

SUMMARY OF FARM SURVEY IN OXFORD, COUNTY, ONTARIO

Size of Farm in Acres.	Number of Farms.	Actual Size.	Adjusted Tillable Area.	Crop Acres.	Total Capital.	Capital in Real Estate (Amount).	Capital in Real Estate (Per cent.).	Capital in Buildings (Amount).	Capital in Buildings (Per cent.).	Capital in Machinery (Amount).	Capital in Machinery (Per cent.).	Capital in Live Stock (Amount).	Capital in Live Stock (Per cent.).	Capital in Feed (Amount).	Crop Acres Per Man.	Crop Acres Per Horse.	Live Stock Index.	Crop Index.	Crops Sold.	Milk Per Cow.	Feed Bought.	Depreciation.	Current Expenses.	Labor.	Labor Income.	Income Due to Rise in Price of Stock During Year.	Net Labor Income.
21-45.....	30	51	39	32	7,709	5,223	68	2,786	36.8	628	7.9	1,665	21.6	221	24.4	12.2	98	97	79	111.7	260	172	614	94	524	49	476
46-60.....	41	60	52	40	9,119	6,051	66	2,855	31.0	719	7.8	2,011	22.0	322	28.7	13.8	110	121	79	116.0	326	264	810	174	719	72	647
61-75.....	47	94	69	52	12,057	8,360	69	3,662	30.0	855	7.0	2,583	20.6	357	29.2	14.9	96	102	129	94.3	317	222	1,005	318	763	81	682
76-90.....	88	103	84	63	13,593	9,426	69	3,910	28.7	959	7.1	2,800	20.6	412	36.2	14.6	101	100	208	104.0	394	263	1,163	341	1,223	114	1,109
91-110.....	68	114	98	71	15,104	10,433	62	3,911	25.2	961	6.3	3,239	21.4	456	37.9	15.7	100	95	199	102.0	410	276	1,236	358	1,296	107	1,189
111-135.....	41	147	124	90	18,557	12,856	69	4,608	24.8	1,163	6.2	3,897	21.0	611	45.3	17.3	99	96	306	100.0	389	289	1,377	463	1,533	163	1,370
136-160.....	22	173	142	94	19,472	13,636	70	4,428	22.7	1,160	5.9	4,034	20.6	638	38.1	16.0	95	103	317	94.0	434	287	1,611	644	1,873	177	1,696
161-185.....	11	219	171	112	25,089	17,282	68	5,500	21.8	1,499	5.9	5,537	22.0	764	40.0	17.4	99	102	373	08.0	693	354	2,136	817	2,016	190	1,826
Over 185.....	15	245	212	141	30,108	21,733	72	6,447	21.4	1,599	5.3	6,046	20.0	653	45.2	19.6	91	101	816	86.0	316	454	2,120	1,015	2,282	191	2,091

quite as many and possibly more cattle in Canada than we had four or five years ago. The quality is also better, and this is fortunate. The United States, Australasia and Argentina have increased slightly, and in view of this the herd improvement that has taken place in Canada, particularly with two great Dairy Provinces of Canada, Ontario, and Quebec, is very gratifying. These other countries can produce things more cheaply than we can, but we are more fortunately situated geographically so that we can get our products on the European markets more cheaply and expeditiously. The United States will, in a year or two, get out of the exporting game. She is even now eliminated from our future competition and the class of immigrants she may expect are not likely to go largely toward the land.

"We will have severe competition nevertheless, and it is up to us, before the European markets are fully opened up, to bend every effort to establish ourselves firmly in this market."

"We have built up a considerable trade in condensed milk and the Department of Agriculture has been making a special effort to control the quality of this product. This will eventually find its market in every part of the world and will provide another string for our bow, in the way of exportable dairy products. In spite of some opposition to this branch of the industry, I am of the opinion that it will prove valuable in securing increased prices for the product of the dairyman. Vast strides have been made in herd improvement during the last few years, equal, in fact, to about 50 per cent., but I believe it is quite possible to bring about another 50 per cent improvement in the next four years. Breeding and selection are the best points of attack. The scrub bull is a menace to the dairy industry and must be eliminated before progress will be in any way notable. The probabilities are that in the near future we are going to have a market for much of our pure-bred Holstein stock and grades in Europe. I do not say this will come at the present time, it looks that way. We, as farmers, should be ready to take advantage of our opportunities."

The evening session on Thursday was notable for the presence of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and the Minister of Education for Ontario, The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture for Canada made his first public appearance at a dairy-men's convention and expressed gratitude at the opportunity. The Minister denied any claim to a special acquaintance with dairying, but thought the dairymen might be glad to hear from him as to the restrictions made upon the dairy industry during the past eighteen months, by reason of the war. He referred to the organization of Allied forces in the purchase of foodstuffs. The Allied Buying Commission in New York was mentioned as the central buying agency for America, as well as the Board of Grain Supervisors and the Canadian Dairy Produce Commission. The Minister expressed his pleasure that early in 1918, in response to many requests from producers, he had placed producers on the latter commission. The lack of fats, said the Minister was responsible for the order commandeering butter, since all the Allies had agreed to "sit at a common table" in the matter of foodstuffs. At that time in Great Britain, the population was down to 1 ounce of butter per week. Referring to oleomargarine, Mr. Crerar stated that the increasing price of butter was rapidly making it impossible for the poorer classes to get sufficient fat. Therefore it was admitted as a war measure. Referring to doubts about its permanent sale in Canada the Minister stated definitely that he felt safe in saying that it would never be permanently admitted into the Dominion unless the matter is made one for legislation and is brought up in Parliament. The speaker quoted briefly some 1917 statistics from the Census Statistics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These will be given in full for our readers in a near issue. The Minister expressed his astonishment at the size of the dairy business when first he saw those figures and referred to the necessity in Western Canada, for instance, to diversify our Agriculture. In 50 years Denmark has been revolutionized industrially and politically. Dairy products were in the foremost rank in bringing about this revolution and to-day in England Danish dairy products are the competitors of our own. The value of good animals and "quality" products were early recognized in Denmark. Most of our cheese last year was consumed in England and a lot of our

butter as well. These are products people are very "pernickity" about and we in Canada should bend every effort to keep our quality up to standard. "There is a proneness in the Canadian people," said the speaker, "to look to the Government to rectify all their own ills. This is a mistake: do the thing yourself, whatever it is." To meet our national debt and future expenses due to the Great War, we will have to raise for a great many years about \$275,000,000 annually. In other words, we have to just about double our national income as compared with what it was before the war. To do this we must plan and study intelligently for the future.

The Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education in the Ontario Cabinet, spoke very interestingly, much more so than the space at our disposal can do justice to. Dealing with the question of Agriculture and Education, Dr. Cody said: "I have a profound belief in the people of the Province of Ontario: not only the people of our towns but the people of our rural districts for be it remembered that it is these selfsame rural districts that feed our towns with the highest types of our business, educational and professional leaders. We have seen that it profoundly matters what kind of education and patriotism is taught in the schools of our land; this is one thing the war has taught us." Dealing with medical inspection of schools and the relation of health to educational progress, the speaker said, "We feel that it is an integral part of our educational problem in the Province of Ontario, to see that our children get a chance to be sound in body. This is one of the primary elements to a sound system of education. I want to put it up to you gentlemen to look thoroughly into this matter in every one of your local school sections. The splendid pioneer work of the Women's Institutes of Ontario in this field was warmly commended by the Minister who said that in several counties widely distributed over the province 20,000 school children were medically examined through the instrumentality of the Women's Institutes. The speaker noted tremendous development in the teaching of agriculture in schools and stated that "1,020 rural schools are now teaching agriculture from the best agricultural primer ever devised." He also noted the fact that last summer 447 school teachers took the agricultural teachers course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The report of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, was presented on Friday and the essential features of this report are quoted as follows:

"Number of creameries in operation 44; number using pasteurizing cream vats, 21; number collecting cream in tanks, 1; number collecting cream in large cans, 13; number collecting cream in individual cans, 30; number of creameries using scales for testing, 28; number of creameries using moisture tests, 6; number of patrons supplying cream, 6,500. Amount of butter produced from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 4,000,000 lbs. Average selling price per lb. of butter, 44c cents."

"The quality of creamery butter shows a very marked improvement over previous years. Whilst it is possible to obtain still further improvement from this source, we must not overlook the fact that the quality of raw material has a predominating influence on the quality of butter; and that in order to produce the highest grades we must do everything in our power to encourage the production of a better quality of cream."

"I would again strongly urge that the butter manufacturers get together and agree on some method of grading cream, whereby those patrons furnishing a good quality of cream would be paid a premium over inferior grades. Most of the patrons are already educated in the matter of producing a high grade of cream and the reason that there is not more of this being delivered at the creameries is due to the fact that there is no inducement held out to encourage the production of better grades. The number of creameries has increased sufficiently to justify the appointment of a butter Instructor who could devote all of his time to this department."

Cheese Report.

"Twenty-two cheese factories and 3 creameries were in operation in Northern Ontario during the past season. In these 22 cheese factories 520 patrons furnished 7,807,141 lbs. of milk from 3,150 cows, making 759,726 lbs. of cheese from May 1st to Oct. 31st. In the creameries 237,285 lbs. of butter were manufactured from cream furnished by 390 patrons. I am much impressed

with the future possibilities for dairying in this district, as well as the need of more education along dairy lines and I would strongly recommend that an instructor specially for this district be appointed for next season."

"There were 817 cheese factories operated in Eastern Ontario in 1918, twelve less than in 1917. These received from the Instructors, 1,100 full day visits and 4,609 call visits, in addition to those which I made personally. Four hundred and seventeen factories made improvements and five new ones were built, all representing a total expenditure of \$160,612.00. The number of patrons decreased from 30,658 last year to 30,088, almost 600 less. These patrons received 901 visits in an effort to improve the quality of the milk supply. The number of cows was 279,849, a decrease of 5,201 from last season. The average production of milk per cow decreased from 3,650 lbs. to 3,300 lbs. for the six months extending from May 1st. to Nov. 1st. The total amount of milk delivered to the cheese factories during this period was 923,473,464 lbs., or nearly 63,000,000 lbs. less than in 1917. Corresponding to the smaller milk supply, the output of cheese also decreased some 6,000,660 lbs., the total make being 83,782,495 lbs. The average yield of cheese was slightly better, being 10.99 as compared with 11.07 and 11.02 in the two preceding years."

Babcock and lactometer tests were made of 25,615 samples of milk and of these 20 were reported as being adulterated as compared with 75 in 1917. The owners of these 20 were prosecuted and fined, a total of \$745.00. This is the first time in a good many years that we have had so few adulterations and I trust it may continue so."

The number of factories paying by test totalled 97 and 56 factories pasteurize the whey. There were also 810 milking machines in use and 420 new silos were built. During 1918 there were 177 cheese factories making whey butter an increase of 26 over 1917 while 46 others skimmed the whey and shipped the cream to creameries to be manufactured. The total amount of whey butter was 649,530 lbs. valued at \$262,250 and the whey cream \$53,420."

Quality of Cheese.

"I would say that the quality of cheese going to Montreal, was at least as good as usual but there were a number of rejections particularly from the smaller, poorly equipped factories with inferior makers. To eliminate the manufacture of all inferior cheese may seem impossible but it should not be so and, in fact, in some sections there have been practically no second grade cheese during the whole year. To have finest quality to my mind the grading of cheese and selling them on their merits, will do more than anything else. Dairy men and milk producers will be obliged to pay reasonable prices for the manufacture of their milk, then furnish clean cooled milk themselves and see that capable makers are employed and given suitable equipment with which to work."

I am strongly in favor of having the date of manufacture marked on all cheese at the factories and for legislation preventing cheese being exported from Canada before it has reached a reasonable age."

Jno. H. Scott, Official Butter Grader, Toronto, discussed the "Needs of the Creamery Industry" and a quotation from his address follows:

"The creamery situation in Ontario at the present time is unique in the history of the Province, in that the great bulk of butter manufactured in Ontario is consumed at home. The competition for cream has become very keen in many localities; in fact, it has become so keen, that such prices have been paid for fat in many instances that any one familiar with creamery business views with suspicion the methods in operation."

"I believe that the creamery industry in Ontario needs a compulsory law regarding the testing of cream. The farmer should be assured that he is getting a 'square deal' when he produces a rich cream, such as all creameries are asking for, for the manufacture of butter. The creamery industry in Ontario needs to have more pasteurizing done. It is no longer a matter of conjecture whether pasteurization is beneficial or not for keeping butter. Canadian butter will never gain favor in an export market as long as unpasteurized butter is made in any large quantity. Pasteurization does not make all bad flavored cream good, although it may help to improve some, but experiments have shown that second grade butter made from properly pasteurized cream