

MANY MILLIONS PAID FOR CHEESE

\$17,000,000 Paid to Dairymen in Eastern Ontario the Past Season

PAYMENT BY TEST.

Factorymen Would Have Date Postponed When New Law Goes Into Effect

Napanee, Jan. 5.—Seventeen million dollars was received for cheese made between May 1 and November 1 of last year in eastern Ontario. This fact, stated in the report which Chief Instructor Publow made to the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention at today's session, gives some idea of the value of the dairy industry of the Province.

The total amount of milk supplied to cheese factories in the eastern district in 1916 was over one billion pounds; 91,042,642 pounds of cheese were made from this milk, an increase of 5,684,880 pounds over the year previous; the average price received for the finished product last season was 18 cents, and the money returns from this source were \$4,000,000 in excess of the figures for 1915.

There are 849 cheese factories in the eastern district, and 30,625 farmers supplied milk to these factories last year, an increase of 1,018 over 1915. During 1916 sixteen new factories were built, and 411 improved at a cost of \$87,299. A still more striking evidence of progress is seen in the fact that 2,667 silos were erected in the last three years. There were 607 up last year. There were 276,132 cows supplying milk to eastern factories last year. The average per cow was 3,650 pounds of milk for the six months, an increase of 375 pounds over 1913.

Creamery End of It.

There are thirty-eight creameries in operation in eastern Ontario and 4,833 farmers supplied cream to these last season. The amount of butter made was 3,732,254 pounds, and the average price received 33 cents. The chief defect in the creamery industry is, Mr. Publow said, in the quality of the cream as supplied to factories, and herein lies the explanation he said, of why it is that Ontario butter makers have made such a poor showing at the Canadian National of late years.

A Disturbing Question.

The liveliest debate during the progress of the convention occurred over the legislation providing for the payment for milk supplied cheese factories on a quality basis. From the beginning of the dairy industry patrons of cheese factories have been paid for their milk by weight, without regard to its cheese-producing capacity. Even today only 86 of the 849 eastern factories pay on a quality basis. How unfair this system is was shown by experiments carried on at the Kingston Dairy School last year. In these experiments milk containing 3.2 per cent. fat made only 8 3/4 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, while milk containing 5.5 per cent. fat made 13 1/4 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. The milk containing 5.5 per cent. fat produced \$2.78 in cheese, while under the pooling system the patron would have received only \$2.20 for it. On the other hand the 3.2 per cent. milk make \$1.62 worth of cheese, and under the pooling system the owner would have received \$2.20 for this. These, however, are extreme cases, as the general range in quality of milk supplied eastern factories is only one per cent. although there are cases of variation from 2.54 to 6 per cent.

High-testing Milk Best.

Mr. Zuffelt pointed out, too, that high-testing milk gives not only a greater quantity of cheese than low-testing, but that it contains a larger percentage of solids. Furthermore, he said, the highest price paid for cheese in England is for cheese made from morning milk, to which the cream from the previous night's milk

has been added. Result of Pooling System.

As a result of the pooling system the quality of milk supplied factories has been steadily going down. Twenty years ago, in the section of eastern Ontario, then under Mr. Jublow's supervision as a local instructor, the average percentage of fat in milk supplied was 4.2. Last year in the whole of eastern Ontario the average percentage of fat was 3.47, the lowest on record.

What the Legislature Proposed.

At the last session of the Legislature a measure was passed to provide for payment of all milk supplied factories on quality basis, with the provision that the law shall not come into force for a year. In the interval the proposed measure has been a subject of discussion at local meetings of dairymen. At eighteen of these meetings held throughout the eastern district in the past few months, after full discussion, resolutions were passed at all but three or four in favor of the change.

The matter came up for fuller discussion at the convention and here opinion was more divided.

Mr. W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister, in opening the discussion, said the Government will see to the supervising of the testing of milk through Chief Inspectors Publow and Herm, and will pay for the cost of such supervision.

One Vigorous Protest.

"The new law must have gone through the House on cushion-soled boots," said Mr. James McCormick of Richmond. "If we can't boost it overboard," he went on, amid cheers, "we shall boost out of the House the men who put it on the statute book. We shall never get our rights as farmers until we get more farmers in the Legislature anyway." And more cheers followed.

Apprehensive of Friction.

Mr. W. J. Paul, M.P., who operates four factories, feared the measure would cause friction. "If," he said, "you have one or two dissatisfied patrons on a milk route you will destroy that route. Destroy one or two routes and you destroy a factory. The law was passed and a year allowed for discussion before putting it in force. You should have had the discussion and education before passing the law. Public sentiment in this district is opposed to the measure. There are 300 patrons supplying my factories and these are all against it. The Deputy Minister has said there will be no expense on cheese factory patrons, that 'we' will pay for the testing. Who are 'we,' the people or the Government? The Government has no money save that which it collects from the people."

Mr. Paul, moved, seconded by Mr. E. H. Sills, that the Legislature be asked to repeal the act because of the expense involved in enforcing it, and because with the varying condition in milk on arriving at the factory, the Babcock test could not be made a satisfactory basis of payment.

Allow More Time.

Mr. T. A. Thompson, Secretary, moved an amendment asking that the date of enforcing the act be postponed so as to allow of more educational work in support of it being carried on. Personally he was in favor of the measure, which, he believed, would put an end to adulteration of milk; and because of adulteration, \$377.50 was collected in fines last year. There was no use, however, he said, in trying to put the measure in force until there is a stronger sentiment behind it.

Dairy Progress in West.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, told of the remarkable development in dairying in the western provinces. The total production of creamery butter in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia has increased from 2,699,802 pounds in 1902 to 18,326,885 in 1915. Alberta has made the greatest increase, from 407,970 pounds to 7,376,871; Saskatchewan came next, from 339,014 to 3,311,014. Manitoba has increased from 1,557,010 pounds to 5,330,000.

In the same thirteen years the production of dairy butter in the Provinces west of the Great Lakes has gone up from \$5,228,649 to \$36,432,000. Here, too, Alberta has made the greatest progress, from \$546,475 to \$12,500,000.

Canada's Export Dairy Trade.

Canada's export dairy products in the year ending March 31st last were valued at \$29,873,971, said Mr. Ruddick. Cheese alone accounted for \$326,690,500.

As one result of the war, said Mr. Ruddick, Russia's exports of butter to Britain have dropped from 569,010

Why do You ask Us for so Much Money

— FOR THE —

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND?

This question is often asked, by persons and by municipal councils, when the matter of liberal giving to the Fund is brought before them.

They are entitled to the most complete answer, for the Fund is the people's. They created it, and it is they who must maintain it.

Now for the reasons. There are 149,230 of them.

The Fund asks for so much money because Canada has given her men so lavishly to the Great Cause. Between 300,000 and 400,000 have volunteered. If their families need help, this Fund provides it. In October 53,693 families did need it. These families comprised 149,230 persons nearly all either mothers, wives or children. Is it any wonder that so Great a need requires so Great a Fund?

HOW GREAT IS THE NEED OF MONEY?

The sum expended in October, 1916, was.....	\$891,814.00
The average payment to each family was.....	16.29
The average payment to each person was.....	5.73
The cost of administration was.....	15,464.00

(In above averages, sums paid for broken periods not included.)

Pay special attention to the figures concerning cost of administration—including expense of campaigns for raising money. It is the ambition of the managers of the Fund to keep the cost of raising and disbursing it below that of any voluntary fund ever created in Canada. Their aim is to hand to the soldiers' families as nearly as possible one hundred cents for every dollar subscribed. They succeed in handing 99 1/2 cents. The sum received in October as interest on moneys in banks was about \$11,500. Take this from the cost of administration. The remainder is \$4,000. And that, therefore, is all that had to be deducted from sums paid in.

That is to say, of every \$100 subscribed and paid out from the inauguration of the Fund to Oct. 30, 1916, \$99.46 reached the families.

Is not that economy which should give confidence to every subscriber?

Does the magnitude of the Fund, as well as its importance, begin to impress you, Mr. Citizen—who-is-being-asked-to-subscribe-\$100, or you, Gentlemen of the Municipal Council, who are being urged to vote \$100,000 for 1917? Does the REQUEST look as large as it did now that you know something more of the NEED?

Since the war began the people of Canada have subscribed to this Fund.....	\$16,495,000
For 1917 they will be asked to give—and will give.....	12,500,000
Of this sum Ontario is being asked to guarantee—and will guarantee—at least.....	6,000,000

This is one million more than in 1916, but every dollar will be required for Ontario's families. Not much chance for individuals or counties to economize by cutting down their contributions, is there? On the contrary, the giving must be on a scale more generous than ever. And why not? If we can't FIGHT, isn't it a Privilege rather than an obligation to PAY?

One Word More:

No man should ignore his personal responsibility towards the families of those who are fighting for him, simply because his Municipal Council is taxing him slightly for the same object. He owes these people far more. Perhaps he is too poor to pay more. If not, it is up to him to give a generous cheque to his local Patriotic Fund Committee, or mail it to

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND VICTORIA STREET OTTAWA



SOME OF THE 149,230 REASONS WHY THE FUND NEEDS SO MUCH MONEY

(If placed side by side the dependents who are helped by the Fund would form a line fifty-seven miles long.)

Swedes, in 1914 to 85,542 in 1916. Sweden's exports have declined from 256,747 cwt. to 92, and those of Denmark from 1,633,295 cwt. to 1,051,570.

Safe Substitute for Rennet.

Mr. George H. Barr reported the results of experiments to determine the value of pepsin as a substitute for rennet in cheese making. Two lots were made, one with the aid of pepsin, and the other with rennet. Experts reported no difference in quality. His own judgment was that the pepsin cheese was equal in texture to and better in flavor than that made with the aid of rennet. There was, however, a greater loss of fat in the whey with pepsin. The cheese industry, Mr. Barr concluded, is in danger of being injured by shortage of rennet.

One Day's Milk for War Sufferers. Dr. Robertson made an appeal on

behalf of the French and Belgian farmers who have suffered through the war. Their movable property had been destroyed, and even their land made unfit for cultivation. He concluded by moving a resolution in the name of President Stone and Mr. Publow, recommending all dairymen to contribute the value of at least one day's milk to the cause.

Thanks to Federal Ministers

Resolutions were adopted expressing regret for the death of Hon. Mr. Duff and thanks to Hon. Mr. Burrell for services to the dairy industry. Against Oleomargarine.

Another resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against any weakening of the prohibition of importation and manufacture of oleomargarine.

JUDGE IS LENIENT.

At Peterboro last week John McGee, of Hastings, convicted of concealing the birth of a child of which Dolly Taylor was delivered, and of which she says McGee, who is her brother-in-law, was the father, was discharged by County Judge Huycke on suspended sentence. The Judge was inclined to clemency by the fact that Mr. McGee's moral and material decline is alleged due to his wife's relatives, especially Dolly Taylor, whom he described as that wretched woman. McGee is of respectable family and owned two hundred acres of land half of which had passed out of his hands in the past eight years. McGee must report to the police every two months and has nothing to do with Dolly Taylor or he will forfeit clemency.

DEATH OF INFANT

On Thursday the 4th inst. death claimed Mary Maud, the five-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Graves, 221 Albert St.

INVITED FOR THIRD YEAR.

Rev. J. N. Clarry of Holloway Street Accepts

By a unanimous vote of the official Board of Holloway St. Church an invitation was extended to the Rev. J. N. Clarry to remain as their pastor for another year.

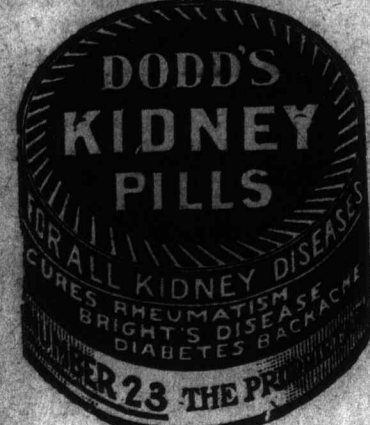
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