

would admit of it, it would be a good thing to employ a number of instructors so that they could be all the time about the factories; it would pay."

While it was considered wise on the part of the officers of the Dairymen's Associations to secure instructors from New York State during the years 1879-1883 inclusive, it is a matter of congratulation to Canadians that it has never been thought necessary either by the Associations or the Department of Agriculture to go outside of the Province for specialists in this branch of dairy education. On the other hand, many of our best men have been sought as commissioners, teachers and instructors in dairying by many states of the Union, the British Isles, New Zealand, Australia and other countries.

Dairy instruction was carried on by the Dairymen's Associations to a greater or less extent and with much benefit to the industry, throughout all the years from 1879 until in 1901 we find eight men employed by the Association of Eastern Ontario and three in Western Ontario. The creameries were also receiving instruction at this time. We find in that year for the first time that the work of the instructors was recognized by the patrons as educational rather than that of detectives. The time devoted to the patrons was for the purpose of instructing them in the care and handling of the milk rather than in an endeavor to detect skimming, watering or the keeping of strippings for home use. This was a decided step in advance. In 1902, three men were employed by the Association in Eastern Ontario and nine in Western Ontario. In this year two groups or syndicates were formed, and a man placed in direct charge of a limited number of factories. This enabled

him to make periodical visits and to establish a uniformity and improvement which had not been manifest up to this time. The experiment proved so successful that in the following year, 1903, we had for the first time a chief instructor for both Eastern and Western Ontario, whose duty it was to keep in close touch with the instructors employed by the Associations and to direct them along uniform lines, thus establishing a system covering practically the whole of the Province. The two Chief Instructors were officially appointed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

In 1904 the instruction work assumed such large proportions that the Department of Agriculture decided to relieve the Dairymen's Associations of the financial burden and made an appropriation for the payment of 32 regular instructors and two chief instructors, one for Eastern Ontario and one for Western Ontario. Factories which desired assistance were required to pay ten dollars to the Department of Agriculture for the services rendered. This did not cover quite one-third of the total outlay of over \$23,000 for the season. The factories were arranged in syndicates or groups and each instructor was held responsible through the chief instructor for the work in his district. The work was better arranged than ever before and improvements were more marked. In addition to the regular work of instruction 136 meetings were held during the summer months. At these meetings the instructors were enabled to give the producers information as to the best methods of handling their milk, the necessity for an improved water supply, etc. The improvements in factories during the season amounted to \$158,000, many of