

lation, regularity in milking careful and complete milking, and kind gentle treatment generally. Directions were given as to feeding at various seasons so as to keep up the milk yield. Pasturage and soiling were discussed, and the improvement of pastures and meadow by stocking them with the best grasses was urged. Root growing was recommended, and various suggestions made for feeding and rearing dairy stock. The third topic was dairy manipulation and the cardinal rule here was cleanliness in everything and of everything. The care of milk generally and the remedies for tainted milk were the chief points treated under this head. Factory buildings, fixtures and work were next referred to; and practical direction on choice of site, plans of building, internal fittings, and routine of factory work, according to the latest and most approved methods, were furnished. Sunday cheese-making was next discussed the pleas for it answered, the needlessness of it shown, and the importance of the Sabbath rest, both in a physical and moral point of view, urged; influential testimonies against Sunday cheese-making were quoted and the methods of dispensing with it pointed out. In conclusion, several miscellaneous matters were briefly touched upon—such as the manufacture of small cheese for home consumption; the desirableness of memorialising the Legislature for an experimental dairy farm, now that they are proposing to establish model, reformatory, and asylum farms; the necessity of estimating milk according to quality and not by weight; keeping up the productiveness of old dairy regions; and the objections to coloring cheese. The opinion was expressed that the dairy business is yet in its infancy, and is destined to prove not only a valuable commercial interest but a mighty recuperative power in our agriculture. Too exclusive devotion to dairy farming was deprecated and a mixed husbandry recommended. Factories must not be too numerous, nor farms entirely given up to dairying. The cheese yield and prices paid during the past season have been highly encouraging, while the future looks bright, not only for dairying, but for crops markets, and business generally.

The address was listened to with attention by a large audience who crowded the hall to overflowing, and a cordial vote of thanks moved by Mr. Adwell, and seconded by Mr. Chadwick, was unanimously passed.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday morning there was again a large assemblage in the Town Hall, and a little before ten o'clock the President called the meeting to order.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The first business was the receiving of the report of the committee on order of business. After which the committee appointed to consider the best place for holding the next annual meeting, handed in their report recommending Ingersoll for that purpose. This report having been submitted to the meeting, an amendment was moved by Mr. Daly, that Belleville be selected for one year.

Mr. B. Hopkins, Reeve of Deerham, moved again in amendment that the constitution of the Association be altered, so as to make Ingersoll the permanent place of meeting.

A number of members took part in the discussion the greater proportion of whom strongly favoured Ingersoll, and when Mr. Hopkin's amendment was

put to the meeting it was carried by a large majority.

DISEASES OF DAIRY STOCK.

Professor Smith was next introduced, and delivered an address on the disease of dairy stock. The lecture was illustrated by anatomical specimens and drawings, and was of a thoroughly practical character, on matters of such importance to the owners of cattle that to do it justice, it should be read and studied entire. In reference to the contagious foot and mouth disease, Mr. Smith reiterated his conviction that no authentic case of the disorder had yet made its appearance in Canada; but he considered it necessary that our authorities should take measures to guard against its introduction from the adjacent States.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Professor Smith and Professor Buckland for their valuable addresses.

FLY AND HOOF DISEASES.

Some discussion ensued in reference chiefly to the fly disease and hoof ailment, which had been so prevalent during the fall. Among others, Mr. Moulton who had resided many years in Cheshire, England, stated that he had been quite familiar with the forms of foot disease in the old country, including the contagious epizootic aphthæ; that he had seen over three hundred cases of hoof disorder in the county of Oxford during the past year, and was perfectly satisfied that the complaint was altogether distinct from foot and mouth disease, not one case of which, he was convinced, had occurred in the Province.

The meeting adjourned soon after twelve, to meet again at half-past 1 o'clock.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the afternoon, the first business was the reception of the report of the committee on nomination of officers. The following were nominated:—

President—James Noxon, Ingersoll; first Vice President—W. Yates, Belleville; 2nd Vice-President—T. Ballantyne, Perth; Secretary Treasurer—R. James, Ingersoll.

The report was adopted.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of the Finance Committee was read, and showed a balance in the Treasurer's hand of \$128.

TAINTED MILK.

The discussion of the causes of tainted milk and the remedy was then brought up.

Mr. Farrington opened the question. The general causes, he considered, were heat and rennet, and the usual prevalence of this failing during the past year he attributed to the peculiar moist and sultry season, which had affected the cattle themselves, as well as rendered the milk more ready to decompose and taint. The condition of the atmosphere also affected the herbage, and rendered it less sweet and wholesome for cattle. In regard to remedy, he recommended cooling the milk as quickly as possible, and the observance of the strictest cleanliness throughout. As a cure for taint, he advised the use of the curd mill, so that the salt might more quickly penetrate the particles.

Mr. Ballantyne thought that the chief, if not the only origin of the tainted milk, of which the cheese of the past season had shown such evidence, was simply want of cleanliness. He had found that the