

Recently, at the Vermont Dairyman's Convention, Mr. Mason, President of the Association, told me he had been making such cheese for two years past, and had sold them as high as 30 cents per lb., and no lower than 25 cents. When at the West last fall, I found them making such cheese to a limited extent, and they sold readily at the factory, at 30 cents.

Of course, it would not be advisable for every factory in the country to change at once, and entirely upon small cheeses; but factories, I think, could safely make up a portion of their milk into these shapes, and try the experiment of sales.

At the first meeting of the New York Cheese-makers' Association I recommended in my address the present style of Cheddar shapes. At that time our people were making a large-sized cheese, and my friend, Mr. Farrington, can tell you how slow and difficult it was to get factories to see that it was for their interest to change their hoops and go to making smaller cheeses; but they, in time, found their profit in it.

In the States, I think, there is great need of these small Stilton-shaped cheeses; but as the trade in Canada may be somewhat different from that in the States, it will be safer, perhaps, to try the experiment first in a moderate way, and thus by degrees test your markets and the feelings of consumers.

And now, what are the practical points to be observed in the manufacture of a high-priced fancy cheese? Quite recently I was in conversation with a gentleman noted for his beautiful penmanship, and I asked him to tell me the one great principle of his success. Most every one in this country knows how to form letters, and has some style of penmanship, but the number of those distinguished for really fine penmanship is comparatively small. There is a general outline for letters, and a general formula for cheese-making. But why is it that often by practising for weeks, and months, and years, we fail to reach the highest standard of excellence? Well, I said to this man, who had been a teacher, and was of an eminent, practical turn of mind, please tell me the one great principle that underlies this art of penmanship; and his reply was that it consisted more than anything in the education of the eye. Persons are careless, and fail to observe how letters are formed, and to measure with the eye the size of each, and the distance apart which they should be placed. This seemed to me a very practical explanation, and I could not help thinking what an immense advantage it would have been to me could I have had this single principle indelibly impressed upon my mind when young and learning to write.

Now, in cheese-making, the eye and the sense of smell and the sense of feeling must be educated. We must learn to distinguish the condition of milk, and the changes constantly going on in its transformation into curd. We must educate the sense of smell so as to distinguish at once, and with certainty, that peculiar odor which the curds assume when properly cooked. We must educate the sense of