



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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## Government Assistance to Dairying in Canada\*

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### A Brief Review of the Activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Provincial and Federal, in Behalf of the Dairy Industry.—Financial Aid and How it is Expended.

COMPARATIVELY few people being aware of the magnitude of the dairy industry in Canada or of the nature of government aid, it may be interesting to note the principal activities of each province in assisting dairy farmers with their total of more than two and a half million dairy cows and an output of over one hundred and twenty million dollars' worth annually of dairy products.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture operates the dairy school at Kingston, provides for general dairy instruction work and cooperates with the two dairymen's associations. The 34 dairy instructors assist cheese and butter makers at their factories in maintaining a uniformly high standard of quality besides devoting some time to the supervision of sanitary production of milk. Besides factory and creamery meetings, a series of district dairy meetings is held, while through the regular farmers' institute meetings a great deal of attention is paid to dairy topics. In the short courses in stock judging, considerable prominence is given to dairy cattle. The work of the dairy department at the Guelph Agricultural College is so well known that a bare reference to it sets one's mind tingling with its strength and activity. Nearly \$80,000 is expended on dairying by this province.

**DAIRY EDUCATION IN QUEBEC**  
In Quebec, the St. Hyacinthe dairy school has stood as a famous educational lighthouse for many years; the provincial official laboratory and a fifty acre dairy farm are operated in connection with the school, and besides the regular courses attended by 658 students, special provision is made for burnishing and systematizing the work of the 74 syndicate instructors. The new cooperative society of makers has sold almost a million and a half dollars' worth of butter and cheese. The expenditure by this province is about \$72,000.

Nova Scotia is chiefly assisting creameries to cover larger territories and to break new ground. Seven new creameries have been built the last two years; one is making 88 tons of

butter. The creameries conduct a dairy herd competition, and the 210 agricultural societies are encouraged to pay great attention to milk records in purchasing stock bulls. The recently appointed dairy superintendent already finds the need of two or more assistants. The direct ex-

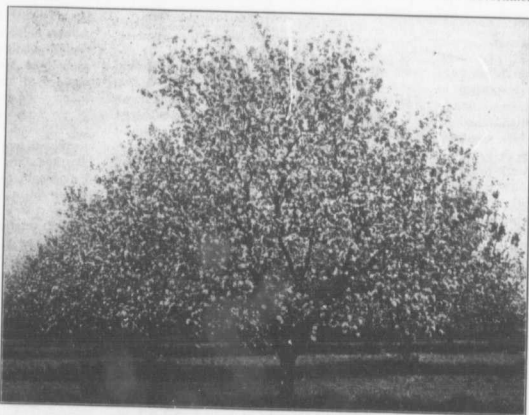
penditure upon dairying, besides the strong emphasis placed on dairying in the Truro Agricultural College, will be probably \$10,000 in 1914. In New Brunswick there is a provincial expenditure of \$8,500 for dairying. The dairy school at Sussex is being enlarged and the creamery business is being more centralized through many of the small establishments having closed.

In Prince Edward Island special attention is given to dairy stock by the two live stock experts. There is a provincial dairy instructor, and a dairy breeders' association, while the secretary for agriculture is a well-known dairy enthusiast in his lecture work. The expenditure is about \$1,500.

In Manitoba the expenditure for dairy purposes is \$15,000. Besides the regular dairy work at the agricultural college at Winnipeg, the department provides for inspection and instruction at creameries and cheese factories, makes liberal provision for cow testing and does valuable pioneer work in outlying districts where a large proportion of the people are of foreign extraction. Not the least valuable feature of the general work is the special dairy car on better farming special trains. The dairy appropriation in Alberta is \$12,000; the Government markets butter for any creamery that wishes to take advantage of the service, and as this includes an educational butter scoring contest, much valuable work is done. Presumably the most important feature here is the grading of cream. Besides the work of the dairy instructors, judges at exhibitions and speakers on dairy topics at meetings, the department is in charge of dairy instruction work at short course schools. Three new schools of agriculture have recently been established.

**PROGRESS IN SASKATCHEWAN**  
In Saskatchewan the grading of cream, as in Alberta, is one of the finest features of the department's work. As a continuation of that plan it is contemplated appointing an official grader, who will examine a package of butter from every churning at each creamery throughout the season. There is a vote of \$275,000 for advances on butter, which is repaid to the department from sales. In connection with the missioner, a regular business is conducted in Regina, harding ice-cream, buttermilk, sweet milk, and cream. This gives a very strong working point in developing the industry, as the farmers are paid everything over cost of operation; they are now receiving (November, 1913) 60 cents per pound of fat for sweet milk f.o.b. shipping point with a maximum limit of \$3 a cwt. The basis of the work is direct supervision and operation of cooperative creameries; two instructors work chiefly amongst those patrons who supply only second-grade cream, thus getting at the seat of trouble. For two or three months in winter and in conjunction with the Saskatoon College of Agriculture a series of institute meetings with a special dairy car is

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Seasonable Promise of a Good Crop of Golden Russets

These Russets were planted 15 years ago in the orchard of W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont. Last year they averaged four barrels to a tree. This variety is not in much demand on local markets, but there is always a market for them in Great Britain. It is not advisable to plant them extensively unless it be for the export trade.

\*This article was written for Farm and Dairy by Mr. Whitley some time ago. Hence the figures are not all in line with recent appropriations, but even at the present time they are approximately correct.