

creamery in their own town. The result was that too many got creameries and it was no time till half or nearly two-thirds of them dropped off for the want of sufficient cream. We still have to contend with that difficulty and tendency. People want creameries in their own town and they don't stop to think that to make butter or to make a creamery a success you must have cream and you must have cows. There are some of those old creameries in the running yet. Tantallon, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle and Langenburg. The policy of the Dominion Government at that time, while not meeting with the success it should have had, was arrived with the best of intentions. Its motive was to divert the attention of the farmers from exclusive grain growing. And if the present system works out to better advantage than did that of the Dominion Government, it is probably because we can see where they fell short and profit by their mistakes.

CONDITIONS WARRANTED CHANGE OF POLICY.

This, then, was the condition of affairs when the province was formed and my department took over the work from the Dominion Government. You know the difficulties we encountered. The first question we had to face was that of putting creameries only where they would be a success. As I explained one town got a creamery, and the very next one to it thought it should have one too. The policy of centralisation was no easy one and met with not a little criticism. Only to put creameries where they will be supported has been and is the policy of the Saskatchewan Government. In determining where they will be supported, we have to take into consideration all the facts and use our judgment. At Qu'Appelle, the year before this policy was adopted, I think that a little less than seven thousand pounds of butter was made. With the government paying the express on cream from the Arcola and Estevan lines they made 34,000 pounds last year.

I am firmly of the opinion that it is only by a policy of this kind, a policy of centralisation, that the creamery enterprise can be made a success. As you increase the output you lessen the cost, but the great difficulty is to get people to understand that it is for their benefit that they are not given a creamery in their home town. It costs no more to send the cream to a creamery in another town, because the government pays the express, and every time you increase the output you lessen the cost of manufacture and proportionately increase the profits of the patron. The great stumbling block to the success is the cost of the article, and everything that can be done to lessen the cost is a step in the right direction. Therefore there is no good end attained by putting a creamery at any place unless sufficient cream for its maintenance is in sight.

There is a successful creamery at Moosomin. The people at Wapella wanted a creamery there. It wasn't because they could get more or their cream at home, but they wanted a creamery to build up their town. We must not attempt to build up towns at the expense of the dairying industry. Mr. Wilson went down to Wapella and explained the policy of the department to them. Even if they had had the cows and the cream to support a creamery I am not sure that it would have been wise to put a creamery there. It would have been robbing Peter