of Canadian milk and mill nada during the month

ows: Fresh cream, 221,031

: fresh milk, 284,993 lbs

1,966,915 lbs., valued at \$7,551,461 erved milk, 7,277,790 lbs.

e fresh cream, fresh milk

e condensed milk, as well ar

was exported to the United

349 lbs. were exported to the

his same period, according U. S. Bureau of Markets

United States 21,062 lbs.

rgarine, 37,052 lbs. cheese k, 48,430 lbs. evaporated

ry and Cold Storage Branch egulations have been passed

nargarine Act, 1919, and of

rgarine Act, 1919, governing

and sale of oleomargarine

ulations have been retained

been introduced. We are he words "butter", "cream-

of any breed of cattle is

advertising or description

any package containing

each package of oleo

nported, or sold, offered

on for sale, must have the

urface of the oleomargarine,

east one and a half inches

led all other States in the

pes of cheese, as well as

ng to the London Times,

imported butter available

to more than 200,000 tons

31, 1921, the supply will

preover. British production

ractically negligible and no outter will reach the Birtish

pril. During July, accord-linistry of Food purchased

spread over July, August wt., (52½c. per lb.), c. i.f.,

is, at above price; Australia

estimated at 8,000 tons,

14/10c. per lb.), f. o. b.

African and Eastern trade;

Price about 200s. per cwt.,

less than half the quantity

g to the United States of

rom A. E. Griffith, Cargo

reported that the British

secured the total export

to March 31st, at a net idred, f. o. b. This would

cents per pound. At that

Producers' representatives

ng for the sale of an export-

O tons to a group of large

ely to exceed 28 cents per connection with the retail

Great Britain, the London

ounces that the maximum

butter will be increased

72c.) per lb. on Monday,

the retail price of 3s. per

is unavoidable in view of

tion for the limited supplies

ation by the United States

ies of Danish and Dutch

es are being paid. Butter supply, and the Ministry

pay high prices for recent

argo Inspector of Bristol,

de prohibiting the export of

under license in order to

ements during the coming

ssued fortnightly for the

can safely be let out, while

ed to cold-store a quantity

or to sell such a quantity

who will undertake to cold-

he British cheese supply is "A Government distribu-

d until about March next.

and there is the Canadian

fine quality, and an ab-

due to a fifty per cent., on of milk. When milk-

ple simply used less of it,

urned into cheese. There

of Dutch Cheddar and the

ldar, as at present made, h the English Cheddar,

ut 4d. per lb. to our dis-

the Canadian and British

per cent., but the British

The Canadian import

ned the following:

The total production

eese. The tota 257,952,275 lbs.

ered milk.

idth.

ountries

make is abnormally large. If meat goes higher in price, the demand for cheese as a substitute will increase. This always happens. When any particular article in general demand becomes expensive the housekeeper looks for the next best substitute; margarine succeeds butter and cheese succeeds meat.'

* * * *

According to a recent writer, the Union of South Africa is rapidly developing a dairy industry of considerable importance. It is stated that "Whereas a few years ago very large quantities of butter and cheese were imported, during the twelve months of 1916-17 not only was sufficient butter made in the Union for all local requirements, but a surplus of over 4,000,000 lbs. was exported overseas. During that season considerable quantities were again exported. The production of cheese during the year 1917 also increased rapidly, and large quantities have been sold and exported. The Union may now be said to be self-supporting as regards butter and cheese, while there is every prospect of a remunerative export trade developing in both commodities. Experience has shown that a very considerable portion of the Union is well adapted to dairy farming. The climate is mild, and cattle thrive well on the natural veldt from six to eight months of the year.

A Summary of the Milk Situation.

Two weeks ago this paper carried a report of the investigation by the Board of Commerce into the question of a winter milk price for producers supplying the Toronto city milk trade. During this investigation, which lasted two days, the distributors as well as the producers came under fire and although during this hearing the three members of the Board of Commerce, Messrs. Whyte, Dillon and Acland were non-committal in their attitude toward the producers' arguments, the same could not be said for Major Duncan, counsel for the Board, who on no single occasion that we can recall, deviated from the position of a prosecutor in a criminal court. The result of this attitude was that instead of acting in the capacity of a fair price off cer responsible to producer as well as the consumer, Major Duncan apparently chose to assume an "arrogance and high-handed injustice" in the producers' demands and endeavored to prejudice the Board as well as the consuming public against the producer. Figuring prominently in this investigation was the report of the Ontario Milk Commission, which, based upon the average yearly cost of production of milk on 88 York County farms for the year ending June, 1920, and the analytical judgment of the five fully representative and capable members of the Commission, showed a cost of production of \$2.96 per can of 82½ pounds at the farm. Adding transportation, the cost laid down at the distributor's plant is almost identical with the price of \$3.25 per can agreed upon between the producer and distributor. For some reason the Board may have been prejudiced against this provincial government report, ossibly because of the prejudical advertising given it before the investigation. At any rate the producer's case, which under other circumstances could safely have been allowed to rest upon this report alone, was made somewhat more difficult on account of the circumstances just recounted.

The Board reserved decision pending further con sideration of the evidence. Meanwhile 1,500 milk producers, patrons of the Canadian Milk Products Company and largely resident in the counties of Brant, Oxford and Middlesex, were notified on September 14 that this company would cease the manufacture of milk powder on Saturday September 18, due to the accumulation of stock valued at \$587,000. When this sudden action reached the Board we understand that it was influential in further prolonging consideration of the Toronto price until it could be determined whether a much larger supply would be available from milk powder patrons deprived of a market. The confusion caused in milk powder districts, notably those surrounding the five C. M. P. manufacturing plants at Brownsville, Burford, Hickson, Belmont and Glanworth, was reported in last week's issue. During the ensuing week "The Farmer's Advocate" has kept as closely in touch with the situation as possible and has endeavored to discover more fully the reasons for closing down these plants and especially on such short notice. It is generally appreciated we believe, that the money market is tightening up and this might be a factor in the company's decision. Then too, the foreign market for condensed milk has been none too strong and if the company was doing an export business this also would influence any decisions as to manufacturing policy. We have always understood, however, that the C. M. P. could not take care of its domestic business and that their very rapid expansion during the past few years has not in any way been dependent upon export trade. Whatever the real reason for closing down and we are convinced it has not yet been fully, if even partially, given—the company will have a diffcult time justifying such drastic action on such short notice. Of course there were no contracts and legally they were entitled to take any action over night if they liked, but modern democracy tends more and more to stress moral as well as legal obligations. If there are no hidden and insidious reasons underlying the company's action off cers of the company can never successully argue that necessity for such action took them unawares. Or if they can they are not business men and producers should by no means trust over 100,000,000 pounds of

milk to them annually. At any tate, this was an angle of the provincial milk situation that was interjected into the Toronto milk price question. It had greater poignancy also, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

because of the fact that such a considerable factor in the dairy industry as the manufacture of milk powder has grown to be, inevitably has its influence upon the methods practiced by dairy farmers; and in this particular instance there were far too few hogs available to utilize the skim-milk or whey even if it could be separated and an ample sweet cream, butter, or cheese Very fortunately—far more so than is appreciated by the average producer, even of the 5,000 who may be regarded as members—the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers Association was able to assist in handling the situation with a minimum of actually wasted milk, by finding a considerable cream market in Toronto. The company offered butter prices for milk (about \$2.10 plus skim-milk as compared with \$2.90) less the cost of hauling the cream to the manufacturing plants; and local creameries were promptly on the spot looking for cream patrons. And cheese factories that were still available and had not been acquired by the company also took care of some milk, while the company began making some cheese at one receiving station on the 20th. Thus a bad situation receiving station on the 20th. is being tided over, after a fashion, but with a very large, although indeterminable loss to the producer.

Still another factor in the situation was the rumor still current at the time of writing, that some at least of the condenseries will close down on October 1, fortified by a press despatch in a Toronto daily paper that the condenseries of Prince Edward County had already closed. This last was false, as we know from a visit to the county where there is one condensing plant operated by a Toronto firm that condenses its milk at Bloomfield and transports it to Sydenham for sweetening. This plant has not curtailed its operations. Another plant owned by a confectionery is located at Picton and manufactures dried milk by the roller process. This plant did partially curtail its operations to the extent that it is making some cheese daily, but as a factor in the dairy industry this plant has no particular significance, as a simple inspection would readily show. At the time of writing there is nothing to justify rumors that condenseries will close down. the contrary there are repeated assertions from condensery managers that they know of no conditions that would justify such rumors.

So far the greatest disturbance in the milk situation has centred in Western Ontario where the bulk of Toronto's milk supply is produced and where the bulk of Canadian milk powder is manufactured. It is here also that a large number of Ontario's condenseries are located and, fortunately, where the creamery is most strongly represented. At the same time the cheese market, which for Canada is the basic indicator of world's prices for dairy products, is not very strong largely on account of exchange conditions, and this primarily affects Eastern Ontario dairymen who provide the bulk of Ontario's cheese production as well as supply several large condenseries and maintain a goodly number of creameries. Because of present market levels cheese prices must also be regarded as a factor in the matter now before the Board of Commerce and one, too, which can vitally affect the stability of the industry. present situation should point out to producers as nothing has ever done before, the absolute interdependence of one branch of the dairy industry upon the others; and the urgent need for a provincial organization—such as the Ontario Milk and Cream Producer's Association has mo e than proyen itself to be -- which can assume the duty of correlating productive efforts in all branches of the industry. We understand that there are about 97,000 milk producers in Ontario. Suppose 30,000 of these could be arbitrarily regarded as "commercial" milk producers. The present provincial membership is about 5,000 which leaves room for much more effective work. Organization means education and we are convinced that provincial organizations with a large national outlook can and will make of themselves efficient servants of the great dairy industry as well as public service bodies amply fulfilling their moral as well as legal obligations to the public at large.

The matter of public opinion is one not to be lost sight of in the consideration of matters such as are discussed here. Milk and milk products are vital national foods, but increased consumption depends upon public opinion. Public opinion is fickle and easily influenced, sometimes by men with small ideals of citizenship. In the present instance producers have political situation in the province and also because of the fact that many of those who are most active against the producer are being guided less by the vast amount that they do not know than by the little knowledge they may have gained. They forget that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" when relentlessly attacking the farmer for asking cost of production for his products and a fair wage for himself. The farmer should not rely on ignorance to meet ignorance and organization is necessary in order that the situation may always be fully under review by someone representing the large body of producers. We have in the past advocated a much more complete type of organization than now exists and we are convinced that if organization of milk producers continues to progress, our suggestions will be followed out.

In the meantime the Toronto situation, which has a provincial aspect, is not yet settled by a decision of the Board of Commerce. We believe, however, that the Board is disposed to regard the matter with more than the ordinary consideration accorded to producer's problems. A meeting of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday, September 25, to review the whole situation and again discuss the question of the Toronto price. The attitude of those present was

uncompromising so far as \$3.25 per can was concerned. It was argued that every evidence had been presented to show that this was no more than a fair price and that no evidence had been produced to indicate that it was not. A resolution was passed confirming the price as above stated and authorizing an appeal in the event of an order from the Board declaring \$3.25 per can unfair. This meeting, however, was a precautionary review of the matter, and we do not anticipate that an appeal will be necessary. With feed conditions as they are the present price is undoubtedly fair. It is probable that the Board will issue no order at present, and it is not improbable that in order to reduce milk prices to the consumer in the most logical way, it will endeavor to bring down feed prices. Producers want only what is fair, and if the price of millfeeds, such as bran, cottonseed meal, oil cake and gluten can be reduced there will not be the same justification for the present price to the producer. The Board has a chance here, which we hope it will take advantage of, to throw farther into the background its past and none too glorious reputation.

A Correction.

In our report of dairy products at the Canadian National Exhibition a statement was made, in connection with the butter awards, as follows: "It is interesting to note from the awards that while there were entries from the Western Provinces as usual in the butter classes, they did not always win over Ontario and Quebec entries. Last year no Ontario entry achieved higher than eighth place, but this year they are found distributed all the way down the list." This last statement was a mistaken one and should have read: "In 1918 no Ontario entry achieved higher than eighth place." In 1919, at least one first-prize went for Ontario butter, and several other Ontario entries secured higher than

HORTICULTURE.

September Fruit Crop Report.

A change has been made in the date of publication in the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, issued monthly during the marketing season by the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These reports will henceforth be issued in the middle of each month, instead of the first as has been the custom.

The September report shows little variation in the estimates of the commercial apple crop in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. A crop of about 900,000 barrels, or approximately 55 per cent. of last year, is expected in Nova Scotia, the estimate of the crop in the various districts, as compared with last year, being given as follows: Round Hill, 75 per cent.; Bridgetown, 60. Granville, 50. Clarence, 50. Middleton, 50. Kingston 60; Granville, 50; Clarence, 50; Middleton, 50; Kingston, 50; Berwick, 75; Morristown, 75; Waterville, 70; Lakeville, 65; Kentville, 60; Wolfville, 60; Falmouth, 50; Canning, 55; Bridgewater, 40; Caledonia, 40. The percentage of high grades will probably be greater than last year, since even in unsprayed orchards there is a large percentage of clean fruit. Where no spraying has been done, however, Gravensteins have developed more scab than any other variety.

In New Brunswick the crop will be less than 50 per cent. of that of 1919. Wealthys are a full crop in Prince Edward Island; Spys, 75 per cent.; Gravensteins, Ribston, McIntosh, Wagner, Greening, and Mann, about 50 per cent. The fruit is clean and growing fast, and on the whole the crop will be from 20 to 25 per cent.

less than last year.

Much fruit is reported as absolutely clean in many Ontario orchards, although scab is reported to have developed in a few districts where the orchards were not sprayed. In the Bay of Quinte District, where the weather has deen very dry and warm, the fruit is slightly under-sized for the season. In some parts of the Lake Ontario District, color has not developed as well as is usually the case at this time of the year, but throughout the whole Province the advantages of well-cared-for orchards have been clearly demonstrated. Generally speaking, there is prospect of a crop which, as regards both quantity and quality, will be better than for a number of years.

the last report, so that a crop of 50 per cent. of normal, and very much in excess of 1919, is expected. The quality will also be good in well-cared-for orchards.

British Columbia has had an extremely hot summer, and in some districts, because of lack of water, rapid growth has not been possible. The Vernon ummerland districts show the best crops throughout, although Rome Beauty, Winesap and Winter Banana are 80 per cent. of last year at Penticton, while Winesap s 90 per cent. of last year at Naramata, and Delicious is 90 per cent. of last year at Naramata, and Dencious is 90 per cent. of last year at Peachland. Jonathan is about the poorest crop at Vernon and Summerland, being 45 and 50 per cent., respectively, of last year. Wagner is 55 per cent. of last year at Vernon, while McIntosh is only 50 per cent. of last year at Summerland.

The English apple is reported very poor as late as August 28. Kent County, the chief apple-producing county in England, has a particularly short crop; late varieties being estimated at less than 10 per cent. In addition to this, and because of removal of all restrictions on the sale of apples, growers have been rushing supplies to market which has caused a wide range in prices. It is expected that by the time price control is resumed, on November 15, Énglish-grown apples will not seriously compete with those from North America.

The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, on