

of the starch being turned to sugar. When such a course of feeding is followed its effect on the milk flow will be apparent to the intelligent dairyman. On no account should the cows have unwholesome or musty food, or impure water, as this has a decided effect on the quality of the milk, and milk for city consumption must be of first-class quality and without taint or odor.

The housing of the stock is important. The day was when any old shack was good enough in which to house cows that produced milk for city trade, but that day is past and we find regulations adopted and carried out by every City Board, (that has the health of its citizens in mind), to govern such important matters. There is a demand for milk from sanitary stables—well-lighted, well-ventilated, warm and clean, and having not less than 500 cubic feet of space to every full grown animal. The water supply should be installed in the stable so that the cow may get an unlimited supply of fresh water at all times. The cow in full milk requires a large quantity of water for the proper assimilation of food for the production of milk, as we are told that milk contains from 80 to 90 per cent water. *A good herd, liberal feeding, comfortable housing, and kindly treatment* is the secret of success of the true dairyman.

A vital question to many milk producers is that of labor. No dairy farm

can be operated successfully without a full quota of laborers. The farm laborer is rather a transient being, here to-day and away to-morrow, a "bird of passage," as it were. Are farmers to blame for this state of affairs? I believe we have to answer to the charge, as we have encouraged the short term of service rather than the yearly which has given the farm labor side an unstable condition. Again the long hours on the dairy farm has led men to shun these places. As dairying increases more help will be required and where is this to come from. War conditions have aggravated this situation to a great extent and many dairy farms are under manned at the present time. There will still be some home help available but help will have to be brought from elsewhere to man our dairy farms in the not distant future. The experienced farm hand from the British Isles, Sweden, Denmark and Holland may supply us with a number of good dairymen, and women too, when the war is over. If we can induce them to leave their native country and come to our Dominion this labor question is in a measure solved for our dairy farmers. Along with this the hours of labor must be shortened and the term of service must be longer, if this production of milk for city trade and in fact the great dairy industry of our country is going to develop in keeping with the possibilities of soil production of Canada.

