

A visit was paid to one of the dairies, known as the Kensington Dairy Association. At the time it was visited, although it was near the close of the season, the daily receipts of milk were 13,000 lbs.; the cheese production being about twenty-one cheeses per day of 80 lbs. each. The total output for the season from this factory was 3,000 cheeses up to the date referred to, and it was expected that before the cheese season closed the output would reach 4,100. A good supply of milk is sent to this factory throughout the year, and as soon as the season for cheese-making closes, butter-making begins. Last year this factory turned out, during the winter, 20,000 lbs. of choice butter; and this season it is expected that the output will reach 25,000 lbs. These results are from but one of a large number of successful dairy companies run on the Island.

With the great increase in cattle and the consequent feeding at home of a large part of the coarse grains and fodder grown on the Island, the quantity of manure available for fertilizing the land has been immensely increased. Farm lands are improving in fertility every year and crops are much more satisfactory.

The large output of dairy products brings in considerable sums of ready money to be divided among the farmers of the community.

Quebec.

Farm crops in Quebec have, on the whole, been very satisfactory. Dairying, for which this large province is so well adapted, is in a promising condition, and the industry steadily increasing. Some fine examples of the grain grown in the different parts of this province have been collected by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the Paris Exposition, both in the straw and cleaned. A display of tobacco and flax is also being got together, and a collection of native grasses. The fruits of the province will be well represented by a large collection of the softer and more perishable varieties, which will be shown in bottles containing antiseptic fluids, and steps have been taken to make a very fine display of the longer-keeping sorts in a fresh condition.

Dr. Saunders says that the arrangements made to provide creditable exhibits of grain and fruits for Paris from all the eastern parts of Canada are well advanced and will, no doubt, reflect much credit on the several provinces engaged in this useful work, and, at the same time, do much to convey correct ideas regarding the immense agricultural resources of the eastern parts of the Dominion.

Dairy Farmers' Records

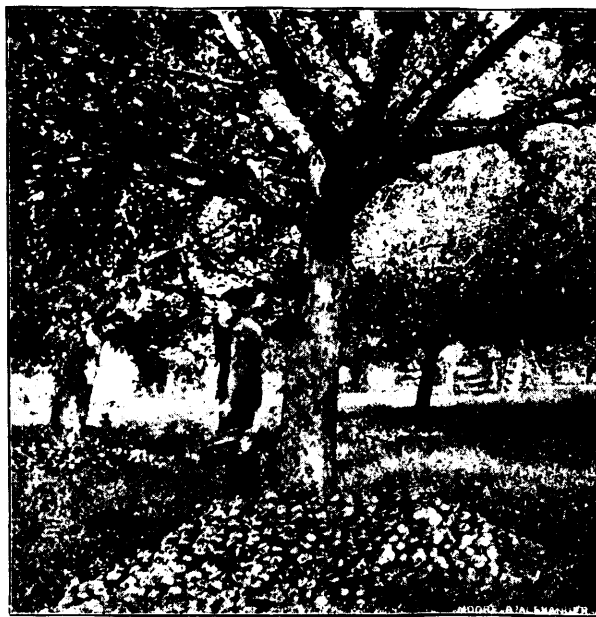
Something for our Farmers' Institutes and Dairy Associations to Consider

There can be no greater education for the dairy farmer than to keep a record of his milking cows. If this were done by everyone who keeps cows for factory or other purposes we venture to say that in one year alone it would mean the greatest surprise that many of them have had for some time. There would immediately be an increased demand for better cows, and a surplus of poor, worthless, unprofitable cows for sale or to give away. If such a record were faithfully and carefully kept for a twelve-month it would mean such a revolution in the profits to be derived from the dairy business in this country as would be astounding. But very few of our dairymen keep such records, and the large majority of them continue to keep cows, supply the milk to the factory or make it up at home as the case may be, and from one year's end to the other never know what each individual cow is doing. Without some knowledge along this line it is impossible to make dairying in this or any other country as profitable as it should be.

While we in this country have reason to feel proud of our achievements in the production of good butter and good cheese, we are yet far behind some other countries in

testing each individual cow in our herds, and in finding out which is the most profitable cow to keep. Some years ago the British Dairy Farmers' Association offered prizes for the best kept records of milking herds. For a time this was a great incentive to English farmers to keep records, but of late such records have only been kept by some of the younger farmers. Some valuable data was secured from this work, showing the value of the milk of the best and of the worst cow in four herds, together with the annual value of the milk of the average cow in each herd. The value of the milk of the best cows varied from £10 13s. to £12 13s.; the value of the milk of the poorest cow on each farm varied from £5 15s. to £8 19s. 6d. The average cow on each farm gave milk in the year with variation in value from £7 5s. to £10. It might be stated that the milk on these farms had a low value, and when sent to the factory a very low price was paid for it. This will account for the low value, for an English farm, of even the best cow. The comparison, however, is valuable and the lesson to be learned obvious.

The details of the expenses and receipts of twelve cows kept upon a particular farm for a year, the cost of pur-



Apple-picking, Willow Bank Farm.

chased grains, hay, and other foods, some of which was grown on the farm, and estimated at market price, together with the pasturage on 25 acres, amounted to £71. The whole of the food was valued at a very low price, having a very trifling saleable value, and which explains (so an English exchange states) the low price of the milk. The calves raised realized 22s. 6d. each, but the sum realized for the milk was £126 8s., so that a considerable sum was realized in profit; assuming that nothing was expended for labor. These figures are low. In Great Britain it is estimated that a cow that brings in £20 a year hardly pays when the total cost of feed, care, etc., are accounted for.

We have given the figures above to show somewhat of the nature of the data that might be obtained by every farmer if he would keep a record of what each individual cow is doing. True, it would mean considerable time and attention, but they would be more than repaid in the valuable information obtained. As an incentive to obtaining accurate information along this line it might be money well spent if some of our Farmers' Institutes in the dairy districts would offer prizes for such records. Let arrangements be made so that a farmer could begin keeping this record on January 1st next and continue it during the year. At the end of the year we venture to state that such a fund of valuable information would be secured as would form a topic for discussion at Institute meetings for a long time to come. So important is this work that the Provincial