

DAIRY.

"Canadian" Creamery Butter.

"A new trade," says the British Dairy World, "has been inaugurated by Messrs. Marples, Jones & Co., of Liverpool, who have commenced operations with their first consignment of mild Canadian creamery butter. It is as nearly as possible of the same texture and character as Danish creamery butter, and is clean, sweet and uniform throughout. The consignees are selling it at 88s. to 90s., packed in keels or 56-lb. boxes. There will henceforward be regular weekly shipments from Ontario and Quebec. The venture should be not only a successful but a popular one, for traders should prefer colonial to foreign produce. Canadian cheese sells largely now in this country, and there is no reason why Canadian creamery butter should not have an equally large sale, and why the enterprising firm who are introducing it should not 'do' thousands of packages a week."

Which Shall it Be?

BY F. J. S.

Whether shall the farmer and dairyman depend on pasture for the milch cow during the summer months, or house and soil her? By way of answer to this, we propose to offer some brief comments on the two systems. Be it understood in commencement that we believe that at this season of the year no other one question has as much to do with profit and loss in dairying as this. We shall consider the subject as affecting chiefly the months of July, August, September and October.

What does it cost to pasture a cow for these four months? Say about eight dollars, which for a herd of six cows is forty-eight dollars. And we will suppose that each of these cows gives 20 pounds of milk daily; we then have 120 pounds milk per day, or about five pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of butter for 120 days. This, at 20 cents, gives us \$120 as the gross return. Deducting the cost of pasturage (\$48.00), leaves us \$72.00, plus about 11,000 pounds of skim milk, worth about 20 cents per 100 pounds, or in the total, \$22.00, plus about 3,000 pounds buttermilk, worth 20 cents per 100 pounds, or \$6.00, making in all \$100.00 as the income from the six cows on pasture.

What does it cost to soil a cow for these four months? Let us see. One man, at \$1.25 per day, will get in feed, feed them, and clean the stables in two hours and a-half. Attendance will, therefore, cost about 31 cents per day, or \$37.20 for four months. Feed will cost, allowing 75 pounds per cow per day, about 25 cents per day for the herd, depending upon seasons and localities. Cows thus fed and housed will give at least 35 pounds of milk per cow per day, or for the herd and four months, 25,200 pounds milk. This will make, at the same rate, 1,008 pounds butter, at 20 cents = \$201.60, + 20,000 pounds skim milk, worth \$40.00; 4,000 pounds buttermilk, at 20 cents = \$8.00, = \$249.60. This, minus cost of feed and attendance, leaves us \$182.40 as the income from the same six cows when soiled and housed, a difference of just \$82.40 in favor of the soiling system.

But this is not all. The cows on pasture will dry up at least one month sooner than those that are out only at nights. It is safe to allow 300 pounds of milk as the yield of each cow for these thirty days, or 1,800 pounds for the herd, which is worth at least \$16.00.

Then, again, cows that are required to depend on pasture alone during this period will become thin and cost a great deal more to winter, and every pound of milk they give during the winter months following will cost a good deal more to produce it than in the case of cows under the other conditions. Not only so, but the progeny from the poorer fed cows will dry up in milk sooner in the season than the progeny of the others, and will be less thrifty and give less satisfaction to the owner, even though the progeny of both be fed and cared for the same.

I hear some one say that this is overdrawn. Dear reader, the farmers of Ontario would give thanks and sing were this not so. Travel through any of the very best and most favored dairy districts in this favored Province, and nine out of ten dairymen will tell you that their cows have failed more than one-half during the last four or five weeks. Alas, the picture is too alarmingly near the truth. In short, the one who depends upon pasturing wholly for summer feed for milch cows will look upon his dairy ledger next December with a woeful countenance.

At the Tring Agricultural Show of England was conducted a milking and butter test. Fifty-nine animals arrived in the yard for competition. All competed except two, which became sick. The animals were weighed and divided into their respective classes. The class below 900 pounds consisted, with one exception, of Jerseys. In the heavy class there were thirteen Shorthorns, four Jerseys, one Dutch and seventeen cross-breeds. Summarizing, the results were per day:

Thirteen Shorthorns gave an average yield of 17 lbs. 11 ozs. of milk—1 lb. 11 ozs. butter.

Thirty-three Jerseys, 32 lbs. 9 ozs. milk—1 lb. 12 ozs. butter.

Eight cross-breeds, 41 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. milk—1 lb. 11 ozs. butter.

Dairying in Manitoba.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, OF THE DOMINION DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S STAFF.

After spending over two months travelling through Manitoba, with one of the Dominion Government Travelling Dairies sent out by Prof. Robertson, holding meetings nearly every day, and coming in contact with thousands of farmers, I think I may venture an opinion as to the future prospects and possibilities of dairying in Manitoba, without any show of presumption. I always tried to learn from those who were doing anything at all in dairying what constituted the chief difficulties met with in carrying on their work. Lack of proper buildings for keeping milk, cream or butter, was spoken of more than anything else. It must be remembered that those who were attracted to our meetings were the men who so far have given the most attention to this branch of farming industry. Of course, I can only speak of that part of the country through which I travelled. Commencing at Winnipeg, we went west to Brandon, where the first meeting was held on May 29th. From there our route took us to the following places: Reston, Souris, Hartney, Napinka, Melita, Oxbow, Deloraine, Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Killarney, Boissevain, Glenboro, Cypress River, Holland, Treherne, Carman, Winnipeg Exhibition, and the Icelandic Settlement on Lake Winnipeg, at Gimli. At all of these places, with one or two exceptions, we had excellent meetings, as many as 200 people being present in some cases, and as there were usually four sessions at each place, the total number of visitors often exceeded that figure. In several instances I learned of people driving 25 and 30 miles to be present.

The first question which should be considered in connection with this subject is this one: Is the Province of Manitoba naturally adapted for the carrying on of dairy work? Space will not permit me to go into the matter very fully, but I hope to be able to show that, in many respects at least, the country is well suited for dairy farming.

CLIMATE.

After my experience of the past summer, I have no hesitation in saying that so far as it effects the handling and keeping of milk and its products, the climate of Manitoba, with its cool nights and dry atmosphere, is a very favorable one indeed. We found that milk would keep sweet rather longer than it will in the East, at the same temperature, and it was not effected as much by injurious fermentations.

FOOD SUPPLY.

At present there are some sections of the country where pasturage and hay is not as plentiful as it is in the Eastern provinces, but I see no reason why, when the farmers turn their attention to this sort of thing, that the natural pastures cannot be very much improved. There is one thing in connection with the question of food supply which will require attention, and I refer to the matter of "weeds."

When judging butter at the Winnipeg Exhibition, I found quite a few lots of butter, otherwise very nice, which had very bad "weedy flavors." Perhaps the worst is the "French weed," but there are some others, although I cannot call them by name. We did not meet with this trouble at all in our Travelling Dairy work, and it may have been owing to the localities, but I am inclined to think it was because we were almost invariably supplied with morning's milk, as the cows are usually "corralled" at night, and away from the influence of the weeds over-night, and long enough for the effects to pass off before the morning's milking. I found that many people knew the "French weed" by reputation only. Every farmer in Manitoba ought to know it in order to stamp it out on its first appearance.

WATER SUPPLY.

A plentiful supply of good pure water is one of the essentials to success in dairying. Except over limited areas, there will be no difficulty in procuring plenty of good water in Manitoba, but of course it will have to be pumped in many places, as it is in other parts of Canada. The windmill will solve this question. The numerous streams furnish a good supply for a large part of the country. On the whole, it seems to me that the country through which I have travelled is well adapted for the production of good butter and cheese at a reasonable cost, providing the same care and attention is given to the business as is given to it in any other part of the world where it is being made a success. The present system of trading butter at stores is not satisfactory either to the buttermaker or the merchant. During the past summer, farmers have not been getting much over half the real market value of their butter, and yet, owing to the way in which it is handled, I have no doubt but that the merchants have allowed their customers all they could afford to for it. Butter deteriorates so much in value when handled in this way. The practice of paying the same price for all butter, regardless of quality, discourages some from trying to do their best in producing a good article. Of course it is wrong, and I heard many complaints against the merchants for doing business this way, but after all, I wonder if those who have the butter to sell are not as much or more to blame than any other class for the existence of this state of affairs. It is

a well-known fact that if the storekeeper offers Mrs. Jones only 10c. per lb. for her butter, while he pays Mrs. Smith 15c., that the former will be offended, and, the chances are, will go somewhere else to trade, consequently the merchant is obliged to protect his business by paying all alike, because the profits on a year's trade are very apt to be more than the loss on the butter would amount to. This sort of thing will exist more or less as long as the selling of butter is mixed up with other trading, and it is only when the butter is bought by an independent man, so to speak, that proper discrimination can be made. These things will all right themselves in time.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

Co-operative dairying, where butter or cheese is made in factories, in large quantities of uniform quality, will enable the producer to realize full market value for his goods, and there can be no doubt, where this system is practicable, that it is by far the most satisfactory and profitable way of carrying on the work. One obstacle in the way of the establishment of factories in Manitoba, on a paying basis, at present, is the heavy cost of collecting the milk, the teams having to travel so far among the widely separated farm houses. After all, this obstacle is much more real just now than it ought to be in the near future, for, if farm houses are far apart, the farms are large, and a correspondingly large herd can be kept.

Farmers in Manitoba cannot reasonably expect to start in at once on a par with the older sections of Canada, that have been thirty years in building up a business, yet there are good reasons why progress should be much more rapid in Manitoba than it has been in Ontario and Quebec. In the first place, Manitoba can profit by the experience of the past in those provinces. The people can avail themselves of the information so readily given through the different agencies, such as the dairy associations, the Dairy Commissioner's office, agricultural papers, etc., and moreover, many of the farmers of Manitoba have had more or less experience in the work, either in Ontario or the old countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that some of this experience gained 10 to 15 years ago is not of much value at the present time, for there has been a great improvement in dairy methods since that time. I notice a tendency on the part of some to start in just where they left off many years ago.

In conclusion, I may say that I believe the intelligence and good judgment of the farmers of Manitoba will enable them to adjust themselves to the conditions which they find surrounding them, and in time will be producing large quantities of butter and cheese, greatly to their advantage from a financial standpoint.

The most enthusiastic advocate of dairying dare not claim that there is any prospect of great riches, or chance of making quick fortunes, in following up the work, but he can honestly say that there is almost a certainty of fair remuneration, even in the worst years, and never a total failure.

Take any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, to-day, and it will be found that those sections where dairying is most extensively carried on are the most prosperous.

To the people of Manitoba, it means converting coarse products into more concentrated ones, and thereby saving a large item in freight, besides conserving the fertility of the soil by returning to it the greater part of those elements contained in the grown crops, which, if constantly drawn from it, and nothing returned, soon leave it in an impoverished condition.

List of Principal Fairs to be Held in Canada.

Dates.	Secretary.
Industrial, Toronto, Sept. 3-15	H. J. Hill.
Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 1-8	H. R. Fraser.
Quebec Provincial,	
Quebec, Sept. 10-15	R. Campbell.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 13-22	Thos. A. Browne.
Midland Central,	
Kingston, Sept. 17-21	John P. Oram.
Ontario and Durham,	
Whitby, Sept. 18-20	W. R. Howse.
Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20	Wm. Laidlaw.
Belleville Exhibition, Sept. 18-21	J. M. Hurley.
Central, Ottawa, Sept. 21-29	E. McMahon.
Great North-Western,	
Goderich, Sept. 25, 26	James Mitchell.
Woodstock Show, Sept. 25, 26	W. P. McClure.
Great Northern, Col-	
lingwood, Sept. 25-28	J. W. Archer.
Central, Lindsay, Sept. 26-28	James Keith.
Southern, Brantford, Sept. 26-28	R. M. Wilson.
East Kent, Thames-	
ville, Sept. 28, 29	A. J. C. Shaw.
Tyendinage Agr. Soc.,	
Shannonville, Sept. 29	A. McFarlane.
Peninsular, Chatham, Oct. 2-4	W. G. Merritt.
Northern, Walkerton, Oct. 2-4	Archie Tolton.
Markham Fair, Oct. 3-5	John Jerman.
Woodbridge Fair, Sept. 16, 17	F. F. Wallace.
Ontario Fat Stock	H. Wade.
Show, Guelph, Dec. 11, 12, 13	Toronto.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has been chosen President of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the annual meeting of which was recently held at Brooklyn, N. Y. The honor was well deserved. In his opening address he reviewed in a very able manner the work of experimental stations in the United States and Canada, particularly the latter.