

of the patent, subject, of course, to the Crown Lands regulations.

What we want is more of this class of settler and less of the other. We can take all the surplus of Britain's population; we need them to build up the country, but the Government must act in concert with the home Government to bring about this end. If the Ontario Government would pay more attention to colonization and less to the lumber magnate, we would, in a few years, have a farming population second to none on the continent. These people would soon adapt themselves to their new surroundings, and become good settlers. One word more. What we want we must have; what we must have we must be willing to pay for.

INTENDING SETTLER.

Inspires to Progress.

I value "The Farmer's Advocate" because its ideals of farm life are correct, lofty and true. It keeps on in close touch with the most progressive advanced agricultural thought of our time. It has helped me to be a better farmer, and has inspired me to do more thorough and effective Institute work on the lecture platforms of Canada. There is no paper, periodical or magazine that comes into our home that is more eagerly read or more highly cherished than "The Farmer's Advocate." I wish it every success. Enclosed find \$1.50, postal note, being my renewal subscription.

Yours sincerely, DUNCAN ANDERSON.
Rugby, Ont., Jan. 4th, 1906.

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Association Formed.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6th, a meeting was held at Cowansville, Que., at which Mr. H. S. Foster presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. F. Whitley and Mr. C. Marker, of the Dairy Branch, and by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner. The attendance was large, nearly ninety farmers being present, all of whom seemed much interested in the matter, listened eagerly, and took part in the discussion. All the speakers urged the importance of the testing of each individual cow in the dairy herds, indicating the immense improvement that has been made in a very few years in Denmark, the home of co-operative testing associations. Mr. Marker, being a native of that country, was able to explain many details from personal knowledge.

After a brief discussion, it took but two or three minutes to enroll 26 farmers, with 538

cows, into the Cowansville District Cow-Testing Association.

This is a matter of great satisfaction to the Department of Agriculture, and may be looked upon as the direct outcome of the large amount of work undertaken in the last two years. It is expected that there will be a great growth of this movement in the next few years. Farmers are apparently alive to the necessity of finding out the total yield of a cow for her whole milking season, and weeding out the poor ones.

Following are the by-laws of the Association:

1. The organization shall be known as the Cowansville District Cow-testing Association.
2. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Three other members shall be appointed to act along with the officers as a committee of management.
3. The officers shall be elected to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.
4. The annual meeting shall be held at the call of the president.
5. Meetings of the committee of management shall be held at the call of the secretary-treasurer. Three members shall form a quorum.

BY-LAWS.

1. Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also take a sample for testing, will be admitted to membership. The number of members may be limited at the discretion of the committee of management.

2. The milk will be preserved and a composite sample tested once a month with a Babcock milk tester.

3. Members will be expected to provide themselves with scales and sample bottles for each cow, and a box for holding the samples.

4. Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples to the place where the testing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.

5. For the season of 1906 the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blanks for recording the weights of milk, do the testing once a month, compile the figures, and prepare a report at the end of the year.

I received the Farmer's Knife as a premium all right, and am well pleased with it, as I am with your most valuable paper, "The Farmer's Advocate."

W. H. REYCROFT.

Middlesex Co., Jan. 6th, 1906.

Recording the Individual Performance of Dairy Cows.

The practice of keeping individual records of dairy cows is one that is not so largely followed as it should be at the present day. In fact, it is very doubtful if a great many dairymen have ever given the subject so much as a passing thought, and the percentage of farmers who do keep individual records is very small indeed.

The reason for this state of affairs is obvious. The system is practically in its infancy, and farmers have not been educated up to it, the majority thinking that it involves considerable extra labor and expense; others, again, believing that there is no necessity of this extra trouble, and that they can tell all that is required to be known by a glance at the pail and contents after the cow is milked.

But is this a fact? Only to a limited extent is it so. We find, on examining statistics of the production of different herds, that the average per cow is very low compared to what it should be. This is due to the cows that give only a slight or no return over and above the cost of their feed, that are to be found to a greater or less extent in practically every herd of milch cows; and it is to aid in the detection of these boarder cows that individual records are kept.

The labor involved in keeping the records is not so great as one who has never kept them might think. If the scales and record sheets are kept in a convenient place, close to where the milk is emptied, it is only the work of a minute to weigh it and jot down the figures; and from one to two hours per month will be required to add up the daily yields and record them in the book kept for that purpose.

The expense connected with it is of little consequence, the spring balance that is necessary costing only one dollar, and the record sheets can be obtained free from the Department at Ottawa.

By the use of the Babcock test in conjunction with the spring balance, we can tell just what each and every cow in the herd is doing, and in this way pick out the ones that are being kept at a loss, catten them off and send them to the shambles, where they rightfully belong.

Any man that has kept these records for a year or more, I am satisfied will not care to throw them over and go back to the old haphazard method of guessing at which are the best cows; for, by this method of keeping individual records of our dairy cows, and by this method only, can we single out the robber cows, and thus build up a herd of cows of deep milking qualities, such as we all would care to own.

I. C.
Brant Co., Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in the City of Peterborough on January 10th, 11th and 12th. President D. Derbyshire, M.P., was on hand to fill the chair, and in his presidential address pointed out that in both aggregate production and returns realized, 1905 has been the banner year in the dairy industry. While we made about the same quantity of cheese as formerly, our butter production beat all records. The home market, too, is every year absorbing larger quantities of fine creamery butter. Our home consumption in 1905 was about 3,500,000 packages. For cheese, butter and bacon we received about \$10,000,000 more in 1905 than in 1904. Our dairymen produced cheese valued at \$22,000,000, butter \$8,000,000, bacon \$15,000,000, and the home consumption was \$50,000,000, or a grand total of \$95,000,000. We are sending our goods, not only to the mother country, but to Japan, and in increasing quantities each year. Our factories are being improved, and some really first-class ones being erected, and our makers are becoming better educated. We have had 26 instructors employed besides the chief instructor, and they have done good work, visiting, giving instruction, and attending meetings, so that the service to the factories has been better than ever before. Our goods have been finer and more uniform. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has rendered splendid assistance by giving us regular refrigerator service, not only on cars to Montreal, but on the steamships from Montreal to the British market, and employed inspectors at Montreal and the different English ports to examine our goods and report weekly to our Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa the temperature of our goods on arrival at destination. We want this refrigerator service enlarged and improved, as well as our transportation facilities, so our goods the coming season may be landed in perfect condition.

The watching of our goods arriving at Montreal, as well as the different ports on the other side, is working well, for they do not now lie around on the docks, but are quickly taken care of. The erection of two large warehouses at the Surrey Commercial Dock, fitted up with cold storage at London, is of great importance. Our goods are taken from the ships and immediately placed in these warehouses. Bristol is coming to the front

with new docks, and other ports will have to do the same or lose the trade. So the result is we have made finer goods and had them delivered in better condition, thus receiving better prices and increased demand.

Makers were advised to attend the Dairy School at Kingston, which has been greatly enlarged and improved. All factories, too, were urged to join the syndicate system, so as to assist in making a uniform high quality of goods everywhere in Eastern Ontario.

While a large number of factories are good, and well equipped, we still have a large number where the best goods can't be made. No business in Canada rests on a more solid foundation, and why our factories should not be first-class buildings, well painted, clean and tidy, with proper drainage, no one can explain. Why should shade trees not be planted and the grounds around the factory made beautiful? Possibly because the makers of our cheese are the only ones that are not properly paid. A large number of our best men are quitting the business. While the milk producers are prosperous this last year, our manufacturers are poorer, having more to pay for labor, fuel and furnishings. Why not give them one and a quarter cents for making, and demand better boxes and a better service?

With our past experience, with the full knowledge that the production of cheese, butter and the bacon pig is the one industry exactly suited to Eastern Ontario, all our energies should be directed to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our goods. With our present opportunities for education and instruction, there will be no excuse for having an ordinary maker—for he is dear at any price—or having an old, open factory, resting in the mud, with no drainage; or not having modern machinery, or not delivering cheese to the station in clean wagons with proper covers to keep the cheese or butter clean, or not doing everything in our power to make the watchword for 1906 cleanliness and improvement all along the line.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who has been conducting thirty-day tests of individual dairy cows in various parts of the country for the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, stated

that, during the summer, the work of cow-testing has been carried on at seven places—four in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in Prince Edward Island. He presented a table showing the average standing of each of the four pure breeds, and also the average of the grade cows tested at Mountain View, Ont. This test comprised 133 cows, consisting of 11 Jerseys, 21 Ayrshires, 30 Shorthorns, 45 Holsteins, and 26 grades. According to this, it was shown that the best Jersey gave 45.5 pounds of butter-fat in the 30 days; the poorest gave 22.2 pounds; difference between the best and the poorest, 23.3 pounds, the average for the breed being 34.2 pounds. The best Ayrshire gave 45.3 pounds fat; the poorest 24.1 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 21.2 pounds; average for the breed, 35.1 pounds. The best Shorthorn gave 46.2 pounds; the poorest gave 16.1 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 30.1 pounds; average for the breed, 35.4 pounds. The best Holstein gave 52 pounds fat; the poorest 26.6 pounds; difference between best and poorest, 25.4 pounds; average, 34.7 pounds. The best grade gave 38.1 pounds; poorest, 18.4 pounds; difference, 19.7 pounds; average of the grades, 30.3 pounds. The average production of the 133 cows in the test was 934 pounds milk, test at 3.6 per cent, average production of butter-fat being 34 pounds, or 1.123 pounds of fat per cow per day.

With the above figures for a text, Mr. Whitley appealed to the national pride of those present to do all in their power to improve the average production of our breeds by weeding out the poorest, coupled with better breeding, which means the use of a sire from good-milking stock. Every dairymen, he said, who wishes to consider himself up-to-date, must test his cows. Profit in dairying depends upon three factors—yield of milk, yield of fat, and cost of feed. He announced that the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, had offered to supply a man, and do the work of testing wherever any twenty farmers in a locality would agree to purchase the necessary outfit which consists of a spring balance, costing \$1.25 to \$1.50; a small damper, costing 10 cents; and a few bottles, costing 5 cents each, in which to keep the samples of each cow's milk for making the Babcock test. The farmer would simply have to weigh his milk and keep samples, and the