

all of which the greatest attention should be paid, namely, heat, rennet, salt and acid. He heated his curing room with a wood stove, but thought a coal one preferable. He strongly deprecated the use of an upper story for curing cheese. A very good plan of lowering the temperature of the curing room in very hot weather was opening the windows and sprinkling the floor with water. He had found that the best quality of cheese could not be made from very sweet new milk. It should attain a certain stage of ripeness.

Mr. Casswell said that many of the western manufacturers had once made white cheese, but he did not think they would do so again, as they had lost by the experiment. A certain amount could be made to advantage, but if manufactured in any considerable quantity the factory men would lose by it. To be at all saleable white cheese should be of the very highest quality, as it showed its imperfections more than colored cheese.

Mr. John Craig, of Woodstock, and Mr. Losee, of Burgessville, both strongly advocated the educating of the patrons of factories in the best system of manufacture by having meetings among them to be addressed by experienced cheese-makers.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The following committees were appointed by the President:—

Committee on Nominations—Prof. E. W. Stewart, of Erie County, N. Y.; Mr. C. L. Sheldon, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.; Mr. D. B. Burrill, of Herkimer Co.; and Messrs. Hervey, Farrington, and H. S. Losee, of Oxford Co., Ont.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. J. B. Stewart, of Cattaraugus, N. Y.; R. Y. Ellis and Benjamin Hopkins, of Oxford Co., Ont.

Committee on Dairy Apparatus—Messrs. L. F. Bungay, of Norwich, Ont.; Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; and R. Facey, of Ingersoll, Ont.

The Convention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The President stated that there seemed to be some misapprehension as to the causes which had kept so many American dairymen absent. He was certain that but for the storm which had prevailed for some days back on the other side of the lines there would have been a large attendance. The storm had not its parallel since 1864.

Hon. Mr. Lewis in commencing his address said: If he wanted a first-class dairy farm he would get the best grass-growing farm he could obtain. The next thing was to get a herd of cows well suited to the dairy business. The only way of testing the butter or cheese-producing qualities of cows was by weighing the product. A different quality of cows was needed for cheese-making from that needed to produce butter. The Holstein breed were the best for a milk farm. The food of the cow should be of the very best quality, and none of the so-called foddering dairy cows on coarse food should be allowed. They should engage no hired men for the dairy farm but those who were well qualified for their work. Intelligent and skilled help paid best in the long run, and no blunderers should be engaged.

Mr. Farrington, of Norwich, said that he would prefer raising corn for dairy feeding to having a poor grass farm. If they could not raise the best grasses in abundance they would be obliged to resort to corn. Well saved corn stalks cut when the ear had matured were very useful for winter fodder, as Mr. Lewis would admit, but if cut in the flower and properly preserved it made a far superior food for cattle than hay. It could be stored until such time as a failure of the grass crop would make it very useful for fodder.

Prof. Stewart related the experience of a friend of his in feeding cows with corn when it was passing from the milky to the doughy state. He had found no kind of fodder so cheap.

Hon. Mr. Lewis said the cow told him in actions that were louder than words that grass was better than corn. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farrington suggested that the much vexed question of corn *versus* grass should be settled by a resolution of the Convention.

Prof. Arnold said that there could be no doubt as to the utility of green corn in feeding cattle, as it possessed the elements necessary for the production of flesh and milk. There was a time in the life of the corn-stalk in which it contained all the elements that were afterwards in the ear. This time was when the kernels were first ready to turn into corn. If the stalks were cut just at this time,

though there might not be a particle of grain developed, there was elaborated in the sap all the material of the crop. Under these circumstances there could be no doubt as to the value of corn stalks for fodder.

The Convention then adjourned.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN DAIRYMEN.

This evening, after the adjournment of the Convention, a grand banquet was given at the Daly House by the Ingersoll Board of Trade in honour of the American dairymen attending the Convention. The dining-hall was beautifully decorated with banners. About 150 ladies and gentlemen, including members of the Convention and invited guests, were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. S. King, President of the Ingersoll Board of Trade. To his right was Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., and to his left Mr. James Noxon, of Ingersoll. Among the others present were Prof. Stewart, of the *Live Stock Journal*, Chicago; Hon. Harris Lewis, of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; D. M. Kennedy, of Utica, *Herald*; Mr. C. L. Sheldon, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.; Mr. David Burrill, of Little Falls, N. Y.; Col. Skimmer, M. P.; Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P.; Mr. John Macdonald, Mayor of Ingersoll; Mr. Thomas Brown, Reeve of Ingersoll; Messrs. C. E. Chadwick, L. J. Chadwick, Samuel Elliott, E. Casswell, Robt. Oliver, David Kemp, of the Merchants' Bank; David White, J. F. Williams, J. C. Norsworthy, Erwin Lewis, D. S. Macdonald, George F. Gurnett, *Chronicle*; Harry Rowland, *Tribune*; William Wilkinson, Daniel Phelan, Aaron Christopher, John Haskett, J. M. Wilson, of Ingersoll; Messrs. James Sutherland, Deputy Reeve, Woodstock; Mr. K. Laidlaw, Woodstock *Review*; Mr. John Hettle, Teeswater; Gordon H. Cook, West Oxford; Geo. Farrington, Bright; Robert Little, Guelph; James W. Lawson, Dereham; Gilbert Duncan, North Norwich; Wm. Watson, Falkirk; John Butler, Dereham; George Hamilton, Cromarty; A. M. Bodwell, Mount Elgin; Elias Mott, Burgessville; John Hatley, Fullerton; Charles Coles, Toronto; John McMillan, Kinburn; Thomas Hews, Seaford; H. Ashlew, Belleville; John Allison, Brownsville; L. Richardson, Kerwood; Wm. Dunn, North Oxford; H. S. Losee, North Norwich; H. Farrington, Norwich; John Allan, Brownsville; and others.

After the removal of the cloth, the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Royal Family," and "The President of the United States" were proposed and duly honored. Then followed "Our Guests," to which appropriate responses were made by Hon. Harris Lewis, Mr. D. H. Burrell, and other American gentlemen. To the toast of "The Agricultural and Dairy Interests, American and Canadian," Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M. P., Prof. Stewart, Messrs. C. L. Sheldon, C. E. Chadwick and others, responded. A number of other toasts and sentiments were proposed and honored, and the company broke up shortly after midnight.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 10.30 a. m., Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P., in the chair.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF CANADA.

Mr. Chadwick delivered an address upon this subject. He referred to the revolution which had been effected in Canada within the last few years. In 1867 Canada, so far from exporting cheese, had imported something like 300,000 dollars' worth. In 1869 we had exported \$100,000 worth; in 1873, three millions; in 1874, four millions; in 1875, five millions; while the amount for 1876, though it was not yet ascertained, would doubtless prove equal to, if not in excess of, the amount for 1875. Butter to the amount of two and one-half million dollars' worth had been exported in 1875, while the total estimated value of the dairy products for that year had been about ten million dollars. He referred to the benefits which had resulted to Canada from its exhibits at the Centennial, in the way of removing the ignorance prevailing in the Old Country and elsewhere in regard to our condition and resources. One advantage which the dairy interest in particular had gained from the display of cheese at the Centennial, was the removal of the prejudice against Canadian cheese on account of supposed defects in its flavor. He referred to the exertions made by Mr. Casswell to secure a good show of Canadian cheese, and said that the exhibitors were very largely indebted to him for their success. Not only had he taken a great deal of time and trouble in performing his work, but he had spent his own money without any expectation of reimbursement.

THE REFUSE OF THE DAIRY.

Prof. Arnold then spoke on the topic, "The Refuse of the Dairy, its Use and Abuse." He was in favour of saving the skim-milk to make cheese, but thought the dairyman's knowledge did not as yet sufficiently qualify him to make skim-milk cheese to advantage. If given to animals at all, skim-milk and whey could be most used to advantage in feeding pigs. It is wrong to allow whey to remain lying around the curing-room, as it taints the cheese and is injurious to health.

Professor Stewart bore out the previous speaker's remarks, and advocated the feeding of animals as quickly as possible, saving additional profit by such a course.

Mr. Casswell, of Ingersoll, spoke strongly in favour of utilizing pig manure, and corroborated the previous speakers as to the danger of allowing whey to decompose in the neighborhood of the dairy.

Mr. Pierce, London, gave in the report of the Committee on Implements, which was adopted.

Professor Arnold submitted the report of the Centennial Committee. \$10,956 had been received, and had been over expended in getting up the exhibition buildings, model dairy, &c. The report was adopted.

This was all the business on hand, and at five p. m. the Convention adjourned.

How Often Should Cows be Milked?

Regularity in the milking of cows is of as much importance as regularity in feeding. In a state of nature, the cow is relieved of its milk a great many times a day. A calf allowed to remain with its mother will help itself seven or eight times a day. Under such circumstances the udder of the cow will remain small, and if allowed to retain the milk secreted during the twelve hours, feverish symptoms are likely to be produced. The practice of milking cows more than twice in 24 hours causes the capacity of the udder to be greatly increased, and probably helps in maintaining the lacteal secretion long after pregnancy has taken place. When, however, by an artificial system, the cow has been enabled to retain her milk without inconvenience for twelve hours or so, she ought to be milked regularly every day at the same hour. When the time for milking arrives, the udder actually becomes distended to its utmost capacity, and if the milk is not speedily removed the animal suffers considerable pain. Cases of fever, the result of allowing animals to remain too long unmilked, are, indeed, by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It is especially necessary to attend to this point for days after the animal has brought forth its young, for during that period very little irritation of the lacteal organs is likely to bring on that most fatal of all maladies, fever. If milking be too long delayed, nature will try to help the poor animal. An absorption of milk into the blood will, to some extent, take place, and that which remains in the udder will become deteriorated. When neglect to milk a cow at the proper time is repeated several times, the secretion of the fluid is permanently checked; and there are many cases where by such neglect an animal has become dry, in less than a month.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette*.

Dairymen's Association of Ontario.

The annual convention of this Association will be held at Belleville, commencing on the 14th of February, and the committee hope to make it both beneficial and interesting to dairymen and farmers generally. Addresses will be delivered by several eminent gentlemen, and a large attendance is anticipated. Any parties wishing to attend and become members may obtain certificates by applying to the secretary, Mr. J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll, on presentation of which to the different railway stations, they will be entitled, owing to the special arrangements made with these companies, to tickets at one fare and a third the double journey.

Some idea may be formed of the numbers of stock in Texas, and their cash value a head, from a purchase made lately in the south-western part of the State, of 40,000 head of cattle and 2,500 horses, for \$140,000 in silver, being \$3.50 a head all round, for horses and cattle.

The London *Veterinary Journal* suggests steel studs set in the shoes to prevent horses from slipping. As the idea is described, it appears similar to many methods prevalent in the Middle and Northern States, where precautions are always used for keeping horses sharpshod in slippery weather.