

against stone foundations or bank barns, condemning them in terms not appreciated by those who have them and know the benefit of them. He commended wooden barns and stabling, and commended lining them with cut straw as being superior to stone or brick. He also spoke of the lactometer, showing that it could not be relied on, and that it had been introduced as evidence in a law scrape in the States, and no chemist or expert dared to show which was adulterated milk or which was not by its use in open court.

Mr. D. Burrell addressed the meeting in regard to the silos. He has erected one and spoke favorably of it.

The Canadian speakers were the Rev. W. F. Clarke and Prof. Brown. Mr. Clarke's address was on "honest milk" and he spoke of the frauds that were practiced. He particularly censured and condemned one farmer who had been convicted. The farmer had written to the press to show his innocence, and after Mr. Clarke had finished his address and returned from the platform, the awful culprit, as he had been called, went to Mr. Clarke and shook hands with him and wished to explain; but he could get no chance either that day or the next, and yet he is to be branded and his name sent all over the country at the Government's expense as a rascal. A resolution to that effect was proposed by the manager of the meeting, Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., and was carried.

We enquired of a plain farmer at the meeting, who lived in the same neighborhood. In reply to questions he said he did not believe the man was guilty. Another informant said there had been a dispute about the non-delivery of the condemned man's pass-book previous to the tests and trials for which he had been convicted, and the condemned man had made a fuss and insisted on having his rights. This caused an annoyance. One of the convicting magistrates was part owner of the factory, and the other two belonged to the same creed. Prof. Roberts' account of the lactometer on which he was convicted showed that it could not be relied on.

We extract the following from the Toronto Globe:

"Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, then took the floor, and gave a very interesting address on 'cream, butter and cheese from different herds of cows.' The gentleman during the course of his remarks referred at length to the value of the different articles mentioned, illustrating his remarks by showing clearly statistics which supported his assertions. He had several large placards illustrating the subject placed in full view of the audience. He showed clearly the exact amount of milk necessary to produce certain amounts of cheese, &c., &c., and also fully described the properties contained therein. He also spoke at length on the different breeds of cattle and the relative value of each, and, in fact, referred to everything that would be interesting to dairymen."

We copied the following figures from the various diagrams shown and explained at length by the Professor, nearly all of which he maintained were quite correct from actual tests and careful handling. These are from trials of Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Gallo ways, Devons, Polled Aberdeens and their crosses, and from common Canadian stock.

Pounds of cheese produced from 100 pounds of milk:

From the Devon.....	16.28
" Hereford Grade..	7.41
" Canadian.....	11.12
" Ayrshire.....	11.12

The quantity produced in the season		of butter.	of cheese.
Galloway.....	63 lbs.	232 lbs.	
Hereford.....	65	264	
Canadian.....	133	433	
Ayrshire.....	175	582	

Length of time that the different breeds can be milked:

Shorthorn.....	170 days.
Ayrshire.....	210 "
Canadian.....	240 "

The average value of a season's milk if made into butter, \$20.30; if into cheese, \$35.95.

Every dairymen there knew from practice that this simple teaching might look well enough in diagrams and to the eyes of theorists, but real practice told them that it was totally wrong. Mr. Brown's trials show that 11.20 lbs. of cheese are made on an average from 100 lbs. of milk. Not any dairymen that we have spoken to has ever produced such a return; and as these figures would be apt to mislead the calculations of dairymen and patrons, we quote the actual result from the returns of the Thames Cheese Company's factory at Nilestown, Ont., which shows that the actual production has only been 10.3 lbs. (ten pounds and three hundredths), instead of eleven pounds and twenty hundredths, and this is estimated as about the average of other factories.

The time it took to deliver this lecture and explain about it was the greater portion of the afternoon when the attendance was largest, and several expressed regret at the loss of time and money. The principle of obtaining correct statistics is laudable, but it is necessary that the Government should publish only those that are indisputable. Professor Arnold's opinion about Mr. B.'s statistics was asked at the meeting. Mr. Arnold said that they were not reliable, and the Hon. Harris Lewis considers the tests made were on too small a scale to give correct results.

We have no doubt that if Mr. Brown was more practical in his management of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, more benefit would be derived from it, and it would not require \$20,930 Government grant for the year 1881. In fact, many of the farmers of Ontario, who have visited the College Farm, find much fault, and those things which do give satisfaction we believe have been due to Mr. Mills' careful attention. Though Mr. Mills is the College President, we have no doubt the farm is much benefited by his ability. However, the past season is probably exceptional, as Mr. Brown was required to go on the junketing expedition with the Agricultural Commission. Practical farmers cannot leave home in summer and hope to make farming pay.

Mr. J. T. Brill, of Guelph, spoke in favor of creameries; he has invested in creameries and furnishes milk. He contends that butter-making is more profitable than making cheese (what a difference in statements from the Professor of the Model Farm!) But in the discussion that followed it was pretty clearly shown that the profit did not consist so much in the butter, but in the saving and marketing of the skim-milk cheese from the milk and buttermilk that had the best qualities taken from them. This skim-milk cheese was dreaded by the cheese-men; of course it is Canadian cheese, and Canadian cheese has a good reputation, and when made and doctored with American lard filled with Trichina, this creamery cheese may become a great injury to the really good cheese-maker. Perhaps more money might be made by adopting the American process, but if allowed in Canada the cheese interest must be injuriously affected.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A GREAT EXPENSE INCURRED.

The select few have so hedged themselves from the members that the selection of officers has to be approved or made by this inside party. The names were submitted by this committee and announced to the meeting. This announcement gave offence to L. R. Richardson, of Strathroy, as

he expected to have been made President, having made an arrangement last year that if he supported a certain member for office then, he was to have the support this year. An explanation was demanded, when Mr. Ballantyne, of Stratford, gave away the secret and exposed his pet assistant, the one for whom he has tried to claim more honor than he merited. Mr. Ballantyne then exposed the dishonorable act of Mr. Richardson, the intended President, namely, that Mr. Richardson had written a letter to a certain influential commercial paper in England, stating that the make and prospects of the make of cheese in Canada were and would be far in excess of what would really be the case; and that Mr. R. had done this knowingly and willfully, and for the purpose of effecting the markets for his personal aggrandizement; that the said letter had caused a great loss to many cheese makers in Canada.

The above facts were not denied, but admitted. This resulted in electing the would-be President to stay at home. That was right; but why should Mr. Ballantyne so long keep and conceal such knowledge from Canadian dairymen? It would have shown honor had he exposed it at once, rather than to have it dragged out to defeat an opponent.

Among the attendants were a much larger number of cheese makers seeking engagements than we formerly met. Some in attendance complained because they had received a ticket from the Secretary which stated that arrangements had been made with the principal hotels in Stratford whereby the dairymen would be accommodated for \$1 per day; but in paying their bills they were compelled to pay \$1.50. If those who wished situations had expended 50 cents and have let their wants been known through the columns of the ADVOCATE, they would have had a better chance of finding employment than by their four days lost time and \$8 expenses.

A resolution was passed recommending the Government to appoint Prof. L. B. Arnold to the staff of the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The Government grants \$1,500 to this association. Among the expenditures we find over one thousand dollars paid for printing and advertising.

Last year we made the following offer to the Association, which is embodied in their official report, page 120. Our offer was as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I think it is a very good plan to disseminate information to as great an extent as you can after so important a meeting as this. It was but yesterday I wished to do this very thing and obtained permission to send out one of the valuable papers presented in advance. I think now that I have a plan which may perhaps be more advantageous to the interests of the Association than any that has been as yet suggested. My journal will be out on the first of next month, and if you will select what is most suitable for the patrons and the whole of the farmers of this country, I will circulate them free of charge, even postage. If you will appoint three of a committee to select what is most useful, I will have it out by the first of next month, and if you want any extra copies, I will have them sent out also by the middle of the month, and this will be from two to four weeks sooner than you can get them into the hands of your patrons in any other way. I have taken great interest in this Association and all your agricultural discussions, and I think I could not do more to show that interest than by the offer I have made. I will not only send the articles to my subscribers scattered over the whole Dominion, but to any names you may furnish me, free of expense."

A member of the Association, Mr. Chadwick, replied as follows:

"While I am free to acknowledge that the offer made by Mr. Weld is a very liberal one, I think this Association is quite competent to do anything of this kind themselves. I believe this organization was established to promote dairy industry, and is quite competent to discharge its own busi-