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part more than in the Maritime Provinces. It is our intention, however, dairymen's standpoint, but from the standpoint of the consumer.

## An Army of Inspectors

First, oleomargarine, butterine and other so-called imitations of butter are made from a combination of different

## The Dairymen's Conventions

The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of the Dairymen's Association of East-ern Ontario will be held at Nap-anee, on January 4th and 5th. anee, on January 4th and 5th. The Standardization of Cream and Butter; The Use of Pepsin; The Dairy Standards Act; Cow Associations; Testing Associations; Farm Management and many other subjects of interest to dairymen will be discussed.

The annual meeting of the The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of West-ern Ontario will be held at Woodstock, on January 10th and 11th. The Effect of the War on the Dairying Industry; Grading Problems; Experiments with Rennet Substitutes; The Prob with lems of the Producer; Cow Copartnership and many other topics of timely interest will be fully dealt with.

fats, such as lard, tallow, the leaf fats of the intestines of animals, etc., compounded with vegetable fats, which rendered and sterilized together result in a product somewhat similar in texture and flavor to butter itself. But this mixture, like all imitations, does not come up to the original article. It lacks the fascinating charactenistics of the appetizing flavor and the aroma which are peculiar to good butter alone. In the United States, where oleomargarine is manufactured where oleomargarine is manufactured and sold to a inrecextent; it was found that the sale was reducing the male and consumption of butter. This, however, was due not so much to the fact that so much oleo took the place of so much butter, but rather to the fact that so nuch oleo took the place ing that there were initial ion the market, there were initial ions what market, there were initial to this part of the theory of butter and often did without it, fearing less the seeming remuins article were an often did without it, fearming lest the seeming genuine article were an imitation. For this and other rea-sons, legislation was enacted prohibit-ing the manufacture and sale except under certain restrictions, the manu-facturer and seller having to pay licence fees and comply with very the provisions of this legislation, an army of inspectors was employed, but the restrictions and the despite all methods taken to enforce them, it is stated that the law is being constantly broken.

this manufacturing and Nor has this manufacturing and selling of oleomargarine in the United States given the consumer any sub-stantial relief. For the imitation article is held as close to the price of Nor has the genuine butter as it can be sold. However, since the imitation is manufactured from cheap fats, both the manufacturer and the seller realize handsome profits.

From the foregoing considerations, should not be hard for the people of Canada to get at the real source of the azitation for the removal of these restrictions in regard to oleomargarine.

coming apparently from the con-sumer, there is little doubt that the axitation can be traced to the manu-facturer who has the biggest inter-est at stake in the matter.

#### The Situation In a Nutshell.

To sum up the situation: No per-manent relief from the high price of butter would be obtained for oleomargarine would be held at as high a

price as possible The fact that when eating so-called butter, a person would always be suspicious that it was the imitation and not the genuine article, would take away the zest from eating would take away the zest from eating one of the most healthful and whole-some articles of diet. It may be claim-ed that legal restrictions would pre-vent this result, but such has not proven the case in the United States. To enforce the restrictions an ad-ditional tax would have to be levied on the people to pay for the necessary inspection

For all these reasons, ke appeal to For all these reasons, ke appeal to the consumer just as strongly as to the dairyman to use his influence to prevent the authorities at Ottawa from changing the present law. And we urge both consumer and dairyman we urge both consumer and dairyman to move quickly in letting their ob-jections be known. This can be read-lly done through such diannels as the Trade Unions, County Farmers' As-sociations, Women's Institutes, Local council of Women, and many other ganizations whose interests are entified in matters of this kind. The organizations identified in matters of this kind. The whole question is worth the careful consideration of every consumer an well as every dairyman in Canada.

# Margarine a Blow to Dairying

Margarine a Blow to Dsirying At the annual meeting of the Water-loo County Board of Agriculture a re-solution was unanimously paused re-questing the Government not to allow situate for builter, into Canada and L.E. Snider into Canada and and subtract of the second strike at a strike of the second strike at the substitute for the second strike at the substitute for built of the country. The second strike at the creaner-lish price of builter, but the creaner-lish of the Government wants to these should be taken over.

### How the Margarine Interests Work

HE manner in which margarine interests endeavor to palm off their product as genuine butter, their product as genuine outles, and the subterfuges they resort to in influencing public opinion, are well brought out in the following extract from an address before the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Buttermakers

There are several articles on the market imitating or supposed to take the place of butter, and chief among them is oleomargarine. Oleomargar-ine manufacturers do not always stop with selling their product in imitation of butter, but often sell it as butter of butter, but often sell it as butter where they have a chance to sell it colored, and in this way defraud the people, who are led to believe that they are buying butter. They also spend a lot of money advertising in margaines and daily papers or other margaines and the papers or other they are the second second second second second the second secon places where the people can see ir, and they have clever advertisers and plenty money, and when you read in the papers, for instance, that the plenty money, and when you read to the papers, for instance, that the Women's League in St. Paul opposes the reappointment of the present Dairy and Food Commissioner because colored he arrested dealers selling oleomargarine, some one had made these women believe that he was trying to stop the sale of oleo, when, as ing to stop the sale of bled, when, as a matter of fact, he was only trying to enforce a law he was under oath to enforce and protect them from being imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers."

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association will hold a milk, cream Association will hold a milk, tream and butter competition at Nansåmo, B.C., on Jan. 25 and 26. Prizes are offered for market milk and tream and approved milk class, while the butter competition includes prizes for solids and prints.

January 4, 1917.

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