## PRESS AND PEOPLE.

COWARDICE CONDEMNED.

No quality is more highly esteemed in this Province than moral courage. If Sir John Thompson does not possess this, and failure to address a mass meeting in Toronto at an early date will prove that he does not, then he had better retire from office at once. That man can never rule in this Dominion who is afraid to face those over whom he rules.—[Toronto News (Tory).

HE DRAWS A PENSION.

Hardly a single commission has been appointed for years past by the Ontario Government on which the name of the ex-Speaker of the Commons does not appear. In fact, the frequency with which he has been allowed to secure a place at the public trough would justify the suspicion that commissions have been created primarily for the purpose of enabling him to draw a salary as one of the members of the same. It would be cheaper, if the Province must maintain T. W. Anglin in any case, to grant a pension straight.—[Toronto News.

HITS DENISON HARD.

Ever since the line was fixed between what was termed the Loyalists to Canada and the Patriots or so-called rebels who formed the independant States of the great American Union, there has been a set of intolerant vampires on the Canadian side who sought to assist other powers to belittle, degrade and destroy those patriots and their descendants who passed through many adversities and suffered many pangs for love of country, who like the martyrs of old are greater than their executioners, and when properly epitomized stand as a beacon light to all nations, hailing with pride the past achievements and the triumphs and liberties of their institutions. —[A. J. Steele, Londonderry Mines, N. S.

THROW OFF THE INCUBUS.

The fate of the Canadian N. P. was practically decided when Cleveland was elected President of the United States on a tariff reform platform. It may linger on a few years, but public opinion in this colony always, in the end, follows that of the United States on all such questions. Our protective tariff has its inspiration in the United States war tariff just as our C. P. R. owes its origin to the mistaken American craze for subsidizing big railroad monopolies. Our neighbors by bitter experience have discovered their error, and are now struggling to throw off the incubus of tarif and transportation monopoly. Canadians, if too dull-witted to learn from the experience of others, have by this time ample practical reason to cry halt in the process of impoverishing the masses to build up a few huge interests. But the final impetus will come from the result of the struggle being waged across the border, of which Cleveland's election is an earnest.—[Toronto Grip.



## THE DAIRYMEN.

### The Concluding Day of the Big Convention.

**Instructive Address on the Horn Fly and Fodder Grasses by Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist—A Paper on the Care of Milk.**

**Wednesday Afternoon.**

DR. VANSLYKE, OF GENEVA, N. Y.,

spoke on fat in milk in relation to cheesemaking. In his State experiment was made with 200,000 pounds of milk from 1,500 different animals in order that the results might be applied in the relation of fat to the quality and quantity of cheese. In the making of butter it was the amount of fat in the milk that determined the amount of butter, but in cheesemaking another factor was introduced. It had been argued that the richer the milk was the less cheese it would make in proportion to its fat. As a result of their summer's work with this 200,000 pounds of milk they found that the proportion of fat to casein was 3 to 2. The doctor illustrated the fact that the value of casein was so trifling that it was out of the question, and the price of milk was therefore determined by the percentage of fat. Under the present method of paying for milk by bulk the man who produced the best milk was being robbed for the benefit of the man who sold poor milk. We should pay for milk according to the quantities of fat it contains. You cannot make as much cheese from milk that is poor in fat as from milk that is rich in fat. Normal milk contains rather more caseine than does good milk. Tainted milk will not make so much cheese in proportion to the amount of fat it contains as milk that is not tainted, but the causes of tainted milk are remedial. One mess of tainted milk will destroy an entire vat. Dr. Vansiyke was closely questioned by interested patrons and cheesemakers, and replied satisfactorily to every query made. The amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese in the experiment made last season, he replied to one querist, was nearly ten pounds.

HON. THOMAS BALLANTYNE.

Hon. Thomas Ballantyne said the only way to do justice to every patron was to make use of the Babcock tester. He commented on its uses and capabilities by narrating the results of its use at the dairy school at Tavistock, and said its workings were being further explained at the special dairy course at the Agricultural College. He expected the greatest possible benefits from the adoption of the Babcock tester and its common use in every factory. He had brought the first tester into Canada, and since its introduction the necessity of lodging information against friend or neighbor for watering milk sent to factories has been removed.

E. CASWELL.

Mr. Caswell, manager of the Canadian Packing Company, spoke on the subject, "The hog and its value in connection with the dairy—breeding and feeding for singed bacon for the London market, now so much in demand." His object was to bring the Canadian Packing Company to the front and also to point out its benefit to the farmers. He referred to the value of fall exhibitions for disseminating instruction, and paid a high compliment to the Western Fair and, incidentally, London, whose water supply was praised in unqualified terms. The Canadian Packing Company desired the Canadian farmers to breed hogs for the manufacture of singed bacon, and had issued a circular giving them instructions as to the feeding and breeding of that animal. It would require a large increase in the number of hogs now raised. If Canadian bacon secured a stand in the European markets packing houses would spring up all over the land. He would not tell them which breed to raise, but there was a consensus of opinion that the middle-sized Berkshire was the best. It was better to feed wheat to hogs than get from 65 to 70 cents a bushel for it as at present. It was time to change raising a certain kind of horses generally used for car purposes now that the electric car system was being adopted. If the farmers had spent their time and money feeding hogs instead of horses they would have been more in pocket.

Hon. James Ballantyne confirmed Mr. Caswell's statement that Canadian bacon was held in high esteem in England. It sold for 20 shillings more than American bacon last year. He had been told that the article was superior when the hog had been fed on dairy slops. He was surprised on returning from Europe to find the product 1 cent a pound less in Toronto than Buffalo.

Mr. Caswell, continuing, read the circular of the Canadian Packing Company, which illustrated the methods used by Danish farmers in raising hogs. There were over 40 factories in Denmark, eight of which were controlled by the Canadian Packing Company. The company would begin to receive hogs in the spring of 1893, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and would pay the highest price for them.

EX GOV. HOARD.

Ex-Gov. Hoard spoke on the dairy cow, and gave force to his remarks by a series of illustrations. He had studied this question for 30 years, but he could hardly get one farmer in a hundred to seriously consider his views. He knew the Canadian or American farmer did not want money, they wanted their own way and if money came that way all right. (Laughter.) Farmers were standing in their own light in this matter of the dairy cow. Mr. Hoard read the average prices his 360 patrons received, ranging from $1 29 to 88 cents a hundred. He had been trying to persuade the 88-cent man for years to show some intelligence or cow-sense; but he always claimed it was his "blamed luck." (Laughter.) If the cow could talk she would cry out for an improved breed of dairymen. (Laughter.) Mr. Hoard pointed out the contour of the cows, Pauline Paul and Matilda, which produced respectively over 1,100 and 900 pounds of butter a year. He called attention to the rounded shape of their udders. In Canada the majority of the cows had pointed udders, and this evidenced an utter lack of thought as to the qualifications of a good dairy cow. The navel was also one of the best evidences of constitution; if the abdominal formation was strong it indicated vitality. The feed of a dairy cow should be different to that of any other. She should be fed sufficient albuminoid so that she could give back the albuminoid and also the butter fat wanted. Every Canadian farmer should raise peas; it made an excellent food for the dairy cow. The speaker turned to the question of stabling, and condemned the stanchion strongly. It was said the Lord never made the mule or the mulatto, but they were the inventions of man, and so was the stanchion. Ninety per cent. of the injury to the udders were caused by it and a great number of the abortions, owing to the constrained position the cow was forced to be in. Mr. Hoard explained his idea of a model stall, of which he exhibited a picture. It was constructed with an idea of cleanliness and comfort, arranged with a sloping rack protruding at the top, so that when the cow was standing its hind feet were forced to be outside the stall, and when lying the animal could come wholly inside the stall. This kept it from lying in its own filth. The dairy cow should not be given ice-cold water. The general-purpose cow was a fraud. Sunlight was needed in the stable in the interests of the cow's health. His neighbors informed him that they could not get along without the silo. He expected that with proper attention to these things the farmers of Ontario would become so rich and prosperous that the cry would not come over the border that its population was emigrating. (Hear, hear.) Ontario had resources which, if properly developed, would make her inferior to none. (Cheers.)

The convention adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

**Wednesday Evening.**

PROF. J. A. RUDDICK

said it has been urged that the average cheesemakers are unable to do the work of making tests. He had no fear of this, since it is a very simple process and requires care rather than any great amount of knowledge. He explained a series of experiments he had made at the Dominion Experimental Station at Perth. In reply to a question by Mr. Hopkins, he said a factory making 100 tons of cheese ought to pay from $75 to $100 extra to the maker for making the tests. Extra labor is involved, and in some cases, perhaps, extra assistance. A plan of taking a small sample of milk daily from each patron's supply, and making a test weekly, has been found to be a good one. If milk is thick add some concentrated lye before experimenting. In cooking he advised that the curd should not be heated above 100. Every maker should have a standard to guide him in order to have uniformity in the cheese. The speaker concluded by explaining how the mammoth cheese was made for exhibition at Chicago.

PROF. ADAM BELL,

Tavistock, next explained the work done at the dairy school there, of which he is instructor. Sixty pupils have availed themselves of the privileges of the school. An inspector had been appointed and a regular correspondence was carried on with him while he was away, experiments being made jointly with him while he was at the school. In September Prof. Bell visited a factory in Perth, whose maker could not make the milk into cheese. The difficulty was found to be in the rennet, which had lost its strength. The result of October experiments were given, and advice was given as to the curing of cheese. He impressed on cheesemakers the necessity for carefulness to increase the quality of their products. In reply to a question whether milk could be kept from Saturday night until Monday, the professor said it could be done safely by airing it well and keeping it at a temperature of about 60 degrees.

INSPECTOR T. B. MILLER,

Burgoyne, began his duties in April and remained at Tavistock until June. Since then he had inspected 50 factories and Mr. Bell had inspected one. He traveled 4,000 miles by rail and 840 by road. The poorest milk he inspected tested 4·5 of 1 per cent., and the best sample he found tested 5.40. This proves the injustice of paying patrons without a proper test. The Babcock test is very strongly recommended for use to prevent dishonesty among patrons. Many patrons have been prosecuted, but all have paid their fines rather than undergo a trial. Some have been careless about carrying whey from factories in the milk cans. Only 10 of the 51 factories inspected did not allow the whey to be placed in the cans used to convey milk. Many of the thermometers used in factories were found incorrect. The appearance of cheese has been neglected by many makers. The quality of cheese made in 1892 was superior to that of 1891.

Mr. Gray, of the Aylmer factory, stated that the tests made during last season with the Babcock tester had been entirely satisfactory. He had been paid $100 for making tests for 96 patrons, and he regarded that as sufficient. The quality of the cheese last season was superior to that of previous years, and very little gas had been found. The factory had made 86½ tons of cheese during the year. No whey was returned to patrons in the milk cans.

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne advised that makers should always visit neighboring factories whenever it was possible to do so. Something may always be learned even in the poorer factories. Patrons also, cannot be too careful about keeping their cans clean. There ought to be no whey carried from factories in the milk cans. It is impossible to keep utensils clean if both milk and whey are carried in the same vessel. Every pound of poor cheese diminishes the price of good cheese.

GOOD COMMON ROADS.

Mr. Andrew Patullo made a rattling speech in favor of better roads in the country, and was ably supported by Hon. Thomas Ballantyne. The following resolution was moved by A. Patullo, Woodstock, seconded by Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, and carried unanimously:

"That in the opinion of the members of this association the statute labor system of this country, as carried out in most districts, is inefficient and unsatisfactory in its results; that we are of opinion that it should be either abolished or modified so as to produce good roads, which are a necessity to the farming community; and we hereby express our opinion that the improvement of the common roads of the country would reduce the cost of production in the dairy industry and thus enhance the profits of dairymen, and that it is the duty and in the interest of all dairymen to promote in every possible way the cause of road improvement; and we hereby declare that the members of this association have heard with pleasure the statement of the Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, that his deputy is about to issue bulletins on the subject of roadmaking; and we approve of this and of any other practicable manner of educating the people of the country on a question of vast public importance—the work of improving the common roads of the country."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers elected for 1893 are as follows:

President, John Geary, re-elected.
First vice-president, Wm. Messer.
Second vice-president, A. F. McLaren.

Director for No. 7 district, John Prain; No. 8, Harold Eagle; No. 9, Andrew Patullo; No. 10, Wm. Dickson; No. 11, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne; No. 12, J. S. Pearce; No. 13, R. Cleland.

Auditors, John Robertson and J. A. Nelles.

Representative to Toronto Industrial Exhibition, E. Caswell.

Representatives to Central Farmers' Institute, Toronto, Hon. Thomas Ballantyne and John A. Leitch.

Representatives to Western Fair, London, John S. Pearce and John Geary.

CONVENTION NOTES.

During the afternoon and evening sessions Victoria Hall was very comfortably filled with cheesemakers patrons of factories and visitors, the attendance being about 500.

A pleasing feature of the convention is the attendance of about a dozen ladies as delegates. One delegate also reported from Quebec and another from the Northwest Territories.

A copy of the evening ADVERTISER, presented to every delegate at the afternoon session, was greatly appreciated.

The sessions of the convention will be completed to-day after the morning and afternoon sittings.

A resolution recommending the use of the Babcock tester in all factories was introduced by Mr. A. Patullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, and unanimously carried during the Wednesday afternoon session.

Good-natured querists added much to the interest of the proceedings. One of the catechists, however, was too persistent and made unreasonable interruptions until he was sat upon by the efficient chairman.

The convention adjourned after the evening session at 10:15 until 9 a.m. to-day.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.

James Stacey, Carthage; Wm. Pomeroy, Mitchell; John Connolly, Ingersoll; Geo. Graves, Ingersoll; J. H. Wilkinson, Verschoyle; John E. Stacey, St. Marys; C. A. Riveli, St. Marys; Wm. Stacey, Fullarton; J. W. Perkins, Leesboro; Jas. Elliot, Tilsonburg; G. Galloway, Ingersoll; H. Hockey, Dereham; Thos. Prowse, Dereham Center; W. C. Sherman, Houghton Center; L. A. Price, Mount Elgin; J. M. Hoover, Granby, Que.; T. J. Dillon, Mount Elgin; Geo. Cousins, New Hamburg; G. Dickie, Lambeth; A. O. Clark, Sparta; Henry Ritchie, Gladstone; Albert Raby, Gladstone; John Reesberry, Bright; J. C. Hotson, Avonbank; Frank Olmsted, Bismarck; G. P. Colyer, London; Ezra Guither, Bismarck; Alf. Sherman, Bismarck; J. H. Bonsor, South Middleton; Thos. O'Meara, Ingersoll; Wm. Morris, Avon; Philip Corrigan, Arkona; Harold Eagle, Attercliffe; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. McNeil, Iona Station; J. W. Rusling, Boston; J. A. McGuffin, Thorndale; H. Read, Cheapside; F. Patterson, Thamesford; W. C. Longden, Salford; R. A. Sunister, Ingersoll; A. A. Parker, Rockford; A. E. Venning, Mossley; Wm. Pow, Mount Elgin; E. Agur, Ingersoll; S. Mitchell, Alvinston; S. A. Smith, Glanworth; Chas. Jenkins, Corinth; Jos. Wheaton, Thorndale; Ed Johnston, Birr; Jas. B. McLaren, John W. Cook, Ingersoll; H. P. Richardson, Kerwood; T. D. Miller, H. A. Ackert, Ingersoll; R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford; N. Hastings, Camlachie; Ed Hunter, Woodstock; J. C. Farrington, Norwich; J. A. McCabe, Harrington; E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.; Ben Hopkins, Brownsville; J. F. Williams, Ingersoll; Jas. Davidson Carlingford; R. Whitelaw, Woodstock; S. W. Laird, Stratford; Richard Chowen, Youngsville; J. F. Beam, Black Creek; Jas. Clark, Vienna; Miss S. Baskett, London; Wm. Nancekivell, Ingersoll; Hugh McCallum, Gladstone; J. A. M. Skuse, Ingersoll; Martin Kidd, Aylmer; A. M. Harris, Lakeview; Jas. Houston, B. J. Connolly, Ingersoll; Jas. F. Grieve, Salford; A. Griffith, Thorndale; Wm. Bayne, Chas. Tucker, Newberry; John Nagle, Delaware; D. Leitch, Strathroy; Allen Chalmers, Moncton; J. E. Hopkins, Brantford; T. F. Humphrey, Straffordville; Wm. Stoner, Griffin's Corners; C. C. Travis, Eden; R. W. Stratton, Straffordville; T. C. Mallory, Yarmouth Center.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The convention opened at 9:45 a.m., with a splendid attendance. The hall was decorated in expectation of Lord Stanley's visit.

Prof. Fletcher, of Ottawa, Dominion entomologist, delivered one of the most instructive addresses of the convention on "The Horn Fly," and gave blackboard illustrations to make it clear. Every farmer loses at least one-tenth of their crops through the attacks of insects. One of the greatest blessings of the horn fly last year was that it came in such numbers that the farmers were obliged to notice it, which they had not done before. Fortunately the remedies were simple. One of them was a mixture of soapsuds and coal oil, and the other was called the Bordeaux mixture. A combination of bluestone and lime would save great loss in potatoes. Insects and parasites lived upon vegetation and vegetation and animal creation worked together and kept up the beautiful balance called the air. The horn fly was half the size of the ordinary house fly, and had much the same appearance. It generally alighted on the cow in a place where it could not be reached. It was a mistake to suppose the horn fly injured the horn. In its natural state it bit beneath the skin and sucked the blood, causing great irritation, loss of flesh and consequent loss of milk. They might talk of being good to cattle, but of what use were gentle words and kind treatment when all the time the poor animals were being worried to death by the horn fly? The warble fly was hatched from a maggot in the animal's back, and raised a tumor there upon the putrid blood on which the insect lived. It was like a dentist drilling into the teeth. All these different kinds of lice had their particular class of animals up on which they fed, and none would stay long upon any other animal than its own. The composition of the remedy for lice and insects was two gallons of coal oil to one gallon of soapsuds (soap boiled in a gallon of water), thoroughly mixed. Any quantity could be made in this proportion. A quart was sufficient for each animal at a cost of about 2 cents each. The only way to destroy the insects was to prevent them breeding. They were hatched in the fresh droppings of the animal—upon the liquid part. The manure should be dried up by raking it over.

Q.—Will the emulsion destroy the bot fly?

Prof. Fletcher—The best way is to open the bot and pour it in. The bots should be removed one by one at this time of year. The professor said any sort of oil or grease would protect the animal greatly. The speaker explained the methods of destroying parasites on potatoes. If potatoes were diseased it was the farmer himself who introduced it.

C. C. M'DONALD.

C. C. McDonald, of Geary's creamery, London, read a paper dealing with the necessity of farmers supplying clean, pure milk for cheese purposes. Milk utensils should be thoroughly cleansed. He knew of a factory which got ¼ of a cent more a pound for cheese because the whey was not taken home in the cans. (Hear, hear.) Milk should never be frosted. The farmer's aim should be to supply wholesome, sweet milk, and to strive to make his factory make the best in the country. The world was usually ready to pay for strength and skill, but not for strength in butter.

FODDER GRASSES.

Prof. Fletcher by request gave a talk on fodder grasses and showed a sample of wild grass which he claimed was as good as timothy. He exploded the idea that chess came from fall wheat; if it did it was because of dirty seed. Chess grew from seed of its own, and in Oregon was being raised largely for fodder, though he would not advise it in preference to timothy. The professor produced samples of different grasses whose respective qualities he explained in an instructive manner. The desirable grass should be palatable, digestible and nutritious. The speaker had grown ten different kinds of grass in one plot and of them all the Canadian blue grass was by general consent pronounced the best.

Rev. Mr. Clark gave his recipe for a good lawn as June grass only and four to six bushels to the acre. The reverend gentleman returned to his favorite topic of clover, and enumerated its alleged merits very fully and effectively. He claimed it to be superior to all fodder grasses, for the soil, for hay and for fertilizing purposes.

One of the delegates said he believed most of Mr. Clark's remarks, except that where blue grass grew naturally the latter should be retained.

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne moved a resolution expressing appreciation upon his retirement from the active secretaryship of the services of the honorary and honored secretary, Mr. C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoll, one of the fathers of modern dairying, to whose efforts were largely due the success and usefulness of this association. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, in moving the motion, indorsed it heartily and paid a high compliment to the subject. President Geary seconded it, adding a few eulogistic words, as did also Rev. Mr. Clark.

Mr. Chadwick's reply was postponed until the afternoon session.