

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

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### Arbor Day May 9th.

Arbor Day, both in Manitoba and the Territories, will be observed this year on Friday, May 9th. Whether the farmer can observe this day that is annually set apart for the encouragement of tree-planting, must depend, to a considerable extent, upon the season. Provided the seeding is well under way and conditions favorable, there can be no valid reason why the spirit of Arbor Day observance should not be carried out, if not in the planting of trees, at least in the preparing of land for planting a year later. The intention of Arbor Day is frequently misinterpreted in the schools. It is not intended merely for a holiday, and it should be observed in some way to practically benefit the school grounds, if not by the planting of trees, at least in some preparatory work looking forward to the permanent improvement of the school grounds, and there is much need.

### The Produce of Canada.

"Grown in Canada," or "Made in Canada," are fast becoming names to conjure with. "Made in Britain," or "Made in Germany," have passed into commercial proverbs, and it is indeed high time that Canadians were coming to have some conceit of themselves, of the unequalled natural resources of the Dominion, and of the capabilities of its people as agriculturists and manufacturers. A reasonable amount of self-appreciation and self-confidence will be found to be a source of very great strength to States, as well as individuals. Let our people not be everlastingly looking abroad instead of recognizing and developing merit at home. Canada tardily waited till the world discovered the genius of its brilliant galaxy of authors before appreciating them. We are not advocating any petty, parish exclusiveness, which would soon tend to dwarf the national life and industry, but a wholesome, common-sense regard for our own productions and achievements. Every school in the land, from Rat Portage to the Rockies, should be a nursery of this sort of patriotism. If we do not teach our sons and daughters to believe in our country and its great future, how can we expect others to do so. We need a decidedly stronger Canadian national sentiment. Other things being equal, it is only fair and reasonable that the Canadian should support Canadian enterprises where Canadian labor is employed, and where our raw material and food products are consumed. Excellent tweeds and other fabrics made in Canadian woolen mills, we are told, are sold in our cities as "English" or "Scotch"; but in Britain, Canadian beves and cheese were for years used as profitable substitutes for the British article. Nowadays, however, we find a change coming over the spirit of their dreams. Canadian live stock, products and manufactures are becoming properly appreciated in Britain. Intrinsic merit, backed up by our hearty spirit of Imperial devotion, has at last begun to quicken the inertia of the Englishman, and everywhere in their cities and towns we find emporiums for the "Canada" brand. Everywhere, and always, we must see to it that that brand stands for an honest and a high-grade article. There is no reason under the sun why Canadian products and manufactures should not be as good as any others, and the better we make them, the more we show our appreciation for them at home, the more rapidly will our foreign trade expand and improve, and the better able will our products be to meet the strenuous competition of

### The Cost of the Manitoba Dairy Department.

DO RESULTS JUSTIFY THE EXPENSE?

A letter from Prof. H. H. Dean, in another column, descriptive of the work, attendance and cost of the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College, will furnish food for thought to our readers, especially those who are taxpayers, when they compare the cost of the dairy department of Manitoba with the one of which Prof. Dean has control.

The "Advocate," in taking this matter up, knows no party, but claims the right to criticize the expenditures, both amounts and methods, in the department of our Provincial Government, whose aim should be to benefit, educationally and otherwise, that great constituency to which an agricultural paper must cater, namely, the farming community.

When taking up the question of the reorganization of Farmers' Institutes, the "Advocate" suggested the sending out of travelling dairies, and the abolition of the Dairy School, until such time as an agricultural college was started, when a properly-equipped dairy department should be established. That our contention is correct, no one who will look into the matter impartially and thoroughly will deny. The amount of money devoted to dairying in this Province is out of all proportion to the importance of that industry when compared with the lack of attention given to other more important branches of agriculture.

It may be urged that the Dairy Association has endorsed the school. Such endorsement is valueless, as it is prompted, if not made entirely, by interested parties. To illustrate more clearly the exorbitant cost of the Manitoba Dairy Department, we submit the figures below: in one column the amounts in the grants by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for dairying; in the other the cost of the dairy school at the Ontario Agricultural College each year:

Year.	Estimates— Dairying Manitoba.	Grants Dairy School.
1898	\$6,000.00	\$3,126.54
1899	5,000.00	3,352.23
1900	6,632.00	2,858.24
1901	8,500.00	3,963.03
1902	8,500.00	....

Prof. Dean states further that the average yearly net cost of running the experimental dairy department is an additional \$1,500 to \$2,500.

The Ontario people get value for their money, as is at once seen from the work done, the influence of which is worldwide. In marked contrast is that of the Manitoba dairy department, which runs a dairy school for three months, turning out about half a dozen certificated students each year, inspecting the factories and creameries, and in addition doing some judging at local fairs, besides lecturing at Farmers' Institutes.

The work of other dairy schools might be cited; that of Wisconsin, at Madison, will serve, however, as the work done there is the admiration of the dairy world. The dairy department of the Wisconsin school costs on an average \$12,000 a year, has 130 students in the regular dairy course, 20 pupils in the summer dairy school, 182 students from the short course class in agriculture (who get instruction in farm dairying), conducts a creamery all the year around, employs 15 instructors, carries on experiments, and has given

to the world those great achievements—the Babcock test, the Farrington alkaline test, the Wisconsin curd test, bacteriological content of milk, and the curing of cheese at low temperatures. What a vast difference in the returns for the money expended in dairying in Manitoba and Wisconsin!

As the gathered-cream system is more generally in vogue in this Province than elsewhere on the continent, familiarity with the oil test becomes essential to the creamery operator. The superintendent and butter instructor at the Manitoba school claim to be better posted on the oil test than are teachers at other dairy schools. That the outside dairy world is in such utter darkness is awful to contemplate. What are such men as Dean, Farrington, McKay, Decker, and the great Babcock, doing, when such ignorance (!) is rife in their dairy schools.

One of the strongest reasons advanced for a travelling dairy is that instruction could be given closer to the farmer's home on the care of milk from the time it is drawn until creamed, and the care of the cream, in which lack of knowledge or neglect is said by creamerymen to be their constant and greatest trouble. If travelling dairies are sent out, only qualified men should be in charge, graduates of a first-class dairy school.

A significant fact that may be mentioned in comparing the dairy statistics of Manitoba and the Territories, where Prof. Robertson employs only graduates of up-to-date dairy schools, is that the butter from the latter Province brought for the season, on the average, a little over a cent a pound higher than did the Manitoba product.

### The Sower Goes Forth to Sow.

The conditions prevailing in the West, the necessity of cropping a comparatively large acreage in order to make full use of necessary implements, the short season in which the work must be done for best results, and the scarcity and high price of farm labor, call for a deal of hustling from the man who wishes to be successful. While the man who has earned the reputation of being a hustler is in most cases the successful man on account of his hustling, there is very great danger of getting too much of a "hustle on." The feverish haste which takes possession of some men as spring work comes on, frequently runs away with their discretion. Some men, in their haste to lead or keep up with the procession, push work forward before the land is ready, to the detriment of the land and the resultant crop. Seeding done too early, especially in cold, heavy soils, is risky, and tends very much to encourage weed growth. Land plowed when wet is very liable to bake and require more afterwork and time put on it to get it into condition than had it been left to get into proper shape before plowing. When seeding is done on wet land, it leaves it liable to run together, and thus encourages the evaporation of moisture from the land. Every man should carefully consider the conditions of his own farm and the character of his own soil, and, instead of simply following the crowd, use his best judgment in all departments of spring work.

With horses hardened up for the spring work, machinery in good shape, seed selected, cleaned, and sown preventives ready for use, and with an outline of the whole spring campaign clearly in mind, the farmer should be in readiness to do his part, ever bearing in mind that, so long as the summer and harvest are not yet past, the time and harvest shall be his.

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