

be changed into: If you want to have good cheese and butter, establish good factories managed by first-rate makers. The cheese of the Dominion is good, and enjoys a high reputation. As to the butter, the same can hardly be said of it. You must try to improve it. Your aim should be to find a market, suit your goods to the market, and, when found, keep your market. Sufficient care has not up to the present been given to the manufacture of your products. Packing for market has not sufficiently been attended to. Another cause of failure has been the rates and means of transport. When he was a minister of the Crown in England, he was obliged to study this question, and he succeeded in improving the situation in this point. A convention of this kind would have great influence over the solution of all these problems. He thought the meeting would be interested in a view of the situation referring to the exportation of butter and cheese from the Dominion for the years 1868 and 1880, as compared with those of the year 1889:

BUTTER			
1880	Exported	18,000,000 lbs.	= \$3,000,000
1889	"	1,750,000 "	" 331,000
CHEESE.			
1868	Exported	6,000,000 lbs.	= \$ 620,000
1880	"	40,000,000 "	" 4,000,000
1889	"	88,000,000 "	" 9,000,000

He declared, in continuing, that the dairy-industry was the foundation of the regeneration of agriculture, which for some years had been in trouble. The government was doing all in its power to encourage the revival. It has established experiment-farms in different places in the Dominion, and had engaged the services of eminent agronomes, such as Messrs. Saunders and Robertson, to assist it in its work. The Hon. John Carling, the present minister of agriculture, had made this his pet project. There was, then, hope for the future, and they must labour without cessation to push forward all these elements of progress. There was still much to be done. In his numerous journeys across the Dominion, he had convinced himself that there existed many impoverished farms demanding improvement, and an immense extent of fertile soil demanding to be colonised. These things will be done, and the places, now deserts, will become, before long, rich centres of population.

The President addressed a few words of thanks to his Excellency, and invited Professor Roberts to address the meeting:

Mr. Roberts, director of the agricultural experiment-station of Cornell University, Ithaca, New-York, then gave a lecture entitled: Food for plants and for animals. He began by saying that the dairy-industry was prospering famously. His Excellency, Lord Stanley of Preston, had with an eagle's glance just measured the extent of that prosperity, and proclaimed that it was due to the union of science with practice. Eight years ago, the title of Professor, which he saw prefixed to his name on the programme, was hardly honoured with respect. He remembered having been *hissed*, not very long ago, when delivering a lecture on agriculture in the States. In those days, people seemed to wish, by the way in which they treated their cows, keeping them in cold stables and giving them icy-cold water to drink; they seemed, I say, to wish to get ready-made cream-ices from their cows.

He then showed that the plant is the foundation of the dairy-industry, seeing that upon it feeds the animal that produces milk. This fundamental point then must be attended to. To secure healthy vegetation, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, plants must be grown in a suitable

soil, well manured, and in a climate suited to the species or variety, and, moreover, they must be harvested in good order. Here arise questions of the origin of the seed, whence it comes, which is a question of heredity, for bad plants cannot produce good seed; of fertilising or manuring, for all manures do not suit all plants; of temperature and meteorology, for certain plants are not indifferent as to climate, but give results differing in accordance with the conditions of moisture or drought in which they subsist.

What is true of the plant is true also of the animal, and the question may be thus condensed: the plant and the animal are to be selected from good stocks, well adapted to the object in view, and to be reared in the soil, the climate, and with the food, best suited to their wants. To gain a knowledge of all this, these wants, both of the animal and of the plant, must be studied. We must find out the best food for the plant and the best ration for the beast. When we have raised the best possible crop of the plant, we must seek to discover how to use it most profitably for the animal, and when we have caused the latter to yield its most plentiful product, we must seek to utilise it for the profit of the farmer. Herein lies the most concise enunciation of the principles that govern the dairy-industry.

After Prof. Roberts' lecture, a discussion arose on the enrichment of the land by manures, and the feeding of stock.

Prof. Saunders offered excuses on the part of the Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, for not being able to attend the session, and the session closed.

(To be continued)

A few Hints on Vegetable-growing.—(Continued.)

I forgot to mention last month, while speaking of pease, that the flavour of that pulse is greatly improved by boiling a sprig or two of mint with them. I have had such a lot of pease since they first came in that I am almost tired of them. The American Wonder was most prolific, and stood three pickings, which is unusual with that sort. The Stratagems I begin to-morrow—July 12th. (1)

Potatoes—Can there be anything new to be said about this tuber? I do not know, but we shall see.

And, first, let us talk of growing early potatoes. Of the very early kinds, of which I esteem Myatt's ashleaf-kidney to be the best, both as to precocity, flavour, and yield, I have spoken several times lately; but, as it is an important matter to the amateur to get the very forwardest crop—though, perhaps, it may not pay as far as profit goes—I will repeat in *extenso* what some of our subscribers may have passed over unread.

On or about the 15th of March, take your seed-tubers out of the cellar and place them in baskets or boxes in a bright, sunny, frost proof room. The tubers must be in a single layer, but packed as closely as you please. The buds or germs will soon begin to swell, and a sprinkling of water once a week, or so, will do them no harm, though it is not absolutely necessary. By the 15th or the 20th of April, the ground will be, in this part of the province, generally fit to be planted, and the germs will then be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, stubby, and of a dark-green colour, very different from the lengthy, white shoots of cellar-growth some people seem to admire.

How many of these germs shall we allow to the set? Now, several of my friends, to whom I have given ash-leaf kidneys, say they are fine in quality, but they do not yield, and I always find that they have planted them whole, with as many as five and even six germs to the tuber. This is, a great mistake; for, although I should not like to risk my chance of a

(1) And a wonderful crop there is of them.