

Mountain View Cow Test.

As previously noted in our columns, the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of 30-day tests of individual cows, in herds supplying milk to certain factories in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Following are the results of the third test, for 30 days, ending July 24th, 1905, at Mountain View, Ont.:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.
41	30	1012	3.6	36.6	1250	3.7	46.2	800	3.1	24.8
42	15	701	3.7	26.9	1000	3.5	35.0	505	3.2	16.1
43	25	1121	3.5	40.0	1530	3.4	52.0	1040	3.0	31.2
44	7	859	4.1	35.3	890	5.2	46.2	620	4.4	27.2
45	16	739	4.0	29.5	1060	3.6	38.1	460	4.0	18.4
46	10	993	3.1	31.3	1315	3.4	44.7	740	3.1	22.9
47	12	980	3.5	33.3	1120	4.0	44.8	610	3.4	20.7
48	5	908	3.6	33.5	1110	3.6	39.9	720	4.1	29.5
49	10	796	3.8	30.6	920	4.2	38.6	570	4.0	22.8
50	9	1032	3.4	35.7	1230	3.7	45.5	810	2.8	22.6

Average of 139 cows: 984 lbs.; 3.6%; 34.0 lbs.

Canadian Butter Prospects.

An English correspondent of the Montreal "Trade Bulletin," writing under date of July 8th, says: "Other butters, such as Danish and Irish, remain unchanged, but there is an appreciable improvement in the value of Canadian, which is not coming in fast enough to meet the demand that awaits it. The price in London for Canadian is: Finest, 100s. to 102s.; unsalted, 102s. to 104s., up to 106s. per cwt. In Liverpool it is the same. Canadian is in best demand and alone records a rise. In Cardiff a rise of 2s. per cwt. has taken place in Canadian on a demand ahead of supply."

Keep the Well-bred Heifer Calves.

The happy combination of quality and quantity is what the dairyman is looking for when he is buying a cow. There are cows combining these two properties to an astonishing degree, and these tendencies are strongly hereditary. If we have a cow that gives an extra large per cent. of butter-fat her heifer calves are very apt to take after her in this respect; likewise if she is a big milker in weight or quantity of milk. Who has not heard of or known a strain of extra milkers that originated away back years ago from some old black or brindle cow of unknown breeding? These good cows seem to have inherited a milking quality. The saving of the good, well-bred heifer calves is the cheapest and possibly the surest way of getting a good dairy herd.—[Ex.]

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" LONDON, ONT.

The quality of the milk produced by is somewhat better than that of milk of old cows.

In the milk of strippers of all breeds the fat globule is much smaller than when they are fresh in milk.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Apple Harvesting and Marketing in Nova Scotia.

It has been objected, and possibly with a good deal of truth, that the Annapolis Valley is going too much to orchard. Two great evils, as a matter of course, result from this lavish increase of orchard—evils which necessarily attend the system of farming which makes a great factor of fruit-raising. First, the subordination of live-

mate, though, like the country newspapers, we do not hold ourselves responsible for these figures. The number of barrels reported, we can more safely place at about 300,000, as the average for the past four or five years. With this estimate we would have an average of 30 barrels per acre, which possibly is a good fair average. It looks small, but when we reflect that one of our best orchardists in King's calls four or five thousand barrels from sixty to eighty acres a good crop, we feel we are within the mark. Then, of course, some of our best cared for and best situated orchards are turning off from 80 to 120 barrels per

acre. One orchard of 3½ acres, within the writer's knowledge, has averaged in the past three years 110 barrels per acre, and has given in five years a profit, clear of all expenses of culture, spraying, fertilizing, etc., of \$2,700. Another orchard, near Bridgetown, has given yearly crops for the same period, under the best of treatment, averaging probably over 100 barrels per acre.

The income of orchardists varies, according to the care the orchard receives and the extent under cultivation, from \$100 to \$6,000 per year. A fair average would possibly be about \$80 per acre, with \$200 as a maximum.

PICKING.

We venture to say that ninety-five per cent. of

the apples are hand-picked. Since the opening up of the foreign markets and consequent good prices, the old cider apples have been grafted out, and now almost all the apples raised are of merchantable varieties.

They are more or less carefully picked in baskets holding from twelve to fifteen quarts, either slung over the shoulder of the picker or provided with a hook whereby they may be hung on a rung of the ladder or limb of the tree, allowing the picker to use both hands. In the early autumn, when the weather is fine, the early varieties are picked, and either turned in heaps on the grass or on packing tables, where they are sorted into firsts and seconds and packed for shipment.

This, with Astrachans, Gravensteins, Duchess, etc., saves handling and bruising. Later, however, and with those varieties shipped during the winter, the common method is to turn into barrels as picked, and these are taken to the packing-house or cellar and sorted later. In some cases the winter apples are turned into piles in the cellars or packing-houses and packed later.

PACKING.

As intimated, the packing of early apples is done largely in the orchards or in some near-by building where the apples can be easily carried as picked. With many of the smaller orchardists the late varieties are either packed from barrels that have been brought in from the orchard earlier in the season, in the barn or some out-building serving as a packing-room, or, in a few cases, in a specially-prepared packing-house, or in the house cellar. Since the advent of frost-proof warehouses, built at stations by operators or British commission firms, the practice of rent-

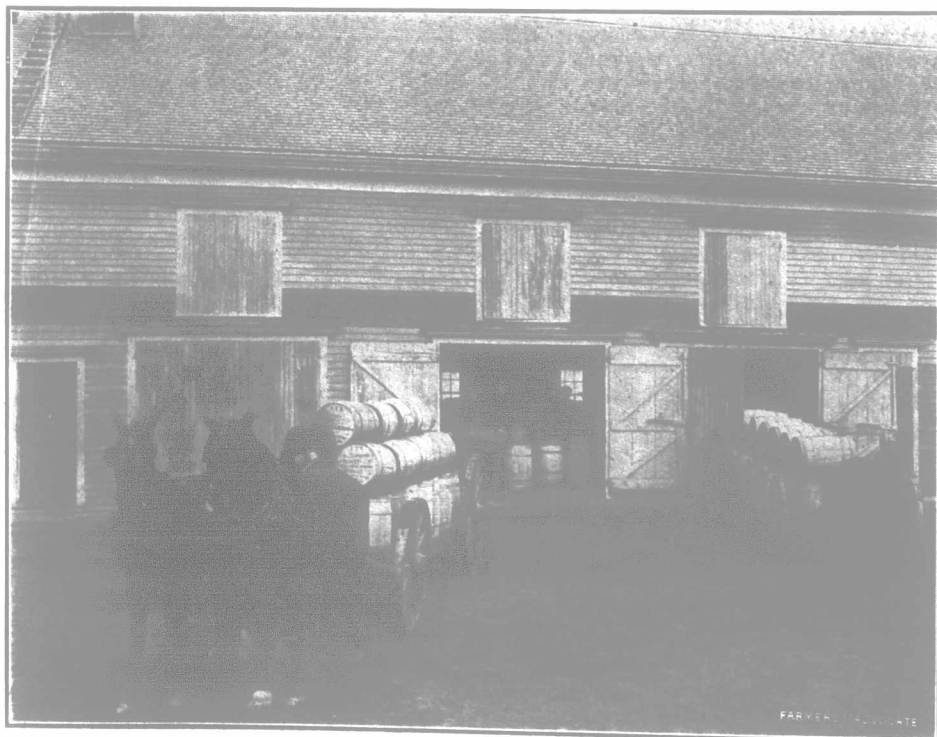


Picking an Eleven-year-old Gravenstein Apple Tree.

Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S.

stock raising and the consequent impoverishment of the land outside of orchard; and, second, the alarmingly great increase during the past ten years of the use of commercial fertilizers.

There is no use in denying that the loamy ridges and slopes of the Valley are especially fitted for the raising of fruit, and, with the average of prices during the past decade, there is surely no more remunerative work than raising apples; but we venture to prophesy that, if the above evils continue to increase as they have in the past, our Valley farmers and farms will soon be poorer than they are to-day. Thirty years ago Annapolis County proper was leading King's County (forming the eastern end of the Valley)



Packing and Shipping Apples from Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S.

in apple-raising, but the greater energy of the eastern farmers has led to a boom in the planting which has carried them far ahead of those in the western end. Thus far the Valley, or King's, plants and Annapolis Counties, really includes the great bulk of the orchards of Nova Scotia, though the past five years find many acres in other parts of the Province growing promising orchards. It would be difficult to give an estimate of the average in bearing trees. Possibly from ten to fifteen thousand acres would be an approximate esti-