in the mode of giving them their food. Some years ago I was much struck with the truth of a remark made by a farmer at the meeting of a farmers' club in Yorkshire. The subject under discussion was the kind and quality of stock which farmers ought to keep. He said "*I can not afford to keep inferior stock, it is too expensive.*" This was true to the letter—inferior stock is too expensive to be profitable; that is, food, which has cost a great deal to produce it, is given to animals which from their nature and conformation, give the poorest possible returns; there can be no economy in that. I do not wish to be understood as insisting that every farmer ought to keep a thoroughbred herd; that is a business by itself, for as Thomas Bates once said with entire truth, "There are twenty men fit to be premier for one that is fit to be a breeder;" yet every farmer who breeds cattle, or sheep, or pigs, ought to have pure-bred males, and to use no other if he can get them, because it is only in this way that he can cheaply raise animals which will give the largest return for the food they get. Much may also be done in the way of economizing food by the mode in which it is given Of course food will go much further when it is prepared in such manner as will give the digestive organs as much aid as possible, such as by cutting and steaming, and by crushing grain, etc; but I specially refer to a practice which is becoming more common than it was, namely, giving stock a portion of grain or other condensed food while on pasture, and by soiling. Many recent experiments have been made which show that a very large saving can be effected by this process. The most extensive Canadian experiment has been made at Bow Park. Mr. Brown has expressed himself to me in terms of high commendation of this mode of feeding, as proved by his experience; the results of which, it is to be hoped, he will make public

When I had the honor on a previous occasion (15 years ago) to address you, I alluded at some length to the great necessity for more thorough and systematic agricultural education. So much does want of it still appear to me to be urgent, that I feel it to be my duty again to refer to the subject. The question is, what can be done to supply the deficiency? We have an agricultural class in University College, and an able experienced teacher, but few students. My conviction is that the work must be more radical; it must begin in our common schools; that is, elementary agricultural and mechanical instruction should form a leading part of the teaching. Dr. Ryerson has published a valuable little work on agriculture which I hope to see made a text book in all the rural districts Unquestionably the result of giving elementary instruction would be not only to impart much important scientific and practical knowledge, but to make the farmers' sons of the country feel the importance and dignity of the profession of agriculture. Dr. Ryerson has done good service to the country by compiling the manual to which I have referred, and I hope that he will see to it that the benefit which it is so well calculated to confer shall not be lost to the country. It is a good thing for the cause which we desire to promote that we have so able a coadjutor as the Chief Superintendent of Education. I feel convinced that he will soon make agricultural and mechanical instruction a leading feature in our common school teaching.

The Council of the Association have continued the pecuniary grant to the Ontario Veterinary College, which was given by their predecessors in the Board of Agriculture. This is a branch of education having special relations to agriculture, which, in terms of the powers and duties conferred on them by the Agricultural Act the former Board of Agriculture felt it to be their duty to establish and foster. The idea originated with that able and efficient friend of the agricultural interest, the late Hon. Mr. Fergusson of Woodhill. In 1862, when Mr. Smith came to Canada, through the strong recommendation of Prof. Dick, late Principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, a course of veterinary lectures was given annually to a somewhat miscellaneous audience, extended in 1864, and 1866, three students passed final examination and received diplomas from the Board of Agriculture. In 1867 four students obtained diplomas. The range of studies became gradually extended, and in 1868 eight students passed. In 1869 the same number (eight) passed, so that the college has turned out twenty-three well qualified practitioners. The total number of students attending the veterinary course for the past three years has varied between 25 and 32. Some of them were agricultural students and did not take the whole veterinary course required of those who study for the practice of the profession. All veterinary students attend the lectures of Prof. Buckland on the breeding and management of farm stock. The whole expense to the Council has been annually—

Mr. Smith's salary	$200 00
Dr. Thorburn's salary	160 00
Expenses of examination	40 00
	$400 00

To this has been added, from last year, $150 per annum to Professor Smith for the use of his new building, erected specially for the purpose, containing lecture and dissecting rooms, pharmacy, etc., in connection with the hospital. Mr. Smith receives a small fee from each student, except those in agriculture. Attendance in practice is strictly enforced in the case of professional students during the long summer vacation. Dr. Bovell and other resident physicians have rendered important service gratuitously, as have also two or three veterinary surgeons in Her Majesty's service, both as teachers and examiners. The success which has attended the College is very gratifying, and leads to the sanguine expectation of still more extended usefulness. Its importance to the agricultural interest of the country can hardly be over-rated. Before its establishment, well-qualified veterinary surgeons were very few, and in many parts of the country, whole counties were almost wholly destitute of professional skill. Apart from the question of practice, the relation of veterinary to social science is intimate and important. There are some diseases in animals similar to those in the human subject, and they are communicable one to the other. It is therefore important to all that the amount of danger which man incurs by living amongst animals should be known. The public health also demands that reliable information as to sound animal food should be at hand in all parts of the country. And for such information we are dependent on the wide dissemination of veterinary science.

The Council of the Association, valuing the importance of entomology in its relations to agricultural and horticultural science, voted a grant of $400 to the Entomological Society of Canada, on condition that they should furnish an annual re-