

butter to the private dairy-farmers, seeing that the distance between the neighbours was so great that it would hinder the establishment of cooperative factories in certain districts for many a long day. Teachers of good butter-making were, in his opinion, what was wanted.

Mr. Wright, of Carleton Place, said that this was just what he had done in his district. He had introduced a thoroughly competent butter maker, who gave lessons in the art to the farmers' wives in the neighbourhood. He thought a small manual of butter making, concise and so forth, should be published, and distributed gratuitously either by the government or the Dominion dairymen's association.

A lively and interesting discussion on the different questions just mentioned then arose, in which Messrs. Ewing, Robertson, Barnard, Senator Reesor, Bissell, Peters, Thompson, Wright, and Shuthers took part. Instructive details were given on butter-making in winter and for the English market, on the need of abandoning growing so many grain-crops, of increasing the number and improving the feeding of milch-cows. The utility of dairy-instructors and inspectors was insisted on, and the value of soiling and soiling-crops was discussed, including the effect of constant confinement of the cows in their stalls. This closed the session. Before rising, it was proposed by Mr. Robertson and resolved: That a committee be formed to select the officers and directors of the association, subject to such selection being ratified by the convention. The committee in question consisted of the following members:

Bissell, Jas	Algonquin,	} Ontario.
Robertson, prof. J. W.,	Ottawa,	
Sproule, Dr,	Grey, Est,	} Quebec.
Barnard, Ed. A.,	Quebec,	
Fisher, A.,	Brome,	
Black, P. C.,	Palmouth,	Nova Scotia.
Thorburn, A. G.,	Broadview,	N. W. T.

The session then closed.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair at 8.30 P. M. and drew the attention of the meeting to the tables showing the comparative production of cheese and butter in, as well as the comparative quantities exported from, the different States of the Union and the provinces of the Dominion.

The Governor General, Lord Stanley of Preston, at a special invitation from the executive committee of the association, which he was good enough to accept, was present at the session, occupying a seat at the right hand of the president.

Mr. D. McPherson, the president, then gave the official opening address of the convention:

"Of all the branches of agriculture, the dairy-industry is one of the most important. On entering upon it, the farmer must make himself acquainted with all that regards the soil, the plants that grow on it, and the cattle that feed on them. To understand all these things thoroughly, not only is practice necessary, but a sound theoretical knowledge to guide that practice into the proper road. Hence, the need of a good agricultural course of study. And if we are surprised at being told that education is required to make a good farmer, the reply is that we have a proof of it in England, when princes, like Prince Albert formerly, are devoted to farming; and when we have among us one of those English noblemen who, distinguished and highly educated as they are, think they are doing right when they interest themselves in agriculture. And among the educated class of the Dominion, how many senators and members of parliament here present are there actively engaged in farming!

Education, then, is necessary to enable us to understand thoroughly the numerous problems that present themselves to the farmer. Chemistry informs the student of that science that an animal feeding on the plants furnished by the soil assimilates only one-tenth part of the nutriment they contain. The rest the beast voids in the form of manure, which is returned to the soil to enrich it anew. This truth is at the base of the assertion that the practice of dairying is that which of all the systems of farming least impoverishes the ground. The animal remains, as does the manure, and the milk alone, in the form of butter or cheese, leaves the farm, and gives the farmer his due profit without taking as much out of the land as would have been taken had the beast, or the hay and grain on which it was fed, been sold.

Formerly, Canada sold more butter than cheese; nowadays, the sales are reversed, and our cheese fetches the highest price on the English market. But our butter is of inferior quality, and we hardly export any. This must be remedied by the study of the cause of its inferiority. Our dairymen's association offers us the means, in its conventions, of studying and suggesting the reforms to be made, the progress to be worked out. We owe much to Mr. Lynch, of P. Q., for the efforts he made to establish this society. Complete success has crowned his exertions. If, in one year, we have succeeded in obtaining from the liberality of the government a grant of \$3,000 to promote the dairy-industry; if we have obtained the appointment of a Federal Dairy-commissioner to look after the interests of that industry; if, lastly, we have had the honour entrusted to us of inviting His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion to be present at this numerous and distinguished meeting of the members of the New Dominion Dairymen's Association; it is to the zeal, the energy, and the practical knowledge of Mr. Lynch we are indebted; first, thanks to his initiative, and next to the love of agriculture professed by the Hon. John Carling the Minister of Agriculture in the Federal cabinet.

Progress, then, has been made, and we may now anticipate that farming will become prosperous and remunerative, thanks to the development which the dairy-industry, that has within the last few months found such active and powerful protectors, is about to take."

The president, in concluding, expressed a hope that his Excellency, the Governor General, would address the meeting:

Lord Stanley of Preston observed that he remarked in the programme that all speakers were limited to five minutes, but he hoped an exception to this rule would be made in his favor. He was happy to see so full an attendance. It was plain they understood the force of the saying: Union is strength, an axiom of peculiar power. But that union, cooperation, be efficacious, those who work together must be well informed on the subjects that concern them. He could, he was happy to say, call those here assembled his brothers in agriculture; for, as had been observed, he himself carried on farming on his property. At this meeting were present both masters and pupils; masters who were skilled in their business, experienced and able to afford instruction to those who sought it, pupils anxious to set to work. Meetings like this were the best means possessed by farmers who follow chiefly the dairy-business of obtaining the best information thereon. It is here they will learn that they ought constantly to try to improve their stock with a view to the improvement of their special business. Unfortunately, there were a great many inferior beasts about. Here, too, they will learn that the system of taking their milk to well managed cooperative factories is the best they can adopt. It was formerly said in England: If you want to have good cheese, marry a good dairy-maid; but now, and in this country, the saying must