

tural improvements mean a good deal to our present condition and still more to our future prosperity.

**Report of Scottish Commission**

"Men with a knowledge of agriculture will find many openings in Canada, but they must be careful," states the report of the Scottish Agricultural Commission which visited Canada last fall. Canada suffers from "honest exaggeration," as well as from a superabundance of land agents and speculators. It is "a country of almost boundless possibilities from an agricultural point of view," but "no man should farm in Canada until he knows the country and its climatic condition, and has learned from experience as a hired hand or otherwise what Canadian farming means."

The Commission is afraid that emigrants settling in Eastern Canada will be smitten, like so many of the Eastern Canadians, with the Western fever, as money is more quickly and easily made on the prairie; but its members see that the westward movement will not last forever, and even now, they consider the expert fruit-grower might well settle in the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia or the Niagara peninsula of Ontario. "If a man has no ambition and no ability to be anything else than an agricultural laborer," the Commissioners say, "Canada is not the place for him. Everything considered, he will not be any better off in Canada than in Scotland." But if he is determined to "reach the top as an occupying owner, Canada is emphatically the place for him."

The Commissioners are not inclined to minimize the hardships of homesteading on free land. The ordinary man who does not care to be on the frontier of civilization they recommend to remain a hired hand or a tenant farmer till he has made £400 or £500. With this he could purchase a farm in a partially settled district at from \$10 to \$15 an acre, payable in instalments. There is a rich reward for such a man, and to the homesteader, too, if he perseveres to the end. There is independence; there has sometimes been, and there may be yet, great wealth.

"To make the pathway of the Scotch farm laborer to a homestead of his own a little easier," the report suggests the formation of a company to farm on an extensive scale, paying good wages to good men, making handsome profits for itself, giving its own farm servants the first claim to part of its land, breaking up the ground for them and other Scotch settlers by contract and selling by lots in bad years. For the dairymen and market gardener, who has some difficulty in making much money at first, there is no better chance than near the rising towns of the West, where cows and feed are cheap and milking machines get over the labor difficulty. In British Columbia there is at least equal need for care on the part of the emigrant, for land is selling at almost fabulous prices, but the settler has undoubted advantages in climate and soil and in an ever increasing market. Settlement on the colony system is more needed here than on the prairie, because such a scheme includes co-operation and transport facilities, which are of the essence of fruit-growing.

The unscientific and exhausting way in which prairie farms are compelled to yield crop after crop of wheat without intermission for a long series of years did not meet the eye of the Commissioners' notice. But, taking everything into consideration, wheat growing "gives more than a chance for the man of small means, and a great opportunity for the man of brains and money." Great efforts are being made to propagate early ripen-

ing varieties. As in other countries grumbling at railway rates is heard in the Canadian West, but "concessions have been made which seem to be reasonable." The Canadian wheat-grower pays from five to ten cents less per 100 lbs. for transportation over a given distance than his neighbor in the United States. To Canadians Great Britain must largely look to the Commissioners' judgment, for immediate and regular supplies of wheat. "Without pushing the margin of cultivation further back, Canada on virgin soil will by and by be able to make up for more than the deficiency of the United States, and produce wheat at prices which, while tending upwards, will not be exorbitant."

The parental care of all the Canadian Governments for the agricultural industry is perhaps the most striking fact brought out in the report, and this feature of Canadian administration of affairs is commented upon most favorably. Certainly, a most intelligent campaign for the education of the agriculturist and the benefit of agriculture has been carried on, and it would be strange indeed if all this faithful effort did not affect Canada's status as an agricultural nation.

**Creamery Department**

Butter Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter-making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address your letters to the Creamery Department.

**Qualities of First-class Cream**

James Stenhouse, Creamery Instructor, Kingston.

First-class cream is such cream as is in the best possible condition for the churn. Many have different ideas as to what constitutes first-class cream. It should be smooth, clean, glossy and velvety in appearance. It should have a pleasant acid taste. It should not be lumpy. It may be fair-crem, much acid, or with one or little acid if it is thick cream. It is not necessary to have cream sour to churn. We do not want to have a too high acid. Thin cream will take on a high acid when badly cared for. It will make butter that can smell 10 or 15 feet from the table. It makes a sour butter. Good first-class butter cannot possibly come from a poor cream of this kind.

**TAKE A 35 PER CENT. CREAM.**

It takes a rich cream to be first-class. With rich cream, there is less to haul. I would advise a 35 per cent. cream, that is 35 pounds butter fat in every 100 pounds of cream. When such a cream is taken from more skim milk is left at home. There is no loss of skim milk and there is little in the cream to sour it. It is the sugar in the milk that turns it acid, therefore the rich cream will not get as sour as thin cream because it does not contain that milk sugar from which the acid must come.

With a 20 per cent. cream, there is as much more skim milk as in a cream testing 35 per cent. Such a cream would contain double the sugar acid and we would get this in the butter. Less acid will develop in the thick cream. The thick cream will make a milder flavored butter and slightly more butter than can be made from the same number of pounds of fat, when it is had in the thin cream; that is 15 pounds of fat in rich cream will make more butter than 15 pounds of fat in the poor cream. We should not lose sight of this.

**TAKE THE FAT IN RICH CREAM.**

Many want lots of cream from their separator. Rest assured, that if you have the right kind of separator, you will get all the fat out of the milk,



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so do not be afraid to make a 35 per cent. cream.

It is a well known fact among butter makers that the same amount of butter cannot be got out of an equal amount of cream of the same per cent. butterfat for two days in succession. There will be a difference of from five to seven per cent. in the overrun, in spite of everything and when conditions apparently are the same, in each case. Scientific men cannot explain just why this is. Many have studied it but as yet they have failed to explain it.

**Canada The First Dairy Country**

A summary of the report just issued of the Scottish Agricultural Commission points out that the Commission believe that Canada will become the first dairy country in the world. At the same time they consider the yield of milk per cow to be absurdly low. "If the Canadian dairymen had to pay our rents and work under our restrictions they would either have to make their cows give 200 gallons more or else quit the business. A 500-gallon record is not beyond anyone's reach even in Canada."

All things considered, the Commissioners declare, the excellent reputation of Canadian butter and cheese reflects the greatest credit on the makers and on the good work done by the government dairy schools.

We have contended for a long time, and the more we study the situation the more firmly we are convinced, that the only way to get good cream is to pay for it and we are never going to get it until this is done. During the first part of the present season the butter was fine, and we doubt if there was ever as fine a lot of butter put in storage as went in this spring; but when the farmers get busy in the

harvest fields, the dairy business is apt to become of only secondary importance and they neglect it. Then, take away the incentive to produce a good article by paying the same price for all and we get what might naturally be expected, a poor quality of cream.—Chicago Daily Produce.

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy for some time and note with pleasure the rapid advance it has been making. I should not like to be without it, and think that every farmer and dairymen should take it. F. A. Keyes, Huron Co., Ont.

I have just received the fountain pen, you send as a premium for one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. I am delighted with it. It is a very good pen.—W. R. Carroll, Oxford Co., Ont.

There are some farmers who seem to think that the most profitable dairy cows are those that are good runners.—Senator D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont.

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