

W. ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

Approves Plan for the Grading of Creamery Butter

TIN PLATE NEEDS

Dairy Commissioner Talks On Scarcity Caused by the War.

Stratford report says: The weather further interfered with the Western Ontario Dairymen's convention today, to the extent of keeping several of the speakers from arriving until so late in the day that the addresses had to be made somewhat brief in most cases. The morning session was devoted entirely to the discussion of business and the hearing of reports, also the resolutions brought in by the committee were presented, the more important of them being the following:

"That this association is in sympathy with the plan for the butter-grading service put into effect last season by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and believe if continued this will stimulate and encourage a permanent grading system for creamery products. That, as dairymen, we are under great obligations to both the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture for assistance rendered the dairy industry, and we wish to tender our sincere thanks and express our appreciation of the work done in promoting the agricultural interests of the Province and of the Dominion. That this association believes it to be in the best interests of both producer and consumer of dairy products to immediately upon the conclusion of the war rescind the present Federal order-in-Council which allows, as a war measure only, the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada, and respectfully petition the Federal Minister of Agriculture, through the Federal Government, again put into force the restrictions against oleomargarine as they appear in the Dairy Industry Act."

Mr. J. W. Steinhoff, Toronto, suggested the amendment of the last resolution, but could find no seconder, and on the motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Mack Robertson, the entire list of resolutions was adopted.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick addressed the afternoon meeting, giving an account of the effect on the dairy industry of the conditions brought about by the war, which showed that, on the whole, the industry has profited rather than suffered. One of the first effects of the war on dairymen was to cause a shortage that was overcome by the substitution of pepsin in cheesemaking, and it was pointed out that this substitution of pepsin will be satisfied with sufficient of this material in a time there will be no difficulty about meeting all requirements in the coming season. The Department of Agriculture holds in reserve a supply in case of an actual shortage.

Owing to the great demand for tin for use in munitions making, the supply of large tinned sheets used in the manufacture of cheese vats and milk cans, formerly shipped from Great Britain, has been cut off. The persistence of the Imperial authorities to release this material makes it look as though the material in this particular form will have to be done without, but it may be possible to secure sheets of tin of a certain size in the United States, and Canadian sheet metal firms are endeavoring to arrange for the thinning of medium-sized sheets in this country.

Mr. Ruddick repeated his explanation of the object of appointing a Cheese Commission given at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention, showing the benefit to the cheese business as a whole that has resulted from the work of the commission. He referred to the question of condensed milk manufacture as affecting the butter and cheese production, pointing out that the restriction of the business in condensed milk in the same way as the sale of cheese was regulated was an impossibility on account of the international aspect of the condensed and powdered milk business, and because of the immediate, insistent demand for condensed milk.

A discussion of the question of condensers and their effect on the cheese business in particular, was opened by the president, Mr. Jas. Donaldson, at which time Mr. F. Boyce, Dorchester; T. Millantyne, Stratford, and others who wanted to know why lines of milk manufacture should be based on an even footing. The point was raised of the importance of the by-products of the cheese and butter factories in increasing the supply of feed for hogs. Mr. Boyce said he understood that the price of condensed milk to the alder had been raised on a \$3 a can price for milk, but Mr. Ruddick in reply said that he understood the contracts were open.

THE CHEESE SITUATION.

Prof. Dean suggested that the Western Ontario dairymen join with the Eastern Ontario association to send a delegation to Ottawa before the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. He also suggested sending a delegation to Ottawa to the cooperation of Mr. Ruddick in the matter. Mr. Ruddick said that he could not be more impressed that he is with the need of action to improve the condition of the cheese industry, but so far as the improvement of the price

of cheese agreed between the Cheese Commission and the Federal Government is concerned nothing can be done. In fact, no commission has been appointed for the coming year, and the situation with regard to shipment of cheese by water is so serious that no idea can be obtained of what will be done with such cheese as is now on this side of the water.

Mr. Richardson, of St. Mary's, Ontario, called in to explain the tin plate situation, said that up to the present nothing had been effected toward the securing of supplies from Europe. As a substitute he suggested the use of tin-copper sheets in the construction of cheese vats. The cost of the vat of 600 gallons capacity of such material would be \$250. The tin-copper sheets are obtainable in the United States only, and there is immediate necessity of making arrangements to secure supplies of material in case of need of installing new cheese vats in factories this year.

A report of findings by experiment in the use of pepsin in place of rennet as a coagulant in cheesemaking at the Finch Dairy Station was given by Geo. H. Barr, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa. Owing to the scarcity of rennet extract in 1916 many of the cheesemakers in Canada were obliged to use pepsin, and, knowing that pepsin should have to be used largely in case of emergency, various brands of commercial pepsin to determine their value as coagulants were made. It was found that as good cheese could be made with pepsin as with rennet extract, but there was a greater loss of fat in the whey when pepsin was used. Mr. Barr was convinced that it requires greater skill on the part of the cheesemaker to make cheese successfully with pepsin than with the rennet extract.

ADVANCE IN FEED COST.

Some reasons why the price of dairy products has advanced were given by Prof. H. L. Dean, who went into details regarding the shortage of supply of labor and the consequent difficulty in providing feed for stock as well as human food. The advance of 40 cents per bushel in the cost of oats and an advance in like proportion in cost of alfalfa, cottonseed meal and bran, he gave as examples of the difficulties in the way of production of the raw material. Cows have also advanced at least 50 per cent. in price in the last year, he said. This applies to ordinary stock, while phenomenal prices have been obtained for purebred with good backing. Increase in cost of machinery used in growing and harvesting crops, the high cost of cans used in shipment of milk and cream, cheese cloth and other material and the more stringent regulations of Boards of Health regarding producing and distributing milk were other reasons given for the high cost of milk and milk products.

Opinions of the principal butter-grading service were given from the standpoint of the creamery owner and the butter dealer respectively by Wm. Waddell and I. W. Steinhoff, both speakers showing that the interests they represented are in favor of the practice.

The prices obtained at the auction of the cheese and butter entered in the dairy competition held in connection with the convention were as follows: At cheese, 21-24c per lb.; Stillman, 21-25c; large cheese, 21-25c; 12 boxes winter butter, 45c per lb.; 12 boxes of prints, 46-48c per lb.; 45c per lb.; 14-lb. boxes of October butter, 45c per lb.; 14-lb. boxes of September butter, 45c per lb.

FLYING CADETS LEARN SPEEDILY

Begin "Dual" Flying After Six Weeks' School

And Soon Go Out On First "Solo" Flight.

To one who first visits one of the several aerodromes of the Royal Flying Corps in Canada, it comes in the nature of a surprise to see so many aeroplanes aloft, swarming in the heavens, swooping down like huge vultures, racing across the aerodrome and rising gracefully on their glistening wings. It speaks much for the efficiency of the R. F. C. training methods that most of the aviators in these machines are young cadets who have just migrated to the flight wing from the school of military aeronautics at the University after 4 to 6 weeks preliminary training. Some of them are taking their first "flip," and the fascination of their trials will always linger in the young man's memory.

Long after the cadet has mastered the art of flying, even when he can go loops, "immelman" turns, spins, and all the "stunts" in the aviator's bag of tricks, he always looks back on the perilous situations, when he first mounted the leather coat, furnished helmet, goggles, and those wonderful wings which are the aviator's pride. His initiation into the business of flying begins with "wing" training, after which he goes up with his instructor to the machine himself. He must control the landing, for the mark of a skilled aviator is the ease with which he lands. Then one day he will be sent up "solo" on the first of many flights and landings. This is the real test of his fitness for flying. Day by day he is given greater freedom on these solo trips, until his instructor pronounces him a master of his art.

During this course in actual flying the cadet receives advanced training in wireless telegraphy and signalling. It also includes actual practice in aerial photography, keeping the same records and striving for the accuracy that will be demanded of him in France. Not the least important and fascinating he learns to use his machine like a master, chasing small balloons and targets towed by other machines.

BLOODY DEFEAT FOR THE TEUTON

Repulsed On Lower Piave, Near to Venice.

Italians Took 150 Men and Many Guns.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy cable says: The enemy has received another bloody repulse on the Lower Piave in the sector nearest Venice. Here his attack was thrown back after four hours of desperate fighting. The enemy suffered heavy losses, the ground being strewn with his dead.

The Italians captured 150 prisoners and a large quantity of guns and war material. The Italian War Department tonight issued the following statement: "At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, east of Capo Sile, the enemy after a prolonged destructive fire, launched a violent attack with the object of driving us from positions that we captured on Monday. The struggle, which was extremely intense and fierce, and was maintained with stubbornness and valor by the Second Grenadier Regiment and detachments of the First and Seventh Bersaglieri, cyclists. These battalions were magnificently supported by our artillery.

"At 11 a.m. the enemy, weakened by his losses and repulsed by our counter-attack, was forced to give up the action and withdraw to his starting position. One hundred and nineteen prisoners, including two officers, remained in our hands. "The scene of the struggle was covered with the enemy's dead, and more than 500 rifles, several machine guns and other war material were left on the field of battle. "On the remainder of the front nothing of particular importance occurred. Enemy patrols were driven back in the region of Val Arsa, and some prisoners were captured in the Monte Asolone region. In the Camonica valley and in the Monte Pertica area our artillery concentrated its fire effectively on large bodies of the enemy and on enemy positions."

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

A Matter of Expediency, Says Bonar Law.

Put War's Cost On Rich When Strife Ends.

A London report: (By Mail)—Conscription of wealth is a matter of expediency, says Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a memorandum from a committee of the British trades unions, demanding conscription of wealth. The memorandum urged him "immediately to conscript the wealth of the nation."

The Chancellor declares that the cost of the war should be borne by wealth which is in existence when the war ends, so as not to overburden the future industry. The Government already is acting on this principle and down by the grades unions, in that it goes where it can get it when money is needed. The Chancellor adds: "Until now I have never seen any proposal which seemed to me to be practicable for raising money during the war by conscripting wealth, and, personally, up to this moment, I do not believe it is possible."

Before the war indirect taxation represented 42 per cent. of the total, and direct taxation 58 per cent. Now the indirect taxation is 35 per cent, and the direct taxation 65 per cent. The great cost of the war, Mr. Bonar Law declares, has been paid by those who own wealth.

"Suppose you take this view—and I am inclined to take it myself—that we ought to aim at making the burden after the war one which will rest practically on the wealth that has been created and is in existence at the time the war comes to an end," adds the Chancellor, "not merely that it should not fall on the wage-earning classes, or the people with small means, but that it should, as far as possible be borne by the wealth that exists at the time, so that it would not be there as a handicap on the creation of new wealth after the war. I think that is what we have to aim at. And how is that to be done?"

"The question of whether or not there should be conscription of wealth, then, is entirely a matter of expediency, and I think it is a matter which concerns mainly, not the working classes, but the people who have money. In my opinion, it is simply a question of whether it will pay them to let the country rest, to have a general capital levy, and reduce the national debt as far as we can, or have it continued for fifty years, as a constant burden of taxation.

"Perhaps I have not thought enough about this, but my own feeling is that it would be better, both for the wealthy classes and the country, to have this levy of capital and reduce the burden of the national debt. That is my own feeling, but I am convinced that you cannot do that while the war is going on, and that you will not get the money if you try to do it, but that you will run the risk of falling short of money."

Some people are inclined to take things for granted until they stack up against a hint.

WOULD FOIL THE ENEMY U-BOATS

Hiram Maxim Outlines Plan to U. S. Senate.

Disintegrate Gases of Torpedo Explosion.

A Washington report: Hudson Maxim, the inventor, to-day outlined to the Senate Ship Investigating Committee plans for ship construction which he claimed would minimize the effect on merchant vessels of explosion of torpedoes by instantly disintegrating through a coal process the gases formed by the explosions. He said he had sought in vain to interest the Emergency Fleet Corporation in his proposal and that he came to the committee in the hope that the Government would conduct experiments to determine its worth.

His plan, the inventor said, was to line the inside of the hulls of vessels with cylinders containing water with a steel screen behind them. When the torpedo exploded, the water tanks, he said, would be hurled against the screen, atomizing the water, which would disperse the heat and absorb the gases. A cargo such as apples, potatoes and similar produce containing a large percentage of water, would serve just as effectively as the tanks, he said.

Mr. Maxim declared that the Ship Protection Executive Committee had made an "irrelevant and untrue" report on his plan, asserting that it would be expensive and ineffective on ships of less than 10,000 tons. He denied that the plan would be costly and said he would operate on ships of 3,000 or 5,000 tons practically as well as on larger vessels. Concrete ships the inventor said, offer a greater advantage in combating the submarine menace than steel or wooden ships, as they give greater resistance and absorb heat better. A concrete hull, he said, would localize an explosion, and he strongly urged construction of concrete skins for steel vessels. Loss in shipping due to submarines was estimated by the inventor at \$6,000 a minute, and, he said, this country could afford to expend a little extra money in order to make its ships "torpedo proof." He said the nations fighting Germany either must stop the submarines from leaving their bases or build torpedo-proof ships, as he did not think they should attempt to offset the submarine campaign by building new vessels.

THE MILITARY AVIATOR.

He Must Be a Soldier, a Mechanic and Absolutely Fearless.

It takes nine months to make a military aviator. The profession makes the severest possible demand upon the resources of the individual. It requires a combination of physique, of courage, of nerve poise, to make the expert flier, while to do the work of an aviator in war involves technical skill that can hardly be characterized as short of scientific.

The military flier must be a soldier, a mechanic and a daredevil. Besides sailing his craft and fighting his enemies, he must be mathematician enough to make his observations, artist enough to take photographs, telegrapher enough to operate his wireless, navigator enough to pick his way by means of map and compass over unfamiliar landscapes and resourceful enough to contend with fog, with cloud and with the thousand and one contingencies which the hazards of the air involve. Furthermore, his most difficult technical duties must be performed while that element of the death constant with which he always rides is augmented by the nasty rattle of aerial machine guns around and above him and the yap of burst anti-aircraft shells which pursue him from below. No man with the effects of dissipation vitiating his blood and unsettling his nerve can be trusted with the issues of the air.—Peter Clark Macfarlane in Collier's Weekly.

PEACE PARLEYS MARKING TIME

No Confirmation of Report of Their Resumption.

Hertling's Illness Declared to Be a Sham.

A Rotterdam cable: The course of events at Berlin, as at Brest-Litovsk, would appear to show that the annexationists are now masters of the situation. Competent judges of what has been happening, declare that the alleged contact between Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Ludendorff, on the one hand, and von Kuehmann on the other, was a sham light, put up by the Germans to strengthen the already tremendous authority of the army leaders.

London, Jan. 22.—There was no definite word either from Berlin or Petrograd to-day, throwing new light on the crisis in Berlin as affecting the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, and the statement of Baron von von Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that no fresh instructions have been sent to the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Richard von Kuehmann, would seem to indicate that there is no intention of resending from the German atti-

tude of refusing to evacuate any territory occupied in Russia.

Some of the German papers announced that the negotiations have been resumed at Brest-Litovsk, but there is nothing to confirm this statement, the press organs of both political groups in Germany claim victory in the von Ludendorff-von Kuehmann controversy, from which it may be assumed that no important change of policy has issued as a result of the Crown Councils. It is even stated in some quarters that these councils have been more concerned in the projected new operations in the west than with the political conflicts.

There appears to have been no truth in the rumor that the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling was ill. The Chancellor is in his usual health, and it is understood will address the Reichstag on Friday, which is the day the constituent assembly is slated to meet at Petrograd.

The meeting of the constituent assembly may have an unlooked-for effect on Russian affairs, and it is regarded as not impossible that Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, may not appear again as head of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk. In any case, the negotiations are expected to mark time, pending the outcome of the meeting of the constituent assembly.

The Berlin Vorwaerts claims that the crown councils in the German capital have brought no change, especially in the direction desired by pan-Germans of the annexation of a considerable portion of Poland to Prussia. Vonwaerts assumes that the controversy has been decided on 250 lines of the conception of the Chancellor, who stands by his declarations of Nov. 29.

SATISFIED.

Sometimes when Ah looks around an' sees
De folks whet's all fered sure
Dey's de rite straight to glory case
Dey am so pow'ful pure
When Ah looks at old Deacon Jones,
Who's crooked as a stick,
When Ah considers Deacon Smiff,
Who says he wouldn't stoop
To do a wrong, but he's been caught
In de B'nai's chicken coop;
When Ah takes stock of old man Hicks,
Who exhorts wid a shout,
But has been "rosted" nineteen times—
Or best' wire, thereabout;
When Ah looks at old Elder Jinks,
Who spends his time in prayin'
An' says his wife take washin' in
From families near an' far,
Ah says when Ah considers dem,
Ah somehow got a bunch
No chapes wid dat bunch.
If dis yere few dat Ah have named
Will be de only men
In dis yere town dat's wise to go
To glory sure—well, then,
Ah somehow get a feelin' dat
Ah'll take mah chances wid de crowd!
No mattah whar it goes.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

AGAIN AFTER LLOYD GEORGE

Another Attack Coming On British Government.

Labor Cabinet Considered a Possibility.

London cable: Another onslaught on Lloyd George's Government is in preparation if signs and portents are to be relied upon. Asquith yesterday delivered a fighting speech at a London Liberal meeting. The Labor party, as indicated by the message despatched by Bowerman and Henderson to the Russian Bolsheviki, is making a definite bid for a position of Governmental authority, and there are many observers of British conditions, including Lord Northcliffe's Times and Daily Mail, who apparently believe that a labor government is a certain development of the not far distant future.

There are two particular points on which criticism of the present Government is centering. One has been raised by George Barnes, M. P., Labor member of the War Cabinet. Barnes' quarrel is with Winston Churchill's methods of dealing with the wages question, and implies that the Cabinet has not exercised sufficient control over its various departments with the result that, as Barnes phrases it, "the Government has been living for the past few weeks over a veritable volcano."

The quarrel between Barnes and Churchill furnishes the text for many disquisitions on "the buzzer-mugger method of Government" introduced by Lloyd George as a counter-balance with the rules and principles founded on long experience and absolutely necessary to the cohesion and efficiency of the Government machine.

The Westminster Gazette says: "Perhaps the public will become alive to the dangers of the present system, or the lack of system, when it is brought home to them that on one person operating alone the country has been involved in enormous expenditure and the Government in most serious difficulties because there was in fact no Cabinet Government."

Another point on which attack is being made on the Government is the inquiry into a number of battles. Bonar Law's statement on the subject in the House yesterday meets with by no means universal acquiescence. In some quarters it is welcomed as putting an end to the disquieting reports which had been current. The Manchester Guardian is far from satisfied with Bonar Law's statement and it puts a number of questions. These questions raise points of controversy which are keenly debated here in private conversations though for obvious reasons a curtain is hiding them from public discussion.

VERY UNUSUAL

(Detroit Free-Press)
"See anything unusual on your trip?"
"Yes. At one of the places where I stopped I found a ticket agent who didn't seem any old when I asked for a ticket."

Second thoughts are best only when they are on time.

ORDERS ARREST OF FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA

Lenine Commands Bolsheviki Troops to Bring Him to Petrograd.

IRKUTSK TAKEN

New Siberian Republic Apparently in Hands of the Maximalists.

A Petrograd cable: Premier Lenine to-day signed an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Roumania, who is to be sent to Petrograd for imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The order for the King's arrest describes in detail the way it is to be carried out and in which the King is to be guarded. The Bolsheviki believe they have sufficient forces on the Roumanian front to carry it out. The evening papers declare that the arrest by Roumanians of Austrian officers who sought to go through the Roumanian lines on their way to the Russian front to fraternize with the Russians, is one of the principal reasons for the crisis between the Bolsheviki and Roumania.

The Roumanians declared that these officers broke the armistice agreement by going beyond certain lines. The fact of the arrest of the enemy was immediately communicated to headquarters at Brest-Litovsk.

The officials of the Smolny Institute are particularly incensed at the conduct of Gen. Tcherbatcheff, commander on the Russian-Roumanian front, suspecting him of working with the Ukraine forces and the Roumanians against the Smolny Institute.

The order, which is signed by Premier Lenine, calls upon Russian soldiers and officials on the Roumanian front to arrest the King and deliver him in Petrograd, on board a special train for imprisonment. It constitutes the latest development in connection with the alleged starving of Bolsheviki troops by Roumanian forces which led to the arrest of Roumanian Minister Diamandi and the sending of an ultimatum to Roumania demanding the punishment of the officials responsible.

No reply to the ultimatum has thus far been received from Roumania. The Bolsheviki take the position that the treatment of certain Russian troops on the Roumanian front warrants reprisals of any nature.

The diplomatic corps met at the American Embassy at the call of Minister Diamandi, who explained his treatment while under arrest and urged a vigorous protest.

Delegates to the Constituent Assembly from the Ukraine who arrived in Petrograd to-day declared that the Ukraine had been moving troops toward Poltava which is occupied by the Bolsheviki forces and that a battle already had occurred on the outskirts of the town.

IRKUTSK SEIZED.

The Bolsheviki forces have seized Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, after a ten days' battle. All the Cossacks and military cadets were disarmed and the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government proclaimed.

Orenburg, capital of the Siberian province of that name, also has been occupied by the Bolsheviki.

The edict of the Siberian Republic of Omsk, prohibiting the export of food to Russia until the Constituent Assembly is called to order, became effective Dec. 28.

OPPOSING FORCES CLASH.

Stockholm cable says: The local Ukrainian information bureau announces that it is in possession of information showing that the Russian Bolsheviki troops are tearing up railroads, destroying stations, and undermining bridges in order to capture or disperse Ukrainian troops coming northward.

The bureau says the Bolsheviki troops repeatedly have lured the Ukrainian units into a trap near Minsk, disarmed them, committed various deeds of violence and sent them north as prisoners. The announcement adds that great numbers of German prisoners are returning from Siberia, and that the Ukrainians are taking their places.

NEWSPAPERS EXEMPTED.

Detroit, Report—Michigan newspapers will not be obliged to cease publication as at first seemed apparent by the fuel conservation order. W. K. Prudden, State Fuel Administrator, sent the following telegram to the press this afternoon:

"While conditions of fuel are such that every pound of coal must be preserved, yet I realize the usefulness and public necessity of the press of Michigan, and publishers of newspapers are hereby exempted from order of January 10th."

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Fengchen, Shansi Province, China. The hotbed of the pneumo-influenza plague prevalent here and in other parts of Shansi Province, is at present in the hands of the Chinese west of Nanking, and the plague is spreading. The natives are dying by scores in the streets.

Annals for help are being sent broadcast by the American doctors recently sent into the province to investigate the plague conditions.

MAY TAKE PAVING PLANTS.

Chicago, Report—The immediate taking over of all the paving plants in the United States will be urged upon President Wilson by a delegation representing every craft in the industry and headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which departed for Washington to-night.