

speaking about this, and our own experience bears out their testimony. Our best milkers have never been uncontrollable, for example: Siepkje gave us 13,021 lbs. of milk in a year; Onetta gave 10,607 lbs. in ten months, and Cornelia Tensen is now giving between six and a-half and seven gallons a day, and two two-year-old heifers each gave over 1,164 lbs. of milk in January, 1890. The only trouble we have ever had with them was, that we had to feed, water and milk them regularly, and this should be done with all stock. He says further on, "The world cannot expect scientific breeding, etc., etc." but we say the world has had practical breeding of the most successful kind from these same people. Let us tell Stockman that in 1884 (the latest reports we can get) Holland sent to England 35,377,392 lbs. of cheese, and received for it \$4,342,002, and 124,924,128 lbs. of butter, and received for it \$24,285,575. Thus, for butter and cheese, she received over twenty-eight and a-half million dollars. Holland, the home of the Holstein, is one-quarter the size of Ontario; yet, she leads the world in dairy products. Does Stockman really believe this breed unprofitable? They can do for our country what they have done for their own, and since their introduction has increased rapidly, and are adding to our country's prosperity and wealth.

SMITH BROS.

Western Dairymen's Association Meeting at Stratford.

The President, Mr. R. Cleland, of Listowel, called the meeting to order at two o'clock, when business was commenced. In his opening remarks he said the Association had made a departure from their usual practice in making the meetings free to everyone. The sum of one dollar would still be charged as member's fees, and members would have the privilege of voting and receiving the annual report of their proceedings. The inspection of milk has been continued at considerable expense, but with increased good results. The inspectors and their instruments have given good satisfaction, and the instruments in use are perfectly reliable for all practicable purposes in testing milk at the factories.

Mr. John Robertson addressed the meeting on Cheesemaker's Duties. He said: "First, get all the information you can so that you can teach the patrons their duty. Every cheese factory should be like a little dairy school; second, ripen your milk to a uniform condition every day before putting in the rennet; third, have the curd ripened and mellowed to the same condition every day before it is ground and salted; fourth, keep the temperature of the curing room steady and the result will be a uniform product which sells more readily at better prices and establishes a better name both for the maker and the factory."

Gov. Hoard addressed the meeting on "The System we have of Pooling Milk at the Factories." That is, every farmer is paid the same price for his milk whether it is good or bad. Many farmers will not now submit to pool milk produced with intelligence with that produced by stupidity. The cheese industry is not yet secure and never will be till some method of adjustment be formed whereby every farmer will be paid according to the value of what he delivers at the factory.

Prof. J. W. Robertson discussed the work of the Association for the past year. Never before were the officers so active in serving the Ontario cheese interests. Inspection was more satisfactory to those who could best judge of the work.

Other countries are following our example, which indicates its value and importance. Last season Ontario received \$475,000 more for its cheese than it would had this product been sold at New York State prices.

"Adulteration of Milk," by Dr. McFarlane, Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa. He explained the working of the Adulteration of Foods Act. That act had nothing to do with milk supplied to cheese factories, but he was quite willing to assist the Association in their work and also to assist their inspectors in their work by analyses. The present system is not fair, it rather gives a premium on carelessness and adulteration. He believed the day would come when honest and progressive dairymen will not submit to the present arrangement. Evidences of adulteration had been found by analyses in nearly one-half of the factories from which samples had been received from the neighborhood of London and Ingersoll. A better system would probably result in some farmers getting fifteen cents more per 100 lbs. and others getting fifteen cents less, but each would be paid according to value received and not as at present. The President and others, in discussing this question, agreed that the instruments in use were the best known so far, and for all practical purposes were satisfactory.

Gov. Hoard, on the "Cost of Production," said the farmer was a stupid animal, so are a great many cheese and buttermakers, legislators, governors, &c., doing work and business with hard work, hard hands and soft heads. He gave much valuable information as to the value and importance of food for cows and hogs. Skim milk, he said, was worth about twenty-two cents per 100 lbs. to feed to hogs, but it must be judiciously fed to good hogs. Large weights were not so profitable as smaller weights, either in hogs or cattle. Breed is the true foundation; feed is the super-structure built upon the foundation, that (and that principle alone) will secure success. The man who starves his cows starves his farm, starves his cheesemaker, and will at last starve himself.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, addressed the meeting on the "Elements of Success in Dairy Husbandry." Primarily they are in the soil, and the first principle of successful farming is to enrich the soil. If one ton of timothy hay is worth \$8 per ton, the average of New York State per acre, then our "Sibley's Pride of the North" corn, raised on our farm this season, is worth \$40 per acre for feeding purposes; then our six best cows average 8,000 lbs. of milk and the general average of our herd 7,000 lbs. per head—more than double the quantity of ordinary farm dairies.

Both Prof. Roberts and Gov. Hoard are great advocates of silos and corn-growing, which they say will revolutionize the dairy business of America within a few years.

A resolution was passed by the meeting commending Prof. J. W. Robertson's work in assisting the farming and dairy interests of the Province during the last three years. They endorsed his appointment as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows, recommending as President, J. B. Lane; 1st Vice-President, B. Hopkins; 2nd Vice-President, J. Prain; for Directors, Jas. Dixon,

Senator McCallum, E. Casswell, Wm. Messer, Thos. Ballantyne, Wm. Symington and Alex. F. McLaren; John S. Pearce and John Robertson, Auditors. All of which was adopted.

Inspector Peter Downham reported 76 visits; number of cases of adulteration, 23; four acknowledged the fact, others were warned to quit the practice.

Inspector J. E. Hopkins reported 104 visits, 35 factories; tested 6,875 samples, of which 258 were weak and 127 poor; four admitted skimming and four watering; did not find as much tampering this season as last.

Inspector Jas. Williams visited 31 factories; 170 samples poor and showed signs of want of cream, and in some cases of watering. The results of his testing was corroborated by the analyses of Dr. McFarlane's when compared.

Inspector John Robertson visited 28 factories, 1,852 patrons and made 9,026 tests; of these samples 379 were weak and 201 poor. On his first visit, 4.08 per cent. poor; second visit, 2.71 per cent. poor; third visit, 1.83 per cent. poor. A very marked improvement as the season advanced.

Prof. Robertson moved the adoption of the reports which, he said, were exceedingly satisfactory, having the previous year's experience to improve upon. In all there was 122 factories subscribing to the Association for this grand work, and it was to be hoped that many more would avail themselves of the inspector's service.

At the closing session on Friday morning, Prof. Roberts gave an address on "How Shall we Get a Better Cow." One idea had to be given up and that was simply the quantity of milk a cow would give. It was the solids in the milk they were after, not the water. He was totally opposed to legislation on adulteration with a view to prosecution. We ought to pay for milk according to its value as we do for wheat or barley, or any other commodity we buy. Am I going to pool my four per cent. milk with my neighbor's three per cent. milk? I am not such a fool, and you had better look out, this will be upon you directly, too. Feed your cows good, sweet, clean food that she likes and she will eat more of it. You don't want your bread cut a week or two before you eat it; neither does the cow want old, musty, dry food. She don't like it. And she likes plenty of good, clean, fresh water, too, and not too cold either.

In reply to Mr. John Robertson, Prof. Roberts said milk should be tested every two weeks, or eight or ten times during the season, and strike an average, and each patron be paid accordingly.

Prof. J. W. Robertson gave a very instructive address to cheesemakers, based upon some experiments made last season.

Votes of thanks, &c., closed a very profitable convention.

When will our factory men find that by cutting the cheeses that are off in flavor for patrons, and selling the culls to the grocer, that they are preventing home consumers from acquiring a taste for their product.

For the present, the largest demand for cattle is for those believed to be good both for beef-making and milk-giving; the next largest, for cattle believed especially good as beef-producers; the next, for the cattle believed to be especially valuable as dairy cattle, with little or no reference to other qualities.

Hill Bros., of Waterville, Kansas, write to the Breeder's Gazette in answer to inquiries made by a subscriber:—"If subscriber will give his cows fluid extract of black haw we think it will stop their aborting. Give each cow in calf a teaspoonful once a day for three successive days in each week for a few months, and keep those that have aborted from the others until all discharge has ceased. We tried it last year with good results."