

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUTHORITIES SHOULD AGREE

"How can we expect that patrons of Ontario cheese factories will adopt any system of paying for their milk by test when our best authorities are not agreed as to what is the proper method of dividing the proceeds?" This pertinent question, often asked, was given timely reiteration by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, at a recent dairy meeting in the Campbellford district. As the situation now stands just so sure as the patrons of a factory, in annual meeting assembled, are willing to change from the pooling system, the meeting is immediately split up as to whether "straight fat" or "fat-plus-low" is the right and best way of dividing proceeds. As a result no progress is made whatever.

Through their failure to agree on

some one best method of dividing proceeds at cheese factories, our dairy experts are retarding progress, which would otherwise be made in establishing some more equitable system of paying for milk at cheese factories. Did our experts agree on a common system "pay by test" would now prevail in many more factories than is now the case.

Our dairy authorities ought to get together on this question. Let it be discussed thoroughly, and some definite conclusion result. Then let them announce what, in their opinion is the only right and proper way to pay for milk. Until this is done "pay by test" will make no more headway than it has in the past.

ADVERTISE Ontario

Numbers of immigrants come to Canada each year with the intention of taking up fruit growing. They pass right through the splendid fruit producing sections of Eastern Canada and go to British Columbia. Apparently they do not even know that Eastern Canada can produce fruit. The far western province is getting the lion's share of these immigrants simply because of their well conducted advertising propaganda in the Old Country.

So thorough is their advertising campaign that British Columbia is known in England as the one place where fruit can be produced to perfection. The people of Ontario are pleased to see British Columbia doing so well but they would like to get a few of these desirable immigrants to settle within their own orchard sections; these fruit sections are equally good and are much more extensive and lower priced than those of British Columbia. These immigrants would stop here did they know of the fruit possibilities of the province, which could to advantage be advertised.

A Canadian National Apple Show, in Ontario, would attract world wide attention. It would prove to be a great advertisement for the fruit lands of Ontario in other countries even as the First National Apple Show held recently at Vancouver will be for fruit lands in British Columbia. Ontario has greater possibilities as an apple producing province than has her western rival. The area of land capable of producing apples is many times greater than in British Columbia and the markets are nearer at hand and larger. Ontario fruit growers have a splendid home market. They have the possibility of an increased market in the Eastern States. Furthermore they are nearer the great markets of England, Germany and France than are the growers of any other fruit exporting country.

Ontario needs only to make its resources better known to start a great development in her apple growing industry. This can be done in no better way than by holding a Canadian National Apple Show in this banner province next year. Such a show is a big proposition. To ensure its success plans should be laid immediately.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CREAM

The question has been put to the editors of Farm and Dairy on several occasions of late, "Is there not immediate danger of an over-production of cream for the city trade?" The favorable prices offered by dairies in our larger cities are very attractive to those farmers so fortunately situated as to be able to take advantage of them, hence this feeling of unrest.

All indications point to the fact that there is not the slightest danger of any over production of cream—such cream as commands the additional prices offered by cities over and above what it is worth at a creamery. The large investment that a man must make, the extra equipment necessary, the express charges, the loss of cans and the quantity of cream that one must have before it would be possible to ship it at a profit—these things in the aggregate effectually bar any over-production.

And then we must consider that there is an ever increasing market for sweet cream in cities. They may cite Toronto as an instance. This city in the last 10 years has doubled its population. The population of the whole province of Ontario only a few years ago stood in the ratio of 60 on the farm to 40 in the city. Now it is the opposite, there being 40 farmers to 60 city people.

It would appear that there is not the slightest possibility of there being too much cream. Cities now have to go long distances in order to get supplies. This taken together with the fact that cream in such large quantities is being shipped to the States, not to mention the expanding market for ice cream, should put to rest any anxiety one might have in regard to over-production of cream.

GUARD THE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS

Every fall patrons of cheese factories and creameries are put to serious loss due to the use of feeds that cause disagreeable flavors in the milk and in the resulting product. It is difficult to build up a reputation for a brand of cheese or butter; it is very easy to lose it. With good milk all summer, the cheese or butter from a factory will get a reputation for quality. Customers will begin to enquire for butter of a particular brand, demand becomes greater and the price goes up. This is particularly true in the case of creameries. When the cows come off the pasture, however a few of the patrons in many creameries will start to feed turnips. One pound of turnip butter is enough to turn a customer completely against that brand. As a consequence the reputation of the brand is lost, the demand drops and the patrons lose in consequence.

In district dairy meetings in Eastern Ontario this fall, the importance of avoiding the feeding of turnips to dairy cows has been particularly emphasized. In many factories, all of the later shipments of cheese have been cut from one half cent to one cent a pound for turnip flavor. This cut does not represent the whole

loss. The loss in reputation of our dairy products is much more serious. In some cases this loss of reputation is due to the turnip milk of a comparatively few patrons. Makers in these factories or creameries should absolutely refuse to take milk from a patron who feeds turnips to his cows. If a patron can not dispense of his milk at any factory, he will very soon find that there are many feeds which are equally cheap and just as suitable as turnips for milk production.

It was most strongly impressed upon all at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association and by the educational exhibits at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition that we must spray if we are to get large crops of good quality fruit. Sprayed trees gave apples, practically all of No. 1 grade. Unsprayed trees in the same orchard gave apples wormy and scabby, such as would not class as No. 2's. Spraying can be made the salvation of the many acres of old and neglected orchards in Ontario.

Implements were never intended to remain, when not in use, in the open field or in the corner of the barn yard, exposed

The Idle Implements to the corrosive action of the weather. They should be well housed. Not all implement sheds are what they might be. In every part implements are to be seen protected (?) by open sheds, with roofs that keep out little of the snow and rain. Owners of these sheds are ahead of the man who leaves his machinery in the open only in that a few dollars would repair these sheds and render them weather proof. These few dollars ought to be expended and the sheds made right. Implements are costly. It pays to keep them well protected.

"Rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse," so say the Arabs.

Exercise the horse We are all accustomed to seeing farm horses fall away rapidly in flesh when the hard spring work begins; this we have grown to expect. These horses given more intelligent care throughout the winter would not have been brought down in flesh so rapidly by spring work. Where it is at all possible, horses should be kept working the year round, or light work, at least, should be provided in the idle months of winter and the feed reduced in proportion to the amount of work. If work cannot be provided, turn them out in the barnyard for exercise each day.

It is a mistake to turn cows, which are giving milk, out in the yard in very cold weather under the

Cows Out In Winter impression that the "open air" at such times is good for them. If cows are so exposed, while stalls are being cleaned or for a brief period only. When the owner, "loafing round" in the cold yard, feels that it is time for him to go indoors, also,