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(Continued from page 4.)
the nearest to distributing the money properly, and much nearer than Summing up the repooling system. Summing up the re-pooling system. Summing up the sults and taking the average of the sults and taking the average of the amounts by which the money distribut-amounts by which the money that should ed varies from the amount that should have been distributed according have been distributed according to the real value of the cheese made from the different samples, it is found that on the average the flat basis is only three cents out; the fat plus two only three cents out; the fat plus two basis system is seven cents out, while the pooling system is 18 cents out in arriving at the value of each 100 bs.

Taking into account the small but Taking into account the small but unavoidable errors that will creep in owing to the varying conditions of the milk, the fat besis gives on the average within three cents a cwt of the true value of the milk. You will agree with me. I am sure, that when agree with me, I am sure, that when this basis is used it cannot work much injustice to the pairon. To the pat-rons of the factories in Eastern (intario, I would say that when you come tario, I would say that when you come tario, I would say that when you can to your annual meetings and have jo choose what tests you will be paid by, you cannot make a mistake by adopt, you cannot make a mistake by adopt, ing the straight fat basis. It is the ing the straight fat basss.

simplest and the easiest to understand. There is less cause for suspicion and distrust with it than with any ion and the matter.

The fat in the milk other method. The fat in the milk epresents as near as any method can, the value of milk for cheese making purposes. Let us make the system of paying for milk at cheese factories uniform throughout Eastern Ontario. we can do this by all agreeing adopt as our uniform standard, t payment for the milk at our factori milk at our factories

a straight Dairymen Demand Continuance of M Restrictions

Mr. sinued from Page 2.)
receive a reaction of the attention that other feeds do." He refund to arrive to the older lands, and of the care that is exercised there in looking after permanent pastures. He had seen many of them that has been down four or five times as much feed as mewer pastures. There was much land available for permanent pastures that could not be devosed to ray other that the reaction of the reactio mued from Page 2.) that could not be devoted to any other crop. We should do something to crop. We should do something to help them, for at present they are setting but scant attention. Mulleins, blueweed and moss were allowed to get in. The weeds should be eradicated aby pulling and for setting rid of the moss, Mr. Glendinning strongly do. vised putting the barrows on the field late in the fall. This rolled the moss and successfully disposed of while at the same time the harrowing broke up the root bound condition of

Permanent Pasture Mixture the grass. For a permanent pasture mixture r. Glend ning advised the use o mr. Glenc ning advised the use of red top, four sounds, (which does we'l on low land); 'imothy, two pounds; orcherd grams, vur pounds, (one of our cartient gratus); altalfs, fire pounds; slake, awo pounds; whise clover, two prands; Kentucky libs grams, four porads; meadow freque, four pourds. A fuller report of Mr. Glendanaine's address will appear in a on low land); amounts, (or orchard grams, con pounds, (or alfalfa, later issue.

instructors' Reports. Although the meetings were held earlier than usual, the instructors submitted their reports for the season, though some of them were as yet complete because of the fact that re-turns were not all in. The conve-tions are being well attended by to presentative dairymen. Much propresentative dairymen. Much progress is being made in putting before the people in its proper light and a consolidating the opinion of the famers regarding the opinion of the fa-

Makers Will Not be Required to Do Testing

Department to do it Free of Charge-No Question As to Accuracy

of the last official acts of Mr. O's of the last official acts of Mr.

Jas. Duff, late Minister of Agriculture for Omtario, was to send
a letter to Chief Instructors Publow a letter to Chief Instructors Publow and Herns, concerning the method of making the tests under the new Dairy Standards Act. This letter which ap-peared in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, stated that the tests would be made by the instructors, and that be made by the instructors, and that cheese makers would not be required to do testing. At the local convento do testing. At the local conven-tions of the Dairymen's Association, of Lastern Ontario, Mr. Publow and Mr. Zufek are explaining the circum-stances leading up to the adoption of the new regulation. At the Peterb to convention 3 cr. Zufelt spoke as fol-

lows on this subject;
"When the Dairy Standards Act
was passed, the question arose as to
who would do the testing. Objections
were raised to having it does you
are, some suggesting that they would
be incompetent, others that the test
might be juggled, and still others that the maker had not time to do justice to the testing. There might also be to the testing. There might also be cases in which pressure would be brought to bear on the maker to alter brought to bear on the maker to after the test. For instance, if a parson re-ceived a test which he thought too low, and he came to the maker ceived a test which he thought too low, and he came to the maker threatering to take his milk to an-other factory unless a better test is given, there is a strong temptation to showe it up a point or two. As a test case, Mr. Publow took the test sheets factory in Eastern Ontario which had been paying by test. He found that with 40 patrons the test only var that with 40 pairons the test only var-ted by two-tenths of one per cent. It was previously obvious to anyone that in this case the test had been merely guessed at. Most of the patrons were guessed at. Most of the patrons were credited with 3.5 per cent. milk, with an occasional one of 3.6 or 3.4 to in roduce variety. Now farmers are no fools, and they can see through and they can see through a holder as well as the best of them. They have had a certain amount of done by the makers.

"These objectings thank, were rate."

These objections, then, were rais The next question was how to come them. The answer was to overcome them. The answer was to go a step further and appoint qualified men of known integrity to do the exting, men who were outside to the pulser of local influence, and could not have pressure brought to bear on them. The same hard to bear on The work must be done right. them. The work must be done right, the fer if it is not done right it would be fer if the the legislation had never better that the legislation of the difbeen passed. This solution of the difbeen passed, strongly confirmed by been passed. This solution of the di-ficulties was strongly confirmed by the results of a survey of the opinions of dairymen of the province, in which an endeavor was made to find out their an endeavor was made to find out their attitude toward the matter. Sheets containing three questions were sent out to the pairons. These questions were to find out (1) how many makers are competent to do the testing; were the makers willing to do the tes were the makers willing to so the test-ins, and (3) were the factory patrons, willing to have the testing done by the makers. The replies indicated that the makers do not want to do it and that the patrons do not want to have

Mr. Duff's Last Official Act. One of the last things that the late One of the last things that the late dinister of Astriculture did in his official aspectly, in fact a thing that was call aspectly, in fact a thing that was constructed as the control of do the work, qualified testers would be appointed to assist them. In order that the bairy Standards Act may get away to a good start and operate smoothly and efficiently, the Depart-ment will, therefore, furnish men for one or two years, at least, to conduct

a monthly test from composite ples of each patron's milk, collected at ples of each patron's milk, collected at the factory. This work will be done free of charge: the factory only being asked to supply a Babook test and the required number of bottles for taking the samples. Under this artaking the samples. Under this arrangement there will be no judges. The test will be absolutely fair, and there will be no question as to its ac-

"Some have said that the new dairy "Some have said that the new sairy legislation was only another means of bleeding the farmer, that it would cost from \$10 to \$25 each a year to have the testing done. This statement, of the testing done. This strough the testing done. rons pay for the test, it could not cost rons pay for the test, it could not cost them more than 15 cents a test per month, which for the six or seven months of the factory season would amount from 19 cents to \$1.05, but the government has decided to do the testing, there will be no direct charge made whatever. The controlled details of this next gold the complete details of this next gold the complete details of this next gold the next gold the controlled the co not yet worked out, owing to the death of the Minister, but before the Act or the Minister, but before the Act comes into force next spring, full pro-vision will have been made for carry-ing out its provisions." of the

Why Gasoline is Higher

THE rise in the price of gasoline as compared with kerosene is a matter that is interesting owners of cars and gasoline engines. The following explanation given by Tractor Farming makes the disparity clear:

Gasoline and kerosene both con Gazoline and kerosene both come from the zame source, namely, crude oil. They are distilled of in practi-cally equal quantities, but the state that gazoline is in such sof intenda for the millions of users of intenda composition. combustion engines, has made it a high-priced fuel. The chart shows the

4

estimated supply and demand of kero sene and gasoline for the current year. The figures of the U. S. Government The figures of the U.S. Government estimates, and those of the American Society of Automobile Engineera were sed as a basis in making up this hart. The important facts brought out in this clear way are that the de-mand for gasoline outstrips the sup-ply by at least six million barels, while the demand for kerosene is, in while the demant for gerosene is, in Turn, outstripped by the supply by over fitteen million barrels. It is through the medium of such a graphic illustra-tion that one can understand the whys and wherefores of present fuel costs.

A single pair of Colorado potato beetles would, without check, increase in one season to 60,000,000. At this rate of multiplication the disappearance of the potato plant would not long be delayed.

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