

was preferable to the skim-milk cheese. The consequence was, that the former would always have the pull over the latter in the market.

Mr Barré declared that he was utterly unbiased as to the question. But we must reflect that the Americans have lost their name on the market by the production of very inferior skim-cheese. It was difficult to determine the value of skim-cheese when fresh; but the consequence was that, when once caught the purchaser went elsewhere; and the sales of U. S. cheese has thus been diminished by 50,000,000 lbs. We must take care that the sale of our cheese be so regulated that skim-cheese be placed on the market for what it really is. Mr Barré seconded by Mr Gareau, moved: "That the executive committee of the Dairymen's Association arrange with the sister societies of Ontario for the study of the regulation of the sale of skim-cheese, and the classification of whole-milk cheese;" carried.

Meeting adjourned.

The delegates, we may add, will attend the Ontario convention this winter, and will make a report thereof, to be annexed to the full report of the meeting of the 28th November.

It is intended that Mr Taché, the secretary, shall be at all times ready to give to the public all the information in his power as to the engagement of cheese-makers. Those who wish to engage cheese- or butter-makers, should, therefore, apply to the secretary of the association.

From the French.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

In another part of the Journal will be found an excellent report of the meeting of the Dairymen's Association at St. Hyacinth, published by the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*.

We regret to say that very few English-speaking people were present. Fortunately, measures have been taken to secure a proper representation of the English districts in the committee of directors, and, if we are rightly informed, a circular will be immediately sent to all the cheese-factories and creameries in the province, in hopes that all the managers and directors of these establishments will cause themselves to be at once represented in the society.

It is now the duty of the directors' committee of the *Dairymen's Association of the province of Quebec* to set to work with energy and devotion. And we shall be woefully mistaken if, before the expiration of a year, all the good results which should flow from it are not already apparent.

At St. Hyacinthe, it was shown that some factories in this province produce excellent butter and cheese; but that these well managed factories are to the badly managed ones in the proportion of one to twelve.

It was also shown that certain factories paid their patrons, on an average throughout the season, at the rate of \$1.10 per 100 lbs of milk; whereas, the greater number only paid them 85 cents! a pure loss of 30 0/10 for the whole season to the districts to which these factories belong.

Although the development which these factories have attained since their first establishment in the province, now about 10 years ago, is perfectly marvellous, it is certain that not one fourth of the farmers patronise them. And as the existing factories, defective as they are, give their patrons 20 0/10 to 30 0/10 more than farmers in general who make butter at home derive from their cows, it is clear that, with the majority of farmers, the profit from their cows hardly represents half what it would be, did they understand the usefulness of the dairy-associations, and were these associations all as well managed as the best of them are.

The exportation of cheese made in Canada has this year amounted to more than 42,000,000 lbs, worth \$4,500,000. In addition to this our own local consumption is no trifle. The province of Quebec has probably produced one-third or more of the exports of cheese—to say nothing of a considerable quantity of our superb creamery-butter.

There must be a million milch-cows in the province. Now, it is certain that well managed factories would turn out produce worth at least \$10 per cow more than our farmers now receive. *Ten millions*, we see, could thus be divided among our people, every year, without the addition of a single animal to their present stock. Will any one deny that this sum could be doubled by the improvement of our crops which a good system of cultivation, founded on dairy-husbandry, would bring with it? We know farmers who, a few years ago, were perfectly satisfied if their cows returned them \$15 each. To-day, they get a return of from \$30 to \$40 each from the same cows. They admit that by better winter-feeding, and improved pastures, they have been led on to the better cultivation of their land; and in consequence of this improved culture, and of the more careful management of the manure, their harvests have been doubled. Thus, if dairy-associations become general throughout the province; if the farmers insist upon their local factories yielding them all the profit they are capable of; if, at the same time, they make their land produce to its utmost powers; the agricultural wealth created by these several means will be reckoned, not by thousands, but will amount to at least fifty millions of dollars.

To arrive at such a desirable end, in every place where dairy-associations are already formed they should be pushed forward, and where they do not exist, they should be at once established. Three or four of the leading men of a parish should meet and form a committee to communicate with the provincial association, whence all information will be sent to any desirous of obtaining advice as to the establishment of new, or the improvement of old, factories. If required, the provincial association will even send competent men to superintend the work.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Sheep Scab.

This disease has been known to affect sheep from the earliest ages, and it exists to-day in nearly every country on the globe where sheep are husbanded.

It is a well known fact, however, that it is only seen in the inferior qualities of sheep, and its existence in all cases indicates ignorance or carelessness in their management, as it is one of these diseases which can be eradicated by sanitary measures. As remarked by an eminent French author "the scab of sheep is enzootic in all those countries where agriculture is but little advanced, and in which the flocks are badly attended to and fed, and depastured in common."

It is fortunately, not nearly so common in the United States, or Canada, as in some other countries, although it must be admitted it does occur in isolated and limited areas in both these countries.

This disease entails considerable loss. Not so much from a high death-rate, as from loss of wool, loss of flesh, and barrenness. "In France, according to the statistical estimate made by Delafond and Bourguignon, scabies affects every year at least a million of sheep and they reckoned their depreciation in value—wool and carcase,—at five francs per head, which would give a total annual loss of 5,000,000 francs," or \$1,000,000. (1)

It is a parasitic disease, due to the irritation produced by a minute *acarus* which burrows into the skin. It is invariably traceable to contagion, and one affected sheep may spread the disease through a whole province; as every fence, tree, wall, and post, which a diseased animal may have touched; or any litter, pasture, or road, on which it may have lain;

(1) Sanitary science notice. Fleming