

# ting.

## ORGANIZATION.

learned from organizations that several milk market- independently are likely to d that much more is to be nization covering the whole ker ones, each covering ry. At the same time we ilk marketing is big enough by itself, an organization ction for the farmer, while osely in touch as neces- marketing organizations so y on occasion about all for some large end which is some danger in Ontario are building only for the develop two or three organiza- only one. We have, for Cream Producers' Associa- co-operative milk marketing e, if we except the goodly se factories and creameries his association is a direct on of city milk producers ally for the very reason n nor group of men in this one. Entire independence great a sacrifice to make it n now has several thousand benefited far more than om collective bargaining; e work of the Association ible for an increased price, to the producers in one ess not to support such an

o another milk-marketing the United Dairymen Co- zation of cheese factory n the very important busi- auction on the Montreal p, so to speak, in direct e boards, which heretofore edium for the marketing of en have seized upon the to effect an appreciable y patron through strictly quantities of graded cheese se market in the country. each performing legitimate entirely separate functions ey are really both engaged problem, namely, better oth from milk and milk must tackle this problem be the means of its solution, g useful work for the dairy tter that they get together est possible moment than the effectiveness of their offer because we believe industry, and because we joint effort must be made ing is to be fully effective.

## PLANTS.

hat New York Dairymen of local co-operative manu- nder the central manage- gue Co-operative Associa- by local capital and con- ciation by the co-operative vote. Needless to say, it end such an ambitious ers as yet, although the rs' Association in British a scheme that is fully as his association have been eds from milk for a period y York Dairymen are but

ymen can and should give he necessity for producer- in order that the way may nate milk market should of the present time ever ts 75,000 pounds of milk 0 per cent. of his annual al plant of this kind, not tment but security for the ter year. Such "utility" ing two or more of the d not only be a form of ducer, but they would also e work of a provincial milk

## AND ORGANIZATION.

ons should always bear in aining a provincial view- ation could well assist in that locals will not enter ll frustrate or impede a ment. In this connection t a re-organization of the ducers' Association is im- this association has, under splendid work, a great y due to the zealous and

untiring efforts of the President, E. H. Stonehouse. No single man, however, can continue to carry a whole organization on his back for any length of time, especially if it is not strongly backed by the financial support of the members. The Ontario provincial association is rich in opportunities and poor in finances, which is, to say the least, an exasperating combination of hope and disappointment. One of the reasons for a very moderate degree of financial support is the dependence that has been placed upon a voluntary membership fee, and a similar voluntary support of the Association in other ways. We believe that past experience of co-operative associations for business purposes has fully justified the membership contract, whereby each member "signs up" with the association for a stated period and agrees to market through no other channel. In a business organization there must be some means of providing stability, and unless a membership contract is used the "floating" membership is too large, and loyal members have no protection against the vagaries of their less stable associates. Financial support can and should be assured by some method of assessment. The simplest and most effective method, where it can be worked, is for each producer to authorize the purchaser, whether it be cheese factory, condenser, or city distributor, to pay over to the association a certain very small percentage of the proceeds of his milk, say so much for each 100 pounds. This is the fairest method, but, in Ontario it would be impracticable, just now at any rate, in the case of cheese factory patrons and patrons of many creameries. The principle of authorization, however, is sound and it should be entirely feasible for cheese factory secretaries or managers to pay out a generous membership fee for each member, upon authorization from the individual. These two principles, that of the membership contract and the authorized payment by milk dealers or purchasers, we believe to be necessary to the future success of the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association. For any organization to succeed it must be guaranteed a certain amount of moral and financial support. The former holds it together and the latter propels it forward. With money available for organization the O. M. P. A. can grow rapidly and become a real strength to the industry, whereas without money it can get nowhere. Moreover, if a provincial plan of milk marketing is to be worked out, money must be available to assist in its development. Business concerns spend large sums of money for "extension" work, and it will pay producers well to do the same thing.

## PREPARE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Ultimately we may suppose that some similar plan will be developed to the one now being put into effect in New York State, even though at the present time it could not be put into execution in Ontario. It is good that we keep the future in mind and though central management is not a fact, a skeleton organization which can be expanded into the more complete reality when necessity arises, could be maintained with beneficial effect. We have a vision of a provincial milk-marketing organization that will materialize in the near future, and which will not only pay attention to organization and the price of milk, but which will interest itself actively in the problems of production on the farm and manufacture in local co-operative factories. The greatest success in marketing lies in supplying what the market demands. Surely an organization, the chief business of which is to keep closely in touch with markets, could assist very materially in dairy manufacture.

We hope to see grow out of the present provincial organization some such development as we have sketched in this article. A reorganization on a more stable and permanent basis is timely now and, in fact, overdue. It is not fair to the executive of the Association to ask them to carry on much longer under present conditions, and we believe that the suggestions we have made are fully constructive and in the best interests of the industry. Let us go forward remembering the motto of the New York Dairymen's League, "United We Milk—Divided We Don't."

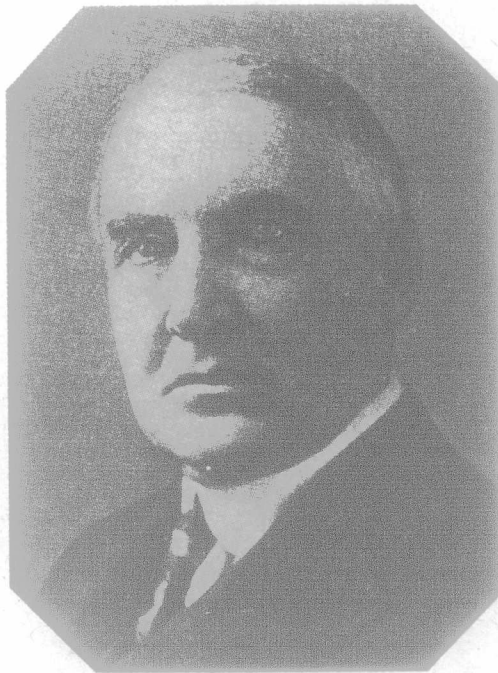
## HORTICULTURE.

### Some Interesting Fruit Statistics.

We are glad to note that steps are apparently being taken to make more complete the collection of federal statistics relative to the fruit industry of Canada. For the first time, that we know of, there is available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, statistics relative to the production and value of commercial apples in Canada for the year immediately preceding. These statistics, together with others relative to the quantities and values of each variety of fruit trees sold by nurserymen in Canada for the year ending September 30, 1919, have been published in pamphlet form, and the latter information particularly is of value from the standpoint of variety distribution. The production and value of commercial apples in Canada last year was as follows: Nova Scotia, 1,600,000 barrels, at an average value of \$6.24 per barrel; New Brunswick, 40,000 barrels, averaging \$7.68 per barrel; Quebec, 7,500 barrels, averaging \$7.50 per barrel; Ontario, 878,860 barrels, averaging \$8 per barrel; and British Columbia, 745,300 barrels, equivalent to 2,236,000 boxes, at an average value of \$8.78 per barrel. Thus the production of commercial apples last year showed a total for Canada of 3,334,660 barrels, with a total value of \$24,396,210, or an average value per barrel of \$7.31.

The production of commercial apples in Ontario showed 730,227 barrels of winter apples, 124,201 barrels of fall apples, and 24,432 barrels of early apples. The

Lake Huron District is shown to have been the largest commercial apple district in Ontario last year, with a total production of 254,254 barrels, of which 188,532 barrels were winter apples, and 60,512 barrels were fall apples. The next largest producing district was the Simcoe-Thamesville District, with a total production of 127,675 barrels, of which 126,617 barrels were winter apples. Next comes the Georgian Bay District with 84,736 barrels, of which 69,884 barrels were winter apples, while the Clarkson-Oakville District showed a production of 81,353 barrels, of which 61,233 barrels were winter apples, 12,240 barrels were fall apples, and 7,880 barrels, the largest quantity of any district, were early apples. The Cobourg-Colborne and Port Hope Districts, which normally are very heavy producers of winter apples, last year showed a production of only 42,451 barrels, while the Trenton and Brighton Districts, likewise very heavy producers under normal conditions, produced only 31,092 and 23,563 barrels, respectively.



Warren G. Harding.  
President-elect of United States.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia there are apparently four varieties of early apples that are more or less popular. These are Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Crimson Beauty and Red Astrachan, the first-named being very much more extensively purchased than any of the others. Among fall apples, Wealthy and Gravenstein take the lead, in the order named, with Cox's Orange and Alexander following. Wagener leads in the list of winter varieties by a long margin with 2,273 trees out of a total of 7,019. Next comes Northern Spy with 867 trees; and Stark with 696 trees; McIntosh Red, 627; Ben Davis, 529; Black Twig, 380; Wolf River, 294; and Baldwin, 273. The list of winter varieties also shows that twenty-eight different winter varieties were purchased from nurseries for planting in Nova Scotia last year. It is to be understood, we believe, that these figures refer to quantities of the different varieties sold in Nova Scotia, rather than those that were actually planted in Nova Scotia. At the same time, it is quite probable that the majority of the nursery stock sold was planted in the province where it was grown.

## QUEBEC.

Duchess of Oldenberg and Yellow Transparent again lead among early varieties in Quebec, where the plantings of this type of apple number 6,739 trees, as compared with 1,850 trees in Nova Scotia. Wealthy leads the list of fall apples with about 60 per cent. of the plantings, which totalled 3,506 trees, as compared with 825 trees in Nova Scotia. Among winter apples, McIntosh Red leads with 3,553 trees, out of a total of 8,038 trees. Wagener is not listed in the Quebec list, which is limited to seventeen varieties, with Northern Spy coming second, as in Nova Scotia, with 1,060 trees. Other winter apples planted in Quebec are Peerless with 950 trees; Golden Russet with 822 trees; Baldwin, 630 trees; and Milwaukie, 505 trees. It is rather surprising to note that Fameuse and Greenings show only 115 and 141 trees, respectively.

## ONTARIO.

Of 18,491 early apples, 6,890 trees were Duchess; 4,887, Yellow Transparent; 2,780, Red Astrachan, and 2,000 Russian Transparent. Wealthy constituted 10,230 trees out of a total of 16,373 fall apples. St. Lawrence made up 1,885 trees, with Alexander and Gravenstein about 700 each. A list of forty varieties constitutes the winter apples for Ontario, of which a total of 65,534 trees were sold. The leading variety by long odds was McIntosh Red with 16,568 trees. Northern Spy was second with 11,480 trees, while Fameuse was third with 6,778 trees. Greenings stand fourth in popularity with 3,332 trees, while Baldwin, Delicious, Pewaukee, Stark and Tolman stand about on an equal basis, with King and Wolf River one grade below. Bartlett again holds a strong lead in pears, with 7,325 trees out of a total of 27,363 trees. Clapp's Favorite comes second with 2,828 trees, and Kieffer third with 1,840. Other varieties are Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Clairgeau, Howell and Duchess, in the order

named. Of 31,601 plum trees, Reine Claude apparently leads with 2,825 trees, while Burbank stands second with 2,605 trees. Lombard, Monarch, Bradshaw and Shiro appear about equally popular. Elberta leads among peaches with 4,200 trees out of a total of 23,827, while Early Crawford and Yellow St. John follow in the order named. Montmorency has an easy lead among cherries with 6,000 trees, and Napoleon Bigarreau second with 1,170 trees. Champion leads among currant varieties with 19,950 bushes, while Fay's Prolific and Naples contend for second place. Concord grapes easily lead all other varieties, with Niagara second and Worden third. Downing is again the most popular variety of gooseberry, while Cuthbert is the leading raspberry variety with 37,550 bushes, as compared with 12,585 for Herbert, 3,960 for St. Regis, 1,375 for Marlboro, 10,950 for Columbian, and 1,600 for Cumberland. Eighteen strawberry varieties are shown to have been in demand, with Senator Dunlap 175,980 plants, as compared with 37,600 of Williams. Glen Mary comes third with 15,460 plants. Especially in strawberries these figures cannot be reliable as to plantings made, because, so many growers either grow their own plants or buy them from near neighbors. They may, however, show the relative popularity of varieties as determined by sales made by nursery firms.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Out of a grand total of 121,267 apple trees, Duchess and Yellow Transparent again lead the early apples with 6,543 and 3,566 trees, respectively. Wealthy has 11,124 trees out of a total of 20,644 fall apples, while Gravenstein comes second with 5,580. Among winter apples, McIntosh Red leads with approximately 25 per cent. of all winter apple trees planted, and Delicious has 10,522 trees, or about half as many. King comes in third place with 9,336 trees; Grimes' Golden fourth, with 4,948 trees; Jonathan fifth with 4,296 trees; Wagener sixth with 3,975 trees; and Newtown Pippin next with 3,627 trees. Bartlett and Flemish Beauty lead the pear varieties with Anjou in third place. Italian Prune had a strong lead among plums, while of the few peaches planted, Early Crawford and Elberta shared the honors equally.

## POULTRY.

### Care of Winter Layers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Pullets should be housed as soon as the cold fall winds start and should be well cared for during fall and winter weather. A good feed for laying hens is a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats, also a dry mash made up of: cornmeal, 60 lbs.; wheat middlings, 60 lbs.; wheat bran, 30 lbs.; alfalfa meal, 10 lbs.; oil-cake meal, 10 lbs.; beef scraps, 50 lbs.; and table salt, 1 lb. Plenty of fresh water should be kept in a sanitary fountain all the time. Oyster shell and fine gravel should be kept in the poultry house. A good plan is to feed a poultry tonic to keep the birds healthy. A green feed should be fed once a day, such as sugar beets, cabbage, or alsike clover.

From four to six inches of dry litter should be kept on the poultry house floor, and a scratch grain should be fed in this litter to give the poultry plenty of exercise. The poultry house should be well ventilated and free from dampness, and the roost-boards should be cleaned every morning. The house should be sprayed at least twice a week with a good disinfectant.

Leeds Co., Ontario.

WALTER MANEARD.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Western Farmers Discuss a New Wheat Board.

A Co-operative Wheat Board managed and controlled by the United Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces was the subject of a two-days' conference at Winnipeg, last week. It is reported that plans were completed for the marketing of wheat by the United Farmers, the machinery being similar to that operated by the Canadian Wheat Board. The United Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have been factors in the wheat trade, but they have never yet been influential enough to give farmers the protection they required. A union of the various forces throughout Western Canada might help considerably in improving the situation and removing speculation from the wheat market.

### Harding President-Elect in U. S. A.

A political landslide on November 2 hurled the Democrats from power in the United States, elected Senator Harding, and gave his party a majority of about ten in the Senate, as compared with two at present, and a House majority of around one hundred. Another significant feature of the election was the rejection of the League of Nations, for which President Wilson has fought so strenuously. Party lines were apparently broken in the recent elections. The South, which has been looked upon as solidly Democratic, broke open and gave Harding considerable support.

Warren Gamaliel Harding received the news of his election on the eve of his fifty-fifth birthday. Mr. Harding for the greater part of his life has been a newspaper publisher, having built up the Marion Star from a small country newspaper to a daily of considerable influence.