

land for high quality in our dairy products and an ever growing demand there for our butter and cheese, there would not be much money in the dairy business for the Canadian farmer. He has no large home market, such as the farmer to the south of the line has to fall back upon.

An essential feature then to success in dairying in Canada is holding and increasing our trade with Great Britain. This is why our government, our dairy associations and everyone connected with the business, are bending their energies in the direction of developing the market for Canadian dairy products in the old land.

The picture Mr. Woodward presents of our methods of instruction and inspection is a somewhat roseate one. Though the system is perhaps not so elaborate as his description would seem to indicate, yet we can truly say that a very great deal is being done in the way of granting assistance to makers and factories needing help. With some fifteen hundred cheese factories and creameries in Ontario alone and with about as many more in Quebec, besides a few hundreds in the other provinces it is no easy task to reach every factory and keep everyone in line.

The only province where anything like a successful attempt is being made to reach every factories is in Quebec. There the syndicate method of employing instructors is in vogue and the factories are so grouped that every maker has instruction regularly during the season. This is the proper method and is the ideal that should be kept in view in the other provinces.

Some few years back the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, started something of this kind in this province, but with only a fair measure of success. Ontario factorymen seemed to feel independent of any such scheme; while some makers and factories were anxious and willing to assist both financially and otherwise in helping the thing along, others were not so inclined and consequently the matter was dropped, as it was found impossible to carry on successfully

unless all the factories in a district co-operated.

There are some eleven or twelve instructors employed by the two associations in the province which receive government aid for the purpose of giving assistance to the makers in the factories. They do not, however, visit every factory, but only those making application for their services. To visit every factory in the province, say three times during the season would require at least fifty instructors.

The whole time of the instructors should be given up to instructing the makers in the best methods of improving the quality of the product, and this cannot be done if the instructor has to spend half the time he is with the maker in testing milk and hunting up delinquent patrons. There is really no need of the instructor spending his time in this way. With Babcock testers and other instruments for the examination of milk, so readily available, every factory should be in a position to do its own inspection and prosecution.

If this cannot be done let our factories adopt the more rational and fairer method of paying for milk according to its quality. It is strange what a back number this paying for milk according to its quality has become. It is almost impossible to arouse any enthusiasm over the subject. And it is practically a dead letter so far as the great majority of our factories are concerned. Many of them tried it a few years back, but for some reason or other, best known to themselves, have returned to the old pooling plan, thus putting the temptation in the way of the "slippery" patron to add a little water to or take a little cream off the milk before forwarding it to the factory. J. W. WHEATON, Toronto, Canada.

THE MOST PROFITABLE COW.

ED. HOARD'S DAIRYMAN:—HOARD'S DAIRYMAN of June 15th, publishes an article from "Farm, Stock and Home," regarding some experiments carried on by Prof. Haecker, of Minnesota, in which he