

Editor

keeping Dairy—W Farm and find it instructive here are let only be pro perplexing such letter ap- to book- and to those bookkeepers, would like to a professional man we told me ago I had a brother, who paper, and as using his job of money not tell what will cost you, or a profit or I asked me a dairy dealer, etc., which, answer satisfac- tional mind. don't know do you know, that I did fact that the paymen- it was that called a nice specially adapt red me on my I listed only ed profits and hole a great buld make the ous and hours to make them I might not a ship across up those books, away and the system. I bought a butter a day an average of it gives us an for each of myself. This same as if we farm. This hing also con- We raise 12 it gives us 12 for sale, or 10 14 pigs or 10 2 per year or arched pig- nets us about use all our own do all our year-old stock 0, and for us and we suppl gives us an in- of a little This month's 0, and for us and we don't in books, and hit whether our 5 cents while as or 25 cents mon. When I new one.—Ail- County, N.E. ch. all you have, me an assor- ts and for Boston, Ma



RURAL HOME

We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land—Lord Chatham.

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NO. 46.

Western Dairymen Protest Against Commandeering Order

May Form a Western Organization—Delegation Visits Ottawa and Consults Government

THE action of the Dominion Government in commandeering all creamery butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, between the 30th day of September and the 9th day of November, 1918, has created considerable dissatisfaction in the prairie provinces. The grounds for the protest against the Government's action are much the same as those that have been expressed by some Ontario dairymen although special features enter into the western situation that do not apply in the east.

Shortly after the commandeering order went into effect, a meeting of western dairymen was held in Saskatoon to canvass the situation and decide what action should be taken. This meeting appointed a delegation of prominent western dairymen, including Messrs W. A. Wilson, Mgr. Bank Cooperative Creameries, Ltd.; Mr. Carruthers, Mgr. of a large Winnipeg dairy company, and a representative from an Edmonton creamery, to visit Ottawa and lay the situation before the Government. At Ottawa the delegation was well satisfied with the Food Controller, Mr. Thompson, Dairy Commissioner J. A. Riddick, and other officials. At least one member of the delegation has been satisfied since visiting Ottawa that the delegation was well satisfied with the Food Controller, Mr. Thompson, Dairy Commissioner J. A. Riddick, and other officials. At least one member of the delegation has been satisfied since visiting Ottawa that the delegation was well satisfied with the Food Controller, Mr. Thompson, Dairy Commissioner J. A. Riddick, and other officials.

60c a pound. When an effort was made by United States buyers to obtain Canadian butter the Canadian Government put an embargo on Canadian butter entering the United States. No embargo was placed on the export of cream. It is claimed by some that considerable quantities of cream were shipped across the border thereby violating the limited supply of cream in the west. On the other hand a dairymen prominently identified with the creamery industry in Saskatchewan advised Farm and Dairy last week that he did not believe any large quantity of cream has been so exported.

The Coast Trade. Of late years British Columbia has been a large buyer of the creamery butter made in the prairie provinces. Western creameries claim that early this year they set their prices for butter fat on a basis which they believed, the market in British Columbia justified. Later, however, large quantities of New Zealand butter, which had been off that market for two years, was released from the British restrictions that had been placed upon its export with the result that over a million pounds of New Zealand butter has arrived on the coast within the past few months and more is being received. This butter is being sold at a lower price than the prices that had been paid for butter fat by the prairie creameries.

enable them to meet to advantage. For this reason the action of the Government in preventing them from selling their butter in the United States imposed an extra hardship on them.

Another cause of complaint is that the price set by the Government of 46 1/2 c for Montreal for No. 1 butter was too low in view of the fact that it costs 2c a lb. to put western butter in Montreal, making the price at Winnipeg approximately 44 1/2 c a pound. As they had been paying 44 1/2 c and 45 c a lb. at country creameries for butter fat they claimed that the margin left them was too small. This contention is questioned in the east where it has been pointed out that the margin left was over 7c a lb., which is thought to be sufficient to leave a satisfactory profit to the creameries.

When the delegation visited Ottawa and asked why the Government had not drawn on the supplies of butter in storage the reply given was that such country would have disturbed the market more than the procedure that was adopted has done. This it is said is proved by what followed the action of the United States Government when it commandeered storage butter.

While the Western delegation did not succeed in having the Government's regulation amended it is understood that they were given considerable important confidential information explaining the reasons which had controlled the Government's action and which tended to put the situation in a more favorable light than first impressions of the west seemed to justify. Next week Farm and Dairy expects to publish a further reference to this matter.



Of Course You Will!

Of course, you are going to buy Victory Bonds. That goes without saying. From a business point of view, you would have a very poor notion of an investment if you did not realize that 5 1/2 per cent and unimpeachable security constitute the most attractive of all gilt-edged offerings. 4 1/2 per cent was the interest allowed on the last Liberty Loan in the United States; and it was hugely over-subscribed. With a national inferior security, you are offered 1 1/2 per cent more interest. Enough said as to that. The patriotic side of the Victory Loan is certainly not less apparent to you. The \$500,000,000 for which your country asks is needed not merely to equip, but to hearten, our boys in the fighting-line. It will give them moral, as well as material, support. It will show them that we still are faithful to the cause for which they fight. So, of course, you will buy Victory Bonds. But you must buy them with a will—buy as many as your means and your credit will allow. For you must raise money to buy if you would feel the real satisfaction of sacrifice. Moreover, you must buy them quickly. Quick action is a test of enthusiasm. Buy your Bonds TO-DAY.

Keeping the Bull in Good Condition

Timely Advice from a Kent County Farmer

SENTENCED to solitary confinement and often without room to turn around, is the fate of too many dairy herd bulls. I have known case after case where good bulls have been cooped up month after month in a small stall that is not supplied with sufficient ventilation and is not well done. This it does not deserve a living at all, and should not be allowed to eat expensive feed and take expensive time for their care.

At this time many farmers are reinforcing their herds with young bulls from high-producing dairies. Often with a small investment a farmer can secure a pure-bred bull calf, which in a few months is ready for service. When he is six months old, the bull should be separated from the heifer calves. At 10 or 11 months of age, most bulls are ready for some light service, but to be on the safe side it is not advisable to breed a bull to more than six or eight cows before he is a year old. A ring is usually placed in the bull's nose at about this age. Copper rings are preferred to gun metal, since copper is not so strong and will break before tearing out the nose.