as they might. There should be a better feeling existing among the factories, not trying to out do one another; friendly competition however, was all right. Mr. John Anderson favored rigid inspection by the Government, and such should be appointed on their merits solely. We are gaining ground on the English market for our cheese and butter, although we are yet behind that of Denmark.

Miss Jane M. Neill next graced the platform, and favored the audience with a well-rendered Scotch recitation.

Mr. Turner was pleased with the tone and ideas of the preceding speakers. He thought agricultural education was sadly neglected. Our schools did not as much as teach it. Some move should be made to remedy this. He instanced several European countries in support of his contention, places whose progress was owing to the education they had received. If our boys were properly educated they would not go to other countries, but would stay at home. He read an extract from ex-Governor Hoard's address at the Fort Worth meeting touching on this all-important subject of education.

Editor Cotton, of the *Examiner*, was pleased to note a marked improvement in the farming community. We are advancing, and the question was, what are we going to do to still further advance? He considered education a most important factor. He also spoke of the great advantage now enjoyed of having direct communication with Great Britain and of the benefit to be derived from those Associations.

Mr. Crockett favored the audience with a recitation entitled the "Union Jack," which received prolonged applause.

Mr. O. Anderson deprecated the mischievous practice pursued in the past of growing oats and potatoes for sale. We were drawing too heavily on the soil, but he was happy to know that this mode of farming was being rapidly done away with.

Mr. Brown spoke of farming now compared with what it was fifty years ago. He had travelled over many parts, but had found no place like home. We had lessons of evil management in the past. We should now be more careful about our poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, etc. He had been told by Superintendent Dillon that some of our cheese realized poorer prices on account of the practice of leaving the whey in the cans for a length of time; this caused a germ to grow which lowered the price.

Mr. Thompson favored the audience with an amusing original poetic production.

Mr. Caruthers said there was something grand and noble in the tilling of the soil. He considered we had shipped 73 per cent. of our farms to England in the form of nitrogen in produce. How to replace that in the cheapest way was the all-absorbing problem to be confronted.

Mr. Joseph Rogers delivered a nice recitation.

Mr. McDonald thought the majority were now moving in the right direction, but required education. Doctors, lawyers, and merchants were all well educated. Why not the farmer as well?

Miss Stuart favored the audience with an excellent recitation. The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close.

(To be continued next issue.)

CORRESPONDENCE

Growing and Preserving Corn Fodder

To the Editor of FARMING:

I have read with interest many articles written by practical farmers and others, giving their methods and ideas of how they do certain work, on the farm, in the dairy and with stock, thus affording a valuable means for educating those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, and at so small an outlay. Whether anything I might write, or give as personal experience, would be any benefit to a brother farmer, I cannot say, but I feel it almost my duty to contribute my mite.

In FARMING of the 10th of January I saw an article on "Loss by Exposure of Corn Fodder." I have grown considerable of this kind of fodder for cows for several years, in fact, was the first to grow it in my neighborhood on a large scale.

I prefer fall-ploughed land for corn, as fertile as possible, well cultivated and then sown with a drill, allowing the teeth to work about three and one-half feet apart. I drag before corn is up, and after, and then start cultivation and go through once a week and as often as time and other work will allow. Cutting is done by hand and thrown in sheaves, leave two days to dry then bound with small stalks.

My method of putting up is the most important thing I wish to describe.

I have a lot of old hop poles which I use; any kind will do that are long enough. These poles are laid together on the ground, ends even, and wired about six feet from the big ends, then raised up and spread apart enough to make a strong brace. The corn is then stood up against those poles, going around to make as even a shock as possible. As many sheaves as desired can be placed in one