

the cow. Dr. Westcott, of Onondago County, thought that the best method of cooling milk was that which allowed the most ready egress to the gases, and those coolers most easily cleaned and the cheapest were the most desirable. He would apply the cooling process at the top of the fluid, as to commence at the bottom is an uphill business. Mr. Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of the *New York Tribune*, and of *Hearth and Home*, followed on the same subject, and recommended all dairymen to keep ice on hand, and have an ice-house of their own. Ex-President Peters, of the State Agricultural Society, expressed his views, which were in accordance with those of preceding speakers. Mr. Bartlett, of Ohio, was of opinion that the odour in milk was contributed by the cow, and was augmented by "lazy boys and smart dogs" inducing a feverish condition by unnecessary driving. Putrid and other decomposing matters in the pasture also sometimes gave rise to bad odour in milk.

The next subject on the programme, "New features and Improvements during the past season," was laid over, and that of "Systematic experiments in cheese-making" was taken up.

Mr. Farrington, of Canada, adverted to a number of experiments which he had instituted in reference to the previous subject of discussion, the cooling of milk. He thought we needed experiments in different temperatures of salting and putting to press. These experiments should be made under the same conditions, and one point taken up at a time. Carefully conducted experiments could alone decide many doubtful questions. An experimental dry house should be made of wood, with non-conducting walls. This, he believed, would do away with the strong flavour, and make American cheese the best in the world.

"The present position and future prospects of American cheese in the English market" was the next topic.

Mr. Webb, who represented the shippers from New York to England, was the chief speaker on this point. He stated that the last July make of both American and Canadian cheese was very inferior. Not a single dairy stood the test of the British market. The August and September make proved much better, and in fact was of fine quality, raising both the demand and price.

Colour was important in manufacturing for the English taste, a bright straw colour being preferred. It was also very important to make a cheese that will keep well. Mr. Peters concurred with Mr. Webb, especially in regard to colouring for the English market. Mr. Farrington expressed his objection to colouring cheese, which he considered decidedly injurious to its quality, and contended that instead of providing for the prejudice in this respect, we ought to educate the people of England to a better taste and judgment in the matter.

The President, Mr. Seymour, next made some remarks on the factory system on this continent, which was yet but imperfectly developed. With regard to the question of over-production, he contended that, provided the quality of American cheese was good, the European market would take all the surplus produce of this country. It was important, however, that a home demand should be created, and he considered cheese to be one of the cheapest and most wholesome articles of food.

The following resolutions were adopted in the course of the session:—

"That the Government be requested to include cheese in the army and navy rations.

"That the recent extension of the contagious lung disease among cattle demands instant action on the part of graziers and the Legislatures of the several States in which the disease is found.

"That the American Dairymen's Association respectfully urge on Congress to furnish such aid to the Department of Agriculture as may secure the regular publication of information regarding diseases of animals, and the adoption of means for the prevention of such diseases.

"Whereas the subject of abortion in cows has been a matter of consideration in this Convention, and

"Whereas the malady in question is one that has long devastated the herds of America, and is one upon which larger information is needed,

Resolved,—That this Association refer this question to the trustees of the Cornell University, and respectfully request them to institute a careful and thorough investigation of the malady, its probable cause, its prevention or cure. Also, that we likewise request the trustees of the said University to furnish to the Association full information respecting the chemical properties of milk and rennet."

On the evening of the first day's session, Professor Gamgee delivered an able and interesting address on "Diseases of cattle and their influence on milk."