

rents, but by an even lifting of the air through the floor or walls.

Mr. LOSKE 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 Rev. W. F. CLARKE, Mr. CASSWELL, and Mr. JAS. HARRIS—expressed the same opinion, and it 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, 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.

Both questions were laid on the table.

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 dairymen, as the processes of their manufacture were not merely mechanical, but chemical, and required the nicest skill and adjustment. He explained the composition of milk, the changes which it undergoes on being separated from the cow, and the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the subject, in order that the dairymen may, to a certain extent, regulate these changes. It was to the interest of the dairymen to increase as much as possible the quantity of milk from a given number of cows, and for this purpose a good breed, with special milking qualities, was required as well as good food. Cheese making could not be carried on profitably with cows whose yearly yield was only 300 or 400 pounds, when it might be raised to 600 or 700 pounds. Dairymen must cease to fill up their herds annually from the culls of other farmyards, and give their attention to raising their own dairy stock. The Oxford dairy lands now held a foremost position, but to keep it up farmers and factorymen must avail themselves of the wisdom and skill that science and the practical experience of the most enlightened dairymen of the day have brought to bear on the subject. Mr. Chadwick urged the importance of a more thorough education of the farming community, contending that 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 the "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 dairy 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 feed, plenty of pure fresh water, thorough cleanliness of animal and stall, proper degree of warmth, sufficient ventilation, regularity in milking, careful and complete milking, and kind, gentle treatment generally. Directions were given as to feeding at various seasons, so as to keep up the milk yield. Pasture and soiling were discussed, and the improvement of pastures and meadows by stocking them with the best grasses was urged. Root growing was recommended and various suggestions made for feeding and rearing dairy stock. The third topic was Dairy Manipulation, and the cardinal rule here was cleanliness in everything and of everything. The care of milk generally and the remedies for tainted milk were the chief points treated under this head. Factory buildings, fixtures and work were next referred to; and practical directions of choice of site, plans of building, internal fittings, and routine of factory work, according to the latest and most approved methods, were furnished. Sunday cheese-making was next discussed, the pleas for it answered, the needlessness of it shown, and the importance of the Sabbath rest, both in a physical and moral point of view, urged; influential testimonies against Sunday cheese-making were quoted, and the methods of disposing with it pointed out. In conclusion, several miscellaneous matters were briefly touched upon—such as the manufacture of small cheese for home consumption; the desirableness of memorialising the Legislature for an experimental dairy farm, now that they are proposing to establish model, reformatory, and asylum farms; the necessity of estimating milk according to quality and not by weight; keeping up the productiveness of old dairy regions; and the objections to colouring cheese. The opinion was expressed that the dairy business is yet in its infancy, and is destined to prove not only a valuable com-

mercial interest, but a mighty recuperative power in our agriculture. Too exclusive devotion to dairy farming was deprecated, and a mixed husbandry recommended. Factories must not be too numerous, nor farms entirely given up to dairying. The cheese yield and prices paid during the past season have been highly encouraging, while the future looks bright, not only for dairying, but for crops, markets, and business generally.

The address was listened to with attention by a large audience who crowded the hall to overflowing, and a cordial vote of thanks moved by Mr. Bodwell, and seconded by Mr. Chadwick, was unanimously passed.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday morning there was again a large assemblage in the Town Hall, and a little before ten o'clock the President called the meeting to order.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The first business was the receiving of the report of the committee on order of business. After which the committee appointed to consider the best place for holding the next annual meeting, handed in their report recommending Ingersoll for that purpose. This report having been submitted to the meeting, an amendment was moved by Mr. Daly, that Belleville be selected for one year. He supported his recommendation on the ground of the growing interest in dairying manifested in that town and neighbouring district, the desirableness of extending information and stimulating this important industry throughout the Province, and the advantage of rendering the Association truly a Provincial rather than a local one.

On behalf of Ingersoll it was contended by several speakers that this town was truly the centre of the dairy interest; that the extension of this industry westward was far more rapid and extraordinary than the increase in the opposite direction; that the removal of the meeting for even one year to Belleville would probably involve a pecuniary loss, as holding the Provincial Exhibition in the East always had done; and that the labour and trouble which had been expended by the dairymen in Oxford in organizing and carrying on this Association entitled Ingersoll to special consideration.

Mr. B. HOPKINS, Reeve of Dereham, moved again in amendment that the constitution of the Association be altered, so as to make Ingersoll the permanent place of meeting. He considered the constant discussion of this matter injurious to the Association, and that the practice in the United States with the kindred institution of holding their annual meetings always in one place (Utica) was the safest course to follow. He saw no objection to the formation of a branch association, and the holding of meetings in other places, wherever the dairy interest was sufficiently developed; but he would strongly advocate a permanent location of the general meeting in Ingersoll.

A number of members took part in the discussion, the greater proportion of whom strongly favoured Ingersoll, and when Mr. Hopkins' amendment was put to the meeting it was carried by a large majority.

DISEASES OF DAIRY STOCK

Professor SMITH was next introduced, and delivered an address on the diseases of dairy stock. The lecture was illustrated by anatomical specimens and drawings, and was of a thoroughly practical character, on matters of such importance to the owners of cattle that to do it justice, it should be read and studied entire. In reference to the contagious foot and mouth disease, Mr. Smith reiterated his conviction that no authentic