

too paramount a place. In his opinion the dairy industry was of equal, if not greater importance. Excessive grain growing depleted the farm. Dairying added to its fertility. But what was of still greater moment was the fact that in many parts of the province the land was specially adapted to dairying. He had advocated this branch of farming in Lloydminster for the past five years as he was confident of its success. It conduced to independence, particularly of the farmer with little capital, more speedily and surely than grain growing alone. Early frosts might come, but the farmer who had a few cattle and had some butter to market could generally meet his liabilities. He had something to fall back on and one bad year would not stampede the whole country. The sooner farmers were educated to the many advantages of including dairying in their farming operations the better it would be for themselves and the country at large. It was his opinion that the dairy industry formed the most profitable part of farming. During the six years he had farmed in Alberta he had kept from twenty to thirty milch cows and he could say, from his experience, that the dairy was the only branch of his farm labours which paid. He had 150 acres under crop and, taking one year with another, he had not made one dollar out of them.

He agreed with Hon. Mr. Motherwell that it was a foolish thing to establish creameries wherever they were wanted without regard to the amount of cream which could be obtained at that point. The creamery established late last season in his own district appeared to be successful, but they could quite easily receive the cream from the whole district between there and Battleford at least. He had strongly advised those, in several of the towns along the line, especially in his own constituency, who had spoken to him about securing a creamery, not to take any action until they were perfectly satisfied they could get sufficient cream to make it a success. He pointed out to them that they would just get as much by sending their cream to Lloydminster. Since then some of them had started to do that. They were receiving the same profits for their cream as they would had they a creamery of their own, and, as Mr. Motherwell had pointed out, probably more, on account of the cost of operating two creameries instead of one. When they had, say, a thousand cows within a radius of twenty miles then it would be time enough to erect a creamery.

HERD IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Lisle next dealt with the difficulty and necessity of securing proper milch cows. Ranching, he said, had played so great a part in this country up till lately that most of the animals were raised for beef and in consequence many cows used for dairy purposes did not pay for their keep. To make dairying a success good dairy herds were essential. The need for serviceable milch cows was urgent in his own locality. They required assistance to procure these. The Government might possibly see their way to come to their aid in securing good dairy cattle, especially good bulls. He did not mean pecuniary assistance, but by giving information as to where it was possible to secure good bulls.

The same difficulty existed in regard to procuring dairy cows. He thought the solution of the problem was to get good bulls and gradually