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DAIRY

Display of Butter at the Royal

Dairy products and buttermaking contests were given prominence at the Royal show. Great interest was taken in the competitions.

There was a satisfactory display of butter in prints, but one missed the tubs of creamery butter which are such an attractive feature at some shows. Cheese was an exceedingly good exhibit, and the Cheshire and Lancashire classes were very well filled with cheese of high quality. The champion cup for the best exhibit of Cheshire cheese was taken by P. V. Cooke, of Tattenhall, and the champion cup for Lancashire cheese, by W. Kirby, Preston.

There were not many entries of Stiltons, Gloucesters and Wensleydales. The exhibit of wool of 1910 was a good one of excellent quality. The classes were rather unevenly filled.

The timber exhibit in the forestry section was really a good one, and some grand timber of British growth was on exhibition. Many leading estates were represented, but Earl Beauchamp was the principal winner of awards.

Each day during the show there were butter-making contests, and the large pavilion was always crowded with interested spectators. The trim dairymaids in their white costumes made a pleasing picture as they turned their churn handles, or worked the butter on the table workers.

There were 44 competitors in the various daily contests—all ladies. On the last day the winners of previous days competed in the champion class for the two gold challenge cups offered by the Royal Lancashire Society. Miss Hettie Parker, Bolton, having the highest marks in the week's competitions, was awarded both cups.

There were 58 cows entered for the 24-hours butter test. In making the test one point was allowed for each ounce of butter, one point for each ten days since calving—deducting the first forty days—but the maximum allowance for lactation could not exceed twelve points. There were two classes over and under 900 lbs. live weight. The gold medal went to J. H. Smith-Barry's Jersey cow "Caprice." Her milk yield was 42.2 lbs., and butter yield 1.14½ ounces. She was in the heavier cow class and had been milking 169 days. The silver medal went also to a Jersey, J. Brutton's "Irish Lass," for a milk yield of 39.6 lbs., and butter yield of 2.1½ ounces. Her lactation period was 108 days, and weight over 900 lbs. In the lighter class first and second places were both taken by Lincoln Red Short-horns shown by J. Evens, Burton.

F. DEWHIRST.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative societies have had a good measure of success in Australia. The system is expanding and it is evident that there is no tendency to make large profits.

Referring to these organizations Trade Commissioner D. H. Ross recently wrote to Trade and Commerce weekly report as follows:

Their object is to make the most liberal advances on produce consigned to them for sale—either locally or in overseas markets—by co-operative producing companies and to return any excess profits obtainable over the amount advanced to the consigners after deducting a commission varying from 3½ to 4 per cent. This commission is the only profit made by the distributing companies and, after paying 5 per cent. dividend on the paid-up share capital, and making some addition to the reserves, the net profits are divided amongst their constituents in cash or partly in the form of shares allotted in addition to those already held. In this way the profits are distributed until they finally reach the dairymen supplying cream to country butter factories or to other primary producers giving their business to the distributing companies.

The increased business transacted in the 1909-10 season by the two leading co-operative distributing companies in Melbourne, was attributable to the good season, consequent expansion

in the production and exports of Victorian butter and, to no small extent, the exceedingly capable management of these huge enterprises trading on a microscopical capital which, however, is, under the circumstances, ample for their requirements.

As a further illustration of what has been accomplished by primary producers in one Australia state by (1) co-operative butter factories, (2) co-operating distributing companies and (3) by extending the principle of co-operation still further in successfully marketing their products in London, the comparative figures relating to the last two seasons are herewith presented:

WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Season	Capital	Sales	Net Profits	Bonus	Dividends	To Reserves
1908-09	£982	£437,000	£2,519	£2,457	£49	£150
1909-10	£1,605	£552,800	£4,988	£4,826	£80	£115

GIPPSLAND BUTTER FACTORIES CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Season	Capital	Sales	Net Profits	Bonus	Dividends	To Reserves
1908-9	£1,562	£301,410	£2,215	£1,410	£78	£500
1909-10	£1,562	£414,126	£4,045	£3,257	£78	£450

The figures relative to the volume of business transacted in the recent season by the third co-operative exporting society—the Victorian Butter Factories Co-operative Company—are not yet available. On a conservative basis it is estimated that the total sales made in the season 1909-10, by the three distributing companies will aggregate £1,270,000, thus constituting a record for the state. This enormous turn-over has been made upon a paid-up capital of only £6,397, which is an object lesson of what can be attained by the confidence of dairymen, etc., in the management of their own business affairs.

FIELD NOTES

The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph this year will open December 5 and continue until December 9.

Crops and Livestock

The census and statistics office on July 12 reported on the condition of field crops and the number and condition of farm animals of the Dominion at June 30. For three years, 1908-1910, the field crops range in condition from 82.16 for spring wheat to 91.42 for hay and clover this year, to 80 for spring wheat and 82 for rye and peas in 1908. Fall wheat is 85.47 this year, compared with 77.28 in 1909, and 99 in 1908. Oats was 90 in 1908 and 93.81 in 1909, and this year it is 86.29. Peas is 86.94 this year; last year it was 84.40, and in the previous year 82. The condition of mixed grains is nearly the same, being 84.53 this year, 86.58 last year, and 84 in 1908. Hay and clover is better this year than in either of the previous years, being 91.42, compared with 76 in 1909 and 87 in 1908. The condition of alfalfa has been recorded this year for the first time, and its average is 88.94. Pasture has a condition of 89.02 this year, compared with 99 in 1908 and 87.74 last year. The conditions of all field crops are good in Ontario, the highest being 94.29 for fall wheat, and the lowest 84.79 for spring wheat. Quebec crops



WASHING UP IN PREPARATION FOR THE JUDGING RING

range from 74.45 for mixed grains to 102.58 for hay and clover. Peas is 84.42, and its condition is the next above mixed grains. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia all field crops are reported for a condition above 90 except alfalfa, which is 83.33 in the island. Hay and clover are 104.31 in the island, and 105.79 in Nova Scotia. Wheat, oats, mixed grains and alfalfa are reported in a condition above 90 in New Brunswick, and all other crops between 83 and 89, except alfalfa, which is 97. Hay and clover are reported at 109.68. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have low averages throughout, owing to a light rainfall in June.

The general condition of crops in Manitoba is much below the average. Correspondents in nearly every district report no rains—only a few light showers and hot, dry winds that absorbed the moisture and withered the crops. The lowest average condition is reported from around Brandon and Morden, and the highest from Marquette, where it is placed at a standard. In Saskatchewan the crops do not appear to have suffered from climatic conditions to the same extent as in either Manitoba or Alberta, as there have been many local showers. The reports from Lloydminster, Battleford, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle are very favorable, the condition of wheat being placed at 100 and over. The prevailing condition of crops in that part of Alberta south of townships No. 30 is below the average in consequence of drouth and hot winds. In the Edmonton district the grains, although suffering to some extent from the same causes, are in much better condition. The best reports come from the Strathcona district, and those from Athabasca Landing and Saddle Lake districts are also particularly favorable. The field crops of British Columbia are all good. The areas of late cereals—buckwheat, flax, corn for husking, beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, sugar beets and and corn for fodder—have increased this year to 2,150,382 acres, which is 279,526 acres more than last year and 247,869 acres more than in 1908. But this increase is altogether in flax, which, owing to the high price offered for seed, has come into favor with the farmers of the Northwest.

The only farm animals which show a noticeable increase since 1907 are horses, while sheep and swine have declined. The condition of all these animals over the Dominion exceeds 99.

Dominion Agriculture Appointments

G. E. Sanders, B. S. A., and R. C. Treherne, B. S. A., both graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, have been engaged for field work for the Dominion division of entomology to carry out measures against the Brown-tail moth, under the new Insects and Pests Act. Their first work will be in New Brunswick, inspecting districts adjoining Maine state, which is infested with the moth, and subsequently inspecting importations of nursery stock in Nova Scotia, and the destruction of winter nests, and general control work.

The civil service commission at Ottawa announce the appointment of the following successful candidates: Assistant to the agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Clayton O. White, Brooklyn, Ont.; assistant horticulturist at Central Experimental Farm, Gordon T. Bunting, St. Catharines; assistant cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Harry Sirett, Carp, Ont. These three gentlemen also are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Regulating Importations of Percherons to United States

For some time the Percheron Society of America has had under consideration certain restrictions of the registration of imported horses, so as to eliminate errors in record and the dissatisfaction that occasionally seems bound to arise. Heretofore, the certificates from the foreign countries to the United States have too generally been rather loose of construction. The additional expense incurred by the new plans has caused the society to increase the registration fee, after Oct. 15th, 1910, to \$50 for members, and \$75 for non-members, provided the application is made inside of ninety days.

Hackney Affairs

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, the following were present: President W. C. Renfrew, Robert Beith, J. W. Ellison, E. C. H. Tisdale; J. W. Brant, accountant National Records, and H. W. Robinson, secretary. Business of general importance, and of great importance to the devotees of the breed, was under discussion. Progress was reported on the work carried on jointly with the American Hackney Horse Society, in their endeavor to induce the English breeders to adopt the same standards of registration that are accepted on this side of the ocean. There is good hope of this work being finally successful.

The necessity of directors of the various horse shows and fairs appointing competent judges for the heavy-harness and saddle classes was discussed at length. This question arises through the lack of thoroughly-qualified judges on these classes, with the consequence that less satisfactory service is obtained by exhibitors and breeders of these kinds of stock.

It is of interest to know that the possibility of holding an all-Hackney International Horse Show in Canada was enthusiastically discussed.