

## THE DAIRY.

### Don't Let the Cheese Factory Go.

The present prices of butter, cheese and milk give the impression to consumers of these products that dairymen are reaping a bountiful harvest and should be increasing their herds, rather than reducing them. The problem looks entirely different to the man behind the cows, who is called upon to meet feed and labor bills. True, a quart of milk, or a pound of butter or cheese, does cost considerably more now than in pre-war days, but if one follows the markets it will be found that cows, labor, machinery, concentrates, and other things essential to dairying have advanced to a greater extent than have the dairy products. Cows must be fed if they are to give a heavy production to meet the demand for these essential food products. There appears to be a louder cry about the price of milk, butter and cheese, which are rich in nutrients essential to the growth and health of the human body, than about the increase in price of much less nutritive and wholesome foods. Life can be maintained on milk, but would soon become extinct if some of the articles which enter into the regular diet were used exclusively. Dairymen might well use more milk and cheese on their own tables than is customary, and if they made known the high nutritive value of milk and its products as compared with other foods it might have the effect of quieting the criticism of consumers. "Eat dairy products" might well be adopted as a slogan by dairymen.

The setting of the price of cheese caused a little disquietude among patrons of cheese factories. While the prices surpassed that of previous years, it was felt that it was not commensurate with the increased cost of production. If it was a fair price last year, the same would not give adequate returns to patrons this year, as there has been a considerable advance in feeds, equipment, etc. An effort has been made to have the price increased, and rightly so, but the committee appointed to wait on those in authority should not be too severely criticised if they do not reach their objective. It must be remembered that those having an article to sell cannot always dictate the price and terms to the purchaser. If the purchaser requires the commodity badly enough, he will pay the price asked; if not, he leaves it on the producer's hands. It is well to keep in mind that in the case of food products, supply and demand regulate the price. Great Britain is and always has been Canada's chief cheese market, and cheesemen are obliged to take the price offered or have their goods on their hands. It is well to try and get as high a price as possible within reason, but it can be readily understood that it is not easy to force the market higher unless the demand for that particular article would warrant it. We are led to believe that cheese is an important article of diet for the soldiers. It is in a concentrated form, can be held, and a good deal of nutriment is packed in a small space. But while Ontario produces a large quantity of cheese, there are other countries making the same product. The present transport situation also handicaps the placing of our cheese on the overseas market. The increased cost of production must surely be known to the purchasers of food-stuffs to supply the overseas market, and it is unreasonable for anyone to expect dairymen and their families to produce food at a loss. Few are in a position to do so. It will be unfortunate if, through failure to make ends meet, dairymen and cheese-factory owners are forced to let this important Canadian industry become disorganized. It is but natural that the milk be sold on the highest market, and the fact that condenseries are able to pay more for whole milk than the cheese would warrant has led many dairymen to transfer their patronage from cheese factory to condenser. In some cases the factories have gone out of the hands of their former owners and are dismantled and used as gathering stations; others are standing idle.

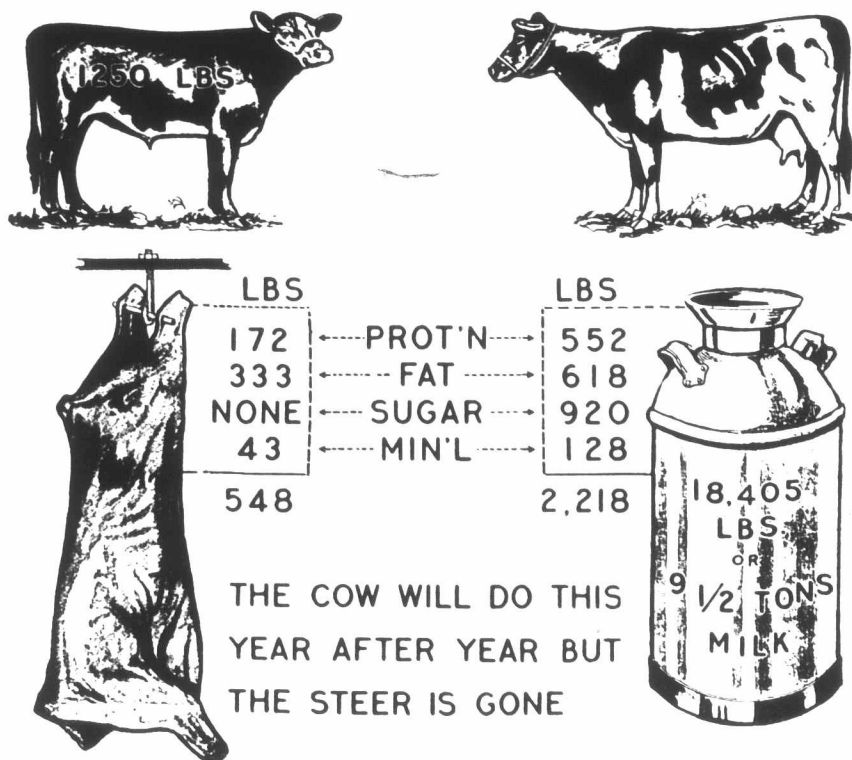
Evidently a high price for condensed products was necessary to induce capitalists to erect plants, and the price was such that they could afford to out-bid creameries and cheese factories for milk. This has worked to the detriment of the small dairy manufacturing plants. The capitalists have forced competition out of the field in many localities, and now furnish practically the only market for milk.

Will the demand for condensed products always remain high enough to warrant the paying of a high price for whole milk, or will the condenseries become over-stocked, as happened a few years ago when they became very numerous about the milk they received and were obliged to let it go down? The high price now may prove a bonanza to the fortunate enough to be within market distance of a condenser, and no one can blame dairymen for selling their milk on the highest market, but it is well to look to the future. If the demand for condensed milk slumped when the milk flow was at its height, and con-

denseries could or would not handle the milk, what would be done with it? "Why, we will go back to the factory again," someone says. That may be satisfactory if the machinery is intact and a cheesemaker ready to go on with the work, but what if no maker is available, or the factory has passed out of the control of the patrons? The cheese factory has helped many a dairyman to meet his payments and clear his mortgage in days when markets for milk were limited. It will again furnish one of the best markets for milk, as cheese is a food product that is high in energy value and is only beginning to be appreciated as an economical diet. On an energy basis, a pound of cheese equals 1.69 pounds of sirloin, or 18 egg. For this reason the demand for cheese is likely to increase rather than diminish, and the price will be commensurate with the cost of production. It is unfortunate that the price of cheese causes uneasiness among patrons and is influencing many to seek other markets. The price of stock, labor and feed would warrant a higher price being paid, but, as we stated before, if the market absolutely refused to pay more what are we to do? If condensed products are more urgently required than cheese, which fact is indicated by the difference in price, then the logical thing to do is to supply that market, but it should be remembered that cheese is a more staple article of diet than condensed products and when conditions become normal the cheese factory will undoubtedly again be a remunerative market for milk. When comparing prices, don't forget to consider the by-products of cheese factory and creamery as compared with the whole-milk trade. If dairymen believe it to their interest to withdraw their patronage from the factory for the present, they should not allow this important market to be withdrawn from their midst. The more markets the greater the competition, and, as a rule, the better the price.

### The Cow a Great Producer.

Of all classes of stock the dairy cow stands to the fore as an economical producer of human food. There



(From I. H. C. Bulletin.)

are certain nutrients essential to the well-being of humans, and these are found in great proportions in the lactic fluid from the dairy cow. The accompanying illustration gives the amount of protein, fat, sugar and mineral matter found in a carcass of a 1,250-lb. steer as compared with the amount in the product of a really good cow. A heifer and steer at two years would have cost about the same in the way of feed, labor, etc. When the steer was ready for the block and weighed 1,250 pounds, his carcass would supply 548 pounds of dry matter as food, and that would be the end of his career. On the other hand, a cow giving 18,405 pounds of milk would yield 2,218 pounds of dry matter ready for use without having to be cooked or prepared. The cow may do about the same thing the next year, and again the next, and keep it up for several years and then her carcass would furnish a considerable amount of food. True, 18,405 pounds of milk is a heavy production, but if a cow only gave one-half that amount of milk, it would yield twice the amount of dry matter that a 1,250-lb. steer would. Milk is one of Nature's best foods, and careful selection of breeding stock is gradually increasing the average milk yield per cow. While meat is essential in the diet, especially of the working man, milk and its products might well be used more freely.

In comparing the price of land in different sections of the country, it will frequently be found that in districts where dairying is a specialty the price of land is considerably higher than in districts where grazing and stall feeding of cattle are engaged in almost exclusively. While cattle feeding is a remunerative business in the average season, it does not compare with dairying if a good herd of cows is kept. True, there is more work in a bunch of steers, but the returns pay for this extra work. There will not be much difference either in the land or amount of feed required by a steer or cow, unless it is that a cow in milk will be fed a little more con-

centrates high in protein. From that feed the cow is able to produce more human food than is the steer, and the beauty of it is she does it year after year.

### Sherrick Bros.' Sale.

The dispersion sale of pure-bred Holsteins, held at Spring Brook Farm, Bethesda, Ontario, on Thursday, March 7, brought out a good crowd of buyers interested in the breed. The 33 head sold brought nearly \$4,000, or an average all around of approximately \$119 each. Following is a list of those selling for \$100 or over, together with the purchasers:

Inka Sylvia Bos, Henderson Bros., Owen Sound	\$220
Clothilde Abbekerk Clay, A. Sonley, Whitby	245
Aggie Mechthilde Korndyke, Henderson Bros.	170
Nettie Tefsen Korndyke, A. Sonley	195
Peach Dale Lassie, W. J. Turner, Claremont	200
Peach Dale Belle, C. L. Gray, Aurora	120
Mercena of Campbelltown, J. B. Turner, Stouffville	230
Maple Grove Philippe, C. L. Gray	165
Spring Brook Gloss De Kol, F. J. March, Ringwood	125
Pontiac Johanna Segis, L. B. Forsythe, Stouffville	190
Silver Gloss, C. Johnson, Stouffville	200
Spring Brook Lassie Posch, S. P. Foote, Bethesda	170
Kinnellar Blossom, P. Smith, Gormley	185
Spring Brook Belle Posch, T. O. Lowery, Unionville	120
Lilly Cornucopia, J. H. Brillinger, Aurora	117
Spring Brook Gloss Segis, T. O. Lowery	107
Spring Brook Belle Segis, A. Sherrick, Ringwood	115
Silverton Walker Pauline, C. L. Gray	102

### The Van Patter Holstein Sale.

On Tuesday, March 12, the Holstein herd of J. M. Van Patter & Sons, was dispersed at Woodland Stock Farm, Dunboone, Ontario. The herd made a very favorable impression, housed as it was in their modernly equipped stable. While the cattle were not in high fit, they were in excellent working condition and well prepared for the sale. Prices could be characterized as only fair. A number of good cows of excellent breeding did not bring what they should, considering the high price of milk which is likely to rule this coming season. The junior members of the partnership retained fourteen three-year-olds and yearling daughters of their old herd sire, Maplecrest De Kol Champion, and three daughters of other well-known sires which have been used in the herd. The remaining forty-six head, which comprised the offering, realized a total of \$5,895. Van Patter & Sons are to be congratulated on the excellent herd they have developed during the number of years in which they have been actively engaged in this work. The highest priced female was Queen Mercedes Melba, which, as a three-year-old, made a record of 22.81 lbs. in seven days. She was sired by Sarcastic Mercedes Lad and had every appearance of being a wonderful producer. The yearling bull, King Aggie Fayne, made a favorable impression, and while there was not any great demand for bulls, or for any class of cattle except those giving milk, this young sire realized \$245. Four bulls, over a year old, averaged \$163.74. Twenty-four females, one year old or over, averaged \$173.74; eighteen calves, male and female, averaged \$59.44. In the following list of animals selling for \$100 or over, with the names of their purchasers, the first thirteen were three years old or over; the next seven were two-year-olds, the next one was a yearling, and the last female was a calf.

#### Females.

Queen Mercedes Melba, A. C. Taylor, Glanworth	\$330
Woodland Banostine Princess, J. B. Bedford, Windsor	195
Aggie Colantha De Kol, T. A. Goodwillie, Welland	185
Arrawanah Posch 2nd, W. F. Smith, Sparta	185
Woodland Queen De Kol, Ernest Martin, Springfield	215
Arrawanah Posch 2nd Teake, W. Sinden, Belmont	255
Woodland Tensen Johanna, George Martin, Belmont	265
Woodland Colantha Mercedes, W. Leverton, Sparta	180
Woodland Banostine Kate, Chas. Pettit, Glanworth	145
Woodland Queen De Kol 2nd, G. G. Gillott, Aylmer	215
Mercedes Calamity, W. F. Smith	165
Aggie De Kol Sarcastic, Tyler Leeson, Springfield	160
Lady Jongste, J. H. Dyer, St. Catharines	170
Woodland Banostine Beauty, Chas. Pettit	165
Woodland Banostine Perfection, W. Leverton	130
Woodland Banostine Johanna, Geo. Martin	160
Woodland Banostine Sarcastic, W. Sinden	145
Woodland Banostine Teake, G. G. Gillott	195
Woodland Banostine Violet, Chas. Pettit	180
Woodland Banostine Witzyde, G. G. Gillott	170
Woodland Aggie Banostine, Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer	105
Queen Mercedes Melba 2nd, London Asylum, London	110

#### Bulls.

King Aggie Fayne, L. McCallum, Lyons	\$245
Count Midnight Mercena, Jas. Williams, Springfield	130
Woodland Posch Butter Boy, Geo. Feargue, Wilkesport	150
King De Kol Banostine, Clifford Ellis, Aylmer	130
Woodland Champion De Kol, Geo. Martin	135

Is your herd entered in the R. O. P. test? True, some of your cows may not qualify, but is that any logical reason for not testing? If the cows won't qualify you ought to know it and govern your breeding and feeding operations to increase the milk and fat yield.

## Initial

The initial Breeders' Club London, March assembled and True, there was thing that had found a ready young calves changed hands more money, but the average of contributed by Thorndale, at 24.84 lbs. but She was practicing A number of young around \$50.00 selling for \$100 chasers:

Mollie May's Lady Segis Ida Nettie Netherland Asphodal Belle Lady Clay 2nd Sophia of Hancock Arrawanah Nettie don Ivy Lodge Miles Princess Helbon Colantha Johanna Clothilde Dewey Lilly Alexandra Queen Phoebe Maria Colantha Fannie Veeman Olive Canary C Schuiling Mercedes Rose Arrawanah worth Lilly Canary P Thirza Canary, Netherland Ori dale Dorel Netherland Beulah Benton Forest Ridge F Lindley Beauty Aggie Abbekerk Daisy Belle Te Queen Lillian I Daisy Pledge Z

Finderne June Hengerveld Ab Ormsby Baron

## Ourvill

The buyers of Ourvill offering and posed. The condition. He old, with her 491.90 lbs. milk ford, for \$375, sired by that Dutchland Co females in milk realized good by Maplecrest portion of the Twenty-six females selling for over of the purchase four in the list the remaining

Helbon De Kol Belle Dewdrop Ourvill Alice Boutsjie De Kol Ourvill Canar Ourvill Canar Ourvill Calam Ourvill Bouts Aylmer Ourvill Sarah Ourvill Belle Ourvill Calam Ourvill Susie F Ourvill Cornel Ourvill Petuni Ourvill Susie S Ourvill Susie, Ourvill Baron Prilly Hartog C Ourvill Wopko Ourvill Helbon Ourvill Pietert Ourvill Aggie Ourvill Dutch Ourvill Paulin Ourvill Helbon Ourvill Kornd