

To Correspondents are their copy so it will office not later than ing.

FENELON Miss Moore of Wat visiting Mrs. A. Mc past week.

Mr. Johnston of Lindsay, was one of ers of the game pla and spent the night

Mr. H. W. Morden, Mr. H. McMurphy of ing her friend, Mrs. Monday the guest.

Wm. McArthur, Miss B. Field, his ing her friend, his a couple of days at home in Coburg

Mr. A. Montanari and Mr. M. Hamilton spent last Thursa

Miss Hand was a last week. Nostrom, was owing to Mrs. Wm. Nostron

Mrs. J. H. Brennan, Mrs. F. C. Brant Toronto last Thurs

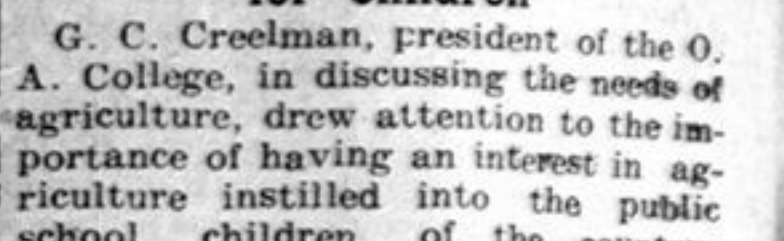
Mr. Ed. McKendrick a few days at the waders of the members of Society of St. J. social in the Oran evening. An

The members of the Society of St. James, Ontario, are holding a social in the Oran evening. An

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about this.

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Need of Agricultural Education for Children

G. C. Creelman, president of the O. A. College, in discussing the needs of agriculture, drew attention to the importance of the rural population.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

Anyone attending the convention could not fail to be impressed with the frequency with which the word "co-operation" was heard.

Farmers must Specialize

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in an able address, drew attention to the remarkable progress of agriculture during the last few years.

Submarine Signals

The new Atlantic steamships, Empresses of Britain and Ireland, will be fitted with the new appliances for receiving sound signals through the water.

Amount Invested in Dairying—Agriculture our National Foundation Stone

For the most part the evening sessions were addressed by speakers dealing with generalities, and, be it said to the credit of these men, that generally they knew when they had said enough.

EVENING MEETINGS

Thomas McGillicuddy, of the Department of Agriculture, besides his general remarks on the evening stories and humor, gave some interesting figures on the actual amount of money invested in the dairy business by the farmers.

Shall Butter Displace Cheese

"At present Ontario produces a great deal more cheese than butter, but before many years I expect to see conditions reversed."

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ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Most Successful Convention in the history of the Eastern Ontario Association - - Election of Officers - - Mr. Derbyshire again President - - Association declares in favor of a strict inspection of Cheese Factories - - Time not yet ripe for Licensing Factories - - Addresses by Professor Dean, J. A. Ruddick, C. C. James and others

Last week in the city of Peterboro the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held, and a distinct success was scored. Farmers, makers, instructors and professors from all over the eastern part of the province gathered to discuss the many problems confronting dairymen at the present day, and all those who attended the meeting must return to their work better prepared to carry it on successfully.

THE VALUE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

In the opening sessions of the convention, the president, Dr. Derbyshire, M.P., drew attention to the importance of the dairy industry, and the advancement which has been made during the past year.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY.

Mr. Derbyshire expressed satisfaction with the improvement which had been made in the quality of the output during 1905, and attributed the improved conditions in a large measure to the employment of a larger number of instructors, made possible by the liberality of the Province.

EVEN BETTER THINGS

"But while the past season has been a very good one, there is no reason why we should be satisfied. We are capable of even better things next year," said the genial President.

LET GOOD SERVICE BE REWARDED.

"Possibly, I can explain why, because the makers of these cheeses are the only ones that are not properly paid." A large number of our best men are quitting the business.

PROFITS COULD BE DOUBLED.

These results show conclusively that the cows in these herds gave very different returns to their owners, and the important feature of the test is in showing up the profitable and unprofitable ones. In this connection Mr. Whitley said: "In our connection Mr. Whitley said: 'In the matter of breed there is very little difference, but there is a great difference between the best and the poorest in any herd or breed, and for the dairymen to succeed he must adopt a system by which the poor cows may be detected and weeded out. To do this you must keep account of both the cost of feed and the milk produced, not on the relation

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

The election of officers for the year was quickly accomplished and resulted in the following executive being appointed with a few minor changes. Dan Derbyshire, M.P., was reappointed President; John R. Dargavel, M.P.P., First Vice-President; G. G. Publow, Second Vice-President.

THE QUESTION OF LICENSING FACTORIES.

Two years ago at the Belleville convention a committee, consisting of J. R. Dargavel, H. Glendenning and R. S. Murphy, was appointed to investigate conditions and report on the question of licensing factories.

UTILITY FOR PURE-BREDS

Prof. G. H. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, in a well-presented and well-received address, stated that the production of the average cow of the Province of Ontario is about 2,500 pounds of milk a year, and as by no means an uncommon record, the possibilities of improvement in our dairy herds are very apparent.

TO IMPROVE THE DAIRY HERDS

C. F. Whitley, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, drew attention to the excellent work which has been done in improving dairy herds by the testing system. In 1904 the Ottawa Department of Agriculture tested 72 herds, and in 1905 a total of 1,350 cows had been tested.

WHAT THE TESTING REVEALS.

Reports of the tests made during the season have been published from time to time, but an interesting breed test made at Mountain View, P.E. county, which had never before been made public, was presented by Mr. Whitley. The test shows the difference between the best and poorest cows in the herds. The test was conducted for a period of thirty days and during that time the best cow in the Ayrshire herd gave 1,315 lbs. of milk, containing 45.3 lbs. of fat.

LOSS BY IMPROPER FEEDING

"It is all right to talk about increasing production by keeping 'better cows,' said the professor, 'but a whole lot could be done to accomplish this end by making the best use of the material now at hand. The returns to the average dairyman would be greatly increased if he exercised proper care in feeding the cows now in his possession.' In support of this a New York experiment was quoted. For one year a record of a herd was kept, and during this time the average milk production per cow was \$25, while the feed consumed was valued at \$28.50 per cow. The herd was then sold and under the new management the feeding was more liberal. Each cow received food to the value of \$30 during the year, and produced milk to the value of \$38, or an increase of \$4.50 worth of food gave an increase of \$13 worth of milk.

LOSSES IN DRY WEATHER

Reference was made to the losses which occur on nearly every farm when the dry season comes on. Generally there is not proper provision made for the dry season: the cows are allowed to fall off in production, and heavy losses result. To overcome that it is necessary to provide an abundant supply of succulent food and the best means of providing this said Prof. Grisdale, is through the summer silo. He strongly urged upon the farmers the importance of using plenty of succulent food both in summer and winter feeding.

SHOULD STUDY THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE COW.

"It is important to test the cows and keep account of the food consumed to arrive at the value of each cow, but an equally important feature of this work is to arrive at the likes and dislikes of the cows individually," said Prof. Grisdale. "If you assume that each cow will respond equally to the same treatment, a great mistake will be made." This is borne out by the experiment conducted at the Ottawa Farm. A few years ago some cows were fed on a ration containing eight pounds of meal, each cow receiving the same throughout the year. During the year the average production per cow was 6,100 pounds of milk at a cost of food \$35. The next year the same cows were fed with as much regard as possible to the likes and dislikes of the individual cows, and the milk production was increased by 1,100 lbs., while the cost of food was reduced to \$33.

LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN BREED

There is not much difference in breeds in regard to their productive capacity, but there is a great deal of difference in the individuals of breeds. Valuing butter at 20c per pound and skim milk at 15c per cwt, individuals in all the dairy breeds at the experiment station have given milk to the value of \$100, and the Shortorns came within 20c of this mark, and all the breeds have averaged over \$80. The general conclusion drawn up by Prof. Grisdale is that for milk and butter production the important point is not in selecting the breed, but in individuals in the breed.

PURE BREEDS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL FARMER

Dealing with the question of pure-bred stock, Prof. Grisdale stated that he did not consider it advisable for the ordinary farmer to go into pure-bred stock. He thought better results would be achieved if the farmers stuck to grades, always using, of course, nothing but the best of the pure-bred milk producing strains. "Many farmers," said the professor, "have an idea that because a cow is pure-bred she must be a good producer, and therefore worth a fancy price. This, however, is not always the case, and it is a notion which the farmer should get rid of. Unless the pure-bred cow can produce milk in greater quantities than the grade she is not a more profitable animal, and until the breeders of pure-bred stock are ready to sacrifice every cow which at the age of four years does not come up to a certain standard of production, regardless of her pedigree or type, she is not worth the cost of her maintenance. Prof. Grisdale, who stated that this class of animal had done a great deal of harm to the live stock of the country. The use of pure-bred sires was strongly urged, but the importance of making sure that the animal was from a good-milking strain on both sides was made clear, as the use of a sire which he cannot expect to be pure-bred, regardless of the performance of his ancestors, was a policy which would result in disappointment and loss.

SOME FEEDING PROBLEMS

The importance of providing the cows with plenty of succulent food both in summer and winter, was pointed out by Henry Glendenning, with general feeding problems. There was considerable discussion as to whether the percentage fat in milk could be influenced by the food consumed. Mr. Glendenning was quite emphatic on this point, stating that food did not influence the quality of the milk, but that the quantity of hay and barley will reduce the flow of milk," he said, "but it will not reduce the percentage fat, which depends entirely upon the individuality of the cow."

SOME DEFECTS IN LAST YEAR'S CHEESE

A. W. Woodard, Official Referee, Montreal, drew attention to some defects of the cheese exported during the past season. Up to June, 15th the trouble with the cheese was that some of it was sweet and open, and after this date the make was more inclined to be acid and sour. Mr. Woodard spoke very favorably of the work done by the syndicate factories, the cheese shipped by these factories was on the whole much inferior to that from the other factories. In the extreme east loss is sustained by the use of inferior boxes. In some cases the box is not deep enough, and the cheese is piled on each other they become flattened and badly disfigured, and must sell at a loss.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL SIDE OF IT.

Dr. T. T. Cappel, bacteriologist of the Dairy School, Kingston, reported that in samples of cheese sent him by Mr. Publow he had found a bacillus capable of producing acidity or souring of milk, as well as developing more or less gas and foul flavor. Samples of milk were examined from herds sending milk to this factory, and out of 26 examined 20 were found to contain the germs. They had been spread from one herd to the entire factory district by lack of attention to cleaning the whey cans. It was found that the whey tank at this factory had not been cleaned out until the trouble began.

CAN TURNIPS BE SAFELY FED?

A subject brought up at the convention several times was whether turnips could be fed to dairy cows without doing harm to the milk or butter. Mr. Glendenning favored not using the turnip at all, and this opinion was shared by most of the speakers. It was admitted by some that a limited quantity could be fed without injury, but in view of the danger of overfeeding the matter, a whole lot could be done to keep them at all. Prof. Grisdale reported on an experiment which was conducted at Ottawa. Cows were fed 30 lbs. of gray stone or white turnips per day and the milk sold in city. At first some complaints were made, but in a few days everything was all right, and when the turnips were taken away from the cows the people complained that the milk supplied was not as good as formerly. This, however, would not work with the production of butter, nor with Swede turnips, as the turnip taste was always detected.

Experiment in Production

Dealing with the feeding problem Prof. Deaquoted an experiment conducted at the O. A. College, where a herd of 12 cows was divided into three groups. The first was given 4 lbs. of meal a day, the second 5 lbs. a day, and the third 12 lbs. a day. At the end of a month the groups were changed, those who have been receiving 4 lbs. were given 3 lbs., the second 4 lbs., and the third 5 lbs. The most economical production was made on the 4-lb. ration, or at least there was the greatest return for the meal consumed, but with this small amount of meal the total production was considerably reduced, so that the profits were really much lower than on the 12-lb. ration. 26.2 lbs. per cow. The cost for 100 lbs. of milk with the 4-lb. ration was 45 2-5c, with the 8-lb. ration was 51 2-5c, and with the 12-lb. ration 68 1-10c. For butter the cost per pound on the 4-lb. meal ration was 11c, on the 8-lb. 13c, and on the 12-lb. 17c. The most economical production was made on the 4-lb. ration, or at least there was the greatest return for the meal consumed, but with this small amount of meal the total production was considerably reduced, so that the profits were really much lower than on the 12-lb. ration. 26.2 lbs. per cow. The cost for 100 lbs. of milk with the 4-lb. ration was 45 2-5c, with the 8-lb. ration was 51 2-5c, and with the 12-lb. ration 68 1-10c.

SHALL BUTTER DISPLACE CHEESE

"At present Ontario produces a great deal more cheese than butter, but before many years I expect to see conditions reversed," said the genial President, "and that starting announcement made by Prof. Dean at the convention. This conclusion was based on the fact that butter-making gives the farmer on the average as good returns as cheese-making, and that it helps consume the skim-milk fed on the farm. The case of Vermont state was cited, where cheese-making has been abandoned for butter-making for this season.

NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

G. G. Publow, chief instructor for Eastern Ontario, in a report of the work accomplished during the past season, stated that 632 factories had been visited by instructors during the year, and that generally good progress was reported. Complaints of gassy milk were quite common, but little milk at the present time is made of inferior flavors. The number of adulterations detected increased somewhat, 254 cases were found where cream had been taken from the milk, and 125 cases of water were detected. From fines imposed \$988 was collected. In the district 24 new factories have been erected and 324 repaired, at a total cost of \$100,240 which indicates excellent progress.

THE RELATIVE PROFITS

Prof. Dean says on the average the amount of milk required to make one pound of butter will make 2 1-2 lbs. of cheese. The average price of butter during the past season was 21 1/2c, and the average price of milk required to make butter valued at 21c or one pound, would be worth in cheese 26c or about 5c more, or in the relation of 1 to 1 1/2. But the by-products from butter-making in producing 1 pound of butter are worth 5c at least for feeding purposes. In making this consideration, 100 pounds of milk is worth \$1.09 for cheese-making and \$1.10 for butter-making, practically the same. The direct profits being equal, butter-making has to its advantage the conservation of soil fertility, which is a problem of ever-increasing importance to the Ontario farmer. Besides this, the farmer who feeds the skim-milk on his farm has the indirect benefit of being able to produce a better class of stock than his neighbor who sells milk to the cheese-factory. For these reasons, Prof. Dean contends that the tendency is toward more extensive butter production.

WHY CHEESE FACTORIES SHOULD PAY FOR MILK ACCORDING TO QUALITY

During his address, Prof. Dean referred to the unfairness which exists where milk is paid for at cheese factories in graded condition, and this is essential for the production of first-class cheese. He said: "With cheese at 10c a pound, 1,000 pounds of milk testing 3.2 per cent. fat is worth \$9.03 for cheese-making purposes. The same amount of milk testing 4.2 per cent. fat is worth \$10.68. It is fair that for every 1,000 pounds of milk the farmer who owns cows giving the rich milk brings to the factory should have \$1.64 taken from his pocket and given to the men producing milk of inferior quality." The answer from the audience was No, and it is to be hoped that during the coming season more factories will adapt the system of paying for milk according to its quality. Prof. Dean expressed the opinion that within the next five years, every cheese-maker would be required to use the Babcock test. "May he be a true prophet."

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