

FARMING

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Name Wanted

We have received a letter from a gentleman in Regina, Assa., dated January 13th, 1899, enclosing a subscription to FARMING with \$1 for the Hospital for Sick Children. No name is signed to the letter, and we shall be pleased if our generous but careless correspondent will supply the deficiency. The dollar has been forwarded to the treasurer of the Sick Children's Hospital, but we cannot forward the paper until we hear from the subscriber who sent the money. "May his tribe multiply" There is no institution in existence which appeals so strongly to the sympathies of the fathers and mothers of this country as the Hospital for Sick Children, and if each of our readers would only send his mite—no matter how small it may be—a great good would be accomplished and the donors would be so much the happier for their self-sacrifice that they would hardly know themselves. Try it, my friend, and if it does not do you good FARMING will cheerfully refund you the money. We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of \$5 from Mr. Albert Pollard, of Norwich, Ont., for the same worthy object. This has also been sent to the treasurer of the hospital and duly acknowledged in the columns of *the Evening Telegram*.

The Export Butter Trade

During the past few years expansion in Canadian dairying has been along the line of butter rather than of cheese. This is as it should be. We are now exporting annually from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 worth of cheese to Great Britain, but as that country only imports about \$25,000,000 worth of cheese every year there is not very much room for further development along that line. In fact, the expansion of our cheese export trade has about reached its limit, and further efforts to increase the quantity of our exports would be useless and would only cause a "glutting" of the market and an unnecessary lowering of values.

But what about the export butter trade? Here we have a field that admits of very large development. Great Britain imports yearly about \$80,000,000 worth of butter. Of this amount Canada will contribute between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 during the present season. This, however, is over three times as much as we exported a few years ago, showing that the trade is gradually increasing. In contrast with Canada we have Denmark, sending every year to Great Britain \$35,000,000 worth of butter, or nearly one half of the total amount she imports. If it is possible for a little country like Denmark to export \$35,000,000 of butter annually, surely we are not over-stating the case when we say that Canada should send every year to Great Britain at least \$25,000,000 worth of butter. This is not an extravagant claim, and all that is required to bring about its fulfilment is systematic and persistent effort on the part of our dairymen and a determination to send forward only the very best quality of goods.

In extending our export butter trade, however, we will have to face strong competition. Those who are already supplying Great Britain with her imported butter will not give up their places without a struggle. But Canadian dairymen are not afraid of competition. In the early stages of the cheese industry they had to face competition from the United States, but, nothing daunted, they persevered, with the result that Canadian cheese has to a very large extent replaced that from the United States in the British markets. And, though we have, perhaps, stronger competition to meet in developing our butter trade than

was the case in developing our cheese trade, yet with the same persistent effort failure should not be the result.

To extend our export butter trade the finest quality of product must be made and sent forward regularly and in good condition. To attempt to develop the trade by holding the butter on this side till it loses its freshness is to court failure. Our creamerymen must be prepared to accept current market prices and to send forward their supplies every fortnight, or week, as the exigencies of the case may demand. When this is done, and only the finest quality sent forward, the trade is certain to grow to large proportions.

Storing Ice

No farmer, and especially if he is a dairy farmer, can afford to be without ice for summer use. Where a farmer keeps a large number of cows, and has to care for and handle a considerable quantity of milk every day, ice is almost indispensable. Ice will also be found useful in many other ways than for dairy purposes. With ice on hand a cheap refrigerator can easily be fitted up for keeping fruit, butter and other perishable products in.

Our Canadian winters usually furnish us with an abundance of good ice in the rivers and streams throughout the country, so that every farmer can secure all he requires with very little trouble. An ice-house need not be an expensive structure. In fact any rough building made of rough boards will answer the purpose. Good drainage must be provided for and also good ventilation. The drain should be erected in such a way that no current of air will be admitted through it to the ice. There should be a good foundation or bed on which the lower layer of ice is to rest, and it should be covered with non-conductive material.

Though it is better, perhaps, to build an ice-house in the fall of the year so as to have it ready for filling at any time during the winter, yet it can be built at any time. If the house is not ready when the ice is the ice can be put in a pile on a proper foundation or bed and a house put over it at convenience. An old hay barn or shed can often be utilized for this purpose, and in case of an emergency ice can be kept without any kind of a building over it if plenty of sawdust or tan-bark can be had for packing. In some places where lumber is scarce and hay is plentiful and worth little the walls of an ice house have been made of pressed hay. However, whatever the method of storing, every farmer should have a supply for family and dairy use.

Canadian Poultry in Great Britain

The special correspondent of the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in his London letter of December 24th last, gives some very interesting data regarding the outlook for Canadian poultry in England. He states that he has given this subject some special attention, and is delighted both with the results achieved and the future chance of a great and lucrative business for Canada. He points out that during the Christmas trade this year Canada has received a wide advertisement. At nearly all the large emporiums Canadian turkeys have been sold as such, so that those who buy them will know from what source they come.

Some 60,000 Canadian turkeys have been sold in London alone this season, and one firm, Messrs. Harris &