

unless we hear to the contrary. Advice as to any irregularity in receipt of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World. We will rectify same at once.

Farmers' Clubs

A. B. Snider, Wellington Co., Ont.

There seems to be a feeling amongst farmers that their interests and welfare are neglected in public, especially in the parliamentary line. The question is, "How shall the farmers overcome these obstacles?" The answer is simply by organizing and showing their strength and their requirements. On account of this feeling, farmers' clubs are becoming popular, and are receiving considerable attention.

In order to help ourselves, the first stepping stone towards that end is to organize a farmers' club. Business men of every description have their organizations, where they meet and discuss matters in relation to their business. Why should not the farmer, who is in the majority, and who is also the backbone of our country have his organization to inquire into his interests, and to work for his interests, and that would be a place where he could exchange opinions with his fellows?

Such an organization need not be strictly a farmers' club. It may be the Grange, the Farmers' Association, or the Alliance, or whatever it may be christened, so long as it is a farmers' organization to deal with the farmers' interests. Now that the long winter evenings are again at hand, farmers, especially the younger folks, require something to pass the long evenings, and what could be more beneficial than a club meeting every month to cultivate their talents and where they could meet each other in a sociable way?

The object of our club is for its members to gain information, and to exchange views. We have subjects prepared and discussed by able members of the club. We generally have a lively discussion after the lecture, where old and young take part. After the subject has been dealt with, our programme consists of music, both vocal and instrumental, readings, recitations and an occasional dialogue, closing with the National Anthem. Everyone goes home feeling that the evening was spent in a profitable as well as a sociable way.

Through these club meetings, our people become able to explain themselves in public and they can soon give a free and easy address. They soon get rid of that fear and nervous feeling which comes on when one requires to say a few words in public. In the summer time we have a club picnic. Everybody goes to it and everybody feels young again. In the winter, about New Year's time, we have a hot fowl supper, at which occasion the town people consider it a rare privilege to have the opportunity to share it with us and to satisfy their appetite with the best that the land can produce, and to have it fresh and to have it in its purity. After all is said and done, the farmer folk feel that we are to be considered first.

A Winner of Three Pigs

That perseverance pays is well shown by the success which Mr. Jas. Douglas, of Hastings Co., Ont., has met with in securing new subscribers for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

As long ago as last May, Mr. Douglas started in to win several pigs and calves by securing new subscribers for us and taking advantage of our live stock offer. Owing to interruptions in his work whereby he was not

able to devote much time to it during the summer, Mr. Douglas has only just finished securing a list of 21 new subscribers for us, for which we are sending him three pure bred Yorkshire pigs. Mr. Douglas writes in his letter: "I intended to get enough subscribers in this lot for a calf also, but am too busy just now. I will get enough more for the calf in December as it is not hard to get subscribers, the only thing needed being a little time."

We are much pleased to receive letters like this from our subscribers, and trust that several others will follow Mr. Douglas's good example in the very near future. The more the merrier. Join the crowd, and be among the merry lot.

Distribution of Seed

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowa, all white varieties.

Wheat—Red varieties, Red Fife (beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Presen, Huron and Prince's Champlain (early bearded), White varieties, White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).

Barley—Six-rowed—Mensury, Odesa and Midway. The two-rowed, Invincible and Canadian Thorpe. Field Peas—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage)—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Learning, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties, Carmen No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that these crops are not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost—in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa—Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms.



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Creamery Department

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

Cost of Pasteurizing

The pasteurizing of milk and cream is a question that will not down. It is pretty generally recognized that sooner or later this practice will be made compulsory by law. At least this is the view held by many dairy authorities of the United States. Canada cannot afford to be behind in this matter and milk producers and others should begin to prepare themselves for whatever the future may bring forth.

The Chicago Dairy Produce in a recent issue endeavors to give some idea of the initial cost of a pasteurizing plant and the cost of operating it. For an ordinary creamery receiving from 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk daily the cost of the apparatus and installation will be about \$300. This price would be increased or lowered in proportion to the variations in the quantity of milk received. In this estimate it is presumed that the boiler already in the creamery is large enough to properly do the work and that no addition to the creamery building is required.

The cost of pasteurizing after the plant is installed is not so easy to get at. Experiments conducted at the experiment station, Copenhagen, Denmark, show that if a pasteurizer is properly constructed an properly operated it will require about 90 pounds of steam to heat 1,000 lbs. of milk from 60° to 160° degrees. If we figure that it takes one pound of coal to produce four pounds of steam, to

produce 90 pounds of steam will require 23 pounds of coal. If coal is figured at \$4 a ton, and 4½ pounds of butter can be made from 100 pounds of milk, then the cost of pasteurizing the milk to make one pound of butter would be about one-tenth of one cent.

There are few whole milk creameries in Canada and consequently these figures do not directly apply. The cost of pasteurizing cream should be very much less, both for the initial cost and for operating. The cost per pound of butter when only the cream needs to be pasteurized would be very small indeed and would be hardly worth mentioning when the improved quality of the butter is taken into consideration. Under the present system of delivering cream to the cream gathering creameries, pasteurization would vary much improve the finished product and should receive the careful consideration of every creamery. There are some creameries in Canada where pasteurization is followed. We would be glad to have reports from these as to the cost of installing a pasteurizer and operating it.

Must Always Be Washed

James Stenhouse, Instructor and Sanitary Supervisor of Creameries, Port Huron

One of the great features of the creamery instruction work is visiting the patrons. The greatest difficulty experienced is that patrons are neglecting to wash their separators. Over 20 per cent. of the separators in the country are only being washed once a day. Agents are largely to blame for this. The habit is spreading. Talk about washing the separator goes on among the neighbors and one lady says: "If Mrs. so and so can wash her separator but once a day, and get the first price for her cream, why can't I?"

One might just as well leave all the