

through our carelessness or otherwise, will take years for us to redeem. I also hold it to be equally our duty to give publicity to any practice or system calculated to injure the business of dairying in this state, through placing on the market dairy products of inferior quality. (Applause.)

Dr. Nelson, who at first held to the ideas expressed by Mr. Woll, shouted: "That is right!"

A buttermaker from Seattle detailed the practice in the city by stating that the city creamery made three grades of butter, the lowest grade being made from the poorest quality of cream.

A Member—What is done with such butter?

Answer—It is sold to the restaurants and mostly consumed before too old.

Mr. McDonald—I am surprised at the admission made by the gentleman. The quality of much of our butter certainly needs looking after.

The question came up as to the best method of reaching and helping the creamery patron in order that a general improvement as to the condition of the cream when reaching the creamery, be secured. C. L. Smith, who for many years was dairy commissioner for Minnesota, related the history of the same question in that state. All plans failed until the appointment of a dairy instructor and inspector, which forever solved the problem. And under such system the business of dairying has flourished in that state as it has in no other state in the Union.

The state veterinarian, Dr. S. B. Nelson, gave an excellent talk on the subject, "How to Minimize the Great Cattle Plagues." The doctor gave his experience as state veterinarian in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation into this state of cattle afflicted by disease, and clearly showed the importance and great value of the law to the live stock interests of the state. The doctor strongly advised the strict enforcement of the law, saying that such was the first thing to do to minimize the plagues. The next thing was to isolate and treat any disease or affected stock, and in all serious cases to lose no time in securing the services of a competent veterinarian.

B. F. Reed read a very valuable paper on "The Variableness of the Test." Patrons, as well as creamery men, were particularly interested in this paper.

James Hart read a carefully prepared paper, reviewing the dairy industry of the state, giving many statistics of much interest and value.

Third Day.

Prof. Severance, of our Agricultural College, gave a very interesting talk upon "Changes in Dairy Practice." The professor began by referring to the ancient methods of dairying, and traced the growth of the business step by step to the methods in vogue at the present day.

The topic, "Sugar Beet Development in Washington," was admirably handled by Prof. Fulmer, and whose paper we hope to publish in the near future. The paper presents a logical and business like review of that industry in our state, and predicts for it a very bright future.

J. P. Marks, a prominent dairymen of Yakima county, read a carefully prepared paper on "Country Dairyman." He stated as a prelude to his paper that he had been somewhat surprised that the points touched upon by him had been pretty well gone over already since the convention convened. He was glad to find himself in such agreeable company.

The committee on resolutions, composed of B. F. Reed, chairman, C. L. Smith, James Hart, Adam Stevens and J. Wool, reported, and their report was adopted:

Resolved, that we, the members of the Washington Dairymen's Association in our eleventh annual meeting, hereby tender our grateful acknowledgment to the citizens of North Yakima for their cordial welcome and the many courtesies extended in their efforts to make this meeting both pleasant and profitable; to the Commercial Club of North Yakima for the use of their rooms and entertainment; to the press for their liberal notices.

We congratulate the members of the association and the citizens of the state of Washington upon the substantial increase and improvement in the dairy industry in the state.

We appreciate and acknowledge the work done by the dairy and food commissioner, Hon. E. A. McDonald, and it is the sense of this association that sufficient money should be appropriated for this department to employ a competent dairy instructor and inspector, whose entire time should be devoted to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the dairy herds and the cream and milk supply of the state and that such amendment should be made to the present dairy laws of the state so as to make the enforcement of the necessary regulations practical and efficient.

We congratulate the farmers and dairymen of the state of Washington upon the fact that the last legislature recognized the importance and value of a farmers' institute as a factor in the improvement and upbuilding of the agricultural industry. We hereby endorse the manner in which the agricultural college is carrying out the spirit and letter of the law and the judicious manner in which the small appropriation is being expended. It is the sense of the association that the growth and development of the agricultural interests demand further recognition, and we cheerfully tender the principal and faculty of Washington Agriculture College our hearty appreciation of their efforts in behalf of agriculture.

We hereby tender our hearty thanks and appreciation to President Blanchard for energy, efficiency and courtesy in presiding over and conducting the affairs of this association.

We also tender our hearty thanks and high appreciation of the services of our able secretary, Mrs. E. Carmichael, for the untiring and faithful manner in which she has performed the arduous duties as secretary of this association, recognizing the fact that her devotion to the welfare of this association has been a most potent factor in the success of this meeting.

Whereas, Renovated butter represents a filthy product and cannot be sold without being deodorized and colored; whereas, its sale retards the growth of the dairy industry;

Resolved, that this association commends the aggressive work of the department of agriculture, through the chief of the dairy division, in enforcing B. A. I. order No. 98, which provides for the marking of renovated butter.

Resolved, That in token of our hearty appreciation of the pleasing, interesting and instructive addresses of Prof. E. W. Major, in addition to the interest and enthusiasm of this meeting, we do hereby tender our sincere thanks with our best wishes in efforts to upbuild and improve the dairy industry in our sister state.

Resolved, That we favor the thorough enforcement of the laws enacted by the recent legislature at the request of our association relative to the importation of live stock into this state.

We also desire to return our thanks to the stenographers who have so kindly volunteered their services, to preserve a record of the proceedings and discussions of this association—Miss Whitson, Wm. Thompson and Mrs. L. R. Freeman.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Freeman for their kind and liberal assistance in preparing and publishing a report of this meeting.

We also tender our congratulations to Commissioner E. A. McDonald on his appointment to the position of U. S. dairy inspector, and bespeak for him the support and co-operation of the dairymen of the state in the enforcement of the laws and regulations, which is certainly a high tribute to his qualifications and fitness for the duties.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, B. F. Reed; vice-president, Otto Tamm; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. Carmichael; directors, H. L. Blanchard, E. E. Elliott, E. J. Ross.

President E. A. Bryan of our Agricultural College, closed the exercises by one of his characteristic lectures, showing the nature and character of work taken up in the college by the students in agriculture. President Bryan was decidedly open and frank in the assertion that the studies pertaining to agriculture, were well calculated to accomplish the purposes of a college education without the aid of Greek, which idea was well received by the audience.

Music and recitations by local talent were interspersed in the programs for the evenings, and a banquet given by the citizens of Yakima on the last evening concluded the program.

The convention was a complete success from first to finish and the secretary, Mrs. Carmichael, was the frequent recipient of congratulations for the admirable manner in which she had handled the details.

Some of the Papers Read

President's Annual Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Dairymen:

It is to be regretted that the status of the dairy industry of our state is not what the natural conditions would warrant. This statement, I believe, will not be contradicted. So long as such is the case our organization need not look far to find plenty to do. It is true that during the last few years much of great value to our industry and the state has been accomplished. But we must not overlook the fact that our achievements are largely the results of confidence and the sympathetic interest of the public, and the fact that efficiency and honesty have characterized the work of those who have had charge of the execution and enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of our interests against fraud and deceit. Our demands have generally been recognized and granted. In consideration of all of which we have tacitly obligated ourselves to provide and place before the consuming public dairy products ample in quantity and unsurpassed in quality.

Every effort, every invention, every enterprise, every person, as well as, every association of persons must, before being generally accepted by the public, submit to what is understood to be the crucial test, with reference to the objects and purposes of its or their existence. Prior to the conclusion of such test confidence is withheld and ultimate success becomes impossible. This is the time and place for us as members of this organization, to critically investigate ourselves and conditions that confront us.

We will allude to some of the existing conditions, generally accepted as such, that apply to the dairy industry in this state. We have a climate and soil unsurpassed. The farms in nearly every section of the state can produce such crops as go to make up the desired balanced ration for the dairy cow. We have one of the best home markets in the world. Our

transportation facilities are fully abreast of what the general conditions would warrant. We have a college with an able and efficient faculty, giving special attention along the lines of disseminating the required knowledge, and giving general and specific instruction, applicable to dairy farming. We have a dairy law of our own selection, which is being satisfactorily enforced by the proper officials. We also have the indispensable dairy cow.

Our needs then are, indeed, well supplied. What then are we giving in return for all of these favors of nature and the people? Our best interests as dairymen and citizens of this promising state demand honesty along the entire line. To be honest with ourselves means that we shall be honest with the public.

Dairying is the chief cornerstone to successful agriculture. Our fullest and most perfect development rests more largely with our dairymen, stockmen, and agriculturists in general than with any other element of our population. There is a wonderful work to be done here by our own and future generations for a long time to come, but the task of laying the foundation for an unprecedented state's growth and development has fallen to us to do. We are responsible for its character—whether it shall be substantial and lasting or not. Our every effort must be directed with unquestioned honesty with respect to the public welfare, its needs and demands—such a condition then involves the candid consideration by us of the following questions:

First—Are our farm products being secured without unnecessary loss in quantity and quality, and are they being converted into first class quality dairy products?

Second—Is the consuming public being supplied with honest goods and such as the label would indicate?

Third—Does fraud or deceit in any manner enter into the sale and distribution of dairy products in this state?

These are some of the vital questions that seriously concern our dairy interests. The first question concerns ourselves and must be answered in the negative. It is safe to say that from one-quarter to one-third of the feeding value of the products grown on our farms for our stock is absolutely lost, through carelessness and out-of-date methods in growing and securing the same. This statement perhaps applies more particularly to the western Washington farms and not so severely to the east of the Cascades farmer. Climatic conditions seem to favor the east side farmer. We do not admit that the credit is due him of being strictly a better farmer.

We have also negated the second part of our first question that touches upon the quality of our dairy products—and this negative answer comes from the consumers, who also say that the quality of such products continues to retrograde and is falling still farther below the standard. The public palate makes the final test and we are compelled to accept this verdict as final.

Now, the question becomes pertinent, who or what is responsible for the situation?

It is not to be forgotten that with the advent of the centrifugal machine in our state, there simultaneously took place a great improvement in the quality and uniformity of our dairy products. As soon as such fact became generally understood public creameries were installed in the principal dairy districts throughout the state, and the old way of conducting dairying on our farms soon became practically abandoned. Our agricultural college, recognizing the opportunity and importance of rendering a most valuable service in the interests of the state and of our industry