

The Pan-American Dairy Test.

During the past six weeks it has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that, no matter what the feed, nor the amount of care bestowed on a cow, her milk flow cannot be sustained if she is at all uncomfortable. Nothing has tended to reduce the flow of milk from the cows at the Model Dairy so much as the extreme heat from which they have suffered, more or less, since the middle of June until the beginning of the present month.

There was a shortage of silage and considerable change in the bulky rations when the first hot spell came upon us, and it was generally thought that the change of feed was, in a great measure, responsible for the falling off in milk, but as soon as we got a favorable change in the weather the flow of milk began to increase, and so it has been all through. During the past month there has been an abundance of silage and green feed, but when the temperature ran up into the nineties nothing could be done that would keep up the flow of milk, but now with the advent of cool weather the cows are again doing well, notwithstanding the fact that the flies are about as bad as they can be. Nearly all the cows are covered with a light, gauzy sheet, and fly mixtures are freely used.

No fly preparation which has been used here has proven to be at all effectual in keeping the flies off more than an hour or two, but if those preparations did what their manufacturers claim for them there would not be a fly in sight, for the cows have been frequently and thoroughly dosed day after day. A suction fan for the barn was promised at the beginning of the test, and now that we hope the worst of the heat is over, it is being put in, but it has always been a debatable question as to whether the cows would derive any benefit from it or not. A silage cutter is on the ground for the purpose of cutting green corn as soon as it can be procured.

When the first crop of clover got too mature for feed, green oats were substituted, and now the second cutting of clover is in. Silage is still the staple bulky food and the cows never seem to lose their appetite for it; there is a relish about it which no other food, apparently, possesses.

The quality of the butter, however, has been materially improved by the green feed, especially in the flavor. With the cooler weather there has been a decided increase both in the per cent. of fat and the other solids in the milk. The solids not fat decreased very perceptibly during the last hot spell.

The Guernseys still lead for net profit since May 1st, but the Jerseys are crowding them hard at present, although they can hardly expect to cover a lead of \$8, which the Guernseys have at present.

The Ayrshires seem to have become discouraged by adverse circumstances, and have, apparently, lost heart in the race. The surprise of last week was the showing of the French-Canadians, when they took their place as 3rd on the list for net profit. Nobody has been paying much attention to them, as their herdsman, a French-Canadian, speaks English very poorly, consequently he and his cows have been "sawing wood and saying nothing," but their work is now speaking for itself. They are a race of cattle but little known outside of their own Province, but it is evident that they have merit as a dairy breed. They have been a distinct race of cattle for a long period, but had been allowed to degenerate until Dr. Couture, Veterinary Surgeon for the port of Quebec, took hold of them and by judicious breeding and care has succeeded in wonderfully improving their dairy qualities. They seem to be a race of cattle adapted to "roughing it," and would probably make a better showing on short rations than any breed in the barn. They have not been highly-fed nor pampered in any way, and when they were brought here their herdsman was induced to feed a liberal grain ration, but they did not respond with a paying quantity of milk, so the grain ration has been reduced, with a result which goes to show that they can make a good profit and maintain their flesh on a cheaper ration than the other breeds. If they are not dairy cattle they are nothing, as they are too small for profitable feeding for beef.

The Holsteins are responding well and are giving a good flow of milk. They seem to respond to comfortable conditions the most readily of any breed in the barn.

In my next, I shall probably deal with the individual test of each milking in order to prove the correctness of the composite test, as we will have data covering a period of five weeks.

J. STONEHOUSE.

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY, GIVING TOTALS OF EACH HERD COMPLETE FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TEST, MAY 1ST, UP TO AND INCLUDING THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1901.

BREED.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter	Value at 25c.	Total cost of	Profit.
	lbs.	lbs.	per lb.	Feed.	
Guernseys.....	16578.6	862.10	\$215.50	\$76.98	\$138.56
Ayrshires.....	19976.7	838.95	209.80	77.57	132.23
Jerseys.....	16081.1	826.90	206.75	75.11	131.61
Holsteins.....	22715.7	832.25	208.01	75.16	122.85
Red Polls.....	17554.7	792.82	198.20	77.59	120.61
Brown Swiss.....	18886.1	777.48	194.37	81.17	109.90
Short-horns.....	19150.8	769.21	192.05	88.70	103.35
Polled Jerseys.....	12280.7	617.19	154.29	60.61	93.68
French-Canadians.....	15137.5	639.89	159.97	66.16	93.81
Dutch Beltes.....	14179.9	548.81	137.20	72.21	65.15

REPORT OF THE MODEL DAIRY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1901.

BREED.	Milk.	Amt. of Butter	Value at 25c.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
	lbs.	lbs.	per lb.		
Shorthorns.					
Princess of Thule.....	210.3	9.52	\$ 2.38	\$1.21	\$1.17
Daisy D.....	220.0	9.18	2.30	1.19	1.11
Miss Molly 24556.....	255.0	10.50	2.63	1.21	1.42
Queen Bess 21786.....	231.0	10.53	2.65	1.23	1.42
Rose 3rd 113205.....	244.3	9.19	2.30	1.21	1.09
Total.....	1160.6	48.98	12.26	6.05	6.21
Holsteins.					
Meg.....	295.4	11.46	2.87	1.25	1.62
Tidy.....	275.2	10.52	2.63	1.25	1.38
Inka Mercedes.....	291.5	10.28	2.57	1.24	1.33
Hulda.....	292.4	11.00	2.75	1.25	1.50
Beauty.....	304.0	12.33	3.08	1.24	1.84
Total.....	1458.5	55.59	13.90	6.23	7.67
Ayrshires.					
Kirsty Wallace.....	243.5	10.59	2.63	.90	1.75
Lady Flora.....	221.7	8.86	2.22	.81	1.41
Alice 2nd.....	216.8	10.52	2.58	.90	1.68
Betsy 1st.....	236.0	10.99	2.75	.90	1.85
Pearl of Woodside.....	243.9	10.90	2.73	.90	1.83
Total.....	1181.9	51.86	12.91	4.41	8.52
Jerseys.					
Gipsy.....	211.8	11.33	2.83	.98	1.85
Primrose.....	184.9	12.83	3.21	.88	2.33
Queen May.....	209.3	11.69	2.92	.85	2.07
Rexina.....	215.5	10.39	2.60	.79	1.81
Mossy.....	216.6	11.21	2.80	.87	1.93
Total.....	1038.1	57.45	14.36	4.37	9.99
Guernseys.					
Vega.....	188.6	10.31	2.58	.81	1.77
Cassiopeia.....	223.3	11.55	2.89	.99	1.90
Mary Marshall.....	196.3	12.58	3.15	.98	2.17
Madora Fern.....	175.9	9.93	2.48	.82	1.66
Procris.....	215.7	11.05	2.79	1.01	1.78
Total.....	999.8	56.03	13.89	4.61	9.28
French-Canadians.					
Lena Flory.....	200.2	9.42	2.36	.77	1.59
Itouen.....	189.0	10.45	2.61	.77	1.84
Denise.....	214.0	10.07	2.52	.76	1.76
Luna.....	178.4	9.18	2.05	.77	1.28
La Bouchette.....	145.8	6.51	1.63	.46	1.17
Total.....	927.4	44.63	11.17	3.53	7.64

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Canadian Horticultural Association.

The fourth annual convention of this Association was held in London on the 5th and 6th of August. There were members present from Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and other places.

The Mayor of the City gave the delegates a cordial welcome, which was replied to by Mr. Thomas Manton, of Eglinton. Mr. Balkwill then welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local Horticultural Society, and spoke of what was being done to improve and extend the taste for flowers among the people of London. The President, Mr. J. H. Dunlop, the well-known Toronto florist, read his annual address, in which he referred to the great improvements which had been effected in horticulture during the last twelve or fifteen years, both in quality and quantity. The result has been to create an increased demand for flowers on the part of the public, and a consequent improvement in the business of the profession. At recent exhibitions in the United States, Canadian exhibitors had been remarkably successful; for instance, at the American Rose Society's Show in New York ten first prizes were taken, and the highest honors in carnations at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo were won by Mr. Gammage, of London.

Reports were presented and read by the Secretary-Treasurer and various committees of the Society. Messrs. T. Manton, Eglinton; Geo. Robinson, Montreal; and E. Dale, Brampton, were appointed judges of the trade exhibition.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of London, gave an address, illustrated with diagrams, on "Insects Injurious to Floral Culture," in which he described especially several species that had recently become very troublesome in greenhouses, affecting violets, roses and many other plants. He was listened to with great attention, and was given a hearty vote of thanks at the close. After a short discussion on some of the insects referred to, Mr. W. Lawrence, of Toronto, spoke on "The Advancement of Horticulture," and described the great improvements that had been effected of late years, especially in the commercial aspect of horticulture. Canadian growers were now sending roses to New York and other cities, instead of importing them, as was formerly the case. Great attention was paid to the production of "cut flowers," which had been much improved in quality, and for which there was a steadily increasing demand. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Manton disagreed with the speaker, and while he admitted the improved business conditions, he deprecated the abandonment of the culture of handsome and rare plants for the sake of growing only those that paid the best. He thought that the carnations of sixty years ago, judging from the standards then published, were far superior to any grown now. This led to an animated discussion, in which many of the florists took part.

The following papers were also read and discussed: "What Can be Added to the Present List of Cut Flowers to Meet the Demands of Customers

for Something Different?" by Mr. Thos. Bennett, of Montreal; "Can a Uniform Scale of Prices be Arranged and Maintained in the Plant Trade?" by Mr. W. Holt, of Hamilton; "Is it Profitable for the General Florist to Grow the Latest Introductions in Carnations?" by Mr. G. Mepsted, of Ottawa; "How Can the Relations Between Grower and Retailer be Improved?" by Mr. Fred. Brown, of Toronto. These are all practical subjects, and of much interest to the professional florist, and they were discussed with great animation. Many good hints were given, and everyone felt that he had learnt enough of value to well repay him for his time and expense in attending the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. Bennett, of Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Mr. C. Webster, of Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. G. Robinson, of Montreal; Secretary, A. H. Ewing, of Berlin; Treasurer, Mr. H. Simmers, of Toronto. Executive committee for three years—Mr. W. Munston, of Toronto; Mr. O. G. Johnston, of Kingston; Mr. W. J. Lawrence, of Mimico.

Hamilton was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.

A Worthy Girl's Worthy Charge.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Perhaps you can find space in your valuable journal, so widely appreciated by farmers' wives and daughters, for a quiet conversation on the back yard, so intimately connected with the farmer's residence. The front yard, generally speaking, receives special attention, while the back yard is not considered of so great importance. I am a farmer's daughter, and can say the back yard on our farm is my special charge. In the early spring, I begin to rake the old dead grass, rake, pick and sweep up all the dirt I can find. As for rubbish, I never allow it a resting place in our back yard. There is a row of beautiful shade trees, which make it cool and shady on the hottest day in summer. The well is situated in this locality. The cleanliness and the order, the shade and flowers, and the green grass, make a scene very picturesque and inviting. When my city cousins come to our home for an outing, I always invite them to take a rustic seat in our back yard, and they always express their pleasure and delight, that brings a satisfaction to my heart.

P. E. B.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

National Apple Shippers' Convention.

The apple shippers of America held a two-days convention in Toronto on August 8th and 9th, when the whole field of apple growing, packing and shipping was gone over exhaustively. The programme was largely filled by Americans, but Dr. Jas. Mills, President of Guelph Agricultural College; Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture; J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford, Ont., and other Canadians contributed valuable information. Dr. Mills showed the extent of Canada's apple export. He also scored the careless growers and dishonest packers for their great drawback to a proper development of the apple export trade. Prof. Robertson indicated some of the causes of failure in apple-growing, viz., want of knowledge and training, farmers growing too many varieties, etc. He pointed out that growers who packed their own apples and sold them themselves, made \$3.50 a barrel. This is but an example of what well-conducted methods in packing and shipping would yield. He touched upon cold transportation, pointing out that 25 ships had been fitted out with mechanical refrigeration that will keep the storage temperature down to 50 degrees.

The election of officers:

President, Walter Snyder, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago.

Secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston.

Treasurer, Wm. R. Wagner, Chicago.

Executive Committee—Charles Forster, New York, Chairman; E. M. Loomis, New York; D. O. Wiley, Detroit; M. H. Peterson, Toronto; C. M. Davidson, Cincinnati.

State Vice-Presidents—Arkansas, J. L. Rea; California, S. I. Roper; Colorado, G. G. Liebhart; Illinois, C. H. Williamson; Iowa, C. F. Francis; Kansas, G. C. Richardson; Massachusetts, H. F. Whitney; Maine, F. D. Cummings; Kentucky, E. H. Bowen; Louisiana, G. W. Davison; Maryland, E. S. Evans; Michigan, O. R. Pierce; New Jersey, C. Wolters; Minnesota, J. Murphy; Missouri, C. C. Bell; Nebraska, O. W. Butts; New York, J. R. Mott, Jun.; Ohio, J. J. Pitts; Ontario, H. W. Dawson; Pennsylvania, J. D. Hendrickson; Wisconsin, J. H. Musson; New York City, Austin Kimball; Chicago, C. W. Wilmeroth; Nova Scotia, J. M. Shuttleworth.

APPLE CROP OF 1901.—The Press Committee submitted a report on the apple crop in Canada and the United States. The committee estimates that the average for America will be about 46 per cent.

Following are the figures:—Ontario, 35 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 75 per cent.; New England, 25 per cent.; New Jersey, 40 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 40 per cent.; New York, 20 per cent.; Maryland, 50 per cent.; Virginia, 65 per cent.

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