

**ADDRESS BY W. A. WILSON**  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF DAIRYING FOR SASKATCHEWAN**

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**"THE BUTTER MARKET; SECURING AND EXTENDING IT.  
 THE PRODUCERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN  
 CONNECTION THEREWITH."**

I should like to emphasise the point raised in regard to feeding dairy cattle, because it is very important and one's profits or losses very largely depend upon the practice followed. There are too many farmers who do not feed their cows anything extra in the early spring and autumn and as a result production declines rapidly; the aggregate production and consequent profits are lessened, then probably the owner becomes discouraged and says dairying does not pay. But he seldom stops to consider that milk and butter are not the products of an east wind, a May snowstorm or a cold autumn rain with a dessert of dry unpalatable prairie grass followed by a wet place without shelter in which to rest during the night. The cow will reward you for your labours only in accordance with the treatment she receives in the matter of feed and protection. You will do well to consider the recommendation given by Mr. Rutherford and provide forage crops with which to supplement the pasture feed in the spring and fall. By this practice you will profit in another way which comes under one heading of my subject.

**THE BUTTER MARKET.**

One would scarcely call it good business to produce a surplus of any particular commodity when the market was exceptionally weak as a result of the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, more especially when the production of that commodity is under the control of the manufacturer. Yet many of our dairymen are doing this. Despite the fact that the supply of September and October butter is always short of the demand; that butter during the winter is considered almost a luxury owing to the high price, and April and early May butter brings little relief, our dairymen year after year continue managing and regulating their business to give the maximum production during the months of June, July and August when the price is lowest and conditions for making good butter are most unfavourable. A few figures from our creameries will afford a splendid illustration. The government creameries in May, 1909, made 16,500 pounds of butter; in June 56,000 pounds; in July 77,000 pounds and in August about the same. In September the make dropped to 40,000 and in October to 13,000 pounds. In conjunction with this consider the average market quotations for the summer months: May, 25 to 30 cents; June, 20½ to 22 cents; July, 20½ to 22 cents; August, 21 to 22½ cents; September, 24 to 26 cents; and October, 24 to 26 cents. Do not these figures demonstrate in a very practical way the advisability of making a determined effort to maintain the milk flow in the spring and autumn months and how can it be done better than by succulent fodder and root crops when the pastures are failing, together with proper protection