## The Canadian Dairyman Farming World

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## GIVE A LARGER APPROPRIATION

There still seems to be need for us to advocate the extention of the work of cow testing associations. Evidently some men misconstrue the objects and aims of the Department in this matter. Farmers are invited to become members on remarkably easy terms, no enfrance fee, no monthly dues, but merely their promise to weigh and sample each cow's milk regularly right through the full period of lactation.

Just an occasional weighing is practically useless as indicative of a cow's annual yield. The total income from milk must be balanced off against the year's expenditure. The value of the record increases as it is permanent index of the production of each individual. More money can be obtained from a prospective buyer when the at-

labor when this collective and individual performance is systematically noted. More value accrues to the district and county as the individual excellence of each cow is improved. More benefits will result to the farmer himself as well as to the community than can well be told in a few words.

Such work as this is a singular combination of values-educational, commercial and national. It was a happy idea of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to inaugurate the movement, for it is one of immense permanent benefit in strengthening and building up our national industry, dairying. The nation in the aggregate prospers as the component units prosper. The individual dairy farmer is a most important factor in this calmation

We hope to see a rapid extension of the work. Even supposing the cost to the Department of Agriculture should be doubled, no money could be better spent to ensure good returns. We would like to see more frequent visits of Dominion officials to the farms, the call is highly appreciated by the farmers visited, and carefully selected men have better opportunities personally on such occasions than are offered at a crowded convention. The movement needs a period of careful assistance, sometimes called nursing. Hon. Sydney Fisher will be justified if he gives this work more special attention.

Valuable aid has been given to other lines of dairy effort, but it is impossible to pay too much attention to this all-important feature. If every dairy farmer gets started right, if he is helped to make judicious selection of thoroughly good cows, the extra cash return to the farming community, without any extra outlay of capital, and without increasing the number of cows kept, is to be reckoned not only in thousands, nor in hundreds of thousands, but in many millions of dollars.

## IMPROVING THE CREAM PRODUCT

It is fully agreed that further improvement in the quality of cheese made in this country will depend upon improvement in the quality of the milk received at the factories. The same holds good in connection with butter, only it is the cream rather than the milk that must be improved. It is not so many years ago since all the butter made in creameries in Canada was made from whole milk. Today there is very little made from whole milk delivered at the creameries. Improvement, therefore, in the quality of butter depends largely upon improvement in the quality of cream delivered at the creameries.

To get good cream delivered by a hundred different people at one creamery is no easy task. On the old plan the maker separated the cream and consequently could secure a more uniform quality. But farmers will not return to the old way, and makers and others interested must make the most of conditions as they exist to-day. A great deal can be done by education. It is worth noting that real improve-

making cheese in this country for forty years. There is hope, therefore, that a very great improvement can be effected in the quality of cream received at creameries. Persistent. definite effort in this direction will accomplish much. Reach the creamery patron in the same way that the cheese factory patron is being reached and a great improvement will be effected in the quality of cream. Much has been accomplished already. The creamery instructors, by getting out among the patrons as they have been doing the past few years, have effected a great improvement. But creamery patrons are scattered over a wide area and it is more difficult to come in direct touch with them than with the same number of cheese factory patrons, who are within comparatively easy reach from their respective factories. .

While education will do much there is a quicker way of effecting an improvement in cream. Let the creameries adopt some plan of grading cream and they will soon find a better article being received. If the man furnishing poor cream finds that he does not get the same price for it as his neighbor gets, who supplies good cream, he will soon change his methods or quit the cream producing business altogether. Nothing will effect an improvement in the quality of any commodity a man produces than a lower price for an inferior article. It will pay creameries to try this plan. There might be considerable work attached at the start to making up the good and poor cream into butter separately. But this would not last long. There would soon be such an improvement in the quality of the poor cream. that the percentage of inferior cream received would be reduced to a minimum and the work of grading correspondingly lessened. This is how it works out in countries like New Zealand, where the grading of cream is the rule and not the exception. The same result would follow here. Let the creameries try grading next season and see what the result will be.

## LIFE ON THE FARM

Whether good comes or not from President Roosevelt's commission of investigation of social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, his letter setting forth his purpose in appointing this commission is worthy of the man and the subject of which it treats. There is food for serious thought in the following extracts.

"It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows, as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."

Here is another extract:

"The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public atis added to the natural dignity of farm recent years, although we have been among all our people that the prizes column of this page.

of life lie away from the farm. I am, therefore, anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm."

These paragraphs ring true and the thought conveyed applies to Canada as well as to the United States. It is as true here as it is there, that the attention given by Governments, both Dominion and Provincial, to agricultural matters has hitherto been directed largely towards increasing crop production and the development of industries founded upon it. Important and necessary as this is there is another side to agriculture. A side that is of the utmost importance to any rural community. Unless the life on the farm is made attractive, the young people, upon whom the future success of agriculture so much depends, will not remain on the farm. Make the home life on the farm as attractive as life in the city and the boys and girls raised on the farm will not be so easily drawn away from it. Many farmers have made money on the farm, but have not shown it in adding to the comforts of the home life or its surroundings. They have gone on making money and their children have grown up in the belief that farming is nothing but drudgery and the least attractive of all occupations. The best bank account a farmer can have is a comfortable home life, attractive socially and mentally, one that his children will take special delight in and which they will be loth to leave when they start out for themselves. Such a life is not incompatible with money-making on the farm either, as numerous examples in Ontario will show. But if both cannot be had at the one time we would prefer the happy and contented home life to the other. Our years on this earth are but few at best, and while hard work is necessary on the farm as well as in every other calling, if the greatest success is to be attained, they had better be expended in making our home life happy and attractive for those who will take our places, than in merely "grubbing" away for the almighty dollar valuable as that is. Better business methods applied to agriculture would make it more profitable and less open to the drudgery which many think is necessary if money is to be made on the

Excellent work is being done for the home life on the farm by the Women's Institutes. But much more could be done by special effort by Governments and others in this direction. It would be time and money well expended. The greatest asset a country can have is a prosperous, contented, and happy people. The majority of Canadians live on farms and will continue to do so for many years to come. Better home life on the farm will attract people to agriculture instead of driving them from it and make for the prosperity and well being of the nation.

Our readers may safely deal with those firms whose advertisements we carry. We guarantee the reliability of our advertisements. See our protectractiveness of the cow is supported ment in the quality of milk delivered by her detailed record. More interest at cheese factories did not begin until social life. There is too much belief tive policy, as published in the first