

## The "Guardian" of Your Cream Profits

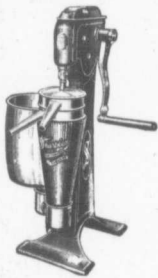
It is not a bell; nor a speedometer; nor muscle—it's the *suction-feed principle* of the Sharples Separator. Other separators do not have this basic advantage—that is why all sorts of make-shifts are adopted. These merely remind you that cream is being wasted—they don't remedy it. To get maximum cream profits you must skim clean at any speed—and there's only one way to do it—use a

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## The Outlook for Canadian Dairying in 1918

A Survey of Present Conditions and a Forecast of Future Production by Men Closely in Touch With the Situation. The Difficulties Are Many, But Prospects Are Bright

### Nova Scotia Dairying

W. A. MacKay, Dairy Superintendent.

THE severe winter combined with the other influencing factors will no doubt have a certain detrimental influence on the amount of dairy products produced in Nova Scotia, at least during the spring season in some parts of the Province feed is getting very scarce. In fact in Cape Breton the Government has had to give aid in getting hay to carry the stock through and, at the present time, 60 car loads of hay are on the way to relieve the situation here.

The Nova Scotia dairyman is up against another problem. In the past large quantities of the short feed used was imported from Western Canada, as well as tremendous quantities of fertilizers of one sort and another. This never left a satisfactory margin of profit even when fed to good cows, let alone the average cows, but now these are being cut off to a certain extent and the prices have advanced to such an extent that the price of feed is almost prohibitive. There is no doubt, however, that while this is making a difficult problem at the present time, it is after all a blessing in disguise and the dairyman is being forced to produce his own feed, and in so doing produces an fertilizer, as his forefathers did, and will eliminate the great waste that at present exists and will have to be overcome before dairying will become permanent.

Creamery buttermaking showed a decided increase in 1917. It is hoped that 1918 will show a much greater increase, but to do so requires the united effort of all concerned, and it appears to the writer that there is no more patriotic duty that dairymen can do this year than to increase just as much as possible along the lines of production in the Province, where he has already made a start.

A Dairy School for the creamery buttermakers of the Maritime Provinces was held at the College of Agriculture, Truro, from March 13th to March 26th, and for the cheesemakers from March 27th to April 4th. Altogether 31 enrolled for the creamery course, quite a number being young ladies, who are taking the milk testing work in connection with the accounting at a number of the creameries and will attend the cow testing in some cases under the new regulations from Ottawa. This course is along the same lines as the one held last year and is unique in its character, inasmuch as it is the first real tangible effort toward a Maritime Agricultural College and a union of the agricultural interests in these three provinces. The overhead expenses are met by the three provinces.

There is a decided increase in the amount of milk produced per cow in the creamery districts in the last few years, due to the influence of the creamery coupled with the Record Centres for cow-testing that has been carried on, and while no definite figures are available for the whole province, the results from the cow testing centres as given below, published through the courtesy of the Recorder for that district, will show the progress that has been made, considering that five years ago this was an average district, producing about 3,500 lbs. milk per cow.

Patron's No.	Cows	lbs. Milk	Ave. lbs. Pat. Value.	Ave. Cost/Feed	Ave. Profit
1	4	4,139	163.8	72.62	70.85
2	5	4,738	225.3	101.90	31.85
3	5	6,202	275.2	124.19	6.397
4	5	5,205	291.4	139.94	
5	5	5,027	233.1	106.17	41.59
6	2	4,165	171.7	76.04	
7	3	5,439	227.6	102.65	
8	3	9,113	312.5	140.64	99.89
9	2	5,093	252.4	94.61	
10	3	8,509	327.1	148.43	66.90
Average	4.2	5,882	245.0	110.01	60.06

### Increase Expected in Quebec

J. C. Chappais, Assistant Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

I HAVE been asked to write my impressions as to the prospects for dairy production in Quebec for the next season. Speaking more especially of the section of Eastern Quebec, with which I am more familiar, we have some reasons to hope for a profitable season. Our dairy cattle are in good condition, having been amply fed with plenty of hay. Hay is the only plentiful crop that we had last year, and account of the very wet weather during haying time we had not what we could call a whole crop of good hay, but, nevertheless, a great quantity of it was at hand and our cattle could thrive on it. The second reason why we may hope a good quantity of milk next summer is, that we are increasing the value of our dairy cattle through the organization of cow-testing associations, and the third is that, through our farmers' clubs, we are getting, from year to year, better and more pure bred dairy bulls, which enable us to increase the number of good cows.

We had, in 1917, over 11,000 more cows than in 1916. As our farmers are raising more heifers in the past three years than they used to, we have good reason to hope that we will have in 1918 many of those young heifers giving their first calf and so increasing the number of milk cows and the quantity of milk.

The production of butter in Quebec decreased by 639,182 lbs. in 1917, as many butter factories were converted into cheese factories. This explains why, against the decrease in butter, we are enabled to show an increase of 5,498,456 lbs. in cheese. We do not suffer, in our province, from the competition of milk condensers, so that all our milk is either spent for food consumption or converted into cheese and butter.

The wholesale price of butter per pound has shown in 1917 an increase of \$0.07, and that of cheese brought us an increase of \$0.025, compared with those of 1916. The dairy products manufactured in Quebec in 1917 reached a value of \$27,503,006, but in 1916 an increase of \$5,041,256 over that of 1916.

Hoping, as we do, to have, if the temperature of next season is favorable, a probably better production of cheese and butter than last year, we know that their value will entirely depend on the market.

### Eastern Ontario Prospects Bright

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor.

GENERALLY speaking the usual conditions from which we estimate production all point to increased efforts on the part of our dairymen to increase the output of dairy products in 1918.

Probably at no time in the history of dairying have conditions surrounding this industry been more hampered. The labor problem is more serious than ever before, in spite of preferential grants granted farmers in exemption from military service. The market value of all food stuffs upon which cattle are fed is exceedingly high but fortunately available in most districts. The cost of raw materials used (Continued on page 10.)

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