



## B-L-K Milkers Save Money

The greatest advantage of Burrell-Laurence-Kennedy Machine MILKING over hand milking is the big saving every year in actual cash. When you add this to the other advantages you can not but admit that milking by the B-L-K method, as one customer puts it, "Has got hand milking beat by a mile," no matter what way you look at it.

**Sanitary Milk**  
Cows Milked Clean  
Milking Time Cut in Half  
Large Yields

AND

**A Big Saving in Labor and Money**  
are things you can not afford to ignore.

EACH OF THESE FEATURES MEANS

**BIGGER DIVIDENDS**

FOR YOU

JUST AN INSTANT TO SHOW WHAT ONE MAN IS DOING:

He is taking great pains in the care of the milk and the cows he handled, but he is milking 100 cows in two hours with six machines, operated by two men, and a third to carry the milk. He effects an actual saving of \$1,568.00 per year, with an equipment that cost him \$225.00 complete.

It is impossible for us to tell you more this week, about the B-L-K. What it can do for you in the way of saving labor, money, etc. but if you drop us a card we'll gladly send you literature, giving full details. Get your card and pen now, before the matter slips your memory.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Meeting the Objections to the Dairy Standards Act

New Regulations Being Fully Discussed—Many Questions Asked—Some Objections Raised—How They Are Being Met

As one after another of the conventions of the Dairy Farmers' Association of Eastern Ontario is held it becomes more and more evident that on the whole, the Dairy Standards Act, requiring that the milk at cheese factories be paid for on a quality basis, is being well received throughout Eastern Ontario. Of course all are not satisfied with its provisions. At almost every meeting, some are present to voice their objections; some being outspoken in their opposition. Although the objections that are advanced are not always justified and are sometimes based more on prejudice than on a desire to treat the matter fairly and squarely and to judge the new dairy act upon its merits. In discussing the act and in giving the results of the investigations that have been held regarding the comparative merits of high and low testin; milk for cheese making purposes, the instructors and lecturers have given evidence of keen desire to state the matter

that duplicates tests may be run off in case a patron is dissatisfied with his return. He may be given a few days in which to request that another test be made.

Q.—What right has the government to force such a measure upon the patrons of cheese factories without being asked to do so by the patrons?

A.—There is no way of finding out what the majority of patrons want. That would require a referendum and so far the only referendum we have had in the province has been on the temperance question. The legislature believed that the majority of patrons would welcome such a measure and the act was passed the same day. As all other laws are, except that it had the unanimous approval of both sides of the legislature.

Q.—If the average test of milk received at factories is unsatisfactory, why can it not be kept up or raised by educating the patron?

A.—The government has spent thousands of dollars in educational work along this line and instead of

Cheese Made From 100-lb. Lots of Milk of Varying Tests.

Milk Testing 5.5%	Fat Made 13%	lbs. Cheese, Worth \$2.25
Milk Testing 4.5%	Fat Made 11%	lbs. Cheese, Worth 2.10
Milk Testing 4.0%	Fat Made 10%	lbs. Cheese, Worth 1.95
Milk Testing 3.5%	Fat Made 8%	lbs. Cheese, Worth 1.75

fairly before those in attendance at the conventions and to welcome an open and free discussion of the questions raised by the dairy legislation. Every man is given a fair hearing and any questions asked, or any objections raised are discussed in a frank and considerate manner. Such a fair presentation of the case is having an appreciable effect in overcoming the opposition to the Act that has existed in some sections, so that at several of the meetings, those in attendance have voluntarily passed resolutions favoring the new regulations.

Some Objections and Their Answers.

The meeting at Stirling in Hastings County, on Nov. 24, was notable in that a lengthy discussion took place regarding the merits of the Dairy Standards Act. It was representative of the meetings in which those opposed to the Act are outspoken in voicing their sentiments. The questions and objections raised were answered satisfactorily to the majority in attendance and as has been the case at several of the meetings, the student swung distinctly toward the side of the new Dairy Act. The following questions and answers, as gleaned from the notebook of an editor of Farm and Dairy who was present to report the proceedings, are fair and representative of the questions asked and of the answers given at the various conventions:

Q.—What will it cost a factory to install the apparatus necessary for conducting the test?

A.—Where there are 50 patrons or more, a steam turbine machine and two sets of bottles will be required. This will cost about \$50, or say one dollar for each patron. It would be wise to secure two sets of bottles so

showing improvement, milk tests lower on the average than it did 20 years ago. It is of no use to tell a farmer to do as he and to pay him for doing another. The pooling system favors the production of low testing milk, because a low test and a large milk flow tend to go together. The pooling system has limited against the educational work and rendered it of no avail.

Q.—Will not the cost of conducting the tests be out of all proportion to the benefit received?

A.—The testing will be done without direct cost to the patrons. To test the milk at the factories, would cost probably 15 cents for each patron a month, which for the factory is an expense worth only amount to a dollar or so, even if the factories had to defray the cost.

Q.—Was not one object of the act to give employment to more men?

A.—The instructors will do the testing and where they cannot cover the work, men will be employed to assist them. It will perhaps take 10 men in addition to the instructors now on the situation know that instructors are not so well paid that the government is besieged with men looking for jobs as instructors to such an extent that they have to make provision for them. The present situation regarding qualified cheese-makers is sufficient answer to a question.

Q.—If payment by test is such a good thing for patrons, why did we not hear of it years ago?

A.—We did hear of it. The Babcock test was first introduced about 20 years ago and promised soon to be installed in almost every factory. (Continued on page 35.)

## Xmas Comes But Once a Year

And with it the Heaviest  
Buying Season

Our dairy farmers have been prosperous, and now, at Xmas, they are in the best mood to buy. Surely they won't overlook you when making their selections. No, certainly not, if you do your part—keep your announcement before them.

Remember, we still have two issues to appear before the "25th" in which Xmas trade can be appealed to for advantage.

Reserve your space early to secure good placing.

Advertising Dept.

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