

Cream for One Pound Butter

On the average, how many pounds of cream are required to make a pound of butter? If a man pays 20 cents a gallon for milk, and sells butter at 30 cents a pound and buttermilk at 10 cents a gallon, is he likely to make a profit?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—The number of pounds of cream required to make a pound of butter varies with the richness of the cream. One gallon of 30% cream weighs 8.34 pounds, and contains 2½ pounds of butter-fat, from which can be produced 2½ to 3 pounds of butter.

In this country cream, generally, is bought at so much per pound butter-fat. It is very doubtful whether a man can afford to pay 20 cents a gallon for milk, when butter sells for 30 cents a pound and buttermilk for 10 cents a gallon. If the milk tested 4½ to 5% it would be possible to make a small profit. The following example illustrates what could be expected from a gallon of milk testing 4% fat. The weight of a gallon of 4% milk is 8.6 pounds, and it would yield 1.14 pounds of cream, testing 30%. This would leave 7.46 pounds of skim milk to be made into buttermilk and there would be from the cream about .8 pounds buttermilk which, added to the skim milk, would make about 8½ pounds of buttermilk and skim milk, or about nine cents worth of buttermilk could be obtained from a gallon of milk. There would also be the expense of manufacturing the skim milk into buttermilk. A gallon of whole milk testing 4% contains .344 pounds of fat, which would make .4 of a pound of butter, worth 12 cents. In other words, butter at 30 cents per pound and buttermilk at 10 cents per gallon would return about 21 cents per gallon for milk and leave but a small margin for the cost of manufacturing, selling, etc.

FIELD NOTES

Dates for Convention

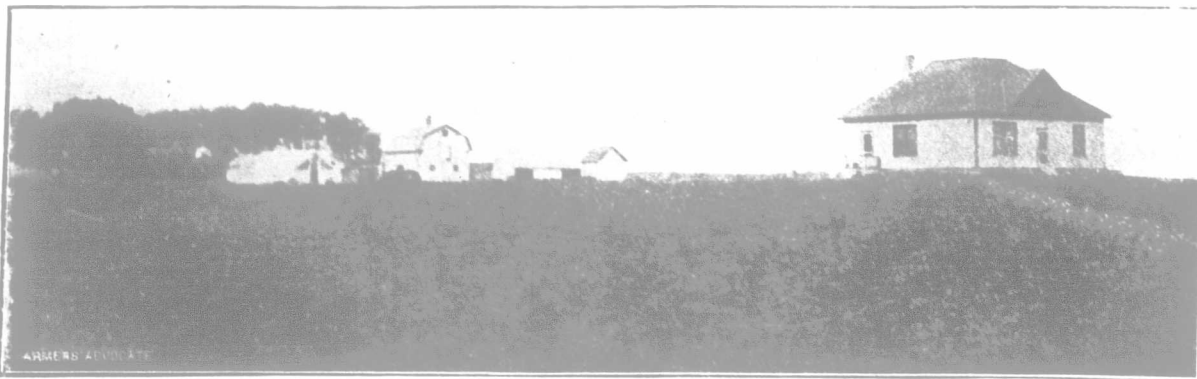
The next annual convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held at Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26. It was intended to hold the convention in December, but arrangements to meet the legislators at Ottawa caused a postponement. Interesting sessions are in store for this gathering.

G. H. Bradshaw Quits Farming

After about twenty years' success on a farm near Morden, Geo. H. Bradshaw has disposed of his half-section, and in future will be located at Regina, Sask., as manager of a loan and investment company. Mr. Bradshaw has demonstrated clearly that weedy land can be made clean by thorough cultivation; he has shown that money can be made by applying business to farming. The Morden district has lost a good citizen and a careful farmer.

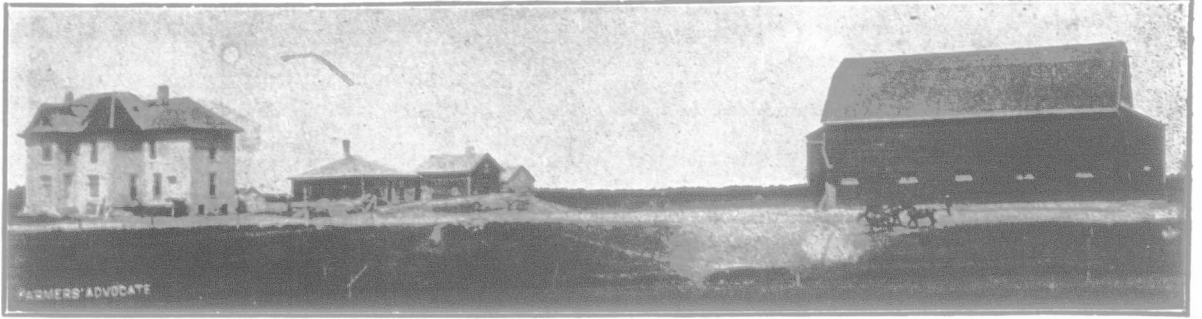
Bacon Specials

In several states of the American Union departments of agriculture, railway companies and packing house establishments are co-operating to carry bacon hog information to all corners of these states. The plan is panning out well. Perhaps it would not require strenuous efforts on the part of departments of agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to induce one or more of the railway companies and a packing house or two to co-operate in doing this line of work. It is worth trying, and certainly would form a feature on which some of the people's money could be expended to advantage.



BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN ERECTED ON THE C. P. R. FARM IN SPRINGFIELD

To the right is the residence; next in order are ice house, driving shed, stable and green house. In the foreground is a fine patch of tomatoes. The intention is to turn this into lawn next season.



FINE FARM BUILDINGS IN THE INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT—HOME OF M. McDERMID, COTTAGE FOR HIRED HELP TO RIGHT OF RESIDENCE.

Field Day at M. A. C.

Monday, Thanksgiving Day, was field day at Manitoba Agricultural College. This was the first athletic day at the big young institution. Hand-some prizes were donated by firms and individuals in Winnipeg. L. Lewis won the all-round championship. In the tug-o-war second year won, with fifth-year second. Most of the events were keenly contested, and in some of the races less than a yard separated the leaders. In the quarter-mile there was a dead heat. The hundred yards dash, for which THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE offered first, second and third prizes, was won by J. C. Smith, a senior student. Further particulars of these sports will be given next week.

Evidence Before Commission

The commission on technical education and industrial training, appointed by the Dominion government, after investigating conditions in the eastern provinces for several weeks came to Winnipeg this week, where evidence will be taken Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday. Then the commission goes to Brandon and several other points in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. The chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, speaks before Winnipeg Canadian Club on Friday.

In Ontario, the evidence submitted by those connected with agriculture indicated that the educational system in no way relates itself to the practices of rural life; that the studies of the present system should be more closely related to the environment; and the course should be lengthened to keep the children in the schools a couple of years longer, thus affording the opportunity for the introduction of additional studies, and making room for practical work. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion to teachers and all who appeared before the commission that the introduction of sewing, cooking and allied domestic studies for the girls, and of manual training and shop work for the boys, with properly related nature study for all; should take place in the public schools, following closely upon the place where kindergarten work stops, and that it should be continued through the public and high school courses.

On the experimental farm at Brandon wheat averaged 22 bushels, oats 36 bushels, and barley 35 bushels per acre. The best crops of grain were on summerfallow, where wheat yielded 35 bushels per acre, and oats 65 bushels. A field of wheat on corn stubble yielded 34 bushels per acre. Corn, which was all put in the silo early in September was a good crop.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that of the area planted to spring wheat this year about 2.9 per cent. in Minnesota, 26.0 per cent. in North Dakota, and 2.4 per cent. in South Dakota was not cut for its grain. The average yield per acre from the area harvested is for Minnesota, 16.5 bushels, North Dakota, 7.4 bushels, and South Dakota, 13.1 bushels. The average yield per acre from the acreage sown is 16.0, 5.5 and 12.8 bushels respectively.

The plan to have a monster delegation of farmers from all Canada proceed to Ottawa early in the coming session of parliament, and present the farmers' request for legislation along such lines as is desired, is being actively proceeded with both in the West

and East. In Ontario the organization of the delegation is in charge of the Grange; in Western Canada the Grain Growers' Associations are making the necessary arrangements. The date the delegation will meet the government has not yet been fixed, but will probably be about December 16.

Events of the Week

In Winnipeg milk prices have advanced to 10 cents a quart.

The retail district of Victoria, B. C., was damaged by fire to the extent of two million dollars.

At a sale of school lands at Vermilion 155 quarter-sections brought a total of approximately \$260,000.

Herbert Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, has opened a two weeks' campaign in Winnipeg.

At New York last week Ralph Johnstone established a new record for high flying. He soared to an altitude of almost 10,000 feet.

The United States forest authorities place the total loss in fires in Montana and Idaho at 6,000,000,000 feet of timber. It is said that 1,250,000 acres were burned over.

The federal authorities have announced that between now and spring immigrants coming into Canada must have at least \$50 on their person, unless they can assure the officials that they are going to good positions as farm laborers.

Following the disastrous bush fires that have wiped out great areas in the Northern States and Canada come charges from the officials of the Soo Line to the effect that property owners along the railways allow fires to start so that they can collect damages.

Survey parties sent out by the Dominion government in reporting the season's work, intimate that it is feasible to construct a waterway from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains by way of Saskatchewan River. The expenditure required is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Effort is being made to place the business interests of Sinaluta, Sask., on a co-operative basis, taking them out of the hands of those who own them now and placing the town on a co-operative plan, the object being to reduce prices to the consumer and make it possible for small towns to meet the mail order competition of the larger cities. E. A. Partridge is originator of the movement.

The trotting season for 1910 closed on October 24. The most sensational performance of the year, if one sensational performer can be selected from the several wonderful actors that this year's racing has developed, was the work of The Harvester. This stallion lowered the stallion trotting record to 2.01 and reduced from 4.17 to 4.15½ the record for the two miles made by the noted Cresceus in 1902.

The world's largest steamer was launched recently at Belfast. The vessel is 882 feet long and 92 feet in breadth. Her tonnage register is 45,000, and she displaces 66,000 tons. She will carry a crew of 860 men and has accommodation for 5,000 passengers. This steamer is not built for exceptional speed, but will make 21 knots per hour with ease. She has been christened the Olympic, and is by far and away the largest liner afloat.

The report of the department of railways issued last week is an important document, in that it contains the report of the engineer in charge of Hudson's Bay railway surveys, whose advice is likely to be followed in the location of the route of this railway and in the selection of the ocean terminals. The engineer strongly favors Port Nelson, for the reason that it has the best harbor on the bay and the best possibilities for local business. A fair proportion of the Port Nelson route is reported available for settlement, where as on the Churchill route there is no such probability beyond Split lake, the point where the lines to Churchill and Nelson would separate.