Canadian Butter Trade.

(Continued from Sixth page.

[illegible]

No. III.

Prof Robertson in his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture says, in speaking of the creamery in connection with the Agricultural College, Guelph: "Enterprising farmers in backward sections may be encouraged by the success of its success, in a neighborhood where farming had been neglected for the supposedly more remunerative branches of stock raising and cattle feeding. The success on its own merits of the creamery nearthough is evidence that no district in Ontario which has yet already a cheese factory can afford to be without the one or the other."

That is a good way of putting it: they can't afford to be without creameries or cheese factories if they want to make farming, especially in the old provinces, profitable.

Mr. Dairyshire gives several instances where small herds of cows have averaged 4000 pounds of milk per cow in six months. In rough figures it takes 25 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. This gives an average of 160 pounds of butter per cow for six months. But the farmer of St. Charles, Manitoba, makes a pound of butter out of 19 pounds of milk. Good feeding of the right kind of cows will get a richer quality of milk than that got from the Manitoba cows. But counting it up at 20 pounds of butter per cow, at 20 cents a pound for good creamery, a cow will yield $20 during six months, having a few weeks for farrowing to put down a little for home use besides. Under the rough-and-ready method the cows average about 100 pounds of butter all the year round. They are capable of producing more, but they are not looked after as they are [illegible]. The proper way is to get packed at the store or packed up off and gets it costs a pound for a family more often than. Compare the profits the cow yields under the two systems:

Rough-and-ready method, per year, $5.
Dairy method, per six months, $20.

The rough-and-ready method, be it understood, means not only to adopt the creamery system and manufacture butter on scientific principles, but also to take the care of cows and all improvements in stock. To demonstrate what good feeding would do, Prof. Robertson of the Guelph College attended a farm stock sale last year and bought several cows. They were not for well bred property, and an accurate account was kept of their milk for 6 months. The averages for 6 months per cow was 2000, or 300 pounds for 6 months.

An eminent authority on dairying, in speaking of the financial aspect, says: "In each neighborhood of, say ten miles square, over 100 farmers might as well be supporting a creamery at some central point, or two creameries at convenient centres, with the milk of 1000 cows. If each cow yielded during the summer enough milk to make only 50 pounds of butter (and with proper feeding and care during the winter, spring, summer and fall they would give at least the amount) the product of these 1000 cows would fill your tired more money into the neighborhood through the creamery, than by the ordinary home methods of making and marketing. Every farmer would get his own share of the increased returns and his family would be saved the laying work of butter making during the hot summer months.

The financial side of the question admits of no argument. It is quite clear that the adoption of the creamery system would be of immense advantage to butter makers. The butter makers should gather together and talk the matter over.

The way to organize a co-operative creamery association in Ontario is set forth in a bulletin introduced by Mr. Wood, of Brantford, at the last session of the Legislature. The way is clearly described.

Ten or more persons are required to meet and sign an agreement before a justice of the peace that they wish to incorporate themselves. A duplicate of this agreement, together with the rules and regulations they may choose to adopt, shall be then filed with county registrar, and the company is formed. This is all there is to about it. Before the association commences operations they must frame rules and regulations as to the mode of conducting business and holding meetings; for provision for audits of accounts; for power and mode of withdrawal of members; for appointment of managers and other officers and their respective duties; and a provision for vacancies caused by death, resignation and other causes.

These rules may look formidable, and the appointment of "managers," "secretaries" and so forth may appal the butter makers. But they have only to do as the cheese factories do—make their officers do the work for nothing.

The furnishings necessary in a creamery are: 1 horse power engine; 1 churn; 1 butter with pipe fittings; 1 water tank with pipes and fittings; 1 cream gathering cans or tanks; 1 cream vats; 1 cream ripener or vats; 1 tin cream c. [illegible]; 1 thermometers; 1 dippers; 1 revolving churn; 1 tin pails; 1 butter worker; 1 milk table; 1 weigh scales for milk; 1 weigh scales for butter; 1 butter packer; 1 butter milk tank; 1 hot water tank; 1 oil can; 1 chain; 1 wash tub; 1 pair of ice tongs; 1 office desk.

These furnishings will equip a creamery large enough to manufacture the milk from 400 cows, and would cost from $600 to $700.

No. IV

It is high time that the farmers in the old Provinces of the Dominion should look at the changes that circumstances have wrought in recent years. Wise men have more than once pointed out that future profitable farming does not lie in wheat raising. Dealing in fur—once the principal line of business in Old Canada—has long ceased to be important as compared with other commercial pursuits. The source of supply has fallen off. The [illegible] of supply in the case of wheat raising has gradually diminished. The soil can no longer bear the burdens that it did in years gone by, and a good crop of wheat is now the exception, not the rule, as it used to be. Besides this, the thickly settled part of Canada is not suited to the growth of the great cereal as are the recognized wheat areas. On the prairies in Northwestern Canada and in the Western States wheat growing is carried on in a different way from that adopted in the older provinces, and a way altogether more advantageous; also in Ohio, India and Australia. Farmers are fast learning that wheat crops which are only half yields and which when marketed yield only half price, when compared with yields and prices of a few years ago, are not nearly as profitable as other branches of farming. In the future profitable farming in the older provinces will consist of:

(1) Mixed husbandry.
(2) Dairying.
(3) Stock raising.
(4) Poultry raising.

It has been estimated that an acre of wheat producing 27 bushels exhausts the soil to the weight of one of these bushels in ash and nitrogen that at present prices would cost $7 to restore to the land. Under constant wheat cropping a large part of the land in the old provinces is exhausted, four out of five farmers paying little heed to the principle that if land is to be kept productive it must be kept healthy, and that the plant food taken from it must be returned. Dairying is the cure-all. Let the land support the dairy and it will again become strong without aid of artificial manures.

Dairy farming is most appropriate and inviting for the restoration of a vast extent of land thus reduced. It stops at once exhaustion but does not stop income. It brings good returns from the first. Forage crops grow well where grain crops pay poorly. Seeding down to grass gives time for air and water, heat and frost to gradually unlock the tenacious compounds which hold the mineral elements of plants as with a firm grasp, and lets them loose for the rootlets to feed upon or to accumulate in the soil for future use. It gives time for the absorbent properties of the soil to take in elements of fertility from the atmosphere, from the snows and rains, and from the dews of heaven. In this way a farm that has run down may be made to grow rich, and a rich one richer.

The settled portions of Canada are perfectly natural to grass, which is the basis of food for the dairy; all kinds of grass flourish within its borders. If the winters of Canada are long and severe, requiring careful housing of stock, the short summers are hot and stimulating to vegetation, and are more abundantly supplied with refreshing showers than are the longer summers of lower latitudes. All these conditions combine to force a rapid and luxuriant growth of forage plants, which makes them succulent, sweet, rich and tender and easy of conversion into larger yields of high flavored milk. With plenty of such food, salubrious climate and an abundance of pure running water, Canada furnishes a natural home for the dairy, and one that is nowhere excelled on the continent.

But while the character of the dairy products is moulded, to some extent, by peculiarities of soil and water, and by climatic influences, variations from these causes are slight in comparison with variations due to the difference of skill in manufacture. The natural advantages, while essential, are not enough alone to guarantee success; more depends upon the manipulation of milk into desirable forms of human food. The history of the Canadian cheese industry furnishes a good illustration of this fact. In its early years, with the best of milk, it struggled at the foot of the ladder. Less than ten years ago it was occupying a position confessedly inferior, as compared with American cheese. By a system of personal instruction, fostered by the hand of a generous government, and energetically directed by intelligent dairymen, the superior skill of the few was so far extended to the many that the cheese product of the country has now, in so few years of such effort, assumed a commanding position, and to-day leads American cheese in the markets of the world.

Milk of a quality to make superior cheese will make superior butter. With the same fostering care extended to the butter wing of dairying which has been extended to that of cheese, there is no reason apparent why it should not reach a similar eminence and magnitude—so says Prof. Arnold.

Canadians are quite willing to pay good prices for good butter; but demur a long time and consent to pay poor prices for poor butter only in cases of necessity. A prominent Government official said to The World a few days ago: "I like good cheese, but bad cheese plays the very devil with my stomach." He then went on to argue that better cheese should be placed on the Canadian market. It would increase the consumption of cheese. The fine cheese placed on the British market during the past few years was the cause of the surprising increase in the consumption of cheese per head in Britain. Canadian butter makers do not know what they are losing in the home market as well as in the foreign market, large though that be. An intermet correspondent from Ottawa writes to say:

Great Britain in 1886 imported from all countries $40,000,000 worth of butter. Our contribution was only $[illegible]. In 1887 Great Britain's import was about the same as in 1886, and then we sent nearly $2,000,000 worth.

There is a market in Great Britain for all we can make, provided it is first-class. Stir up the farmers in this matter. There's millions in it.

Let the creameries try their hand at manufacturing butter for Canadians. The creamery men will be philanthropists if they provide the Canadian market with good butter. Imagine the indigestion, and liver complaint, and doctors, and ingrowing toe-nails that would be removed from this great and glorious country if the Canadians only had good butter.

Let the creamery men cater for the Canadian trade; let creameries increase and multiply and replenish Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Manitoba. Then when they supply it they will be strong enough to make a united effort to capture the British market.

"Many men, many minds," but all men and all minds agree as to the merits of Burdock Pills, small and sugar-coated.—24 4.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 3, 1883.

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When our new Teas arrived they excited much wonder and astonishment, and considerable comment was indulged in as to where we were going to find room for them.

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part of which has just arrived, and a large invoice of

NEW HYSON
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While we have already disposed of large quantities of Tea, there are many of our old customers at a distance whom we have not yet seen. We can assure them that the quality of the Teas and the reputation they are already winning will be maintained.

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may be sent with the fullest confidence that they will receive our best attention, and in no case will we find fault at taking goods back and refunding money if not entirely satisfactory.

WE WILL PAY

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Lindsay, 30th Nov., 1887.—1592.

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Tweeds from 35 to 45 cents per yard.
Yard wide Twill Flannel, and we furnish Cotton Warp, 25 cents per yard.
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Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.
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NOTICE.

All parties whose accounts are due are requested to call and settle at once and save costs.

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Weather - Forecasts.

The weather for the first two weeks of May will be as follows:

May opens cool, windy and unsettled, with cold rains, sleet and snow in Canada.
5th—Warmer; some dashing showers.
6th and 7th—Fine, warm, spring-like weather.
8th—A cool change; showery and unsettled.
11th—Warm to hot again, with bush fires.

The public would do well to prepare for all kinds of weather by getting suitable foot wear at

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