

also give directions for taking care of the cream until it is delivered to the cream buyers.

Cream of nearly any thickness may be obtained from a hand separator, but under the ordinary farm conditions of running these machines, variations in the richness of the cream are caused by:

First.—Changes in temperature of milk.

Second.—Changes in speed of the separator bowl.

Third.—A variation in the amount of milk run through the separator in a given time.

Fourth.—The amount of skim milk or water used to flush the bowl when through separating.

Fifth.—Changes in the richness of the milk, either from morning or night's milk, or from changes in the lactation period of the cows.

These five conditions will influence the test of the cream, even though the cream screw is not changed. But, cream of uniform richness may be obtained from a separator by avoiding, so far as possible, variations in the conditions just mentioned.

A thin cream is obtained by running the separator below speed, by skimming hot milk, or by crowding the separator, i. e., trying to force milk through the separator too fast; also by using too much skim milk or water to flush out the bowl when through skimming. A thick or rich cream will be obtained when the opposite course is adopted in running the separator.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Autumn Arbor Day.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails,
We plant the plank to withstand the gales,
The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee,
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors;
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams, and siding, all part that be,
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag;
We plant the staff for our country's flag;
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free—
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey.

Since the establishment of Arbor Day more than thirty years ago, millions of trees have been planted and thousands of acres have been set apart for the purposes of forestry. The observance of Arbor Day has extended not merely to every State of the Union, but to France, Japan, and other countries beyond the sea. Since many U. S. schools are not in session during the April Arbor Days, and since trees can be planted in the fall as well as in the spring of the year, it has become customary in Pennsylvania for the schools to observe an Autumn Arbor Day. For this purpose Friday, October 20th, 1905, was named as a suitable date, and Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Supt. of Public Instruction, issued a circular letter, strongly urging its observance by the planting of trees and by other exercises designed to stimulate an interest in the science and art of forestry.

The Tariff on Fruits.

The question of tariff on fruit is a very vital one in that great stretch of the Canadian West lying between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and some figures as to what is paid out for tariff on fruit may be of general interest.

During the months of January and February strawberries arrive in Winnipeg in express lots at the rate of some twenty or twenty-five cases weekly; in April and May 100 cases weekly. In the latter end of May, and all through June, strawberries arrive in car lots, mainly from the famous Hood River plantations in Oregon. Not counting the mail express shipments of January and February, Winnipeg received last season just a little over fifteen carloads of strawberries, and for these paid in duty the modest sum of \$4,536, or 48c. for every crate, or to come down to the individual box, 2c. for every box of berries consumed. British Columbia had no strawberries to offer before June, and could no more have supplied Winnipeg with fifteen car lots than she could have supplied her with bananas. That British Columbia can grow fine strawberries, no one who has ever tasted them will deny; but up to the present she has not solved the problem of sending out fruit that in flavor and carrying quality can compete with Hood River, and until she is prepared to do so, she should be modest about asking that Winnipeggers and other residents of Manitoba be compelled to pay 2c. a box duty on fruit which she may be able to supply them some time in the future. There are not lacking signs that in time portions of British Columbia will produce berries closely resembling the Hood River fruit in carrying qualities, and when that day arrives she will have no difficulty in disposing of all that she can grow, without any question of a protective tariff.

Raspberries pay the same rate of duty, and though they are never shipped into Winnipeg in the same quantities as strawberries, the same facts apply to them. Cherries pay a duty of 2c. per lb., and begin to arrive in Winnipeg by express as early as Christmas, and continue increasing in quantity as the season advances. The cherries brought in from the south are mainly table fruit; few, if any, preserving cherries coming in. British Columbia cherries are so superior in lusciousness to the southern cherry that there is never any danger of competition. There is always a hungry market for cherries in Winnipeg, but the fruit must be well packed and subjected to as little loss as possible. The moment that British Columbia puts her cherries on this market in first-class condition, and as early as the southern fruit, she will have the market for cherries; and for preserving cherries she practically has whatever there is of it now.

Tomatoes pay 20c. a bushel, and ten per cent. duty. It is claimed that Vancouver Island will be able to send tomatoes to Winnipeg as early as June, possibly earlier. The British Columbia tomatoes offered at the exhibition this last year were absolutely the finest that have ever come to Winnipeg, but tomatoes are a thing that Manitoba insists upon having all the year round. Why should a high duty be paid on southern stuff when no part of Canada is in a position to supply tomatoes at that time? The British Columbia tomatoes will sell on their merits every time, if they come through in the condition indicated by the cases for exhibition; and when they are to be had in sufficient quantities no one will trouble to bring in tomatoes from the south.

Up to date British Columbia has only produced peaches in limited quantities, and many of them not of carrying quality; plums and pears are late, not being ready before the end of July and the beginning of

August. The first cars of plums, peaches and pears arrive in Winnipeg the first week in June, and during June Winnipeg takes a carload a week; in July a carload every four days; in August, and until the end of the season, a carload every day. Peaches pay 1c. per pound duty; plums, 25 per cent.; pears, 20 per cent., and the tariff on a mixed car runs as a rule about \$150.00. For example, a car on July 17th (when southern fruit is at its cheapest) paid \$133; one on July 21st, \$177; one on July 24th, \$126; while straight cars of peaches containing 1,200 cases pay \$241 for customs charges.

Apples from the south pay 40c. per barrel duty. It is a well-known fact that southern apples cannot compare with apples from either Eastern Canada or British Columbia, but they are ready two months earlier. They do not in any way compete with our own apples, because as soon as Canadian apples can be had no one dreams of bringing them in. Yet the children must pay extra for their summer apples for fear at some time these should come in competition with Canadian-grown fruit. The codlin moth and the San Jose scale do not like the climate of the West, and never stay over winter, so that the increasing of tariff on southern apples on that ground, as suggested by some of the speakers before the Tariff Commission at Nelson, is nonsense.

Neither Eastern Canada nor British Columbia have, at Thanksgiving season, any cranberries to offer, yet the duty on cranberries is \$1.50 per barrel. A car arriving on Sept. 27th is taxed just \$1,000 for duty alone. British Columbia does not offer Tokay grapes; in fact, cannot grow them yet. Tokay grapes, of which immense quantities are sold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, carry a duty of 2c. per pound. The small baskets, of which it takes four to make a crate, pay 10c. each for duty. Malaga grapes, so essential to winter dinner tables, carry a duty of 80c. per keg, yet British Columbia does not grow Malaga grapes; at least, up to the present she has not offered them to Manitoba. Neither does she offer watermelons, on which there is a duty of 25 per cent. In fact, the only fruits coming in from the south that are not dutiable are bananas and pineapples, and when the tariff commission sat some years ago, Ontario wanted a duty of 25c. per bunch put on bananas.

To sum up the case in a nutshell: If both Ontario and British Columbia will bend their energies to sending the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta good fruit, well packed, and at proper seasons, they need never worry about tariff. So far as British Columbia is concerned she need not bother with trying to work up a market in Britain; there is more market in the three provinces named than she will be in a position to take care of in the next ten years. Meantime she should not selfishly try to increase the cost of living to people in a climate less suited to fruit culture than her own.—[Winnipeg Free Press.]

The Market Gardeners and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. T. Baty makes a few suggestions to the Vegetable-growers, along the line of pressing their claims on the Tariff Commission, one being that they ask for a good stiff duty on bananas. I can assure Mr. Baty that the Vegetable-growers will not ask for high duty on bananas until he has had a trial at growing them, and can give us the benefit of his experience and the cost. What the Vegetable-growers want is a tariff equal to the United States tariff on Canadian vegetables. We are not going to ask for anything unreasonable; all we want is a fair show, and there will be no shortage of early vegetables of first quality in the markets of Canada. I give herewith a brief statement of our case, with a list of some things on which we ask a duty.

J. W. RUSH,

York Co., Ont.

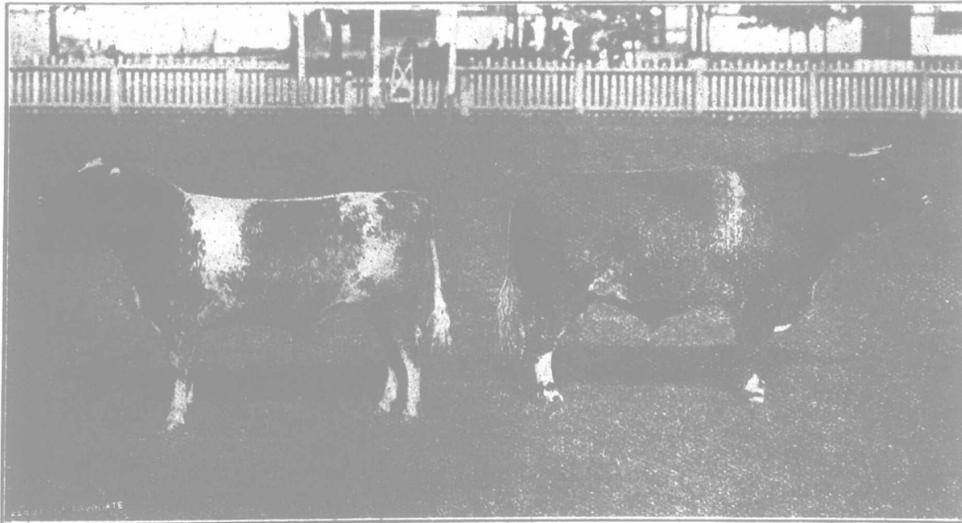
Vegetable-grower.

TO THE MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

The Market Gardeners' Protective Association of Ontario has been formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Market Gardeners and others interested in the cultivation of the soil. The poor prices realized in the past by market gardeners has been a serious drawback. We think that the competition from outside Canada might be lessened by higher duties, especially on early produce. In drafting the following amendments to the tariff we have tried as far as possible to equalize it with the American tariff on Canadian produce:

Asparagus, 3 cents per pound.
Cabbage, 3 cents per head.
Cauliflower, 3 cents per head.
Vegetables, salted for pickling, 1 cent per pound.
Celery, 25 cents per dozen.
Beans, green, 50 cents per bushel.
Cucumbers, green, 20 cents per dozen.
Onions, 40 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel.
Tomatoes, 5 cents per pound.
Melons (water), 5 cents each.
Melons (musk), 3 cents each.
Spinach, 25 cents per bushel.
Vegetables, not otherwise enumerated, and green corn, 25 per cent.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all interested in securing the above amendments to the Canadian tariff.



Huntlywood 3rd 56011 and His Sire, Cicely's Pride (Imp.) 40369

First-prize junior yearling and first-prize aged Shorthorn bull at the Canadian National, Toronto, 1905.
Property of Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.