

tory oftener so that it could be arranged beforehand by the butter makers, it would be the means of doing a great deal of good.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Goodrich: Haven't we got laws now on our statute books preventing a man delivering impure milk to creameries?

The Chairman: Yes; but impurity is defined by the law so that if you make complaint as to the furnishing of impure milk under the definition of the law, you must show that that milk is drawn from a cow that is diseased, or is within certain degree of parturition or otherwise. There is not a statute that applies against simply unclean milk. But a bill has been introduced into the legislature this winter taking the statutes where they are now, or defining impure, unwholesome milk coming from diseased cows, diseased conditions and so on, and trying to prevent milk being drawn from cows for sale or delivery to factories that are kept in unventilated, unlighted stables, or cows that have on them an accumulation of filth, or otherwise making it unlawful for them to deliver that to the factories. Another provision is that creameries and cheese factories shall keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition, and it defines what unclean and unsanitary condition means. I believe it is a similar statute which has given Minnesota the lead of us in her butter products.

A Member: How much should be the overrun?

Mr. Moore: Professor Farrington assumes that it should run from ten to fifteen per cent. and the maker should be able to get within those limits.

Mr. Michels: What per cent. of acidity would you want in the average run of creameries throughout the state where they ship their butter to Chicago or New York?

Mr. Moore: The proper acidity of the cream to get the best results—for we might say exhibition purposes—would be from five and a half to six by the Farrington method; but if I was going to ship butter any distance I would prefer to have it, say,

four to four and a half, because I think the butter would have a chance to grow better in shipment. The first part of this week, I was in Chicago, examining the butter of a six months' test. Mr. Culver of Chicago was testing it, and Mr. White of Minnesota was criticising, and we found that where the acidity was carried so far, the flavor was liable to go off, and where the acidity had been left lower, the butter had a chance to improve.

Prof. Henry: The paper is to be commended for the prominence it has given to the filthiness of milk at factories in this state, and I wish that this association would take due cognizance of that part of the paper and that subject. The president of this association, who is now Dairy and Food Commissioner, is working strenuously to get laws that will enable this association and his office to accomplish something towards cleaning up the factories and getting better milk. A man that can take his milk from one factory to another and find a sale for it is standing in our way. Either that man ought to take his milk home and feed it to the pigs, or churn it himself. It seems to me that the only thing we can do is to empower our Dairy and Food Commissioner to say to that man, "You clean up, or the state will fine you. It doesn't make any difference whether you take your milk to A's, or B's or C's factory."

We must see that all goes onto the statute books of this state and that the Dairy and Food Commissioner has full power to handle this thing so that a man cannot take his unclean milk to the factory.

The Chairman: Yes, and should there not be equal authority to say to the man after its gets to the factory, "You must keep your milk clean."

Mr. Gurler: Mr. Moore spoke of Mr. Glover's work in Illinois. I was one of the committee that helped map out Mr. Glover's work, which is, to go among the dairymen and help them to apply the individual test to the cows in their dairies. When Mr. Glover started out, he needed a great deal of local assistance before men were willing to have the individual test applied to their herds. But now—why, we have got to put a lot of helpers in the field if we supply the demand; we have got a big contract on our hands, there are so many who want to have

their cows tested. Now, I must tell the ladies an incident that happened down at the Indiana dairy convention. I was talking to a certain young man, and I noticed all the while he kept using the word "we." "We" are doing so and so, "we" plant so-and-so, instead of saying "I" as the average man does. It excited my curiosity, and I said to him, "I am curious to know who your partner is?" "Oh," he says, "it is my wife." I was appointed a member of the committee to pass upon some essays for which prizes were offered, and by the way, Mr. President, that was a most excellent idea, offering prizes for essays on farm dairying. We had a number of those essays delivered, and the committee went over them, each by himself, and then we got ourselves together and we labored over those essays, and worked over them for two hours before we reached a conclusion of where the prizes should go, and two members of the committee were graduates of their agricultural college, bright young men. Well, we finally made up our mind, the committee reported, and the essays were read and then we learned who were the winners, and the winner of the first prize was this gentleman's partner. I want to say, too, that this lady attended the convention with her husband and partner, they were pulling together as they should be, instead of his coming to the convention and getting all the benefit and she staying home and doing all the work.

DAIRY BULLS.

Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.

"How can I be reasonably sure, that any bull, that you, or any other breeder may send me, will improve the quality of my herd."

This question I copy from a letter, received in my mail two weeks ago.

This is with all of us the leading question, and I wish I were able to answer it with any degree of certainty.