

The World of Labor.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council this week was well attended by delegates from the various labor organizations.

The report of the Labor Day committee was submitted and adopted by the council. The report suggested that the secretary write the Western Fair Board and ask for the free use of the grand stands and a small number of booths. If the request is granted the council will give half of the proceeds to the proposed new hospital.

Delegate Hunter resigned from the public committee, not being able to give the time necessary, and Delegate Ferguson was appointed in his place. It was decided that all delegates who absent themselves from the council for three consecutive meetings have their names stricken from the roll.

Delegate Wilson was appointed as the council's statistician.

The municipal committee were instructed to work in conjunction with the committee from the Typographical Union and endeavor to have the union label attached to all printing under the control of the various municipal bodies.

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The Colorado Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting boycotting and blacklisting. Violations of the law are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days or more than one year.

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American boot and shoe workers are invited to send delegates to the international convention at Brussels on June 6. Delegations will be sent from Germany, Switzerland, England, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, France and Austria-Hungary.

The window glass workers will, no doubt, ask for a substantial advance in wages this year, irrespective of any action Congress may take on the tariff. The question of returning to the Knights of Labor has been actively agitated among the window glass workers.

The Independent Order of the Knights of Labor, which was organized in Columbus, O., on Feb. 14, 1885, has disbanded, and the officials of the order have recommended that all local transfer their allegiance to the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Lady Garment Workers' Local Assembly, No. 146, of Cleveland, O., has signed an agreement with one of the largest factories, giving them, besides the highest wage scale paid in the city, an eight-hour day, no work to be done by sweaters or contractors, and all employees to be members of the order.

The coopers of St. Paul have gone on strike until a new scale of prices, involving an increase over the old wages of 5 cents on all lines, is agreed to by the boss coopers. This action was decided on by the union after a conference with the boss coopers. The agreement could not be reached. The new piece scale for beer work which is the chief cause of the difference, is as follows: Whole barrels, \$1.40; half barrels, 85 cents; quarter barrels, 45 cents; eighth barrels, 45 cents.

Plans for reducing the length of the workday of all members of the International Typographical Union who work more than eight hours, have been formulated by a committee which was in session several days at the headquarters in Indianapolis. It will not be long before all the printers of the country join the eight-hour movement.

While the unionists in the large cities now labor only six or eight hours a day on newspaper work, especially on the machines, those in smaller places have not received the benefit of the shorter workday, and the International Union has resolved to throw all its energies into an effort to bring about the reform.

The matter was discussed at some length during the convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs last October, and President Prescott was instructed to appoint a committee to arrange ways and means of reducing hours of labor.

This body is composed of James J. Murphy, of New York; R. B. Prendergast, of Chicago; C. E. Hawks, of San Francisco; Gordon H. Russell, of St. Paul; and David Hastings, of Hamilton, Ont.

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O. A. C. Bulletin.

facts in regard to Fodder and Spring Cheese.

Points for Factorymen Throughout the Province.

TO MAKERS.

It will be well to bear in mind that the cheese made in the spring of 1897 are almost sure to go into immediate consumption. Other years, makers have been undecided whether to make the cheese for early use or make them "to hold." This year there can scarcely be any room for doubt as to when spring cheese will be needed. They are wanted now. With this fact before them, makers should govern themselves accordingly and make use of all their art in order to produce "quick-curing" article. To obtain this end observe the following points:

1. Accept nothing but pure, sweet milk.

2. Heat to 86 degrees and then make a rennet test.

3. Set the milk when the rennet test is about 18 seconds, or at sufficient ripeness so that the curd will "dip" in about two and a half hours.

4. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate the milk in about twenty minutes. This will require from three to four ounces of standard rennet. (Be sure that your rennet is all right.)

5. Do not cut more than three times, unless the milk is over ripe. Retain plenty of moisture in spring curds for an early market. Our spring cheese are usually too dry and have a "grainy" texture.

6. Heat slowly to 88 degrees—not above this temperature, as it is desirable to retain moisture.

7. Dip at the first appearance of acid. If the acid does not show on the hot iron, use the alkali test. Do not leave the curd in the whey more than three hours, even if the hot iron indicates "no acid." If you test with the alkali, you will find acid at the end of three hours, provided the temperature is kept up to 88 degrees. The hot iron is not always reliable at this point.

8. Mill early—as soon as the curd becomes mealy and shows about one inch on the hot iron.

9. Hand stir sufficiently to improve flavor, but not enough to lose all the moisture.

10. Salt at the rate of about two pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk and before the grease runs too freely. Allow the curds to stand about 15 minutes. You will thus save butter fat and will not be troubled with "greasy" curds. Many are securing a good deal of butter fat for the sake of getting a "close" cheese.

11. Keep the temperature of the curing room at about 70 degrees and thus hasten the curing.

12. Do not allow a cheese to go into the curing room which is not nicely finished, nor one to leave it until it is at least two weeks old. Not a few are ruining their reputation by shipping curd to their customers. The writer heard of a case this spring where cheese were made on Saturday and shipped the following Tuesday. Such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned. Don't do it, no matter what the pressure from salesmen, buyers or patrons, who may be anxious to secure the advantage of the present high prices. The reputation of Canadian cheese is at stake. I repeat, don't do it.

13. To sum up: In order to obtain the meaty, quick-curing cheese which will be fit to eat about one week after making, use plenty of good rennet; leave sufficient moisture in the curd; salt lightly; keep the temperature of the curing room up to 70 degrees, night and day; and keep the cheese in the curing room for at least two weeks.

In conclusion—Take a little trouble to inform patrons as to the best methods of caring for milk. Do not send milk home without first trying to remedy the trouble. Pay a visit to each patron at least once a year. Submit the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for bulletins on the care of milk, and send one to each patron. Keep the factory clean and tidy.

TO FACTORY OWNERS.

Please see that the factory is in good repair before commencing the season's work. Have all holes in the floor made good. Look over the vats, presses, hoops, etc., carefully, and put them in good shape for the maker. They should be clean and free from dirt. Yards and approaches to the factory. Plant some trees about the place. Make the factory a place where patrons like to come, rather than a place to be shunned on account of bad smells, untidy surroundings, and an ill-kept cheese-maker. Prizes given to patrons who send the best and largest quantity of milk will help the business.

TO PATRONS.

Endeavor to supply the factory with first-class milk. Take a pride in sending a large quantity of the best quality of milk that your section can produce. Strain and aerate the milk. Deliver it at the factory every day, if possible. There is always more loss of fat in making up milk to or three days old. The maker is also likely to be troubled with greasy curds and other things which will give him difficulty in making fine cheese.

ABOUT FODDER CHEESE.

Mr. A. W. Grant, of Montreal, says: The statistical position of cheese in England today is the strongest for the past seventeen years. There are practically no English cheeses, and the new Cheshire cheese, when I was in England, on April 7, was selling at 70s per cwt., or equal to 10c per pound. Of course, these prices will not be maintained. I am very glad that factory men have seen it to their advantage to make as few fodder cheese as possible, and I hope those who have made them will keep them on the shelves until they are at least two or three weeks old, so that they will be cured and mealy when they are sent forward, as the cheese does not properly cure in the box.

Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal, say: It is a great mistake to ship fodder cheese so very young. All fodder cheese should be made soft, fat, and quick-curing, as they are intended for immediate consumption. The present price is very tempting, and we fear lecturing the farmers under such circumstances will do very little good at the same time, one's duty demands that they should warn farmers to ship cheese so very green. They are no credit to the country and are very apt to spoil or rot in some instances.

Messrs. J. C. & C. D. Warrington, of Montreal, report that 27 factories in Eastern Ontario, whose cheese had been inspected by them, they found all to be clean in flavor, solid and close in cutting, and none showing signs of greasy curd or stable flavors.

Montreal Trade Bulletin, April 30: In this market we have just heard of the sale of a lot of finest western colored at 104c, and two lots of finest white at 104c and 105c, respectively. The first few small lots of French fodder were received here a few days ago, but the quality was very disappointing, being as a rule lean, watery, and improperly cured, which sold for 94c to 96c.

Feeding Hogs.

Not Corn Alone, but Mixed Feed of Peas, Corn and Bran.

Give Best Results.

Interesting Statement by Professor Robertson of Ottawa.

The William Davies Company on May 4 wrote to Prof. Robertson, the Dominion agricultural and dairy commissioner, as follows: "We have learned that some of the western part of this province are using corn either as an exclusive or as the chief article of grain diet with the whey from the factory. Our impression is that this is a serious mistake, which may in the most important manner affect the quality of the meat. We will be pleased if you will advise us whether your experiments have led to the conclusion that corn is a suitable food to use with whey."

Prof. Robertson replied, under date of May 5, as follows: "I do not consider Indian corn to be a suitable supplementary food to be fed with whey. The chief feeding material in whey is the milk sugar which it contains. Indian corn is an excellent grain to feed with skim milk; but when feeding with whey, better results in the increase of weight and in the quality of the bacon will be obtained by using a mixture of peas, corn, and bran, than by using only corn. I have found the best results to be obtained from using such grains ground fine, and soaked for not less than 24 hours before they are fed. I think hogs should be kept so as to permit, and even to cause, them to take a good deal of exercise until after they weigh more than 100 pounds each. In the growing of young pigs it is important that they should receive a daily allowance of skim milk for six weeks or two months after they are weaned. Skim milk is the great flesh-forming or muscle and bone-forming food; and if the young pigs are stunted in these regards at that time, the best class of hogs, no matter what breed they may be of. In my judgment, it is highly important that the quality of Canadian hogs in regard to proportion of lean flesh and firmness, should be maintained and improved, in the best class of hogs, by products are to be secured and retained."

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Hard Study in School.

Brings on a Severe Attack of St. Vitus' Dance.

A Young Girl's Life for a Time Made Miserable—Could Not Use Her Hands and Found It Difficult to Walk—Health Restored.

From the Napanee Express.

Nervousness is the frequent cause of much misery and suffering. One of the worst of this kind is St. Vitus' dance, particularly among young people, being chorea, or St. Vitus' dance. A correspondent tells of a young lady who was badly afflicted with this trouble. He says: "I never saw anyone suffering so badly before from nervous disorder. She was violently jerking and twitching all the time, and could not use her right hand at all. Anything she would try to pick up with it would instantly fall. When she would attempt to walk, her limbs would tremble and she would be doubling down and throwing her. I saw her in this condition for some time, and went out to see her. The state-

ment proved quite true, and believing that a recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to someone who might be similarly suffering, I asked permission to make them known. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were suggested, and I was told that the young lady is Miss M. Gonyou, a general favorite among her acquaintances, and cannot be too highly commended, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in school. Miss Gonyou gave the following statement: "All through the year of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I kept getting worse and grew so nervous that I could not hold my pencil. My right side was affected most, through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands, because I would let everything drop, and frequently when I attempted to walk, I would fall. My brother had been alling for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and getting better, so I thought as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first box was done I was feeling much better, and after using the Pink Pills for

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H. G. Abbott, Agent, London.

There are Too many Talking points IN FAVOR OF THE Common Sense and Hurons

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