

He commenced by referring to the prevalent modes of husbandry which had till a period quite recent, obtained in Canada. From the early settlement of what is now the Province of Ontario, as the land had become denuded of the primal forest, the production of wheat occupied the chief thoughts of the settlers. At this period the price of live stock, beef, mutton, and dairy products was very low. Canada did not produce a fourth of the cheese to meet her consumption, but the butter exported to the British markets was merge in quantity, and decidedly inferior in quality. In this juncture of affairs it was fortunate that increased attention began to be diverted to dairy husbandry, which soon led to the improvement of live stock, particularly cattle, and ultimately to the introduction of the co-operative system in the manufacture of cheese. A pressing want now began to be earnestly met; hitherto the practice had been to make grain-growing the farmers' chief object, the soil was rapidly being run down, and an increased quantity of live stock, of improved breeds, became a necessity to restore the long lost balance. In this way, by increased attention to dairying and pasturage, involving more and better kinds of stock especially if coupled with a more thorough cultivation will the amelioration of Canadian agriculture be surely, though noiselessly worked. Land laid down to pasture is placed in a position of rest; and being free from the demands of grain crops for several years, naturally recovers to some extent, its lost fertility. The introduction and extension of dairy husbandry in Ontario cannot fail to increase progressively the wealth of the Province, and in several ways to impart precision and system to farming pursuits generally, improve the breeds of stock, and materially assist in determining the kinds best adapted either for general or specific purpose.

CURING CHEESE AND VENTILATING CURING HOUSES.

The subject of the best method of curing cheese and the proper system of ventilating curing houses was taken up. The question was opened by Mr. Farrington, who considered the great *desiderata* to be a proper temperature—about 70 degrees—and sufficient ventilation carefully supplied, not by open windows, which occasioned too strong currents, but by an even sifting of the air through the floor or walls.

Mr. LOSÉE would make the curing house tight to preserve it from cold, and provide ventilation through the floor.

Mr. GALIVER, of Dorchester, thought 'one of the most important matters to attend to was maintaining the requisite heat, for which purpose he considered a furnace under the curing room connected with hot-air pipes far better than stoves alone, producing a more even, better diffused and more easily regulated temperature.

Other speakers—among them the Rev. W. F. CLARKE, Mr. CASWELL, and Mr. JAS. HARRIS—expressed the same opinion, and was stated that such heating apparatus could be erected at a cost of from \$25 to \$100.

Mr. WHITLAW (of Beachville) advocated warming by steam, where it could be adopted, as the most economical and the most cleanly. Heating by stove-pipes was condemned as dangerous and apt to impart a taint to the cheese from the condensed soot.

Mr. DYSON (of London) described the apparatus

for heating by hot air, and laid much stress on the importance of securing the supply of air to be heated from the outside of the building rather than from under the floor, and where it was apt to be foul.

SOILING CATTLE.

The subject of soiling cattle was next taken up, and its advantage very forcibly advocated, not only as a means of supplementing the feed in dry seasons, but as the most effectual and economical system of feeding altogether. Indian corn, especially the western variety, was recommended; and sweet corn, it was considered, would be still more advantageous.

Mr. BALLANTINE mentioned an instance that had come under his notice in visiting a factory in Addington, where Mr. Nimmo, who practiced soiling, had obtained for six months an average yield of 720 pounds of cheese for each cow. Soiling possessed also the incidental advantage of preserving cattle from the plague of flies.

MR. CHADWICK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CHADWICK, the former President of the Association, then delivered an interesting address, in which he advocated the necessity of enlarged intelligence among diarymen, as the process of their manufacture where not merely mechanical, but chemical, and required the nicest skill and adjustment. He urged the importance of a more thorough education of the farming community, contending there was no profession or pursuit in which such enlarged knowledge and training were more needed. Agriculture is a growth like the plant it cultivates, and like the mind itself, the more it is developed the more it yields.

At five o'clock the meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The principal business of the evening was the annual address, which was delivered by the Rev. W. F. Clarke and was a comprehensive and interesting exposition of the Canadian factory system of cheese making.

The following abstract is little more than a bare enumeration of the topics considered.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Clarke introduced the subject of his address by referring to 'old style' and 'new style,' in politics, education, locomotion, agriculture in general, and dairying in particular. All present being more or less versed in the new style of dairying, his object must mainly be to give such information, rules and practical suggestions as tended to render an accepted system more efficient and remunerative. A comprehensive treatment of the subject involved recurrence to first principles, and indeed first things. The starting point in dairying is the cow—and under this head a variety of rules were given to guide in the choice of cows having good milking characteristics. Individual cows having these would be found in all breeds, and largely in our native breed. The treatise of Guenon on milch cows was recommended as a useful guide on this subject. The next topic was cow management. To succeed in dairying, the wants, well-being and productiveness of cows must be made a constant study and ceaseless care. He urged regularity and abundance of food, plenty of pure fresh water, thorough cleanliness of animal and stall, proper degree of warmth, sufficient venti-