

Iowa, and Dairy Commissioner Rud-dick state upon the public platform that as good butter can be made by the farm separator creamery as by the whole milk creamery, providing the system is properly managed, what those in the trade may have to say on the matter will count for very little.

But, be that as it may, the farmer will stand by the farm separator even if the butter made from it sells at a lower price than that made at the whole milk creamery. The advantages gained by having fresh skim-milk at home for young stock, and by hauling cream instead of milk to the creamery are so great that any farmer might well sacrifice a half a cent or a cent per pound on the price of butter in order to obtain them. But so far he has not had to sacrifice anything on the price of his butter, and we do not think he will have to do so, provided the business is properly managed. As our correspondent says, it should be as easy, if not easier, for a farmer to care for the cream as for the milk. If farmers supplying cream to the creameries do not care for it properly, then educate them as to the best way of doing it. There are hundreds of patrons who have been supplying milk to cheese factories for many years and who have not yet learned how to care for milk properly. And so with the patron supplying cream. It will be some time before everyone does the thing properly. But improvement is bound to come. In fact there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the cream supplied to the creameries in Western Ontario since the butter instructors began to take an active interest in this part of the work. Another year or two will see a marked advance in this direction, and a corresponding improvement in the quality of the butter made at the cream gathering creameries.

Pure-Bred v. Grade Bulls.

We often hear the statement made that a grade bull is as good for general use as a pure-bred. Those who make it, however, are often mistaken as to the actual breeding of the grade sires they are championing. At an institute meeting in Western Ontario last February the lecturer, a prominent cattleman, strongly advised the use of nothing but pure-bred sires in cattle breeding. A farmer in the audience immediately questioned the speaker's statement, and contended that he had obtained better results in cattle breeding by the use of grade sires. The laugh was the other way, however, when, after the close of the meeting it was learned that the grade sires referred to were descended from one of the best strains of Shorthorn blood ever brought into Canada. This strain was imported many years ago by a wealthy gentleman interested in improving the cattle of the neighborhood, and though registration was

not kept up, the purity of the strain had been generally maintained, and the grade sires so highly commended were to all intents and purposes pure-breds.

And so it is with many of the so-called grade bulls that are doing good service in the country. There is so little common blood in their veins that they are nearer to being pure-breds than anything else. To argue that such animals do good service, is really an argument in favor of pure-breds. There are hundreds of animals in use in the old land and producing the best kind of cattle for beef-making that are not registered in the herd books. The number of good ones, however, in Canada not pure-bred, are comparatively few, and it is mere foolishness to base an argument on the good work done by these in favor of grade bulls. The safer and saner plan is to use pure-bred sires on the common cattle, especially if the young stock is to be raised. There will then be some chance that the offspring will be an improvement on its dam, whereas if a common grade bull is used the calves will be no better than their dams, and in nine cases out of ten they will be inferior.

To advocate the use of pure-breds, either for the dairy or beef breeds, is sound doctrine. No permanent advancement towards a higher standard of quality can be made in any other way. Some attention, however, should be given to the selection of the pure-bred for there are, we are sorry to say, good and bad of this kind. Don't be guided altogether by pedigree. See that the animal selected for service has good individual qualities to back up his breeding.

Agricultural and Veterinary Education

Among the recommendations of the University Commission regarding the Ontario Agricultural College is the following:

"An advisory board should be appointed to assist the Minister of Agriculture in the direction of the college work, to be composed of the following persons: The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (chairman), the president of the college, three graduates or associates of the college, who shall be resident in Ontario, and not members of the staff, and, if thought desirable, two representative farmers not graduates of the college. This board should be purely advisory, and should not in any way relieve the Minister of his direct control and responsibility. This board should take the place of the advisory board provided for by statute in 1887, when the college was not under the charge of a practical farmer."

This seems like a recommendation that could be adopted without in any way interfering with the present satisfactory basis on which the college affairs are managed. Such a board would be purely advisory, and should be of great assistance to the college in many ways. It is a tribute to the college and its present management

that no changes were advised by the commission in the present order of things, which are working out so satisfactorily.

A more radical recommendation is that of advising the establishment of a provincial veterinary college and the granting of degrees in veterinary science from Toronto University. It is also recommended that the Government take over the Ontario Veterinary College that has had such a successful career under the management of Dr. Andrew Smith, and place it under the Minister of Agriculture with an advisory board similar to that recommended as above for the Ontario Agricultural College, the aim being to have in this province a veterinary college second to none on this continent.

While the present college has done and is doing good work, there can be no doubt but that the standard of veterinary education would be raised and the profession placed on a higher plan if the training in this branch were placed under Government control and brought into more intimate relationship with the provincial University.

Editorial Notes.

There is an agitation on to consolidate the herd records of Great Britain. Canada has set a good example to the mother land in this regard.

There seems to be a "hoodoo" about the new Fat Stock Show building at Ottawa. On April 24th the new steel frame in course of erection collapsed, severely injuring several workmen. This is the third time the building has collapsed, and there are no earthquakes at Ottawa, though there are some loud rumblings on Parliament Hill during the session.

New York legislatures are considering the passing of an Act to prevent the sale in that State of all undrawn poultry or game. It is legislation of a most drastic kind, and will certainly cause a regular upheaval in the trade of New York and other centres. The argument for the bill is that undrawn poultry is not wholesome.

Iowa has passed a law fixing the standard weight of eggs at 2 oz. each or a pound and a half to a dozen. There is certainly a great difference in eggs, and it seems only reasonable that there should be some fixed standard of weight.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is exploiting what is called denaturized alcohol for farm purposes. While dangerous to mankind if taken into the stomach, it has been proved that it rivals gas, acetylene and electricity for lighting and heating purposes. A great many farm crops can be converted into alcohol, and if its use becomes general for the above purposes a new market will be open for the farmer.