

Cheese and Butter Maker.

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SNAP SHOTS

All along the Line.

REFRIGERATOR SERVICE.

Ottawa, June 2. — Refrigerator car service, arranged for by the Department of Agriculture, on the several routes of railway leading to Montreal, began on Monday, June 6.

On the Grand Trunk Railway there began a weekly service from Sarula to Montreal, leaving Sarula on Monday, June 6, via London and Hamilton to Toronto. A weekly service from Kincaidine to Palmerston via Guelph and Toronto, to Montreal. A weekly service from Meaford via Alandale to Toronto, for Montreal. A weekly service from Orillia via Belleville to Brockville, for Montreal. A weekly service from Chaudiere Junction and the I. C. R. to Montreal. A weekly service from Fort Covington to Montreal. A fortnightly service on alternate weeks from Megantic on the Quebec Central, and from Coaticook on the Grand Trunk, to Sherbrooke, continuing as a weekly service from Sherbrooke to Montreal. A weekly service from Port Perry to Montreal, via Wilby.

Arrangements have been made for refrigerator car service on the C. P. R. as follows: A weekly service from Bedford, Sherbrooke, Megantic, Mansonville, Warden, Quebec City and St. Gabriel (all in P.Q.), to Montreal; a fortnightly service from Pembroke, Ont., via Ottawa, to Montreal; a weekly service from Windsor, Ont., via Toronto, to Montreal; a service alternate weeks from Tecumseh and Owen Sound, via Toronto, to Montreal.

A refrigerator car service will be given on the Canada Atlantic Railway to Montreal.

Intending shippers may obtain definite information later on from the local railway agent as to when the cars will pass their station.

A circular sent out from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y., warns the farmers of that State to be on their guard against a class of swindlers who have succeeded in victimizing many a rustic community. These fellows go to a village and dazzle the inhabitants with stories of the profits that can be made out of an up-to-date creamery. The next step is to organize a stock company, with all the neighboring farmers as shareholders. Then a third or a half of the capital is used in the erection of a building and the purchase of machinery, and the rest of the money is gobbled up by the swindlers.

Bacteria are the little fiends that spoil and putrefy milk and cream. They are microscopic vegetable organisms. Just as fungi appear upon wood, so these minute growths appear in flesh, liquids, fruits and everywhere they can get foothold. The bacillus is a bacterium that grows in the shape of a stick. It is an influential stick, often jointed, like a cane or cactus.

Because it is summer and dairymen are busy they can ill afford to stop perusing daily literature. All work and no reading makes those who own cows dull dairymen.

REMOVED OLEOMARGARINE BRANDS.

Wilkins and Butler Found Guilty in the United States Court.

The trial of the case of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler yesterday resulted in a verdict of guilty before Judge Butler in the United States District Court, on such of the counts of the indictment under which the removing of labels and brands from oleomargarine packages was charged. There was testimony for the United States that in December, 1896, the defendants removed labels and brands from oleomargarine packages lying at the Baltimore & Ohio wharf. There were no witnesses called for the defense, it being merely contended that the Government had not made out its case.

After the verdict the defendants' counsel gave notice for a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and asked that the defendants, both of whom are Washingtonians, be allowed to go on bail until such time as the question of a new trial shall be passed upon. The Court refused the request, stating that defendants are not allowed to remain at liberty under bail unless extraordinary circumstances are shown.

The fast Atlantic service seems to be steady, if somewhat slowly, maturing. The latest announcement that five steamships have been ordered will be welcomed as a long step toward the realization of the scheme upon its present very economical basis. Five vessels are a very adequate and even liberal allowance for the work. An agent of one steamship company which tendered for the contract said that by close work three fast steamships might be sufficient. It has generally been supposed that four would be sufficient. It is not improbable that the extraordinary prosperity of Canada at the present time, the increase by leaps and bounds of its export and import trade, the actual and prospective Yukon trade, have emboldened the company to increase the capacity of its line beyond its actual contract needs.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided the anti-oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be unconstitutional. The dairymen in these States will have to depend on the quality of their butter as a defence against imitation, and it should be defence enough. Oleomargarine will not be preferred by anyone accustomed to eating good butter.

CANADIAN VERSUS UNITED STATES CHEESE.

A Candid Admission.

Lecturing before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Major Henry Alford, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, said:—"Our foreign cheese trade is in a bad plight; having once been in a flourishing condition, it has almost been destroyed by senseless and shameful practices. Manufacturers and merchants from avaricious motives have sent abroad during the past few years large quantities of low grade and counterfeit cheese, which has disgusted British

buyers, and ruined the former excellent reputation of our cheese. . . . This is practically stimulating, because

Canada Has Gained All We Have Lost.

"By confining her manufacture to strictly honest, full cream cheese, constantly improving in quality, Canada has won the place formerly held in the British markets by cheese from the United States. She now exports annually as much as this country ever did, and our exports of cheese are less than those of Canada were sixteen or seventeen years ago. At the same time, our domestic markets in many parts of the country have been flooded with fraudulent cheese to such an extent that consumption has greatly decreased, and our home cheese trade has been generally demoralized."

The above is a frank and candid admission of the extent to which United States cheese has been injured by the manufacture of filled cheese, but we believe, remarks the Montreal Trade Bulletin, that last season comparatively little of this bogus cheese was made in the United States, and furthermore, that the quality of genuine United States cheese improved vastly last season, so much so that some of our dealers pronounced them almost equal to Canadian, so that our factorymen should still strive to excel in cheese making. There is this, however, to be said in their favor, namely, that they have never turned out a box of filled cheese.

What is the thermometer? How is the thermometer? What does the thermometer say? There is probably no inquiry which is daily the cause of more awkwardness of expression, for it seems to admit of no convenient form. The same difficulty, no doubt, existed in the early days of clocks, resulting, doubtless after many twistings and torturings of the then English tongue, into what's o'clock? or what o'clock is it? In spite, however, of all, it must then have cost to get a form of words for easy use, that form does not prove transferable, and cannot be used for the thermometer. Of the time we can say, what time is it? But although the thermometer purports by its name to be a measure of heat, we cannot well say, how hot is it? or, how cold is it? For one thing the cold that the thermometer measures is not the equivalent of the cold that the body feels, as we need much more clothing in Britain, with the thermometer at forty, than in Canada with it at twenty. In China, they measure the cold. It is a two coat day or a six coat day. Probably the most elegant expression within reach is, what is the temperature? That is, however, too learned and abstract a phrase to trip easily on the common tongue.

WHY?

Can any of the factorymen explain why the following clipping appeared in the market reports of a Montreal daily, date June 2, 1898: "As a matter of fact, the bulk of the offerings lately have been of undesirable kind, and the factorymen either are getting careless or they are selling their make too green. Reference has been made to this before, and unless attention is paid to it, it will have

ill effects of a far reaching nature to Canadian cheese."

It has been shown by analysis that a young person weighing 154 pounds is composed of ninety-six pounds of water, three pounds of white of egg, a little less than one pound of pure glue, 34 1-2 pounds of fat, 8 1-2 pounds of phosphate of lime, one pound of carbonate of lime, three ounces of sugar and starch, seven ounces of phosphate of magnesia, and a little ordinary table salt. Think of it, young man! That beautiful young lady whom you worship as a pillar of unadulterated sweetness, doesn't contain three ounces of sugar.

IT'S ICE THAT WILL DO IT.

In all the efforts that are to be made to attain this result we shall have to look to the utilization of an article, the abundance of which has been from all time a matter of reproach to Canada. The profitable sale of Canadian butter in England depends upon the use of ice. Nobody is going to dispute that we have plenty of it. Experts conceded that we cannot work up a big butter business without it, and that there is practically no limit to the volume of the business that can be done if we make the best use of what we have. —Montreal Herald.

The Iowa Dairy Mutual Fire Insurance Company has issued a circular containing the following on spontaneous combustion:—"Sawdust in ice-houses is self-ignitable, caused by spontaneous combustion in hot weather. In order to avoid a fire from above cause, the sawdust should not be allowed to pile over four or five inches on top of the ice. The surplus should be removed and kept out of the icehouse. Where the sawdust is allowed to accumulate on the top of your ice, it will consume the ice. It should have daily care through the hot weather."

ASPIRATION.

We have received a wonderful number of letters expressing the conviction that 1898 has better things in store for all of us. A twentieth century spirit of hopefulness prevails among the people. That's among the people. That's right. Grumbling, fault-finding, pessimism—these don't make things better. Sensible criticism may be effective when backed up by sensible effort toward improvement. A determination to make the most of one's opportunities is the secret of real success. To aspire for higher things is always helpful, if combined with a reasonable amount of contentment. The gospel of hope never hurt anybody.

CHEESE AN ARMY RATION.

Washington, D.C., June 23. — Congressman Chickering had a consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture yesterday on his bill, making cheese an army ration, and afterwards appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs.

The committee reported the bill to the House favorably.

The amendment adding "full cream" was adopted; also tri-weekly ration instead of daily.