

those kind, considerate, attentive, unselfish, benevolent acts that cultivate and strengthen the moral nature; and that the successful doing of all these things brings into activity man's will powers and thus tends to the evolution of a high type of manhood which should be the ultimate end of human effort.

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The Chairman: It has been the custom in the past, and especially when we have had such an able President's address, for the chair to appoint a committee on the President's address, I will appoint as such committee: C. L. Hill of Rosendale, C. P. Goodrich of Ft. Atkinson, and Mr. Thurston of Chicago.

Mr. Goodrich: As we have a little time to spare, I propose to read something suggested by the President's address. There was a law passed last winter defining unsanitary milk and fixing a penalty for delivering it at the creamery or cheese factory or to any milk dealer. Section 1 says that "milk which shall be drawn from cows or kept in barns or stables which are not well lighted or ventilated, or that are filthy from an accumulation of animal refuse or from any other cause, or from cows which are themselves in a filthy condition, and milk in or from cans or other utensils that are not kept in a clean and sanitary condition, or milk to which has been added any unclean or any unsanitary foreign substance, is hereby declared to be unclean or unsanitary milk." Now, have you ever known of any such milk being delivered to creameries from barns that were not well lighted or well ventilated, or from cows that were not clean? I have heard them tell about the aristocratic cows that have been seen in Wisconsin. What do you mean by "aristocratic?" Why, they are stuck up. Did you ever look at cans in which milk was carried to the factory? I have. I have taken my thumb and scraped around on the edges or just above where the top of the milk comes. I don't know what it was that I scraped off, but it was something that looked kind of yellow or green. Do you suppose there is a creamery in the state of Wisconsin where some man does not violate that law? I haven't seen one. The law is all right, but

how can we enforce it? And it isn't good for anything unless we can enforce it. We can't enforce it unless we have somebody whose duty it is made to go and see what is done on the farm and in the creamery. You can't rely on the creamery man doing it. He may keep his factory clean, but he takes in milk that is not good, because he wants to get all the milk he can; he gets paid for making it up by the quantity. The farmers all know that such milk goes into the factory, and I have often heard more than one say, "What is the use of my taking a lot of pains to have good, clean milk, and take it to the creamery to be dumped in with the milk that these other fellows bring?" I know of a case in Fort Atkinson where the man had been making butter, and he made good butter and kept things clean. His conditions changed, and he went to patronizing the factory, and I could see almost right away that he did not keep his stables so clean, he let his cans set right back of the cows, and he dumped in the milk without straining. I asked him if he didn't strain his milk, and he said, "No, what is the use of straining my milk? There is lots of it at the factory that is worse than mine and it won't do any good." We have got to have somebody empowered, somebody with legal force behind them, able to enforce the law, and I believe that the state of Wisconsin could well afford to pay \$25,000 to have this law properly enforced. What do you suppose would happen if all the milk that goes to the cheese factories and the creameries and is sent into the cities, was good, clean, sanitary milk? Why, the demand for dairy products would be increased at a wonderful rate. I have stopped at hotels in the state of Wisconsin where the butter was pretty poor, and I noticed nobody ate it. In our family we like cheese, and if we get a piece that my grandchildren decide is not good, they won't eat it, while if they get some real good cheese, it goes mighty quick. I believe the demand for dairy products would increase at a wonderful rate, if we could only put good articles before the consumer in every case, and of course that would increase the price. We all know that Canada exports ten times as much cheese as the whole United States, and yet gets two cents a pound more for it. I have heard peo-

ple say that they had some sort of a pull with the British government, but that isn't so, it is because the cheese is better; and why is it better? Because of the great number of inspectors, fifty in one province and sixteen in another, and they go to the farmers' places besides going to the cheese factories. They go to cheese factory first and they examine the milk; they test it with the curd test, and they find out that from certain farms there is bad milk brought. Then they go to those farms and find out what the reason is, and that farmer is prohibited from taking his milk to that cheese factory or any other cheese factory until he reforms his methods. You know the Borden Milk Condensing factory are paying on an average this winter \$1.45 a hundred for milk, and that is 50 per cent more than the patrons are getting at the creameries. Why is it? It is because they get clean milk every time. I have traveled through the districts where the milk is supplied for those condensing factories, and I can tell their barns, I can tell their cattle, I can tell their wagons and the men that are doing that business, because they are clean. The wagons are kept bright and clean and are covered up to keep the dust out; the cans are all bright, clean ones, no rusty cans. The milk is taken right away from a clean stable and is cooled and is held until delivered in a building by itself. They have men that go and inspect the premises and in the contract that they make it is provided just what they shall do; these men shall have supervision of their barns and they go there to see that everything is all right. Now, in this state, with enough inspectors, and the power to enforce this law, it will be worth millions of dollars to the state of Wisconsin. I hope that we can formulate some sort of a plan that we can place before the next legislature and have a law passed that will provide for inspectors. As your president has said, fifteen of them could only visit the cheese factories and creameries once a year, and that is not enough. We ought to have thirty of them in the state of Wisconsin. Then we could have clean cheese, clean butter, clean milk, and I am very sure we would get a very great deal more for it, and it would please our customers a great deal better.

The Chairman: It is too bad that we are obliged to enact

laws to compel men to become prosperous, but such is the case. It seems that we have some unpatriotic citizens, men who are without shame, men who will take filthy milk to a creamery and dump it in with their neighbor's clean milk. It seems to be necessary to do something to compel such men to become better citizens, to be honest with themselves as well as with others. It is for us, the farmers of Wisconsin, to solve this problem; it is our duty to ask the state to provide means to protect us against this class of men, and we should go before the legislature and ask them to enact a law providing this state with a sufficient number of inspectors. We should see that our representative from each district in the state is charged with that duty when he is elected. Let us stand by our dairy interests; they are of more importance to the prosperity of our state and our people than all other interests in the state. The biggest problem we have to contend with is how to reach the patrons. There will be lots of farmers in this section of the state who will not have interest enough, nor the courage, to come out to these meetings and listen to the truth, and they are the kind of men it is hard to get hold of.

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Recess to 1:30 P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 1:30 P. M.

The President in the chair.

The Chairman: The Association is fortunate in having with us this afternoon and through our various sessions, a lady who has three claims to our interest and consideration: first, on her own account, and, particularly, on account of her great skill as an artist with the violin; and, second, she is the daughter of the Treasurer of this Association for many years; and, third, she is the granddaughter of the veteran dairyman, whose name is known everywhere in the United States, Hiram Smith. Miss Katherine Loomis will play for us several times, accompanied by Miss Boyer.