

these being made at the suggestion of the instructors.

In 1905 we find 37 instructors with two chief instructors. Eight hundred and eleven factories were included in the groups and 239 meetings were held. The Dairy Schools at Kingston and Guelph gave a 10-days' course, specially for the benefit of the instructors. This enabled them to receive instruction upon the most improved methods and to carry it on to the makers throughout the country, and tended to greater uniformity.

The Provincial Legislature, in 1906, passed an Act requiring that all cheese factories and creameries be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and made provision for the appointment of inspectors upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture. Accordingly two men were appointed to enforce this law, and the result was that much improvement was made in whey tanks, drainage, and the general surroundings of factories. We also see in this year an increased number of curd tests being made with the object of tracing undesirable flavors which developed in the manufacture of the cheese.

The season of 1907 witnessed another decided step in advance. Up to this time the factories desiring the services of instructors were required to pay a portion of the expenses connected therewith. The weakness in this system was that the factories most in need of assistance and those which could not afford to engage a high-priced maker were the ones which did not receive assistance. It was therefore decided by the Department to assume the whole financial responsibility and give instruction to all factories and creameries without making

any change whatever. This placed the instructors in an independent position which they did not enjoy before. It can easily be seen that when the factorymen were paying a portion of the expenses of instruction, that the instructors hesitated to make demands or to offer suggestions which they would otherwise have made had they been entirely independent. Then again the poorer factories received the same attention as the larger and more prosperous ones, with the result that a greater uniformity was established than was found possible under the old system.

In Eastern Ontario 178 factories received instruction for the first time in 1907, and a few factories in Western Ontario which had not up to this date been included in the instruction work were visited for the first time. We find 1,182 factories and 99 creameries receiving regular visits from the instructors and a definiteness of purpose and uniformity which had not existed previously.

Regular instructors were all clothed with the power of sanitary inspectors, which proved of great assistance in having the sanitary conditions of the factories improved. Heretofore they had been in a position only to *make suggestions and requests*. Now they were in a position to *demand* those improvements and alterations which were necessary to place the premises in a sanitary condition.

Up to this time the instructors devoted considerable attention to testing milk, and in some cases making prosecutions for the adulteration of milk. At the request of the Department the Western Association employed a man to look after this work. The instructors co-operated to a certain extent, in