#### FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

47 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 1.00 6 year. Great Britain, 11.00 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 80c fortiata a tine fat, \$1.88 AUGURTISING RATES, 12 cents a line fat, \$1.88 21 inch an ingertion. One page 48 inches, one column 25 inches ingertion. Great set inches of the column of the col

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGE Chicago Office—People's Gas Building. New York Office—Tribune Building. Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

This DEFINITION STATEMENT.

TO SHAPE THE STATEMENT STATE

OUR GUARANTEE

Vinces, will be mailed free on request.

We suparantee that every advertiser in this issue is relaised. We are able to do this because the advertiser in the service of the control of the

#### The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## Margarine Interests Active

HE American packing interests that have been working with the government at Ottawa to induce it to permit the importation of oleo-margarine into Canada, have recently executed a flanking movement in their fight for the right to displace as much as possible of Canadian butter from the Canadian market. In the West, the dairy interests are not so strong as in the East, and the packers, seeing this weak point in the line, have made a strong effort to break through. The new offensive was opened at Winnipeg. On Jan. 17th, a meeting of the Board of Trade of that city was held, at which it happened that none of the dairy produce men were present. The opportunity was immediately seized, and a resolution calling on the boards of trade throughout the West to pass resolutions favoring the admittance of oleomargarine into Canada was rushed through

It was evidently the intention of the interests concerned to get this resolution forwarded to the different towns before the produce section of the board became aware of it. In order to accomplish this, an attempt was made to keep the news of the action out of the press. However, at this point, their plans fell down. A report of the passing of the resolutions appeared, and the produce men found out what had happened, with the result that another meeting was immediately called, and the resolution was held up until the dairy interests had an opportunity of presenting their case before the board.

This instance of underhand methods adopted by the interests that would profit by the opening of the Canadian market to margarine is typical of the whole campaign which has now extended over some months, and in which no effort has been spared to influence public opinion and the authorities at Ottawa in favor of the free admission of fake butter. In that campaign there has not, so far as we have seen, been a single instance in which the real instigators of the margarine

propaganda have openly shown their hand. Letters over inoffensive looking names intended to deceive the public into believing that they were written by struggling householders asking for relief from the high price of butter have appeared in the city press, which, upon close perusal show a technical knowledge of the manufacturing process of margarine and a legal knowledge of the laws restricting it, that clearly indicated to the discerning reader where the letters came from. Housewives' leagues, mothers' clubs, and boards of trade have been inspired to take action and pass resolutions in which they unknowingly furthered the claims of the interests. The strongest pressure has been secretly brought to bear on the government to have the restrictions removed. Many city papers have urged the admission of margarine, knowing that if it were admitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be thrown into an advertising campaign to stimulate the public demand for it. The distress of the city consumer has in each case been put forward as the reason for government action, but it is becoming plainer every day that the whole campaign has been inspired, not by sympathy for the consumer, but by greed for his money. It has been conducted with every form of subterfuge that could be devised by the best brains that money can engage. A temporary shortage of butter has been worked for all it is worth to secure the free importation of a substance that would work permanent injury to the reputation of Canadian butter.

# Margarine Cannot be Controlled

FOULD the interests that have showed no scruples in the conduct of the campaign for the introduction of margarine be amenable to law in case they gained their object?

## A Ballot on the Dairy Act

A Ballot on the Dairy Act

W HAT is the majority opinion of the dairy,
men of ontario on the Dairy Standards
Just as strongly one strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it others
are the property of the strongly favor it of the
strongly of the strongly favor it of the
date set for the Act to take effect advanced so
date set for the Act to take effect advanced so
date set for the Act to take effect advanced so
date set for the Act to take effect advanced so
date set for the Act to take effect advanced so
den, the mile come into operation this year.
Men, the mile come into operation this year.
Men, the mile come into operation the property is
measure of this involved to the property in regard to it
Under these conditions. Operation of the statute
reason to believe that the Provincial Government is in somewhat of a quandary to know
ment is in somewhat of a quandary to the statute
Ontario has no referendem law on its statute
of the property of the p

ment is in somewhat of a quandary to know what action it should take, what action it should take, when the should take to be a should be a

The experience of the United States in this regard is a clear indication that they would not. We have objected to the raising of the margarine restriction because we believe that a temporary shortage of butter does not warrant the opening of our market to the abuses which have characterized the margarine trade in that country, and from which Canada has happily so far been free. The expense of trying to keep margarine manufacturers and dealers within the law and forcing them to sell their product for what it is, and not as butter, would be more than the money saved

to the country by having a cheaper fat put at the consumer's disposal. It would then be found impossible to prevent unlawful substitution, as it has been in the United States. The action of the interests in Winnipeg is but an earnest of the trickster methods that would be adopted were margarine admitted

Margarine will be admitted to Canada unless farmers and dairymen everywhere bring the strongest representations to bear on their representatives at Ottawa. Parliament is now in session, and the packing interests will be redoubling their efforts in an endeavor to get a law passed by which the restrictions against margarine will be raised. . Conventions and meetings of dairymen have not been slow in passing resolutions urging the government to maintain the present restrictions. A deputation of the Live Stock Breeders' Associations recently waited upon the government and urged the claims of the dairy interests in this matter. Unless the work that has been done is followed up witnout respite, the interests may have their way. It is necessary, therefore, that dairymen and farmers throughout the country let their representatives at Ottawa know in no uncertain way that they are expected to maintain the regulations which have preserved the Canadian market from the abuses of the margarine trade in the past. Individual farmers, farmers' clubs, county boards of agriculture, and other organizations should urge upon the government and upon the members of the House the necessity of combatting the menace which threatens the integrity of the dairy industry of Canada.

The Transportation of Eggs

S OME of those who are connected with the production and sale of eggs and poultry in districts distant from the large cities entertain rather strong opinions regarding the way these products are handled by the railway companies. It is very disconcerting, to say the least, when every care is taken of the output, to find that when it reaches the consumer it is not in a condition that gives satisfaction and warrants a good price. When an investigation is instituted, it is often found that the eggs were shipped in a car that was stuffy, ill-smelling and hot, thus making ideal conditions for the spoiling of the product. The producer is in no way responsible for the resulting deterioration, yet has to bear with as good grace as possible the implication that he does not take proper care of his eggs. Mr. R. H. Deyman, manager of the Oakwood egg circle in Victoria Co., Ont., when discussing this subject recently, made this statement: "What is the use of us taking all the care and precaution possible to land our eggs on the market in first class condition if the railway companies can undo it all in transit?"

As long as the output along any railway line goes forward intermittently and without any consideration for shipments made from other points, so long will this trouble exist. The farmer and poultry raiser can never expect to have the matter adjusted until their product is marketed in such a way as to convince the officials of the railways it warrants special attention. The farmers in almost every section of country bordering on a main railway line, are producing enough eggs and poultry to demand an ideal car service, but they are not in any way a united body, and their produce is not of one standard nor marketed in a systematic manner. If an organized body of farmers were in a position to say to the railway companies that they would ship their eggs and poultry on a certain date and would require a suitably clean car, their wishes would in all probability be granted.

The first step to be taken is to get the poultry keepers in the district organized and willing to cooperate in a manner that will give them the desired results. When this is accomplished, pressure can be brought to bear upon the railways in such a way as to be recognized by them.