

work out towards the better article because the men representing the buyers will be held responsible for the goods being up to quality.

"Don't suppose that you'll get rid of disputes," he continued, "the only difference will be that you'll scrap with the buyer at your own door instead of at Montreal. In Western Ontario the inspection is very close, and if goods are not up to quality they are set aside and sold at a lower figure. In Western Ontario also we have factory inspection, and weight at shipping point and a box of cheese must stand half a pound over the beam weight."

"Why should it be so," was asked. "The only reason I can see is that it's an accepted custom, said the referee, "and that is almost as good as a law."

Chairman T. H. Jacques said that the system of government inspection was a farce on account of the loss of time in Montreal and communicating regarding it.

"I have no argument against that," said Mr. Barr. "I don't think it's worth a man's salary to stand between the buyer and the seller. I was not called in to any cases this summer in which the complaint was not justified. I had no difference with the instructor who graded the cheese as finest, but when I saw the cheese they were not finest. That was all I had to go by."

"I've no wish to go back to Montreal, unless it be to see how the cheese arrives, and get the information back to the factorymen and help them to remedy it. That is where there is a great field for useful work."

Market Requirements.

"Market Requirements" was the subject of an interesting paper by John McCready, of Sheboygan, at the recent Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Convention. The majority of buyers, he said, want a cheese that can be shipped to any part of the country, one that impresses in storage and shows a firm, close, meaty texture. While some are still asking for a soft, open cheese, he did not favor its production, since it is this rapidly deteriorating stock that breaks first and heaviest in price, when the limited outlets are supplied.

He saw no excuse for the large quantity of pasty cheese made every fall, which defect can readily be avoided by cutting down the water content, cooking firmer and salting heavier. He discredited the paraffining of cheese at the factories, principally because it is seldom properly done. The tendency to get the was on the cheese too soon makes more prevalent defects, like pastiness, bitter flavor and rotten rind.

When possible, Mr. McCready advised makers to sell their output on a board of trade. He criticised the methods of marketing ruling in certain sections where a very insignificant proportion of the factories dispose of their output on the local board, the great majority contracting their cheese, although their salesmen attend the board's meetings.

Alberta Dairy Interests

J. McCall, Department of Agriculture, Alberta.

The dairy interests of Alberta are in a flourishing condition, taking into account the character of the season of 1907. The spring opened very late, and stock was in poor condition, owing to the long and severe winter for which adequate provision had not been made. The shortness of the season was made worse by backwardness in growth, even after spring had opened.

There were in operation in the Province twenty-one government creameries, and twenty seven private creameries, besides eight cheese factories. The output from government creameries was 523,350 pounds, or about forty per cent. less than the output in 1896, which was 1,050,350 pounds. Though the output was less than in 1896, there is every sign of expansion in the industry. New stations have been opened during the year. The output from private creameries was probably about the same as from government creameries, as the two approximated closely last year. The cheese factories produced about one hundred tons of cheese.

Some improvement, and new interest in the work, is indicated in the establishment of dairy record associations at important centres. From the monthly records of output, it has appeared to Commissioner Marker that the creamery season coincides closely with the pasture season, and that with regard to the output in the pasture season itself, the yield is generous only for a couple of months.

There seems to be a lack of supplementary feeding to prolong milk-giving, or the dairy stock is not of a good sort. Patrons are being encouraged to get possession of scales, jars, etc., for weighing and sampling milk. The experts of the creameries make composite tests from samples, and furnish records to patrons at the end of the year. A number of the centres have formed associations of this kind, besides individuals. It is hoped that a heightening of the average production of a cow may result from the information given, against cows of poor yield.

The government are carrying out a vigorous educational campaign at between 40 and 50 centres in the province for the improvement of dairy work and the heightening of interest. Associated with Commissioner Marker will be Assistants Scott and Pearson, and J. G. Clarke, of Ottawa.

The market for Alberta creamery products is excellent. At least a million pounds more than the present season's output could have been disposed of. The chief markets are British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Orient, besides the local market. The average price at the creamery this year, was 23.161 cents a pound, and last year 21.227 cents.

Feeding Live Stock

"If it is important to keep live stock or rather have live stock to keep you," said Principal Cummings at the recent convention of the Nova Scotia Farmer's Association. "It is even more important that this live stock, whether cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or poultry be of the best quality."

Every one that there is stock that will be a profit and stock that will not. We have at the college farm at Truro a dairy cow that, valuing milk at only 10 cents a pound, paid a profit last year of \$100. We have also under the same roof, cows that were kept at a loss, and between these extremes cows of varying ability as money makers. Our problem, like that of any progressive farmer, is to get as many of that first kind as possible and to get rid of as many of the other sort.

"In doing this, we have to depend upon breeding, selecting, and feed. Time was when we all owned animals that we could not afford to feed well. On the other hand we have at the college, and various farmers, have cows that they could not feed too heavily."

"It is a curious trait of human nature that many a man who can sum up his courage to buy first class stock and who will not balk at a fairly high price, will begrudge to those animals every extra ounce of

food they consume. It will not pay. "Such profitable classes of stock as Jersey's, Holsteins, Shorthorns, etc., have all been brought to their excellence through feeding. Their real value consists in the amount of food they consume to advantage over and above the amount necessary to the vital functions. In our own herd, while there are exceptions, yet, as a rule, our most profitable cow is our

heaviest feeder. The same holds good of the record of every herd whose records I have examined.

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Caldwell, Evelyn, Nelson, Kings Co., N.S.
Fraser, Rhoda, Bonaville, C.B. N.S.
Flinigan, W. A., Lemist, Ont.
Heron, Jessie E., Courtland, Ont.
Lowther, Mary, Nine Mile Creek, P. E. I.
Mitchell, Ruby M., Argyle, Man.
Ramp, Jacob T., Rosmont, Man.
Row, J. G., Union Road, P. E. I.
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Stinson, Knud, Bay View, P. E. I.
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