Mr. Noyes: The trouble with Wisconsin cheese makers is they get too much moisture which causes rind rot. We don't want too much moisture in the cheese. Any cheese maker can put as much moisture as he wants to in handling the curd.

Mr. Williman: We must have in view the proper normal percentage of moisture for both quality and yield, and every man must watch that. We know our past experience. Last night will tell us what the milk is in the morning. Let us be ready for it.

Secretary Bruhn: If we will just look over the average percentage of moisture for the month of August for 1910, 1911 and 1912, we will see that in 1910 we had an exceptionally dry season and the grass was mighty short in August. The percentage of moisture was 31.16; for 1911 it was 34.96; for 1912, 36 per cent. Now if the grass doesn't do it, what does it?

We will take June which was 37.3 of moisture this year. I would like to ask Mr. Noyes a question. Will you make the assertion that the presence of moisture in cheese is absolutely under the control of the cheese maker?

Mr. Noyes: In my experience of making cheese I found if I had good milk I could get all the moisture I wanted in that cheese. If I had poor milk I never could get the moisture in that cheese, and consequently had to run it down and therefore lose my moisture in my cheese.

Secretary Bruhn: You can get all the moisture in there that the cheese buyer will take, but that is not my question, whether you can control it?

Mr. Noyes: You can control it to a great extent.

Secretary Bruhn: You control the moisture, as Mr. Delana said, in the matting. You have the moisture under. When you come to weighing up your curd you weigh it in there. You are not measuring your moisture, you are measuring the excess moisture that is in there.

Mr. Delana: It is in your hands, cheese makers, to determine the percent of moisture. That is a fact, and you cheese makers who have made a study of it and experimented somewhat know that as well as I do.

Secretary Bruhn: I agree with you gentlemen, it is in the hands of the cheese makers to control the moisture so far as the quality of the cheese is concerned but there isn't anyone of you here who have sent cheese to the scoring exhibition and had your score and moisture content come back to you who could say, "I will make 35 or 36 moisture in that cheese in order to make the very best." I don't think that 31 per cent is the maximum amount of moisture that cheese will hold. You are just controlling the moisture content according to the quality; you are not controlling the moisture content, you are controlling the quality of your cheese.

**SOME IOWA EXPERIENCES.**

George V. Fowler, Waterloo, Iowa.

There are three dairy methods in our state; one is the farm separator method of gathering cream. That is the best method. The next one is the whole milk butter factory and the next is the cheese factory. Those that are working the most against us are the farm papers, because of the money to be derived from the sale of the farm separators. I checked up on some of the highest, the best known farm papers of the country, and I found them getting $16,500 a year to help sell the farm separators. They were partners. They say they just sell the space, but mind you, they sell the space and they sell the influence of the papers. What is the result? Today over our state they are taking eight to ten cents a pound less for butter fat on account of separating on the farm and sending off their cream. Some of the whole milk creameries are now paying as much as 40 cents for butter fat while the gathered cream pay about 30 or 31. The results have been wonderful to the farm papers and the farm separator manufacturers.
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I want to make this point. The people of this country have been engaged in teaching the use of the farm separator under the guise of teaching dairying. It wasn’t to teach dairying, but they have been teaching the use of the farm separator. That is a great mistake and it is costing the country millions of dollars, and then when it comes to hog feeding, what about that? It was changed to skim milk feeding, especially the warm, sweet skim milk separator feeding. In our own state it would cost $40,000,000 to feed hogs. I want you to see the distinction between skim milk feeding and hog feeding. When you feed skim milk and are taught skim milk it is on account of something connected with the skim milk out of which they get profit, and one of the greatest mistakes ever made has been made on that account. One man wrote that when corn was 80 cents a bushel he fed his hogs skim milk worth 30 cents a hundred and saved money. He was wrong. The way he should have figured that would be to find out what the same amount of protein in a given amount of the different feeds would have cost. And so it is that the greatest mistakes are made and the farm suffers thereby. The mistake this man made about this price of skim milk, I have seen it in every prominent farm paper in the country. It served their purpose to call attention to their advertisements. They make the mistake of supposing that protein is to be received from skim milk. It won’t furnish one per cent of the protein the hogs need. Feed the hogs one-third corn and two-thirds pasture and you will get the cheapest possible ratio.

DAIRY SCHOOL ALUMNI

Mr. Martin Meyer, secretary of the National Creamery Butter Makers’ Association, addressed the convention, regarding the National Dairy School Alumni Association organization.

Last October, in Chicago, through the National Dairy Show, it was planned, he said, to organize in each state a state alumni association, and interlock all the different states in harmonious action for future work with the National Dairy School Alumni Association.

REPORT OF SECRETARY A. F. BRUHN.

On February 17, 1913, Mr. U. S. Baer came to me at the Dairy Building at Madison, apparently very much disturbed mentally, and told me that he had appropriated some of the funds of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers’ Association to his own private use, but declaring at the same time that he would restore the money as soon as he possibly could. I tried then and since, but without success, to get a correct account of his transactions with the association. To the best of our knowledge, Mr. Baer did not attend to any of the duties of the office of secretary after this.

The bills against the association were constantly coming in, some of the creditors began to threaten legal action, if their bills were not paid. We could not get any satisfaction from Mr. Baer and finally a meeting of the officers was called for July 21, at Milwaukee. At this meeting the office of secretary was voted vacant. I resigned my office of president, and was appointed acting secretary. At this meeting arrangements were made to meet the immediate financial needs of the Association, and as soon as possible thereafter we began to pay the bills that had accumulated.