

Agriculture and Colonization.

written and published as "Scientific Butter Making"; and later, as a result of the agitation, Mr. Wood took the further action already referred to.

The matter was also brought before the Agricultural and Arts Associations of Ontario. Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary, in the "Globe" of December 16th, 1882, refers to the situation as follows:—

"The only question about which there could be any difference of opinion was as to the best method of carrying out so desirable an object. One plan is that suggested by the Honourable Mr. Wood, namely, the establishment of creameries where instruction could be imparted free of cost to all who chose to attend. Another scheme would be the employment of an expert to travel through the country educating the people upon correct principles of dairying, and giving practical instruction. Now, the fact is that the opinion of the Council was unanimously in favour of the Government making an attempt to improve the manufacture of the butter made in the 'private dairies.'

The work of these four years culminated in the warm interest taken at Ottawa by the members of the Dominion Parliament, which was the beginning of the second stage of the movement, and which led up to the most important result of all—the adoption by the Federal Government of the new policy of aid to agriculture, as expressed by the establishment, first, of the Experimental Farms, and afterwards the Dairy Commissioner's office.

The Second Stage, 1884-89.

This stage of the movement began with a request from members of the Committee of Immigration and Colonization that Mr. Lynch would give evidence before them, also with a proposition for the publication by the Dominion Government of his book "Scientific Butter Making." The suggestion of this action came from the late Mr. Trow, and the carrying out of the suggestion hinged upon the accident of that suggestion reaching Mr. Lynch, through Mr. J. H. MacLeod, the Secretary, then and now, of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Lynch was accompanied at the time by Professor Arnold, whom he had secured as a personal favour to aid him in organizing an Association in the Townships, and he promised Mr. Trow not only to give evidence himself but to prevail on Professor Arnold also to return to Ottawa and to appear before the Committee. This offer was greeted by the Committee with the utmost cordiality. To the evidence then given; to its enthusiastic reception by the Committee; to its publication as a separate pamphlet called "Butter and Cheese"; and, above all, to the aid given by the members of that Committee to Mr. Lynch in all his future efforts, was due more than to all else, the ultimate success of this dairy movement. Among the names are a number of gentlemen who are still members of the House of Commons, and they have much reason to congratulate themselves on the results of their untiring efforts to accomplish what they realized, even then, as a work of utmost importance to Canada. It may seem now a little thing to have accomplished; but it is always easy to be wise after the event. These members do not need now to be told that it was no easy task to press upon the Government of the day what it was then regarded as a new and untried policy. It was an advance movement. Perhaps no country except Denmark had gone so far as it was proposed then for Canada to go, by these members of the Agricultural Committee. When the Agricultural Committee took up the work here, our Department of Agriculture was confined in its operations to Patents and Immigration. It was the settled policy of that day that the Provinces should attend to matters agricultural. The effort made by the members of the House, was in conflict with that policy, and their action naturally met with resistance. And it was this movement