

## CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

### The Problem of Pure Milk

The problem of pure milk supply for towns and cities is a difficult one to solve satisfactorily, especially for the large centres of population. The consumer is becoming more exacting in his demands, not only for a richer and better quality of milk but also for a supply free from disease producing germs. He is right in doing so, so long as he is willing to pay a price that will enable the producer to supply it at a profit.

To come up to the standard required involves no small responsibility upon the producer. His cows must be healthy and normal, his stabling must be comfortable and sanitary, the milking must be done by a clean and healthy person into a sterile vessel, it must be quickly cooled transported and delivered to the consumer in a sealed package.

While some producers will give every attention to the business there are others who care little so long as a market is found for their supply and the cheque for it comes along regularly. And herein lies the problem that is hard to solve. To properly inspect the dairies supplying milk to a large city would require a little army of officials. The city boards of health have not yet reached a point where they are willing to expend the money required for such inspection. It is questionable, however, if they will ever get a "perfect" milk until a thorough inspection of dairies is made at frequent intervals. In the meantime the consumer must depend

upon the producer's desire to do the right thing, and we believe the majority of dairymen engaged in this line of work are endeavoring to do the best they know how. But they should not stop at this. The time is coming when city consumers will demand that the milk which they buy shall be produced in a strictly sanitary way and he guaranteed free from germs of disease or other impurities and the producer must be prepared for it when it comes or go out of business.

The difficulty of securing a pure milk supply for large centres of population is shown by the experience of New York. The daily milk supply of that city amounts to 1,750,000 qts. (U. S. measure), gathered from 35,000 farms, and shipped from 700 creameries located in six states. The supervision of these 35,000 dairies is entrusted to sixteen inspectors, or one to every 2,187 farms. Each of these inspectors inspects ten farms a day, which, allowing for time in travelling between farms, would give him about thirty minutes for each farm. This gives not more than one visit to each farm in the year, and makes the inspection little better than an inspection. After the inspector has made his visit the producers know that he cannot get around again for another year and is free to pursue his own way. If he is honest and lives up to the standard required by the inspector all well and good, but if not, the consumer suffers.

To inspect New York's supply properly would require several hundred men which would involve an outlay that city corporations have not as yet been educated to expend. The honesty and desire of the producer to do the right thing must be depended upon for a while. Education and training will do a great deal and herein lies the hope of the consumer. A great responsibility rests upon the producer. The health of thousands of children in our towns and cities is in his hands and he should do his duty by them.

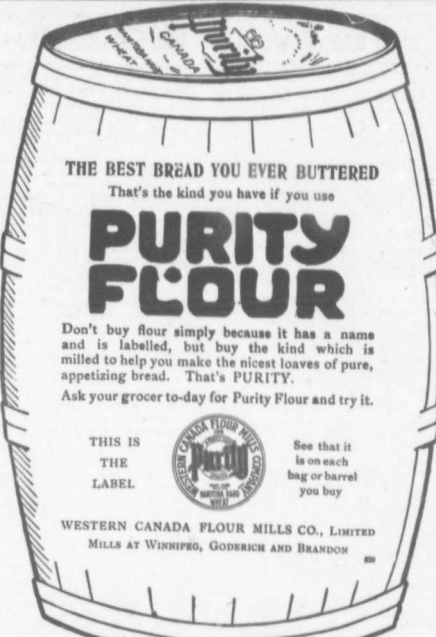
### Co-operation in City Milk Supply

The cooperative movement is being applied to the supplying of milk to cities in Scotland. At Dunlop a co-operative organization has been formed and a milk depot erected to which the members, numbering twenty-nine, will send their milk, amounting to from 1,200 to 1,500 gallons daily for despatch to Glasgow or other places. The milk will be cooled by up-to-date refrigerating machinery, and handled in the most approved way. The necessary plant will be installed for converting the surplus into butter or cheese at times. When milk is plentiful and the demand slow, thus relieving the market from pressure and the seller or purchaser, as the case may be, from unavoidable loss.

The capital for launching it is being supplied by a couple of wealthy men of the town, at nominal interest. The only security asked from the purchasers is a guarantee of a supply of not less than 1,000 gallons of milk daily for two years and that each member guarantees to supply half as much during the winter as he does during the summer. By co-operating in this way and supplying a large quantity of first-class milk better prices are looked for.

### Items of Interest

Instead of preparing for another war, as many people believe the Japanese are now doing, it seems that they are bending their energies towards holding a great world's fair in 1912, at Tokyo. While other countries will be asked to exhibit, the Japs are desirous of showing to the world, what the adoption of western




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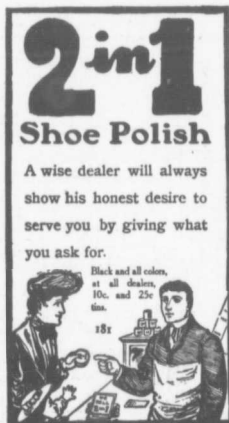
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—the result of 33 years experience in making Picking Machines. Consists of three slings and optional pulley for drawing ends together. Easy to operate, quick to work, and exceptionally strong.

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THE RATHBUN COMPANY will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at their farms, DESERONTO, ONT., on

### THURSDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1908

At 12 o'clock noon, their entire live stock, as follows:

- 100 Head Holstein Cattle, Pure Bred and High Grade. Average yield of herd for 1907 was 8,000 lbs. per cow.
- 142 Breeding Ewes, with Lambs
- 4 Pure Bred Berkshire Swine
- 14 High Grade York and Berk Sows
- 5 High Class Young Horses

All Bay Quinte trains stop at farm.  
TERMS—Cash, unless otherwise arranged for before sale

AUCTIONEERS—GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry  
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For Catalogues and further information apply to  
A. LEITCH, Farm Supt., Deseronto

## JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTON, ENGL.

We are shipping to our American branch another consignment of Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies. They are expected to land at St. Thomas, Ont. April 20th, this making the third shipment within a year. Over 60 head in all. This lot includes several 2 and 3 year-olds, as well as a number of heavy mature Stallions, and a number of Mares and Fillies, in foal. Horses shown or imported by us won at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 1908, 1st on 3 year old Stallion, and aged Stallion, and 4th aged Mare, 1st, 2nd and 4th on 2 year-old Fillies. We import good blood and all them worth the money and on favorable terms. Let your wants be known to

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