

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Need of Education on Milk Problems

The agitation of the pure milk problem which is on at the present time in the centres of higher civilization, is one of very great importance, and of vital moment to the health of every consumer. There is an imperative need of education on the part of the consumer, as well as the producer. The greatest difficulty in the production of pure milk is that the consumer is not willing to pay the price for clean milk which will enable the producer to sell his milk of pure quality at a reasonable amount of profit.

Clean milk is valuable, a safe article of food and high in price. Impure milk is cheap, dangerous as a food, low in value, low in price. The consumers ought to find out what is meant by clean milk, and the producer ought to find out the principles of clean milk production and apply them to the production of sanitary milk. There is much more profit in the production of clean milk, when the proper price is paid for its real value, than in the production of dirty milk.

Sell Milk on Its Merits

Whenever the subject of a "state standard" for sale of milk is seriously and intelligently considered, the decision is that there should be no state standard of butter fat or non-fat solids, and that milk should be sold on test. No other decision seems possible. No state standard has ever prevented adulteration or skimming of milk. Indeed, the state standard, no matter what it may be, simply sets a legal limit for the robbing of milk. If the standard calls for 4 per cent. of butter fat, the middlemen will insist that the producers put on high-fat and low-yield cows, and the middlemen will take the 5 or 6 per cent. milk from the farmers and skim it down to the legal 4 per cent. standard. In no case is the consumer benefitted by the standard. If the standard be abolished, the milk may be sold on test, and the consumer will be able to get what he desires. Then nobody is deceived or defrauded. In the case of a product so variable as milk, ranging from 1.9 to 12 per cent. in butter fat, a state standard of 3.5 or 3.5 is an absurdity. Cut out the standards, and a "square deal" will be possible.—New York Farmer.

Paper Bottles For Milk

Not the least of the problems connected with the sanitary supply of milk on a large scale, relate to the cleaning of the bottles or receptacles for re-filling. These problems are thrown out altogether by using a receptacle that is not intended for refilling, and hence does not need cleaning. Such a vessel, which is to be used only once, and then destroyed, must, of course, be very cheap, and a practicable bottle of this kind is now made of paper, as described by Emmett Campbell Hall in The Technical World Magazine (Chicago, June). Says Mr. Hall:

"The solution of the sanitary problems appears to a great extent to be found in the single service bottle—that is, a bottle in which milk is delivered once, and which is then destroyed. When these bottles are properly made, of paper, the business difficulties disappear. It is somewhat strange, in view of the length of time paper packages for ice cream, cysters, and other semi-liquid commodities, have been in use, that it is

only very recently that a practical paper bottle for milk has been placed upon the market. Its appearance in Great Britain and the United States was almost simultaneous, and in both countries its success was instantaneous, the factories not being able to supply the demand that was made for them.

"The paper package permits the sealing of the bottle and selling of it in a guaranteed original, dated package, when put up on the dairy farm producing the milk, the doing of which the new bottle also permits.

Milk keeps better in the paper package in summer, and is not so likely to freeze in winter. It may be allowed to remain in the bottle indefinitely. Not so much ice is required to keep it cold as when in glass. The weight of a pint of milk in paper is but one half that of the same quantity in the average glass bottle, and the dairy is relieved from the expense, slop and annoyance of bottle washing. If the milk is bottled in the country, it can be shipped in ordinary dry refrigerator cars, like butter and eggs, and as there are no bottles

to be returned, it can be conveniently handled by grocers."

A little girl hearing her parents discussing how to keep milk from souring said: "Well, I'll bet it wouldn't sour if you let it in the cow."

Be sure that the separator is washed after separating. After you have rinsed the separator well with cold water, use hot water with a good washing powder in it, as this helps to remove all the filth and leaves the separator with a nice bright shine.

LANDS ARE MAKING MILLIONAIRES IN MINNESOTA

Millions of tons of iron ore underlie the farm lands in the Cuyuna District. Heavy options for leasehold Cuyuna Range have been paid since the discovery of iron ore in this locality. In one instance \$100,000 cash was paid for the privilege of exploring fifteen 40-acre tracts. The Northwestern Improvement Company, organized by the Northern Pacific Railway interests to develop iron deposits along their railroad paid a \$40,000 fee on a tract of land which only a few years previous was sold by their agent for \$300.00.

Now is the time to invest in ore lands for future developments. Don't hesitate and then always regret it afterward.

The increasing demand for iron makes the development of new iron producing fields a profitable enterprise and one which offers attractive inducements to conservative investors, being a much different proposition than ordinary mining schemes.

The commercial standard of iron ore has gradually lowered and the demands of the trade increased. Ores considered worthless a few years ago are in demand now. In the iron lands of Cuyuna Range in Minnesota are vast tonnages of this lower grade material awaiting development. The Iron Producing Lands Company, an organized corporation with an authorized capital of \$150,000.00 for the purpose of developing Minnesota iron lands, owns a choice section in the heart of the Cuyuna Range. On all sides of this company's property are drillings showing vast deposits of iron ore, and within 80 rods of them, forty millions tons of ore have been blacked out. The accompanying illustrations show examples of the active mining operations now going on in the Cuyuna Range.

Railroads Guaranteed 250,000 Tons

Both the Northern Pacific and Soo railroads are interested in becoming shippers of ore from this region. One of these roads has been guaranteed shipment of 250,000 tons per year. Expert mining engineers have offered to finance the expense of developing our property in return for a share in the resulting profits.

Approximately one billion one hundred and fifty million tons of the two billion tons of iron ore still contained in the Lake Superior region underlie the Minnesota iron lands. Could any stronger argument be advanced in favor of investing in their development as an opportunity for profit?

Every dollar invested in shares in this company participates directly in all operations carried on by the company and in all dividends declared.

Write to us at once for our free booklet containing prospectus and full particulars of our position. Now is the time to invest in Minnesota iron lands. Take advantage of this opportunity and write today.

Countless Wealth for Future Investors

During any corresponding period in the history of the iron fields.

THE IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,
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