

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXV.

TORONTO, 15 NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 22.

Dairy Instruction Work

THE recommendations made at the dairy conference last week, and which are also given in this issue, are the most important presented to the government and the dairymen of the country for consideration for some years past. That they, if carried into effect, will be the means of greatly improving the quality of the dairy products of Ontario cannot be doubted. While the work of the syndicate instructor during recent years has effected a great improvement in the quality of our butter and cheese, it has been greatly hampered by conditions over which he has had no control. Unless he is in a position to visit the farm of the producer and instruct, and, if need be, compel him to take proper precautions with the milk he supplies his factory with, permanent improvement in the quality of the finished article cannot be guaranteed. Then, the practice of having the instructor inspect milk and prosecute for adulteration is a waste of time and good money. The recommendations in this particular are especially praiseworthy. With our well-equipped dairy schools and the facilities which they afford makers for obtaining a thorough training in both cheese and butter making, they should be able to make a good quality of cheese and butter, providing the raw material is O.K. and the facilities for manufacturing, sanitary and otherwise, are what they should be. If anything should go wrong the inspector can easily be called in by the factory authorities to set things right.

On the whole, therefore, the recommendations are such that every one interested in the success of our important dairy industry can heartily endorse. The one doubtful point is the large amount of money the government will have to expend annually in carrying on the work. It is a question whether \$12 each is a sufficient amount for the factories or dairymen to pay for the service rendered. It does seem that the government, if this new line of work is taken up, should not be called upon to pay more than one-half, if that much, of the total expenditure involved. Nearly thirty-seven thousand dollars is a pretty large sum to ask a provincial government to hand over annually for the benefit of one branch of agriculture, when there are so many more interests asking for increased grants. However, if the government can see its way clear to undertake the work, it will be money well spent. At the same time, we cannot but feel that the factories have not been al-

lotted their full share of the cost by the conference. There are in Ontario approximately, say, 100,000 patrons of cheese factories and creameries. The amount to be levied on the factories is only 16c a year for each of these patrons, and as they will be the ones who will chiefly benefit from the work of the instructor-inspectors, an annual tax of double this size would never be missed.

✱

The Seedless Apple

The report of the committee of fruit experts on the Spencer seedless apple, which appears elsewhere in this issue, fully endorses the position we took in THE FARMING WORLD

Farming World Premiums

In this issue we give a list of high grade premiums, which will be given for subscriptions to THE FARMING WORLD. We feel confident that the articles we are giving will please our old subscribers, who will, at this time, be sending us their renewal subscriptions. As a result of our generous offer many new friends and subscribers will, no doubt, be also won for this journal, which is undoubtedly the Favorite Farm and Home Paper.

We wish to thank our old subscribers for the generous support which they have given us year after year, and we trust that when they send us their renewal order, they will be able to select a premium which will please them.

Read the premium announcement—we are sure it will interest you.

of Sept. 13th, last, when we strongly advised our readers against investing their money in trees of this variety, which are now on the market. The report is the unbiased conclusion reached by a body of men who had no other interests to serve than the welfare of the fruit growers of this country.

The reasons assigned by the seedless apple man for some of the faults mentioned in the committee's report were, to say the least, very weak indeed. If apples from a later generation of trees have no objectionable cavity at the calyx end and are entirely free from cores and seeds, why were they not shown to the public? The committee reported upon what they saw and what was being handed out to the public as the seedless apple and upon the merits of which orders for trees were being taken, so we understand, at \$2.50 each, or about ten times as much as trees of our

best standard fruits can be procured for.

But be that as it may, the seedless apple, as exhibited at last week's show, and which we had the privilege of examining, does not appear as yet to have reached a stage in its development where it can be guaranteed as a marketable commodity of fruit. If, as the seedless apple man admitted at the fruit growers' convention, perfection has not yet been reached, our advice to him is to return to the place from whence he came and continue the work of perfecting this fruit for a few years more. Judging from the samples shown at Massey Hall, one of which is now before us, it would seem that about all that has been accomplished so far is to produce an apple that is neither an apple with seeds, core and calyx tube intact, nor is it an apple entirely free from seeds and core, and has in addition the very objectionable cavity at the calyx end. By continued selection and development a perfectly seedless apple may be possible, and when it has been produced and placed upon the market no one will be more eager to take it up and test its merits than the Canadian fruit grower.

✱

EDITORIAL NOTES

The grain blockade and car shortage in the west seems to be becoming quite serious, if reports of the falling off in wheat receipts are any indication. And still there are people who say that no more railroads to the west are needed.

The American Consul at Rio Janeiro reports that there is an opening in Brazil for pure-bred stock and advises American breeders to ship some high class live stock to that country. Why should not Canadian breeders have a hand in this South American trade?

A little work on the roads in the fall before the frost comes, a drag run over the road before the bumps freeze solid, will make driving more of a pleasure on a hard winter roadway. Of course, if enough snow comes the ruts will be filled up, but this does not always come in many districts.

Canada, seemingly, is not the only place where cattle prices are low. In Scotland the grazier in many cases is selling his finished heaves for less than he paid for his feeders. The price averages about 31s. per cwt. alive, or about 7½c per lb. The cause of this very low price is the growing imports in Britain of dead meat.