

up, conditions are improving, and a new lease of life seems in store for the country fair. Back of success or failure in every case lies the human element. You may have all the organization on earth, but the manager must not be a "dead one"—therein lies the secret of success.

Writing about fairs reminds me of a funny incident that happened a few days ago. At a country fair two young ladies were looking over the live stock. It happened that the class under inspection was a rather good bunch of Angus cattle, and one lady inquired of the other as to the proper name for the breed. "Shorthorns," replied her companion, and, proud of her superior knowledge, she went on her way rejoicing. And wasn't she right? I have seldom seen shorter horns on a coyote or a pinto. It all depends on the point of view.

The "crazy" quilt is still in evidence at the country fair, and sponge-cake and sofa cushions, and tea "cosies"—that's a new word for me—and then there's a prize for a well-darned sock, and the country swain brings his girl along, "And soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again," and the band plays and the concert is over, and we are homeward bound. R. J. D.

Sandy Fraser on Land and Labor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the course of this past simmer, as I hae bin' gaein' about ma bit wark on ma farm, wi' ma eyes open an' ma mouth shut (as I hae learned frae experience is the muckle better w'y), I hae bin' thinkin' a few things, pittin' this an' that thegither an' provin' the result by ma experience, which may na' be a verra gude guide, but it's the best I hae, so I'm bound tae follow it. An' in the course o' this letter, you, Mr. Editor, an' yer readers, will be haein' yer ain opeinions as to the truth o' my remarks, an' ye will be bringin' yer ain experience up tae prove I am wrang. Weel, gae ahead, an' all I can say is that I will be hopin' that time may set ye richt, an' mak' ye see things in the true licht.

An' noo what I hae tae say concerns maistly those o' oor callin' wha are no satisfied wi' the size o' the patch o' land Providence has placed them on; or, in ither words, those wha will be wantin' a big farm, an' when I speak o' a big farm I mean anything mair than a hundred an' feefy acres, an' I'm no sure but I should tak' all the extra feefy too, an' call the sma' farm ane o' one hundred acres or less. Noo, when we get the big farm, what dae we get along wi' it? Weel, we get wark for ane thing. "Yes," ye'll say, "an' wark is a gude thing for us." So it is, gin ye dinna' get too much o' it, but that's the point. Ye'll hae to get up anywhere between three an' four o'clock in the mornin' tae rouse yer hired men—gin yer lucky enen tae be able tae keep ony—then its rush an' hurry frae the time ye start tae milk yer forty or feefy coos in the mornin' till ye feenish wi' them again at nicht. Not a meenute do ye hae for readin' or veesitin', an' if by chance ye gang tae the kirk ye'll hae tae hurry hame to feefish the chores ye had na' time to dae before ye left. I remember warkin' for a spell wi' ane o' these "land-grabbers" when I was a wee bit laddie, an' before gaein' tae ma bed at nicht I thocht I wad read for a few meenutes oot o' an auld newspaper that had somehow accidentally strayed into the hoose. I had no' bin lang at it, hoovever, when the auld mon, guessin' there was something wrang, stuck his heid oot o' his bedroom door an' says he, "Hoot, mon, div ye'll no ken ye need all the time ye've got for sleep? There'll be nane o' that in the mornin'; gang tae yer bed." I went, an' muckle weel wad I hae liked tae stay there when he cam tae roose me up about an' oor before daylight the next mornin'.

Noo, what kin' o' leevin' dae ye ca' that? It is hardly leevin' at a', an' isna' muckle better than slavery, for if a mon has a bad maister it dis na' much matter whither that maister is himself or anither mon. Ye'll lose all that's maist worth havin' in life if ye spend a' yer time in the wark o' yer hands, for ye'll lose the society o' yer friends, an' the society o' books an' papers, an' evrything that micht be helpin' tae build up a strong character an' mak' a mon o' ye.

I've kenned some that said that it took juist about all that could be made on a hundred acres to keep the family an' pay runnin' expenses; an' what ane made on his second hundred, in that case, would be a' tae the gude. Weel, this may be pairtly true, though no a' thegither, for we ken that the bigger the farm the mair expensive is the rinnin' o' it, but supposin' it was true, is it worth while? Ye hae mair money an' ye hae naething else. An' when ye come tae leavin' this auld earth, it's no muckle o' the siller yer relations will be lettin' ye tak wi' ye.

An', on the ither han', noo isn't the small farm o' a hundred acres or so the vera place o' all places where ye can get the maist oot o' life, gin ye mak' the best use o' yer opportunities? Ye hae time an' opportunity here tae see what God an' nature are daein' for ye, an' so get encouragement tae dae yer part at all times. It seems as though there was juist about enouch wark connected wi' a farm o' this size to mak' a mon industrious, without giein' him too much to dae, an' it is, forbye, juist about the right size for keepin' a wife an' gude-sized family on. The mon wi' the small farm an' the large family is the only mon, to my knowledge, wha has solved the hired-help problem. An' so tae the mon burdened doon wi' wark an' worry

I wad say, get rid o' yer land. It's an awfu' thing tae be land poor, so tak' the advice giein' in the auld story about the boy wha was tryin' tae get a handful o' ruts oot o' a jar, "grasp only half the quantity an' ye will easily succeed!"

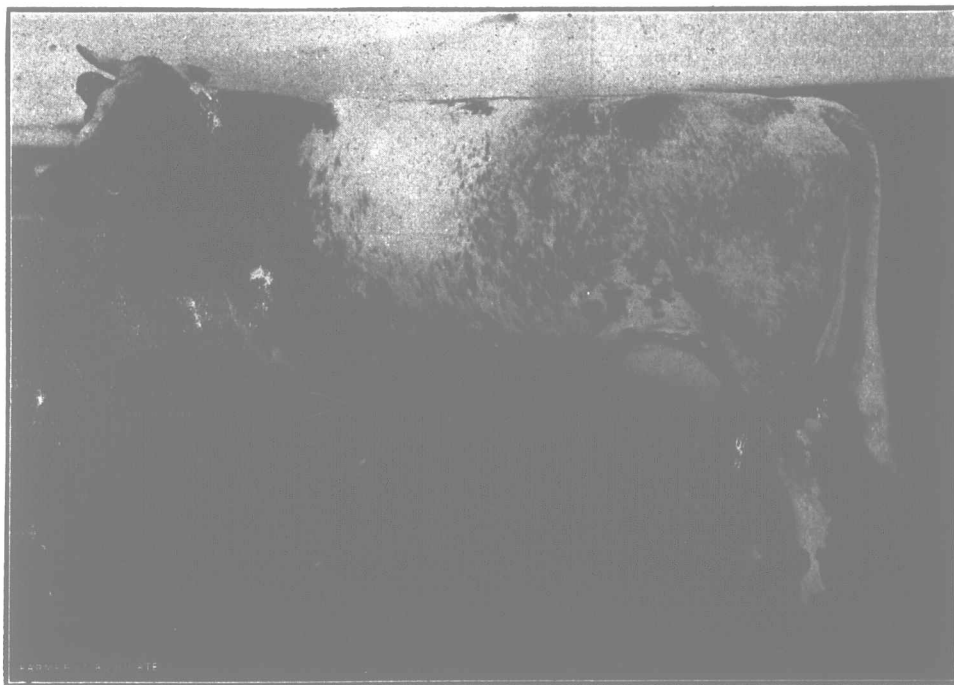
An', again, is it no' true that the mair o' a population we hae in our country the mair business will be done an' the mair prosperous we are likely to become? An' this prosperity will come tae us without an effort on oor part if we can juist prevent these land monopolists frae buyin' up the country an' farmin' wholesale, as so mony are daein' in oor great West. Gin I had the reins o' Government in my hands, I wad see that there was a homesteader on every quarter-section o' land that went frae under my control, an' big farms an' distant neebors wud be a thing o' the past. An' noo, Mr. Editor, as I hae said a' that is necessary in regard tae the wisdom o' livin' the Simple Life, I will juist be closin' this letter, an' hopin' that yerself an' the rest o' us may never hae mair than is guid for us, but juist a' we can stan'. Yours as ever,

SANDY FRASER.

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Associations.

Since January, 1906, sixteen cow-testing associations have been organized through the initiative of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Records are being kept of the production of 4,500 cows, owned by the 350 members of these associations. The results will be tabulated and published as quickly as possible after the season is finished. This is only the beginning of what should be a great national movement for the improvement of the dairy industry in Canada. Sufficient data have been collected already to show that there is no line of work in the whole



Dairy Shorthorn Cow.

Winner of first prize and £50 cup at Royal Lancaster Show, England, 1906.

range of dairy effort which is calculated to increase the profits of dairy farming to the same extent as is this matter of the improvement of dairy herds. In order to serve the purpose properly, the work of record-keeping must be persistent and continuous, and followed up by intelligent action on the part of the owners of the cows in the matter of breeding and selection.

Our records show that the average yield of milk in Ontario and Quebec is not much over 3,000 pounds of milk per cow per annum, yet we find herds of 20 cows and over that average 5,000 pounds. In every instance the herds which show a high average of production have been built up by just such methods as the cow-testing associations are intended to promote.

The members of the different associations have had an excellent opportunity of comparing the records from the different sections, and different herds in the various associations.

With a view of promoting correspondence between the various members of the associations, I am authorized by the Dairy Commissioner to announce that the name and post-office address of the owner of any herd in the records will be given to any person who applies for it to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. The idea is that members may learn from the owners of profitable herds as to the methods by which such satisfactory results have been reached. We think the correspondence idea might be very properly included as a feature of this work. We trust that owners of these first-class herds will be good enough to answer such enquiries in a broad-minded and helpful manner.

It is to be hoped that the members of the associations will not become slack in keeping the records as the season advances, because it must be remembered that, unless a full record for the whole milking period

has been made, a portion of it will be of very little value.

Members of the associations must not overlook the importance of the feeding question. This has been touched upon but very little so far in this work, but, eventually, we hope to see careful records kept of the amount of feed consumed by the cows.

We take this opportunity of again pointing out the desirability of the owners or managers of factories taking an interest in this work, and making the cheese factory or creamery the center for further organization for the purpose of keeping records and testing.

A large amount of correspondence has been received from individuals in localities where associations have not been organized, and many farmers are equipping themselves to do the testing on their own account. A copy of Bulletin No. 9, entitled, "Instruction for Testing Individual Cows," will be sent to anyone who applies for it.

CHAS. F. WHITLEY,
In charge of Dairy Records, Dept. Agr., Ottawa.

The figures for the fourth test at Mansonville, Que., for the 30 days ending Aug. 27, show an average yield of 492 pounds milk, the number of cows tested being 251. Average test, 4.1; average yield of fat, 19.7 pounds.

In the fifth test at St. Camille, Que., for the 30 days ending 31st Aug. 1906, only 8 cows out of 160 gave 700 pounds milk or over, and one of these eight only freshened in July. Average yield of milk, 498 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 2.03 pounds.

In the third test at St. Felicien, 59 cows were tested, during the same length of time, showing an average yield of 545 pounds of milk. Average test, 3.7; average yield of fat, 20.5 pounds.

At Laterriere, Que., for the 30 days ending September 7th, 1906 (third test), the number of cows tested were 29; average yield of milk, 465 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 18.9 pounds.

The fourth test at Lotbiniere, Que., was tabulated with 160 cows. For the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906,

an average yield of 519 pounds milk was shown. Average test, 4.1. Average yield of fat, 21.4 pounds. This test was carried on with 10 more cows than in the preceding month, and members of other associations are advised to follow the example of Lotbiniere in increasing the number under test.

The result of the sixth test at St. Edwidge, Que., for the 30 days ending Sept. 7th, tabulated 295 cows under test. Average yield of milk, 589 lbs.; average test, 4.0. Average yield of fat, 23.8 pounds.

The sixth test at Princeton, Ont., for 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, recorded 72 cows tested. Average yield of milk, 580 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 22.2 pounds.

The result of the third test at Normandin, Que., for 30 days ending Sept. 7th, 1906, showed number of cows tested, 26; average yield of milk, 484 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 19.2 pounds. Normandin cows have dropped five pounds of fat since last test, showing a rapid shrinkage of milk, as the percentage of fat stands the same. The highest yield of milk is 760 pounds. The average at Brockville, Ont., was 715 pounds.

At Bagotville, Que. (third test), during the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, the number of cows tested was 73; average yield of milk, 494 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 19.5 pounds.

Danish Butter Regulations.

Regulations as to the marking of Danish agricultural produce and foreign agricultural produce imported into Denmark, have just been issued by the Danish Minister of Agriculture. Foreign butter and other produce imported to Denmark, or re-exported, shall bear the inscription "Udenlandsk," either on the packages or on the goods, in letters $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Butter must be sold in the packages in which it has been imported. Any merchant who imports or exports foreign butter shall be registered by the police authorities, and be subject to control by the butter and margarine inspectors. For Danish butter made from pasteurized cream, the "Lur" brand is made compulsory. The brand has to be applied to two opposite staves in the cask. Cases with butter shall bear the brand in both ends; inside the casks, direct on the butter lump, shall be applied labels of thin paper with the "Lur" brand, one at the top and one at the bottom.