

province, the minister of agriculture, and his associates, the superintendent of dairying—all would have to bear the blame and the shame. Not they alone, but every creamery patron would suffer and the province would suffer. It is much easier to get and retain a good name than it is to retrieve one once lost. I know you share with us the desire that no bad butter shall be made.

Our superintendent, Mr. Wilson, has secured a good market. He is anxious to hold it and to secure a larger one for an increased quantity from Saskatchewan creameries. The work has become too large for him to do alone, so Mr. Zufelt has been engaged to assist in the work of visiting creameries for the purpose of inspecting the work done, instructing the buttermaker and the patron alike, that all may work to the one end—that of making more and a better product. Mr. Zufelt's appointment should materially strengthen the work this year and make for better things—especially butter.

#### MILK PRODUCTION.

Now as to milk production there are at least three factors to be considered—the man, the cow and her management. If a man is going to make a success of dairying it is very necessary that he like his work. Of course this is true of any work, but especially so with dairying, for it is a seven day a week work. The man is constantly at it from the beginning to the end of the year. He must be a careful, patient man. The animals he is working with are to a large extent artificial. They have been developed by man into machines for consuming large quantities of food and returning for it large amounts of human food products in the form of milk and butter fat. These cow machines require to be handled carefully and patiently. He should be a student, for successful dairying is based upon science, and science is adding something all the time to the sum total of information now in our possession in regard to dairying. The man who would get to the top of his work should possess himself of the information now at hand as to methods of breeding, feeding, testing and earing for dairy cattle, as well as that relating to the care and management of milk and its products. You see he must be a student.

The cow, of course, is the animal machine that is used for converting the raw materials of the farm and mill, such as grass, hay, clover, straw, corn fodder, roots, oats, barley, wheat, bran, shorts and oil cake, into milk, wholesome for food and suitable for making high quality products such as butter and cheese. She is a product of the constructive genius of man, who has by careful selection, mating and feeding, brought her to a high state of perfection. The dairyman must recognize this if the cow is to do her best in his hands. The dairy cow takes on certain definite characteristics when she is found in her ideal form. She should be of good size, according to the particular breed to which she belongs. In form she should possess a deep broad chest, to give heart and lung capacity; a deep, roomy middle to afford good digestive capacity, and with these, large nostrils and mouth, strongly muscled jaws, large mild eyes, a flexible mellow skin covered with fine, soft hair. Her mammary system, consisting of udder and mammary veins (milk veins) and milk