

such an extent that it is no longer profitable in many sections to carry sheep. The present owners are able to do so, because their investment in the land years ago was comparatively trifling, but when an estate changes hands or comes into the market for any reason, it is almost certain to be devoted to dairying from that time forward. Considerable areas of bush land are being cleared every year and being utilized for dairying purposes. New Zealand with its small population of about 1,000,000 people, which is increasing slowly, with a climate which is more favorable for grazing than for grain growing, is bound to be one of the important sources of supply for dairy production of all kinds.

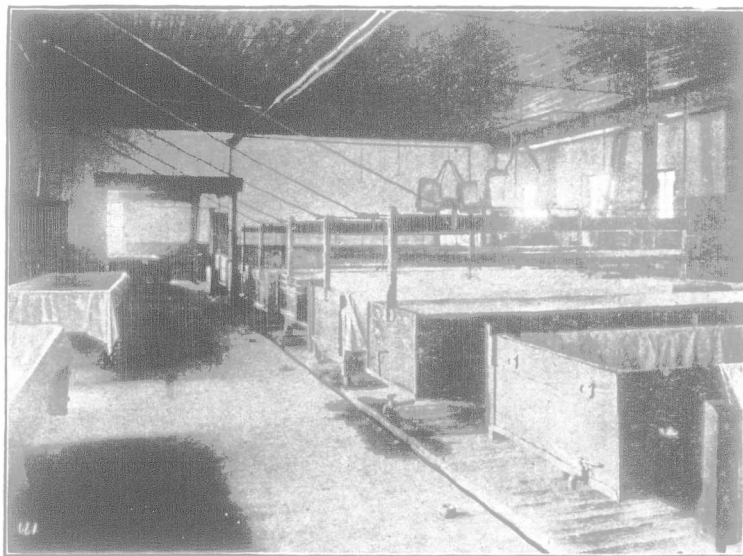
The Outlook for the Dairying Industry.

There are not wanting signs of a considerable revival of interest in co-operative or factory buttermaking in Nova Scotia. A number of creameries have been started during the past two or three years with every prospect of success. Attempts were made some years ago to operate creameries on the whole milk system but owing to the small supply available within a reasonable radius of any given centre it was found impossible to conduct such establishments successfully. Attention was, there-

increase has been even more rapid during the past three years. There seems to be every reason to expect that before many years Alberta and Saskatchewan, together with Manitoba, will be producing sufficient to supply the needs of all Western Canada and have a surplus for other markets.

The manufacture of butter and condensed milk and the use of milk for direct consumption, etc., will continue to increase partly at the expense of the cheesemaking industry until the output of cheese is still further reduced, unless the number of cows is added to much faster than is being done at present. The writer would not like to venture an opinion as to how many years may pass before the manufacture of cheese reaches the point when its export will cease or whether that contingency will arise at all within the present generation. There is probably no person engaged in the trade who would have believed 10 years ago that the situation would be what it is today.

One thing is certain, there is every inducement for the farmers of Canada to continue in the business of milk production and to increase that production very largely. There will be no over production, at least for many years to come, and values for milk and its products are bound



Interior of Cheese Factory showing Milk Vats.

fore, directed to the cream gathering system and it has now been adopted in all the creameries and is proving more suitable for the existing conditions. There is no reason why large areas in Nova Scotia should not produce butter and cheese in abundance and of highest quality.

Rapid progress was made in the early nineties in the cheesemaking industry in Prince Edward Island but for some years past very little advance has been made. Prince Edward Island farmers are beginning, however, to pay more attention to the class of cows which they keep and as the profits from dairying increase there is likely to be a further extension of the industry in that Province. The present craze over fox farming in the Island province has had its effect on the dairying industry as well as in some other directions.

The progress in Ontario and Quebec will be along the line of the improvement of cows rather than an increase in the number of cows kept. As these two Provinces produce about eight-tenths of all the milk produced in Canada at present any progress or the lack of it within their borders has a very important bearing on the whole situation.

Alberta and Saskatchewan give promise of the greatest growth in the next few years. In 1900 the value of the total dairy production in these two Provinces was only \$1,276,050 as compared with \$14,692,184 in 1910 and the

to be as high or higher than they have been in the past. The comparative value of milk as an article of food is not yet fully appreciated and as the improvements in the handling and marketing of milk tend to give confidence in its purity and wholesomeness the consumption of milk in every form is bound to increase considerably.

In these days of improved transportation, butter and cheese have become articles of international trade, and it is the world's needs and the world's supply which will regulate the price in future. The demand is increasing rather faster than the supply and those who stick to the business are bound to be fully rewarded.

THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

An English writer on finance says that electrical development will call for \$8,000,000 of new capital every week for the next five years and steam railways \$16,000,000, in all \$24,000,000 a week. This takes no account of what will be needed for other ventures. Small wonder that interest is higher, or, as another writer has said, "capital has struck for higher wages."