

CITY MILK SUPPLY

The Vancouver Milk Probe

VANCOUVER city milk producers were in attendance at a meeting held recently in the City Hall, Vancouver, when Mr. Moses Cotworth, who has been investigating the milk supply of the city for some time, gave the results of his investigations. Dealing with the retail end of the business, Mr. Cotworth stated that the net profits of local dairies handling 60 per cent. of the city's supply of milk, have not exceeded 10 per cent. in the last 12 months. He advocated publicity in regard to the quality of milk being supplied by the different dairies, but it was pointed out that newspapers were liable to action for damages if they published such reports of the medical health officer.

Mr. Candace of the Independent Farmers' Dairy, stated that while prices to farmers had advanced 50 per cent., the retail price had advanced only 25 per cent. and he further claimed that the Fraser Valley Producers' Association was overcharging the local dealers seven cents a pound butter fat based on the price which the association was able to obtain from the condensers. He claimed that a fair price should be 67½ cents a pound butter fat, instead of 75 cents. Mr. Sherwood, the manager of the Producers' Association, said that his sales to the condensers had not increased four cents a pound butter fat more than the prices received on the Vancouver market as the expense of handling market milk was considerably greater than the expense of handling condenser milk.

Mr. E. D. Barrow asserted that the farmers had a perfect right to set the prices at which they should sell their milk. The association represented an investment of \$15,000,000 and controlled about 12,000 head of dairy cattle. The idea of the public having to pay more for milk because of the formation of the association was in a measure correct, but if the farmers had not received more for their milk it would have meant that many of them would have had to go into business, and that possibly next winter Vancouver consumers might have had to eke out their requirements with milk powders and water. While they were primarily looking after the interests of the farmers they were fully alive to the fact that the Vancouver market was the one which they must take care of. They were not in business for the immediate dollar but had to consider the future as well.

Treating Fall Sown Grains

FALL-sown wheat and rye should be treated with formaldehyde to prevent stinking smut of wheat and rye smut. The treatment is cheap and effective if combined with crop rotation. It does not cost more than a couple of cents an acre, and not only prevents the smut mentioned, but probably increases yield by killing germs causing seedling blight and various imperfectly known diseases of grains.

Formaldehyde is most commonly used for seed disinfection. Put one pint of guaranteed (40 per cent. strength) formaldehyde into about 40 gallons of water and stir thoroughly. Before treating, remove the smut balls from wheat by fanning. Then wet the seed with the formaldehyde solution. This is most easily done in one of the following ways:

Tip the grain in sacks or wire baskets directly into the solution and move it around so as to wet all the

grain. Then dump it into a pile or leave it in the wet sacks four or five hours, or over-night. It may then be sown immediately or spread out to dry. If the grain is swollen, set the drill accordingly.

If more convenient, the grain may be spread out, on a clean floor, wagon box or canvas, in a layer about two inches thick. Then, while one person rakes or shovels it over, another sprinkles it with an ordinary sprinkling can until it is wet. It is then handled the same as if it had been dipped. A smut machine may be used if available.

Grain may be treated any time before seeding, but it should not be put into anything which has contained a smutty grain, or it will again become contaminated.

A seed germination test should be made so that allowance can be made for any seed injury. This seldom occurs unless the seed has been broken or otherwise bruised.

Loose smuts cannot be prevented by the above method.—E. C. Stakman.

Feeding Summer Silage

A PROBLEM for the farmer who has some ensilage left over for summer feeding is to feed enough off each day to keep his silage from spoiling. Summer feeding is usually confined to the milking cows, and even they do not get one-half of their winter allowance. To take a couple of inches daily of the whole surface of a 12-foot silo with a herd of average size, is impossible. R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, suggests a solution of the problem.

Feed off just one-half of the silo at a time. When one side has been fed down as far as is practicable, say two or three feet, the spoiled ensilage on the other side, instead of being discarded, is to be thrown over onto the good ensilage and tramped down solid. This plan to be followed until the silo is empty. With this method the only ensilage spoiled and wasted will be that on the perpendicular surface.

Canadian Dairying Statistics

REPORT has just been issued by the Census and Statistics Branch giving the following data on butter and cheese production in Canada:

	1916.	Make.	Value.
Butter ..	83,824,176 lbs.		\$24,368,636
Cheese ..	143,818,693 "		27,587,775
	1915.		
Butter ..	82,564,130 lbs.		\$26,966,257
Cheese ..	192,968,597 "		35,512,530

The average price of butter in 1915 was 30 cents and in 1916, 33 cents. The average price of cheese worked out to 17 cents in 1915 and 21 cents in 1916.

Ontario and Quebec stand as leaders in Canadian dairying, producing in 1916, 70 per cent. of the total butter production and 98 per cent. of the total cheese production for Canada. In Ontario more cheese is made than butter; in Quebec more butter is made than cheese. In Ontario the total number of establishments operating in 1916 was 1,165 and the patrons numbered 87,256, whilst in Quebec the establishments numbered 1,984 and the patrons 79,145; so that the average number of patrons per establishment was 75 in Ontario and 40 in Quebec.

The total number of creameries and cheese factories operating in 1916 is reported as 3,446, including 993 creameries, 1,313 cheese factories, 624 combined factories (cheese and butter) and 16 condensed milk factories. The total number of patrons contributing to creameries and cheese factories during the year 1916 was 231,192, the deliveries of milk amounting to 2,600,542,987 lbs. and of cream to 157,020,636 lbs.

Are you going to be caught without a Silo this fall?

If not, you have no time to waste. In a very few weeks your corn will be ready to harvest.

Freight shipments these days are slow and uncertain. Unless you

place your order immediately for an Ideal Green Feed Silo

you may not get it up in time to handle your corn. This is a risk you can not afford to run.

Order your Silo now. Allow for freight delays and uncertainties. Give yourself time to erect it properly. If you put off this important matter you may find it impossible to silo your corn this year.

Don't run this risk. Don't put off your decision any longer. Next week may be too late. Act NOW—TO-DAY, and when the snow flies this winter you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are giving your cows a chance to make money for you.

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