for manufacturing cheese in this Province, viz.: two cents per lb. But in small factories it cannot be done more cheaply. In the State of New York cheese is made for a cent and a half in many cases, and even, if we are not mistaken, for a cent and a quarter, but their factories are larger than ours, and can, therefore, be run more cheaply. If the patrons of cheese factories want the price of manufacture lowered, they must set their faces against the undue multiplication of factories, and endeavour to enlist their neighbours in supplying milk, so that each factory may do a sufficiently large business to make living profits at as cheap a rate as possible.

Moreover, let it be constantly borne in mind that the interests of patrons and factors are identical. They should, therefore, co-operate with each other to produce an article of the highest excellence. There is hardly any other business in which the law of mutual dependence operates more surely or more powerfully. Each patron must conscientiously aim to furnish pure milk, and the manufacturers give unwearied attention to the details of the business, if success is to be had.

It will be observed that steps were taken by the Association to co-operate with American dairymen in procuring a statistical circular. We would urge that this action on the part of the Association be sustained by both manufacturers and patrons, as it is clearly their interest so to do.

The Association very properly renewed its protest against Sunday cheese-making. It was the more needful to do this, as one dairyman told the Convention, with a surprising air of coolness, that he made cheese every day in the week alike. For this there is no necessity and no excuse, as testified by our best and most experienced manufacturers. It was highly satisfactory to witness the air of unanimity and determination shown by the assembly in frowning down all violations of the sanctity of the Sabbath in connection with this business.

The presence of X. A. Willard, Esq., added not a little to the interest of the occasion we are noticing. We give elsewhere the substance of his address, which was chiefly occupied with details respecting Cheddar cheese-making, and Orange Co. butter-making. We will not say of Mr. W. that he has dairy "on the brain," but certainly he is deeply interested and thoroughly posted in regard to cheese and butter-making. He is withal a most genial, companionable man, having a large share of the milk of human kindness, which no souring process has ever curdled into cheese. Our dairymen have reason to feel much indebted to the Executive Board of the Association for inviting him, and to him personally for attending and contributing so large a quota to the interest and usefulness of the occasion.

The Free Grant Bill.

"AN Act to secure free grants and homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands," finally passed the Assembly on the 4th inst., and now only awaits the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to become law. The proposed grants are to be confined to lands surveyed or hereafter to be surveyed, situate within the tract or territory composed of the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the Township of Palmerston north-westerly along the western boundaries of the townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Adamaston, Bromley, Stafford and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the Townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the River Severn.

The grants are limited to 100 acres, and parties receiving them must be of the age of eighteen years or upwards. The patent for such land is not to issue until the expiration of five years from the date of such location, nor unless nor until the locatee or those claiming under him or her or some of them shall have performed the following settlement duties, that is to say, shall have cleared and have under cultivation at least fifteen acres of the said land, whereof at least two acres shall be cleared and cultivated annually during the five years next after the date of the location, to be computed from such date, and have built a house thereon fit for habitation, at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and shall have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the said land for the term of five years next succeeding the date of such location, and from thence up to the issue of the patent, except that the locatee shall be allowed one month from the date of the location to enter upon and occupy the land, and that absence from the said land for in all not more than six months during any one year (to be computed from the date of the location), shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

Such land is to be exempt from liability for debt both before the issue of the patent and for twenty years afterward, except for a debt secured by a valid mortgage on the land.

As finally adopted, the bill is much more liberal than it was originally meant to be, several objectionable restrictions being removed during its passage through the House. For example, at first it was intended to reserve to the Crown every quarry or bed of stone that might be found on a free grant lot. This, however, was given up, as were some other stringent provisions. As it is, the Act is not so liberal as might be wished. There is a reservation of pine timber which we think a mistake. Meant, no doubt, to prevent lumbermen and speculators getting hold of land merely for the purpose of stripping it of timber; it will, nevertheless, operate as a hindrance to *bona fide* settlement. We think the lumbermen and the speculators might have been headed off by requiring actual settlement, or by some other provision that would not bear hard upon the settler. We could also have wished a more liberal homestead exemption clause. It is the worst policy we can adopt to be niggardly and stingy toward settlers on our wild lands, especially when we have such competition in this respect on the part of our American neighbors. But notwithstanding its defects, the bill is a move in the right direction, and having made a step in advance, it is to be hoped that by and by our Legislature may be induced to go further. Perhaps in a year or two we shall succeed in getting the Free Grant Act modified in such a way as to make the inducements to settlers greater than they are now made. Too many persons now treat the question as though they felt that when the settler gets a free grant, the obligation is entirely on the side of the settler. The truth is, that the Province is as much under obligation to the settler as the settler is to the Province. If the settler is not a very poor specimen of humanity, the Province has by far the best of the bargain. When this is properly looked at we shall have a more liberal scheme, and things will be made easier for the settler, who must, in the nature of things, obtain his homestead through years of toil, hardship, and privation. Meantime, we trust the department will make the most of the law as it is, and that the regulations upon the subject of free grants will be framed with as much consideration for the settlers as possible. If we can induce the right class of persons to take up the free grant lots rapidly, the country will be greatly benefited by the measure.

New Game Law.

AN Act has just passed the Legislature with less than the usual amount of discussion and delay, and indeed has, we believe, taken most parties interested in the matter by surprise. We allude to the "Act for the protection of game in the Province of Ontario," of which the following is a summary:—

The first clause after the preamble enacts that none of the larger quadrupeds of the game class, such as the deer and members of the same family, shall be taken between the "first of December and the first of September in any year." The subsequent clauses provide against the destruction, except within prescribed periods, of feathered game and hares, as follows:—"No wild turkeys, grouse, partridge, or hares, shall be shot between the first of January and the first of September; no quails between the first of January and the first of October; no woodcock or snipe between the first of March and the first of September; no water-fowl between the first of March and the first of September. Next it is enacted that none of the preceding feathered game or hares shall at any time be taken except by shooting; that no batteries or sunken punts shall be used in hunting water-fowl; that none of the deer class shall be trapped. Further, that none of these animals shall be in any one's possession within the proscribed periods without sufficient and lawful excuse; that no sale of any of them shall take place after fourteen days from the termination of the respective periods. The penalties for the infringement of the above regulations are a fine of not less than $2 nor more than $25 for each head of game, and failing the payment of the imposed fine, a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. All game taken in violation of the law shall be confiscated and given to some charity.

Prohibition is made, lastly, against the destruction of fur animals at a season of the year when their fur is esteemed of comparatively little value, by forbidding their capture between the first of May and fifteenth of November.

Such are the provisions of the new Act. Some clauses of it are plainly open to objection. There is an evident blunder in the wording of the clause relating to deer, when it is said that they shall not be taken between the "first of December and the first of September in any year," whereas it is obviously meant to prohibit their destruction between the first of December in any year and the first of September in the year following. Again, to mention no other objection, we see no good reason against trapping certain species of game in proper season. Some of these, such as the turkey and certain water-fowl, may be desirable for domestication; the Bill, however, as it stands, virtually forbids their capture alive at any time. It would be easy to take exception to other features of the Act, which seems to have been prepared and passed too hastily, and we expect that before long it will be found necessary to make considerable modifications of it.

Canada Landed Credit Company.

From the Report of the proceedings published recently, we learn that at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Landed Credit Company, held on the 5th inst., a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for the past half-year was declared. The dividend of the Company since its commencement has been invariably at the rate of six per cent. This Company was started ten years ago, with the intention of lending money to farmers, on the security of their farms, repayable by instalments of ten per cent. yearly—eight per cent. to go to the Company for interest, and two per cent. to form a sinking fund for the extinction of the principal. The system thus adopted has been found admirably suited to the necessity of our agricultural population, and has given great satisfaction to the numerous parties who have availed themselves of its advantages. The operations of the Company have, however, been much restricted by the small amount of the capital called up—only $14 of each share of $50 having been paid in. The Directors have now resolved to remove this objection by calling up at once $11 per share further of the capital, which will nearly double the available means of the Company—and not only enable the operations to be largely extended, but give additional confidence to the public in the perfect safety of the debentures and deposit receipts of the Institution.

RENNETS.—We direct the attention of cheese manufacturers to the advertisement of Mr. Martin Collett, in our present issue—a sample of the rennets, which he showed us, was particularly sweet, clean and well cured.