

American Live-stock Record Associations Organize.

Practically all the pure-bred live-stock record associations of the United States, on Jan. 3rd, 1911, effected an organization which, in its influence, cannot help but be far-reaching, and embodying much of the safest, sanest and most progressive agricultural talent of the land, it is most likely to have an influence for great good. Recognizing that many of the purposes of these associations were identical, and that much more might be accomplished by united effort, the associations issued a call which culminated in the organization of January 3rd. The constitution of the association is as follows:

Article 1.—Name: This organization shall be known as "National Society of Record Associations."

Article 2.—Purpose: The object of this society shall be to advance the interests of all registry associations by devising and perfecting practical methods of preserving pedigrees of pure-bred animals; by united effort endeavoring to secure the enactment of equitable laws relating to record associations; by securing the adoption of just rates by the railroads on exhibition and breeding

stock, and also to do and transact such other business as will, in the judgment of such society, advance the interest of breeders of pure-bred stock through their respective registry associations.

B. O. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the American Shorthorn Association, was elected president; C. A. Tyler, Secretary of the Hampshire Sheep Association, vice-president; and Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the American Percheron Association, secretary.

A definite programme will be formulated within a short time, and active steps taken to see that the record organizations are given proper consideration in such matters of legislation as may arise this coming winter. All of the horse associations are particularly interested in the legislation which is being proposed in many of the States relative to stallion laws. Sentiment is quite uniformly favorable to the enactment of sensible laws governing the standing for service, of pure-bred sires of any kind, but ill-advised, impractical and injurious legislation will not receive the support of the National Association.

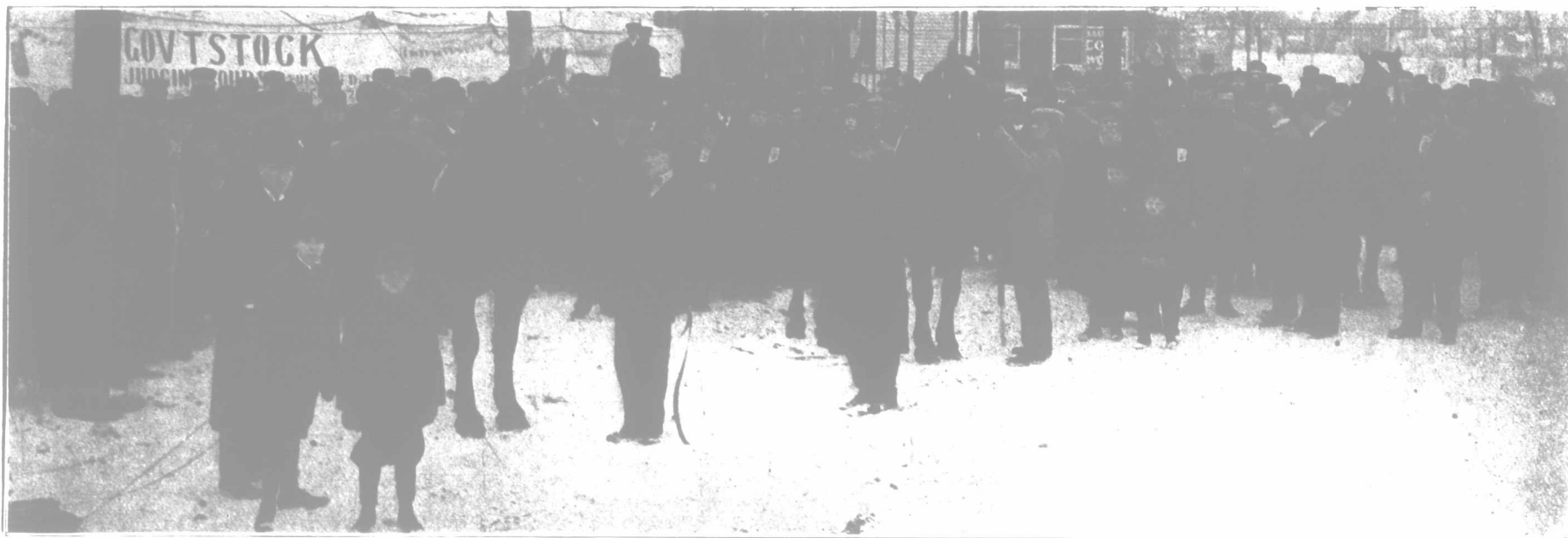
It is the wish of the breeders of pure-bred live stock, as expressed through their representatives at this important meeting, to work together in all things that look to the improvement of our

stud, herds and flocks, and to act with united strength on any movements that are calculated to be injurious to the interests of breeders.

None but associations that are of recognized standing will be admitted to membership in the National Organization, and fake registry associations will receive no consideration.

The movement is looked upon by well-informed live-stock men as one of the most important and far-reaching ever inaugurated for the promotion and advancement of the interests of pure-bred live stock and breeders thereof.

The associations forming the membership of this National Organization represent more than 100,000 active breeders of pure-bred live stock scattered in every State in the Union. It is probable that no one industry in the United States has within its active membership a larger number of men of acknowledged influence, integrity and standing than the live-stock interests represented in this new National Association. They are the breeders, the constructive workers who have built up breeds that are admittedly the equal, and in many cases the superior, of any breeds in the world, and their views and ideas on matters pertaining to live-stock matters must inevitably receive attention and careful consideration.



Some of the 500 Essex Short-course Men, and the Percherons They Worked On.

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

Snap and fire, and good attendance, have for several years characterized the annual conventions of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and this season's convention, which was held January 4th, 5th and 6th, upheld past reputation. There is good reason for this special interest on the part of the Eastern Ontario farmers. In the Western part of the Province, while dairying is made a great specialty in certain counties and districts, there are many sections devoted to beef production, others to fruit-raising, and still others to corn and hogs, or to beans. But, east of Peterboro, dairying is the one line of farming in which practically all are engaged.

The good old Scotch town of Perth was the gathering-place this year. Special honor was paid by the citizens in decorating the town hall beautifully with bunting, fruit, and grain in the sheaf and bundle, "the finest that ever was seen" by the convention.

One of the themes that came up most often in informal discussion, as well as in the set addresses, was increasing the yield of the individual cow. "We are not getting enough milk from each cow," as one member put it. Cow-testing associations got quite a boom. Closely associated with this was the instructing and stimulating of the individual farmer, the man behind the cow. To many this seemed the most hopeful line in which the Governments in the near future can direct their efforts.

The market end of the dairy business came in for a good deal of attention. The higher prices for dairy goods in the United States have caused a good many longing looks over the border fence.

Tuberculosis, that dreadful disease, was very specially referred to in Prof. G. E. Day's address, and a very serious interest in the subject of the disease and its prevention was evident on the part of the convention delegates. It looks as if the whole matter would be taken in hand by the public shortly.

A very warm discussion on paying for milk by test followed the presentation of the report of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor. Mr. Publow contended that paying on the basis of butter-fat percentage was the best method, all things considered. But many different opinions were

held and expressed by those present, and the subject was, in the end, left as it was.

The question of the effect of the manufacture of whey butter on the genuine creamery article was also the occasion of very keen discussion, and ended in a resolution, moved and seconded by M. K. Everetts, Lanark Co., and J. B. Wilson, Gananogue, that whey butter, when offered for sale, be branded as such. This was carried by a strong vote. The address of H. Glendinning, the president, followed.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is my privilege, as president of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, to welcome you to the thirty-fourth annual convention of this Association, in the Town of Perth, which has the proud distinction in dairy circles of having produced the largest cheese made in the history of the world.

This mammoth cheese did much at the World's Fair, in Chicago, to call the attention of other countries to what we were doing in Canada.

During the months of November and December there were a series of district dairy meetings held in each county in Eastern Ontario. They were the best attended, and the keenest interest manifested by milk producers, factorymen and makers, that has ever been shown in the history of the Association. The wisdom of the Ontario Government in giving free instruction to all factories and creameries was demonstrated by the uniformly good reports from all of the instructors in the better quality of milk supplied, better factories, and improved sanitary conditions in connection therewith, and more uniformity in the work of the makers. All this has resulted in the finest cheese during the past season that has ever left the shores of Canada.

We frequently hear the statement made by farmers, that the cows of ten years ago were, on the average, better milkers than the cows of the present time. If it is true, we may well ask ourselves the question, "Why is this?" Some nine or ten years ago, a great demand sprang up for stockers to be placed upon the Western ranches. Many farmers crossed their dairy bred cows with bulls of the beef breeds, with a view to producing steers for the Western trade. In this business venture they were disappointed, owing to the fact that

they failed to raise a cross-bred calf that would command a price that was remunerative. About one-half of the calves were heifers. These were raised for dairy cows, with the result that they were not equal to their mothers as milkers. For the past five or six years, a considerable number of these cross-bred cows were producing milk. A number of them, when fresh calved, give a good flow of milk for a couple of months, then they drop off in the milk yield rapidly, which accounts for the low average during the season.

Another cause for low production was two or three dry seasons that prevailed prior to this year, which lessened the amount of feed. The past season has been an improvement in most sections in Eastern Ontario.

During the factory season of 1910, the reports, so far as obtained from the instructors, show an average increase in production per cow of about twenty per cent. This is very gratifying, but it is far below what we expect in the near future. The greatest factor in the increase of milk has been the good pastures that generally prevailed during the season. Another reason for this favorable result was the shortage of feed during the previous three years; this led to weeding out the poorest cows from the herds. This has helped greatly to increase the average milk production per cow. If more systematic work was done along the line of weeding out the poor cows, and better feed of the proper kind provided, we would in a few years double the average production per cow.

I believe we are on the eve of a great development in dairying in this country. The work that is being done by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, through the cow-testing association, shows that, without increasing the number of cows, we might in a short time double our output of milk by breeding, better feeding and weeding.

We frequently hear of the decline of the dairy business in Canada, and our lessened exports are pointed out to us as proof of the fact. Such statements should not be accepted without investigation. The exports of cheese from Montreal for the present year, during the season of navigation, are 17,000 boxes of cheese ahead of last year. The export of cream to the United