

that he was going to use it on his grass this autumn, and one always concludes that when we have him on our side we are not very far wrong."

The Pure-Bred Stock Interests of the West

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the purpose of encouraging the importation of purebred live stock into the Territories. The plan seems to be to co-operate with the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, which for the past two years has taken charge of live stock destined for the West with the very best results, and by paying a share of the cost of transportation of purebred stock designed for the Territories induce more breeders in the West to make importations. It is the intention of the Government of the Territories to undertake the delivery of the stock in the West and to collect orders and arrange, if possible, carload shipments of stock to central points. Parties in the West availing themselves of these privileges will, as heretofore, have to make their own arrangements in Ontario, where the bulk of the purebred stock is obtained, regarding the purchase of animals. It is the intention of the Government to pay a sufficient bonus to importers of purebred stock as will reduce the cost of transportation to any point in the Territories to a uniform rate of \$5 per head. This will involve an average grant of probably \$10 or \$12 on each head of stock imported under Government supervision.

Though not in position to give full particulars of this scheme, as we will be able to do in a few weeks, it is safe to state that the action of the Northwest Legislature will meet with the hearty approval of eastern stockmen if it will induce large purchases of stock by the breeders of the West. Heretofore all efforts to develop inter-provincial trade in purebred stock have been confined to this end or those who have the stock to sell. If there is likewise a concerted effort on the part of those who wish to purchase stock the two combined cannot help but result in largely increased trade.

Cold Storage on Steamships for Apples

Extract from Report of Commissioner of Agriculture

Early ripening and soft varieties of apples should be packed in ventilated barrels or boxes, and sent in cold storage. Otherwise, a large proportion of them are likely to arrive in a slack and wet condition and to be sold for a price which can entail only loss.

A report was made to me by Mr. Arthur R. Fowler, of Montreal, agent for Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., and Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth Co., on two shipments of early apples sent by him in August. The two shipments were from one lot of apples from the same section in Western Ontario. So far as Mr. Fowler knew, the apples in each of the two shipments were similar as to variety, condition when packed, and manner of packing. That is to say, the one lot of apples, received from a place in Western Ontario, was divided into two shipments, without particular selection. One of these shipments, containing 267 barrels, was shipped on the steamship *Kastalia* to Glasgow in cold storage on 26th August. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered all in good condition, and were sold at an average price of 18s. per barrel, which netted \$2.45 per barrel in Western Ontario. The other shipment, consisting of 325 barrels, was sent forward as ordinary cargo to Liverpool. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered in an unsatisfactory condition: 124 barrels were reported as "wet" or "slightly wet," and 81 barrels as "slack." Thus 63 per cent. of the shipment, sent as ordinary cargo, were landed in a damaged condition. The whole shipment was sold at an average price of 8s. per barrel, which netted 75 cents per barrel in Western Ontario. Evidently the wet and

slack condition of the apples, when delivered from the steamship, was due, not to the kind of fruit or the manner of packing, but to the fact that they had been heated during transit, and were greatly damaged in consequence.

It is therefore evident that, for the carriage of early and soft apples, cold storage is necessary to ensure good condition and reasonably good returns to the shippers.

The later and firmer varieties of apples can be shipped safely if cooled below 50° Fahr., packed in ventilated barrels, and carried in the holds of steamships provided with air ducts for causing thorough ventilation. The cold air should be conveyed to the bottoms of the holds, perhaps in a manner similar to air shafts for carrying cold air to the stokers; and fans should be used for sucking the warm air out. If these were used mainly during the night only, the holds could be kept sufficiently cold to land apples entirely undamaged by their transit across the ocean.

Prince Edward Island Column

(By Our Regular Correspondent.)

The Co-Operative Farmer and Dairyman says: "We are sorry to learn that considerable maritime cheese made early in June has been rejected by buyers, and must be sold at a heavy loss to the patrons of the cheese factories. This should not be. In some cases it has been the fault of the cheesemaker, in others the fault of the business managers of the factory and in every case it has also been the fault of the patrons.

"Sour milk, tainted milk and partly churned milk are all unfit for cheese making, and no good cheesemaker will allow them into his factory. Unfortunately when milk comes to the factory well cooled down it is pretty hard to detect many of the taints, only upon heating do they become noticeable. To do really good detective work a quart sample of each patron's milk should be heated in a hot water bath every few days and the flavors carefully noted, all bad-flavored milk should be rejected, and the cheesemaker and the dairy superintendent of the district should make a careful examination of the premises from which this bad-flavored milk came, with a view of having the trouble corrected."

This is very true, and the directors of the cheese factories, especially in this province, are most to blame because they are all following the plan of hiring Island men, who are desirous of getting control of a factory when they are not capable of undertaking the work, but being possessed with big ideas and contracting at a low figure they are driving the Ontario men out of the province. Such practices are going to prove the ruin of the cheese business in this Island, as such was never the case any other year. The directors should receive a severe reprimand from the patrons at the next meeting of the different factories, and be instructed to hire help which comes well recommended, and who have had at least four years' experience as an assistant under some competent cheesemaker.

The Breeding Season of 1898

By Alex. Galbraith, in "The Western Agriculturist."

That theory often differs materially from practice has never been more conspicuously visible than during the present breeding season. If a man read any of the stock journals last winter or spring, or conversed with any intelligent farmer or breeder on the subject, ten chances to one the idea was conveyed that the breeding season of '98 would stand out prominently as one in which the merit of the animals bred and their suitability for reproduction would be the first considerations. That, with the experience of the past, so dearly bought, few unsound or inferior mares would again be bred from, and no grade or cross-roads stallion would be patronized. That, in short, it was a case of breeding the best to the best and that alone. Now, what are the actual facts? We are practically at the end of the breeding season, and, from a somewhat extended