

**BORN.**

KATHARINE—At Nantucket on the 2nd inst., the wife of Frank Hanmer, of a daughter.

CORAL—In Ferris on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. J. CORAL, of the ATTORNEY, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

STAFFORD—SARAH—At the residence of the first, by the Rev. G. GRADY, Michael Sopale, of Toronto, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. STAFFORD, of Natick.

GUTHRIE—WILLIS—At Christ Church, Belgrave, by Rev. S. DAW, George St. John Llewellyn, son of Augustus Llewellyn, M.A., of the same place.

HANNAN—MARGARET—On the 16th Nov., 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. DODD, of a daughter, John HANNAN, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Rev. John HANNAN, of a daughter.

MCCLANAHAN—CATHARINE—At Cleveland, O., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. D. MCCLANAHAN, of a daughter, John Wm. MCCLANAHAN, ex-M.L.A., and son of Mr. Wm. MCCLANAHAN, ex-M.L.A., of a daughter, to Mrs. MARY, daughter of Mr. Alex. CAMPBELL.

**DIED.**

DIXON.—In Action on the 2nd inst., Catherine, wife of Edward DIXON, aged 43 years.

EATON.—In Fevers on the 22nd inst., Christopher EATON, brother of the late John HOGG, aged 63 years.

HOGG.—In Gout on the 2nd inst., RICHARD HOGG, aged 63 years.

BROWN.—In Nascentery on the 21st November, JOHN T., husband of the late Hugh BROWN.

### The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The two Parliaments will open about the same time this year. The 24th or the 31st of January is announced as the date of the opening of the Dominion Parliament, and the Ontario Legislature will probably be called to meet about the former date.

The World states that the Senator Macdonald, of Toronto, has gone to Barbadoes, with the intention of gathering information regarding the trade of the West Indies. He will most likely be heard in the Senate next session on our commercial relations with those islands and Newfoundland, which he visited last summer.

The Indianapolis meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor has been notable for the frankness with which the officers of the body have put its situation before its representatives and the public. They say it has lost some 300,000 members, that its income no longer suffices to pay expenses, and that its growth was too rapid to be permanent.

It is intended to run a strictly Temperance ticket for every office at the approaching municipal elections in Kingston. Something of the kind is necessary if the condition of the town be faithfully recorded by the local press. According to the News some of the streets are so infested by rowdies after night that they are impossible unless a person is well armed.

On January 1st the new law relating to public execution is to come into force in the state of New York, when the electric spark will be employed to destroy life instead of the barbarous and inhuman rope. Some curiosity is felt in respect to the first execution by that means. Criminals speak of it with bated breath, as being something mysterious as well as terrible.

The fame of the Canadian Pacific Railway has spread to Africa, and the General-Governor of Liberia, at Toronto, has received a despatch from the Liberian Government asking for particulars as to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is not improbable that the same party may have an opportunity of tendering for the construction of the National Liberian Railway.

Since the 1st of Nov., according to a new law all hotelkeepers whose buildings exceed two stories in height are required to erect an iron stairway or ladder attached to the wall of the building, and commanding with every floor above the first one. They have also to provide in each sleeping apartment a fire rope which will reach the ground, and a notice must be posted in each room calling attention to the fire escape. Neglect of these provisions entails a fine of \$30 to \$200.

His Excellency the Governor-General has personally interested himself in a scheme for affording to the public of Ottawa a free course of winter lectures on familiar subjects, treated from a popular point of view, similar to the Royal Institution's lectures in England. They will really be on "The Science of Common Things" the object being to place masters of every-day life before the public in such manner that every one can understand without the necessity of a scientific training beforehand.

#### Drowned While Skating.

Watertown, Oct. 21.—A sad drowning accident occurred here this morning. Three or four young men were skating on the pond when the ice, being thin, one of them, Bob SCHLAMM, went through. His body was recovered with great difficulty, after remaining under water twenty minutes, but life was extinct.

#### Nutritious Bank Thieves Caught.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Henry Hunter and Wm. Alexander, the two confidence men and bank robbers captured by the detectives on Nov. 15, were in the Police Court today and were remanded for another week for a hearing. Detective Inspector Stark and his men have succeeded, they think, in identifying the pair as very bad criminals. Yesterday's mail brought information from several United States cities of their operations over there. They both had a long string of aliases and a romantic record of crime as clever bank robbers and confidence operators. The detectives hope to convict them of defrauding H. M. CHALMERS, the young Scotch tourist, out of \$75 on a train coming from Montreal last month.

#### DISASTEROUS FIRE AT GUELPH.

The barn at the Model Farm Completely Destroyed—Loss \$10,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The Ontario Government has sustained a serious loss by the destruction of their barn at the Model Farm to-night. The reflection was first noticed from the city about 6:30, and almost immediately after the flames shot high in the air. The barns were the largest, most complete and best appointed in the Province, the plans being only resolved on after prolonged consideration. The main barn was burned to the ground, also the two large wings attached to it for the horse stable and sheep pens. The bell shed was also completely destroyed. The live stock were all saved.

The fire started in the upper part of the main barn. All the students and attendants had left only a short time before for their supper. Prof. Shaw was in the barn 15 minutes before it was discovered and everything was all right. The opinion of the officials is that the fire originated from a lamp or a spark from a pipe.

The total loss is estimated at \$30,000.

### CANADA A DAIRYING COUNTRY. (CONTINUED.)

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In Canada's resources, developed and undeveloped, the field, the forest, the fishery, the mine, manufacture and commerce, all occupy no mean place. It is, however, no depreciation of the other resources to say that both in actual results and in future promise, the first named stands highest in importance. Our exports are an illustration of this fact. In 1887 our agricultural exports amounted to more than half of the total exports. The industry which, by virtue of exports, is second in importance is that of the forest, and the exports of the latter were less than half of those of the field. In round millions of dollars, our total exports, in 1887, were as follows:

Total	\$10,000,000
The forest	20,000,000
Potash	7,000,000
Mica	2,000,000
Furs	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total	\$10,000,000

In this classification I have made a departure from that of the trade and navigation tables. In the "field" I agricultural I have included "Animals and their products," except "furs," which I have classified separately.

These figures, striking as they are, do not fully express the relative importance of agriculture. Among the considerations which emphasize that expression are the following:—I. The forest products exported are more nearly in a raw state, like deals, planks, etc., and do not represent the employment afforded that field products, the latter including such products as cattle, cheese, butter, grain, etc. (2) Forest products belong only to the newer phase of the country, and must wait until its development, while the field is the present base and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity in the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous extension and improvement, which both are possible.

Now, an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of industry which overtops all other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our older resources. We exported in 1887 in round million dollars:

Cheese and butter	\$ 8,000,000
Horned cattle	6,000,000
Butter	3,000,000
Wheat	3,000,000
Pots	2,000,000
Flax	2,000,000
Eggs	nearly 2,000,000
Skins	1,000,000
Total	\$10,000,000

The dairy exports here stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceeded our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hams, potatoes and wool! They were nearly 20 per cent. of all the agricultural exports, and over 10 per cent. of our total exports.

These facts indicate, so far as exports go, any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to none. It is such a factor in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil is favorable to a system of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of soil already impoverished by grain cropping.

This is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skillful manufacture of its products, brings prosperity to the agriculturist.

The manifest advantages of dairying,

and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of our country.

Unhappily, a further analysis of our dairy exports will greatly modify my self-congratulations. While in a general sense expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1877, which increased our total exports from \$17,760,000 to \$22,000,000, or 18 per cent., while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, actually fallen from three and a half millions to one million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent!

The actual reputation abroad of Canadian cheese, compared with what it was before the trade began to assume noticeable proportions, is a flattering confirmation of the conclusions which naturally follow from a study of the above figures. At one time Canadian cheese was exported under an American brand, to give it a better hold on the English market; to-day it is to be feared that shrewd Americans know too well that American cheese will sell better in England if put upon the market as Canadian. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now second to none, and the success of the Dominion in cheese production has already awakened considerable inquiry as to our methods among our competitors. While in a general sense expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1877, which increased our total exports from \$17,760,000 to \$22,000,000, or 18 per cent., while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, actually fallen from three and a half millions to one million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent!

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On the other hand, the actual reputation abroad of Canadian butter to-day, compared to what it was at one time, is of a less flattering character. Indeed, it is a question which has lost of the most, our exports of butter (which we have seen has gone down 73 per cent.), or our reputation for making it!

So much for the past of our dairy industry. What is its possible and probable future? To myself, in spite of the discouraging aspects of one branch of our enquiry, the outlook is hopeful.

First—the country is remarkably well adapted for dairying. The process of the cheese industry is abundant proof of adaptation for the production of milk, and one of the best proofs of the butter industry. The Nova Scotia Dairymen's association is a strong organization, promising of much help to the butter industry.

The Western and Eastern Dairymen's associations of Quebec, have been more than instrumental in building up our great cheese industry, and making it what it is. The Ontario Creameries association, of recent organization, is promising of much help to the butter industry.

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The Ontario Agricultural College,

at Guelph, has made a good beginning with its working creamery, but it doubtless has

executing character, and it absorbs a larger proportion, if not nearly all, of the best portion of our whole make. Local prices for the best of our butter are usually sufficiently high to force the exporter to handle quantities of cheaper and inferior butter. One butter maker within a mile of my writing has sold no butter for years at least twenty cents per pound. He always says "his price," and a few years ago his price was twenty-five cents per pound. This butter has usually been sold directly to some of the many consumers always on the lookout for good butter at any reasonable price. Doubtless not a single tub of it ever found its way into the export, for the reason that it was always spoken for, and usually figures which forced its export. The person referred to has just sent one tub to a Montreal customer, whose head writes that it is "very fine butter." One tub has gone to Kingston, Ont.; one goes to Ottawa, and the balance is sent by the Provincial government to a beginning by circulating dairy literature, especially printed. The ordinary newspaper itself is doing its best work yet to do. It is now doing good experimental work, and perhaps better lecture work outside among the farmers, and the head of this department has the skill of the highest order, which fit him well to do a great work for general Canadian dairying. The Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has not yet put itself on the record of things accomplished, but it may be said to do a more important and much needed service in the line of experiment and education. Canada has an excellent agricultural press, which has done, and is doing, a grand work educating its readers. The ordinary newspaper itself is doing its best to do its own power to reach and impress the masses in the direction of improvement.

Against the faulty condition of butter in foreign markets, the following statement is made: The faulty condition of butter in foreign markets is not always a proof that the butter was devoid of quality when first made. It may not have been packed to protect it from the trying conditions of subsequent handling. It may have been unfairly tested in its transportation or by speculative "holding."

As a matter of fact, in every province of the Dominion, and very likely in every country, more or less butter has been and is being made, which would be considered fine in any market. It is unlikely that in five years it will be possible to make butter which cannot be sold in the market of the country. It has, too, its Kamouraska district, which though it shipped enough butter to spoil the best reputation, did it in spite of cattle, grass and atmosphere which have produced some, and might have produced more, of the finest milk and butter in the world. Ontario being more of a wheat growing country, has less advantage of having made butter-making in some degree a specialty, but it is not to be doubted that in every one of its rich country districts butter has been made, though tons of it have been spoiled by bad milking and store packing. As for our glorious Western heritages—the prairies—they may be some parts of it lacking the abundance of water essential to the production of finest butter, but they are probably only a small proportion of the whole, and where there is water there are the added advantages of dairy cattle, rich, sweet prairie grasses, nature's purest air, cool summer nights, and, let it be added, a people of enterprise and intelligence, the pick of everywhere. If Canada does not take first rank as a dairy country, it will not be because she is not favored by nature with all essential conditions of grass, water, climate, etc.

Double-barreled districts in Canada, because of natural conditions or circumstances, but not so well adapted for butter as for cheese production. This may be true of some of our wheat growing water-estuary districts; but these districts will confine themselves more closely to cheese production, as profitable, making butter only a supplementary way, and mainly for consumption more or less local.

Second.—The genius of the people of Canada is equal to the special needs of successful dairying. Here I have based upon the fact that we have the most important factor of success, natural advantages, though necessary to complete success, are almost less than half the battle. We are coming more and more into days of stiff competition, in which intelligence, enterprise and skill will play the full part. Scientific investigation, to discover nature's secrets; experimental work, leading to perfection of method; ingenious inventions, to perfect necessary appliances; originality and push in enterprise—all are necessary to success in the strong competition already upon us. In pushing to the front in cheese making, Canada has shown herself people with a race possessed of the necessary qualifications for success.

The growth of the cheese industry, if carefully studied, will be no accident but the result of a real growth due to the intelligent enterprise of the people most intimately connected with that growth.

It is the united action of the powers of industry in Ontario, in association, existed in a moderate degree only, by Government, which gave the first impetus to what is now our great factory system of cheese-making. Quebec followed closely upon Ontario, and now other provinces are on the move. The cheese industry is now so well in hand that there can be little doubt of steady progress that the Dominion will lead all competitors in the race.

The good judgement of the Canadian cheese makers is well indicated by their tenacity on the question of the adulteration of cheese. The most plausible arguments to grossly resort to the tempting profits of robbing the milk of its cream, and substituting something cheaper, are always met by a unanimous, even impatient opposition by our associated cheese-makers. The wisdom of this position becomes more and more apparent in the ever-improving reputation of our cheese in Great Britain. In a recent official examination of, I think, nearly 500 samples of Canadian cheese in England, not one was found to be adulterated.

In better production, while there are no evidences of marked success, there are rather evidences of failure, the genius of our people must be equal to the needs of the situation, even as it was in the case of cheese production. But the people should set themselves at once and heartily to the task. What has been done already in this connection will show that the temper of the people is for improvement and progress, but not enough has been done and not enough attempted. I do not claim that the task is a light one; I claim, only, that the genius of the people is equal to the need, if it will assert itself here as it has done elsewhere. What action must needs be taken—it is not within the scope of this treatise to discuss.

The agencies which are already working for improvement of dairying in Canada are mainly, the following:—

The Western and Eastern Dairymen's associations of Ontario, and the Dairymen's association of Quebec, have been more than instrumental in building up our great cheese industry, and making it what it is. The Ontario Creameries association, of recent organization, is promising of much help to the butter industry.

The Nova Scotia Dairymen's association is a strong organization, and for about five years has done good pioneer work. There is an association in Manitoba, of whose practical work I cannot speak from personal knowledge. The Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, has made a good beginning with its working creamery, but it doubtless has

its best work yet to do. It is now doing good experimental work, and perhaps better lecture work outside among the farmers, and the head of this department has the skill of the highest order, which fit him well to do a great work for general Canadian dairying. The Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has not yet put itself on the record of things accomplished, but it may be said to do a more important and much needed service in the line of experiment and education. Canada has an excellent agricultural press, which has done, and is doing, a grand work educating its readers. The ordinary newspaper itself is doing its best to do its own power to reach and impress the masses in the direction of improvement.

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