

who is authorized to make such regulations for butter factories, or for one or some of them, as the case may be, provided they are approved by the board of examiners of the Dairymen's Association. In default of such regulations for a factory, the classification, manufacture and sale separately shall not be obligatory; they shall be obligatory, however, if a factory receives milk from a certain number of patrons and cream from others.

Every co-operative agricultural society or other society or company which is the owner of a butter factory or cheese factory, or a butter and cheese factory, may pass by-laws with regard to the classification of milk and cream, the manufacture and sale of butter or cheese, but such by-laws, before coming into force, must be approved by the inspector-general.

Such by-laws, among other things, may regulate:

(a) The classification of the cream brought or sent to the factory into two classes;

(b) The manufacture into butter of the cream of both classes separately, and the separate sale of the butter so obtained;

(c) The separate division of the proceeds of the sale of each class of butter among the persons entitled thereto;

(d) The classification, into two separate classes, of first-quality milk and cream and second-quality milk and cream, the manufacture of such milk and cream into butter, the sale of the butter and the division of the proceeds of such sale in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs b and c.

If the board of directors of a society or company above mentioned do not adopt by-laws for the purposes above mentioned, the inspector general of butter factories may himself make such by-laws, but in that case the by-laws made by the inspector general must before coming into force be approved by the board of examiners of the Dairymen's Association.

Every co-operative agricultural society or other society or company which is the owner of a butter factory or cheese factory, or a butter and cheese factory, may:

(a) Take suit in the name of the Society, for all damages suffered by it, against any person bringing to the factory unwholesome or sour milk, or milk that has been skimmed, or in any way adulterated, without notifying thereof the manager or owner of the factory, whether such person is a member of the society or not;

(b) Sue any person or association, for damages caused by such person or association to the society in its trade and commerce in dairy products.

The damages which the society may recover shall be apportioned between its members, in proportion to the quantity of milk and cream supplied by each during the time fixed by the board of directors, and in the manner determined by such board.

For the purposes of this article, all damages caused by any person to the patrons who are members of a society, by supplying milk that is unwholesome, or sour or skimmed, or in any way adulterated, shall be deemed to have suffered by and shall be payable to the society, which may sue therefor, and shall distribute the amount recovered among its members in the proportion above mentioned.

When the society's butter or cheesemaker, or the inspector of the society or the Government inspector, reports that a patron, on account of the quality of the milk or cream brought by him, causes damage to the society, the board of directors shall sue such patron for the damages incurred, unless such patron pays the damages so caused. The owner or manager of every butter factory, cheese factory or butter and cheese factory shall be obliged to sterilize the skimmed milk and the buttermilk and whey produced from the milk or cream brought to and worked in his factory. He must also keep the skimmed milk and the buttermilk and whey in receptacles or vats of metal, not of wood, until sold or distributed. However, the inspector-general of butter and cheese factories may, on account of special circumstances in which one or several factories may be situated, exempt such factory or factories from the obligation to sterilize.

The inspector-general may, at any time, put an end to such exemption by means of a notice in writing, served by registered letter or otherwise. All basins, utensils, cans or receptacles whatsoever, intended to hold the by-products of the milk, must be made of metal.

The inspector or an officer of the Department of Agriculture, when the proceeds of milk or cream are divided between the patrons of a butter or cheese factory, or a butter and cheese factory, is authorized to examine the books of division and the accounts of the factory. No such examination, however, is authorized when the owner of the factory himself buys the milk or cream for his own benefit. The owner and the manager of a butter or cheese factory, or of a butter and cheese factory, must on or before January 15, make a report to the Minister of Agriculture, showing:—1, The number of pounds of milk or cream received at the factory during the preceding year; 2, the number of pounds of butter or cheese manufactured in the establishment during the same year; 3, the number of his patrons; 4, the amount received as the price of cheese made in his factory; 5, the amount received as the price of butter made in his factory.

To assist in defraying the expenses of the inspectors-general, their assistants, and the inspectors or persons appointed to replace them, a sum of \$15.00 per annum shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture by each butter or cheese factory or butter and cheese factory, or condensed milk or milk powder factory which is in operation at least 30 days in the year.

Any person infringing any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, for each offense, to a fine of not more than \$25.00.

CO-OPERATION.

Other amendments were made to the law respecting co-operative agricultural associations. We may mention the following:—

1. If the election of the directors or of the auditor has not been held in the month of January, the Minister may order another election.

2. The "one man one vote" principle has been adopted. Before the adoption of that amendment, each shareholder was entitled to a vote for each share.

The number of co-operative associations is increasing very rapidly in the Province.

The Quebec Cheesemakers' Co-operative Association is more prosperous than ever, and contributes largely to the improvement of our dairy products. At the last butter competition at the Toronto Exhibition, out of 24 prizes, 20 were obtained by members of that Association. In the same competition, at the Ottawa Exhibition, 8 prizes out of 10 were taken by members of the same society. Nearly 300 butter and cheese factories sell through the Cheesemakers' Association. Its sales amounted to more than \$1,700,000 last year. It has increased this year its reserve fund by more than \$10,000. For the last two years it has paid an annual dividend of 6 per cent. The price it has obtained for its No. 1 cheese is higher than the price obtained by Ontario cheese on most of its markets. We may add that the price obtained for the Ontario cheese is superior to the price obtained for the cheese sold by the factories which are not members of the Co-operative Association.

It demonstrates that the grading and selling by the officers of the Association has a most beneficial influence upon the quality of the products. Every week, the grader makes a report to the maker upon the defects of his products, and the ways to remedy them. A remarkable improvement has been the result of such methods.

The association has contributed also largely to the increase of the production of pasteurized butter, which has obtained a higher price than the ordinary butter.

The farmers begin to understand the advantages secured by the dealings of that Association, and, in many circumstances, have compelled their maker to become a member of the society and to sell through its officers.

We have succeeded lately in organizing another important co-operative association; the "Quebec Seed Growers' Co-operative Association," having its chief place of business at Ste. Rosalie. It has already a subscribed capital of \$14,000, and the manager hopes to increase it to \$30,000 and even to a higher figure. It has bought already a large quantity of registered seeds, which will be resold to its members. The fields of the members who intend selling to the Association will be visited and examined during the summer by experts in order to ascertain whether the crop is pure and free from weeds. The purchasers of the Association will be governed chiefly by the reports of such experts. Such a supervision will have a most beneficial effect on the production of high-class seed, and the farmers will know where they can obtain it. The growers of such seeds will be sure to obtain remunerative prices for their products. The Association has a well-built grain elevator at Ste-Rosalie, and the most improved machinery for the selection and cleaning of seed. It will have also mill stones in order to grind the grain unfit for seedling purposes. This is a most promising association, and will stimulate farmers to improve their methods of farming and to increase agricultural production.

A law has also been adopted to enable the municipalities to borrow money and to buy seeds, which can be resold to farmers of their respective localities.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 22, 1915, numbered 98 carloads, comprising 1,844 cattle, 1,112 hogs, 118 sheep, and 114 calves. Cattle trade was slow, at about steady prices. Choice steers and heifers by the load, \$7.25 to \$7.50, and three choice, extra fat heifers for Jewish trade, \$8.50; five steers, 1,300 lbs., at \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.85; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; milkers, \$4.5 to \$8; calves, \$5 to \$11.25. Sheep, \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, yearlings, \$8.50 to \$10.40; spring lambs, \$8 to \$10 each. Hogs, \$8.60 weighed off cars; \$8.35 fed and watered, and \$8 l. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	44	324	368
Cattle	367	4,983	5,350
Hogs	950	7,229	8,179
Sheep	289	345	634
Calves	79	586	665
Horses	201	65	266

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	4	238	242
Cattle	68	3,127	3,195
Hogs	15	6,046	6,061
Sheep	48	357	405
Calves	—	475	475
Horses	—	160	160

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 126 carloads, 2,155 cattle, 2,118 hogs, 229 sheep and lambs, 190 calves, and 106 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto for the past week, while moderate, were larger than for the corresponding week one year ago.

Trade in cattle was very quiet all week, with a downward tendency in values. A few, not a full load, reached the \$8 mark, but none went over. The highest price quoted for a straight load of choice steers was \$7.75, and that for one load only. Few loads sold over \$7.25 and up to \$7.50. The bulk of the steers and heifers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.25. The best selling fat cattle were bandy steers and heifers that would dress from 550 to 650 lbs., the demand for these being greater than the supply. There was an active demand for stockers and feeders, which commenced on Tuesday and continued for the remainder of the week, prices advancing about 20 cents per cwt.

This demand for feeders caused the medium and even the good steers and heifers to be a little firmer, as the buy-

ers of feeders invaded these classes of butchers to get their supplies.

Milkers and springers sold at about steady values.

Choice veal calves were in demand at firm values, but the common eastern calves were about 25c. to 50c. per cwt. cheaper.

Sheep and lambs, especially the latter, were scarce, and prices very firm.

Hogs.—Values for hogs have been climbing all week, and look as though they would go still higher.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—Feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75, and one choice load of deboned steers, 900 lbs. each, sold at \$7.00 for short-keep purposes; steers, 700 to 800 lbs., sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50; steers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$6.00 to \$6.25; stockers at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—There has been a strong demand for choice cows, at \$70 to \$85, and odd ones at \$90, and even a \$100 was paid. Common and medium cows were slow sale at \$45 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium at \$7.00 to \$8.00; common, \$6.00 to \$7.00; light eastern calves, \$4.00 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes are scarce at \$6.00 to \$8.00 per cwt.; heavy ewes and rams sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50;

lambs sold all the way from \$7.50 to \$11.50 during the week.

Hogs.—Selects weighed off cars sold at \$8.70, and \$8.35 fed and watered, and \$8.00 f.o.b. cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.48, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.634; No. 2, \$1.624; No. 3 northern, \$1.594, new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 60c. to 62c.; outside: Canadian Western oats, No. 2, new, 71c.; No. 3 new, 69c. track, bay ports.

Rye.—\$1.18 to \$1.20, outside.

Buckwheat.—85c. to 88c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.05, car lots, outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.55.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, 82c. Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$5.95 to \$6.20, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents \$7.70 in jute, and \$7.20 in jute for second patents; strong bakers', \$7.00 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18.00; No. 2, \$16.00 to \$16.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$26 to \$27 in bags.

MARCH

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track, Toro middings, \$

Butter.—H steady, 37c 35c. to 37c 35c.

Cheese.—N to 19c. fo

Honey.—E lb.; comb, \$3.00.

Eggs.—Ne ful, and ar per dozen l of soon rea

Beans.—P hand-pick

Potatoes.— track, Toro 52c. to 53

Poultry.— 18c. to 20c 15c. per geese, 13c.

City hide cured, 15c cured, 15c

lb., 19c; skins, \$2.0 lb., 38c; \$3.50 to \$4

17c; woo washed, co 28c; lam \$1.75; ta 7c.

FRUIT Apples.— Russets, \$ 2.75; Gr barrel, 10 bunch; c grape-fruit, lemons, M California, Florida, \$ els, \$2.35 \$1.00 per 35c. to 40c bag; cabl \$1 per ba

celery, Cr case; oni per case; 100-lb. sa turnips, 30 tuc, 20 c Ontario, 6 65c.; seed bag