

well when dry, and keep cow records, to enable him to weed out the poor producers.

Prof. Dean laid heavy stress on the importance of feeding cows well when dry. The usefulness of an animal depends: 1st, on the sire and his breeding; 2nd, on the dam and her breeding; 3rd, on how the calf has been nourished while being carried by its dam.

One delegate, Mr. Gleason, doubted the necessity of individual records. He thought if we managed our herds well we would accomplish as good results without records. He wondered whether a man milking a cow himself would not know how much milk she gave. The reply was that while he might have a fair idea, it would not be accurate. Some cows' milk foams much more than others.

One man desired to know whether Prof. Dean had implied that all the dairy breeds were equally good. He kept Holsteins himself, but offered to change if the Professor would tell him something better.

Prof. Dean, replying, said that was the greatest compliment any man had ever paid his judgment. He had not said that all breeds were equal, but had avoided controversial ground. However, since the point had been raised, he would say that, in his 16 years' experience at the College, during which time he had kept five breeds most of the time, and three all the time, he had found the greatest number of profitable cows among the Holsteins. He ascribed this to the fact that 25 years ago the Holstein breeders began testing their cows, and started an Advanced Register. The other breeders have paid too much attention to fancy points, such as certain curve of the horns, and slim tails. Do we keep cows, the speaker naively asked, to grow slim tails? The other breeders are now going in for records also, especially the Canadian Ayrshire men. Breeders who do not do so will soon find difficulty in selling their bulls. The farmers of this country are prepared to pay long prices for good bulls from cows that have been tested, but they are not willing to pay money for paper pedigrees.

One Holstein cow at the College, in November gave 25.32 pounds of milk, testing 3.5% fat; in 7 days she gave 643 pounds, and in one day 96 pounds. In November and December, 61 days, her yield was nearly 5,000 pounds.

It is not sufficient to breed a good cow to a good bull. The old law, that like produces like, applies only with numerous modifications. We want stock which has producing ancestors for a long way back. Only about one heifer out of five proves really good, because most that are bred haven't the breeding back of them. Only about half of an animal's characteristics, on an average, are determined by its two parents. The previous ancestors have equal influence.

Prof. Dean would like to see a breeding station established somewhere, to work out some of these questions involved in the breeding of dairy cattle. It needs at least ten years of careful study.

ONTARIO BEST AFTER ALL.

Wednesday evening was burdened with the usual formality of addresses of welcome from the Mayor and the President of the Board of Trade. Usually these consist of the most insipid platitudes. This time both were disappointing. Mayor Judd was humorous and brief, while President White departed from a precedent, by actually saying something worth publishing. He made a strong plea for all present to do everything in their power to intercept the Westward migration. Ontario is the place where one can live as he goes along. Our environment is better every way than that in the West, but our young men are being lured thither by roseate advertising, and by the fact that many who go there do well financially. We have superior advantages to offer them in other ways, and must address ourselves to the task of presenting these. We must keep more young men on Ontario farms.

One thing that has been an injury to us is the cursed system of credit. Our farmers, yielding to the blandishments of agents, are buying too much machinery on credit (this from an implement manufacturer), and not taking care of it when they get it. If we could get down to a cash basis it would be a great saving. Credit price is always 10% higher than cash price. It is time to teach the principles of finance in the schools. There is more money for a farmer making figures than furrows. In conclusion, he said, don't forget Ontario, don't forget to boom Western Ontario, and don't forget London.

THE DAIRY EXHIBITION IDEA.

J. N. Paget, of Canboro, presented the report of a committee that had been appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Eastern Association, on the holding of a National Dairy Show. The joint committee met at Toronto Exhibition, and decided to canvass parties whose co-operation would be necessary to make the show a success. They reported finding the manufacturers of dairy machinery enthusiastic and anxious to break away from the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, where the fat-stock interest is predominant. Breeders of dairy stock were also interested. As to location, Toronto seemed indifferent, but Guelph and Peterboro' promised to do all in their power, the former city offering the use of the Winter Fair building, and Peterboro' expressing her willingness to erect new buildings.

Reference was made to the established dairy shows in England, New Zealand and United States. The speaker pointed out that the dairymen's conventions are going over much the same ground year after year, till their tale has become prosy, and it was thought that a great dairy exhibition might help to arouse and revive interest in the industry. [A large attend-

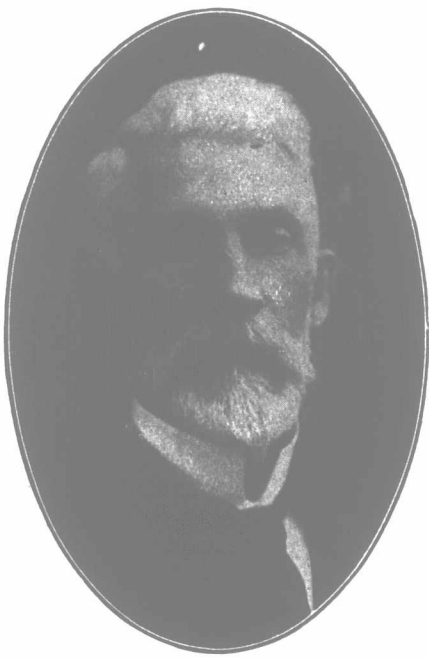
ance seemed to be taken for granted in the committee's report.]

Mr. H. B. Cowan, the second speaker, thought much good would result from getting the east and west together, and bringing the dairy stockmen in. This is the age for specialization, he said. Cheesemakers and buttermakers need to be organized, and a national dairy show would be an aid in this direction. Some little discussion ensued on certain incidental changes that might result. Chief Instructor Barr would not favor a movement looking to the abolition of the present Eastern and Western Associations, and the system of instruction as now constituted. He thought much interest could be aroused and great good accomplished with our present organization, by holding more district meetings throughout the Province, and offering a dairy-herd prize for each district. Prof. Dean could see no need for two dairymen's associations in Ontario holding conventions in which many features of the programme were always duplicated. By resolution, the report of the committee favoring the holding of a national dairy show was finally adopted.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

T. J. Dillon, Sanitary Inspector for Western Ontario, reviewed his past season's work inspecting factories and farms. A good deal of his time had been spent in factories where the conditions were first-class. He thought much time could be saved if instructors, buyers and factory managers would notify the Department of Agriculture where a sanitary inspector was needed.

Geo. Neely, M.P.P., followed Mr. Dillon. He had a word to say in favor of dairy-cow records, instancing the development of the American trotter as an instance of what could be accomplished by setting up a standard of performance as a guide in breeding. Referring to the proposition advanced to make the cheese factory and creamery instructors sanitary inspectors as well, he feared if that were done their value as instructors would be about at an end. He warned against the tendency of the maker to get away from the farmer. Rather go to him instead.



J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P.

President Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Ass'n, 1907.

HON NELSON MONTEITH.

The feature of Wednesday evening's meeting was the address of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture. With admirable temper, but no uncertain meaning, he took his position firmly in opposition to the numerous rush-room agitations that have been springing up in certain quarters of late, asking for all sorts of radical and regulative legislation relating to the dairy industry. The impression left on his hearers was that if fewer things had been mooted it would be easier for him to accomplish that which is really most needed, namely, the making of all the instructors sanitary inspectors.

At the outset he noted with pleasure the support which, as Minister of Agriculture, he had received from agriculturists, independent of party politics. The Government is simply the servant of the people, to spend money in the most judicious way for the betterment of the people. His Department pays out nearly half a million a year, of which the dairy industry is receiving a fairly respectable proportion—about \$59,000 last year. Every item of this expenditure has to be justified on the floor of the House. It had occurred to him when the proposition for a dairy show was being discussed, and the claims of the dairy industry advanced, that the evidence had been all on the one side. It was assumed that a national dairy show would have a large attendance and do much good, but the Minister proceeded to point out that the Ontario farmer is not a man who travels a great deal. If he comes to one winter exhibition he is doing well. For this reason it would be better to have our horse, fat-stock, dairy stock and poultry exhibitions all centralized, and held at one place and time, so that a delegate could come, make a week of it, and see it all together. Don't try

to cover too much ground, and don't attempt to hold too many shows.

Let us endeavor by other means to stir up our dairymen east and west. If the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Much hard exertion is necessary, but farmers are thinking as never before. They are weeding out poor cows and looking after every end of their business, and steady progress is being made.

Turning to some of the numerous other ideas being exploited, he noted some of the results of the appointment last spring of two sanitary inspectors. One was that factory owners who have been obliged to go to some expense to carry out the recommendations of the inspectors are demanding that they should be protected by some means that will prevent the erection of competing factories that will cut into their business. There is also a movement for licensing the factories, and even licensing the makers. All these things would doubtless lead to wonderful possibilities. In fact, he was not sure just where it would all lead to, but it would involve compulsion anyway, and compulsion is distasteful to the majority of mankind. We have not yet accomplished all we desire by our sanitary inspection, but the system may be worth trying a little longer before we suggest a change. He had always found dairymen reasonable, and believed they would be reasonable in this. The applause with which the address was received was evidence that he had not misjudged the meeting.

THE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

The report of Chief Instructor Barr was a model of brevity. The season, he said, was characterized by good prices. The instructors worked hard and to good purpose. At no time did the makers get off the track. There were scarcely any acidic cheese made—the first year since he has had charge of the work that such was the case. There were few cheese rejected, and, taking the weather into consideration, it was safe to say the makers have done better work than the year before. The fall cheese were fine. He believed it had been a good thing that the cheese had been taken from the factories promptly, though he admitted that some had been shipped altogether too green. With proper curing-rooms there would be less tendency to do this.

During the season the instructors visited 161 factories regularly, making 873 day visits and 398 calls, making a total of 1,271, or 366 more than last year. There were 2,648 curd tests made, 43,730 lactometer tests, and 2,594 Babcock tests, being an increase over last year in each case; 505 patrons were visited, 85 fewer than last year. From the above it is seen that the instructors did more testing and less visiting at the farms. They felt rather discouraged over the results of visiting patrons the year before, as in many cases their recommendations were not carried out. If the instructors were made sanitary inspectors, with power to enforce their recommendations, more good might be done by their visits.

During the year the Chief Instructor visited 41 annual and special meetings, and 21 were attended by the other instructors, making 62 in all, at which there was a total attendance of over 3,000. Like Mr. Publow, Mr. Barr finds that great good results from these visits at the annual meetings.

In repairs and new factories, \$28,750 was spent in 1906. The factory owners are improving as fast as they can, but some of them are hampered by small returns, and are failing to make ends meet.

The worst feature at our factories is the whey tanks. The whey-tank problem is difficult. Mr. Barr is inclined to recommend that wash water and slush from the floors be run off into a separate tank or drain. For whey he would have only one underground tank, and that shallow, so it may be drained. Among patrons the greatest improvement has been in the milk cans used—result, great improvement in the milk.

In November and December district meetings were held in the territory of each group of factories. At every one of these a resolution was passed, asking the Government to make all the factory instructors sanitary inspectors as well. Other live topics were the raising of the price of manufacture and the division of territory among one another, or in lieu of this some harmonious understanding regarding the returning of poor milk. At the district meetings forty-two factory-men agreed that they would make an effort to divide territory and leave one another's patrons alone. Since then Mr. Barr has received letters from 13 more factory-men approving this action.

INSTRUCTION IN CREAMERIES, 1906.

Last year there were 74 creameries in operation in Western Ontario, three more than in 1905. Fifty-three were visited regularly during the season; calls were made at eight of the others by the instructors.

Out of the 74 creameries in operation, only five can be called separator creameries, and even at these there is a small quantity of cream-gathered cream received.

Eleven others are skimming some milk, but cannot be called separator creameries, as the quantity of cream gathered is about as much as that separated at the creamery. The balance, fifty-eight, are entirely cream-gathering creameries.

In 1904 only 34 creameries were using the Babcock tester. In 1906 56 were using it. Chief Instructor Barr's opinion is that it would be a good thing for the creamery industry if it were made compulsory to use only the Babcock tester for testing cream at the creameries, as its use tends to improve the quality of the cream.

Only one creamery (Brussels) in Western Ontario—so