

# DAIRYMEN DISCUSS PURITY OF CHEESE AND ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF MILK

MAN'S DIVINE RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS CATTLE—IF WELL FED AND KEPT WARM SHOULD MILK TEN MONTHS IN A YEAR—CORN SILAGE AND ALFALFA HAY THE BEST PRODUCERS—THE CARE OF CREAM AND CLEANING OF SEPARATORS—SENATOR DERBYSHIRE, MR. H. GLENDENNING AND OTHERS SPEAK.

The purity of Canadian cheese and the economizing in the production of milk, were the main topics discussed at the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association in the Council chamber Thursday afternoon. There were about fifty of the members present and the meeting lasted over three hours, being most interesting and instructive. Senator Dan Derbyshire occupied the chair. Mr. Henry Glendenning was unanimously elected again as director for the district.

**Factory Inspector's Report.**  
After a few fitting remarks in keeping with the occasion, the chairman introduced Mr. D. J. Cameron, who presented the following report:

This season just closed has been rather short, the majority of factories in this section not starting until about the last of May, and some not until June, and owing to the scarcity of milk several closed before the end of October, thus bringing the season down to about five months. I had four factories less in my group than last season, as a few small factories were not in operation in this section.

Total number of factories visited, 31; day visits, 40; call visits, 163; patrons' visits, 79; average test of milk, 3.7; cows furnishing milk, 11,829; average loss in whey, 24; test for adulteration, 1,790; samples found deficient in fat, 1; fermentation tests, 47; fermentation tests, good, 15; tainted, 32; percentage of tests tainted, 68.

The cause of the overripe or tainted samples, being in most cases, due to insufficient care of milk. In making comparison between tests from milk carefully cooled and cared for, and milk handled in the ordinary careless way, the results greatly favored the cooled samples. This was particularly noticeable during the extreme hot weather.

As regards the general quality of milk received: While I cannot report much improvement, still, taking into consideration the extreme hot weather, we had to contend with, as compared with ordinary seasons, I believe that the producers are making more effort to furnish milk in better condition than formerly. Still there is plenty of room, and we look for greater improvement in the milk supply.

I believe the quality of cheese has in general improved. Up to the last of June we never made finer cheese. The weather conditions were favorable. Then we got apparent in the milk and quality of our cheese. This is good evidence that we need better means of controlling temperature, both at our milk stands and in our curing rooms.

By way of recommendation I would furnish milk earlier in the season, and for a longer period. We also need better factory buildings in some cases, and a general improvement as regards controlling the temperature of our curing rooms. Why did we take more milk to make a pound of cheese in July than in June, when the milk is richer in July? Simply because the milk is not received in as good condition in the hot weather, and we also had a greater loss on the shelves of our curing rooms. By controlling and maintaining favorable temperatures both at farm and factory these difficulties will be largely overcome.

**A Dangerous System.**  
Then I would like to see some improvement in the disposal of the whey.

The system of returning whey in the cans is, to say the least, a dangerous one, and I don't think should be practical unless the whey tanks are kept quite clean and the whey pasteurized. There are a great many old whey tanks that are impossible to keep clean, and although pasteurizing is an expense, still it would be a benefit and I believe the best thing to do, if we must have the whey returned in our milk cans. What I would advise in this Lindsay section is the adoption of the method and risk practiced by our Peterboro neighbors of not allowing whey to be returned in the milk cans. This rule has, I believe, helped to a great extent to place the reputation of Peterboro cheese where it is today, and surely if the Peterboro milk producers have found it profitable it is worth our trial at least.

I make these recommendations honestly and sincerely, believing they would benefit the cheese industry of this section, and I trust you will see fit to give this matter your careful consideration at your annual factory meetings.

**A Fine Address.**  
Mr. Stonehouse of Kingston, followed with a very interesting address on dairying and showed by his remarks that he concurred with the foregoing report almost in its entirety. The speaker has practically the entire portion of Ontario, east of Toronto, under his guidance and makes his report to the Government for this district.

In his opening remarks he stated that dairymen, in speaking to him, had thought that a creamery could only be run with profit for six

months. This season in Eastern Ontario was a fairly satisfactory one, but along the Ottawa Valley it had been particularly dry and cows had not been contributing their quota to the milk pail. The conditions down there, he said, are much worse than last year and many creameries were forced to close in September. Around the shores of Rice Lake and in the southern portion of the province the creameries had considered conditions phenomenal, as they had met with unprecedented success, and many new creameries had started. The fall season this year in the surrounding country had not brought about a decrease in the flow of milk, which he attributed to warm nights and good grass. The price of butter, however, was about 4 cents lower than the fall of 1907. Last year, he said, the wholesalers were caught when the scarcity came, but at this season these people are drawing from their cold storage, and therefore there is no scarcity. He believed that Northern Ontario was producing considerable butter and the immigration had also had an effect on the conditions of the country.

The speaker then went after the patrons and showed how they could not only raise the standard of the cheese and butter, but the reputation of the district in which they live. The cream, he said, should be kept in a cool jacket of some kind in order to preserve the sweet flavor. Creameries cannot dictate to patrons as to their cream, but are forced to accept almost anything and therefore the farmers grow careless, little realizing that they are not only losing money, but lowering the reputation of the creamery. He urged the purchasing of small cans instead of large ones for the conveying of cream to the creamery as it was liable during the journey to become warmed and then a tainted flavor was sure to follow. He pointed out the danger in not washing separators and showed how the purity of milk was enhanced by carelessness in this regard.

**Wants District Divided.**  
Mr. Newman followed with a very interesting address and he expressed his regret that so few were present. He wanted the annual meeting taken away from Lindsay and guaranteed if it was held up in his country he would have 150 farmers in the seats. He reviewed Mr. Stonehouse's remarks and spoke on the conditions which produced the abundant milk supply, the great crop of corn which exceeded that of many years past. He was in favor of having Mr. Stonehouse's district cut in two, that he be provided with a horse and rig, and visit every notion of the creameries. Closing, he asked for a closer fellowship among the managers of the different creameries, and doing away with the system of encroaching on one another's territory.

**The Senator Speaks.**  
Senator Derbyshire in a short address made a plea for more milk. The creamery business, he said, was a money maker, and a revenue should be derived at every season of the year. He told of a man he knew who got as much milk in winter time as he did in summer while another man only milked his cows five or six months in the year. To overcome this cows should be started right and milked ten months in the year and be given good feed and summer conditions all the time.

Mr. Geo. Gillespie, director of the Peterboro district, was in a hurry to get away, and spoke for a few moments on the cheese question.

The popular director, elect, Mr. H. Glendenning, was next warmly received by those present. He thanked the audience, in his opening remarks, for having made him president, and said that he would be at their service in the future as in the past. If any of the factories were holding an annual meeting he would be pleased to attend and deliver addresses.

He informed his audience at the outset that he wished to speak along the lines of economic production. In his opinion the country surrounding Lindsay was not a dairying community and the animals were more of a beef type. The pastures here, he said, were the best, but they did not seem to have the proper class of cows. He felt that the cultivation of alsike clover had taken the place of dairying and he said he could point to farms that were realizing \$100 an acre. But no business can be made so profitable as the dairy business, he said, if taken for a term of years. He was in the business for the monetary side, and he was getting ten months' milk every year from his cows, and during the two months they were kept well fed in order to be in good condition for the next year. Some time ago he was walking through the country and came across a herd of cattle which were not as fleshy as they might have been; great milkers, but after they had gone dry the farmer turned them out to pasture and wondered at their poor condition. He also touched on Senator Derbyshire's remarks on the flow of milk and believed in keeping the cows warm in winter in order to receive the milk supply. Two-thirds of

what a cow eats is used for keeping the animal in good condition, and the greater portion of the other third is turned into milk. Therefore he made it clear that the greater the amount consumed the greater the production of milk.

**Butter Fat.**  
The production of butter fat, he remarked was more familiar than anything else, and from experience he found the production lower in the stable than on the pasture field. Salt, he said, was an absolute necessity to keep a cow in good condition, but this season was unprecedented for an abundant supply of corn.

The speaker then produced a chart explaining the composition of different grains, showing how beneficial each one was to a cow. He worked the feeding system out on a systematic, scientific basis, which proved very interesting and instructive. His aim was to show how milk could be produced the cheapest, and proved from his chart and quotations from actual experiments, that alfalfa hay and corn silage would be about the best composition for the production of milk.

**Feeding Test.**  
The speaker then told of a feeding test which took place on his farm. A very ordinary cow was stabled for seven days and she was fed 50 lbs. of corn silage, at \$2.00 a ton; 60 lbs. of roots, 6c. bush; 20 lbs. of alfalfa hay, at \$2.00 a ton, and some oat straw each day which came off the farm. He produced in those seven days 290 1-2 lbs. of milk, which tested 4 p.c. The feed for this test summed up to 66 1-3c. and he realized \$25 1-3 for the milk, which gave him an excellent profit.

The speaker then concluded his remarks after dealing lightly with several other matters of less importance. Senator Derbyshire, before closing the meeting, pointed out to the dairymen present the divine responsibility that was laid upon them in the care of their cattle. Every man in the next world will have to account for his stewardship, and these dumb animals should not be neglected in the dry season.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed and the meeting was brought to a close.

## SCALDED BY BOILING FAT

COULDN'T USE HAND FOR A MONTH.

**Zam-Buk Gave Instant Relief.**

An accident in a Toronto home might have had very serious consequences had it not been for Zam-Buk. Miss Martha Green, of 9 Claremont st., in taking a pan of boiling fat from the oven split it over her right hand. "The boiling fat ran into the palm of my hand," she says, "and over all my fingers. I was almost wild with the pain. The hand became swollen, and large blisters formed all over the palm and along the fingers. For over a month I was unable to use the hand at all. I tried several kinds of salves and liniments, but the wound seemed apparently no better. It was altogether too severe for these preparations to heal."

About this time I was advised to try Zam-Buk. I stopped using all other preparations and applied it instead. The very first application soothed my hand and seemed to draw out the fire and inflammation; and as I kept on using Zam-Buk the blisters gradually dried up and disappeared. In a very short time the scald was healed completely."

This is but one instance of the uses to which Zam-Buk can be so advantageously applied. It is equally effective for burns, cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains and stiffness. It also cures eczema, ulcers, sores, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chronic wounds, blackheads, pimples, cold sores, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries. Rubbed well on to the chest, in cases of cold, it relieves the aching and tightness, and applied as an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for receipt of price. 3 boxes for \$1.25.

**ROSEDALE.**

(Correspondence Free Press.)  
Nov. 4th.—In the wee sma' hours of Saturday morning the howl of hounds was to be heard as they started back to the far north for the deer. Messrs. W. Smith and R. Brooks joined the party of hunters going above Norland. The little herrings are running pretty well already and there are a great many fishermen to be seen in and around the lock and slide. Mr. Alex. J. Grant, superintending engineer of the Trent Canal, was here last week, overlooking the work



# GOUGH'S "WHERE THE GOOD CLOTHES COME FROM." REGISTERED. SMASHED DRIVEN TO THE WALL



Everyone knows what conditions have been in the business world for the past twelve months. The history has been but a succession of suspensions and failures of every kind. Knowing of this stores tremendous output in Lindsay, we were approached a few days ago by the creditors of one of the largest manufacturers in Canada. Would we consent to dispose of \$15,000 stock on hand on a commission? We said "No," most emphatically. We do not do business that way. We assured them that we would buy the proper price. The wires were kept busy; many conferences were held. Result--

### We Bought This Magnificent Stock of Suits and Overcoats at Our Own Price.

And every garment will be sold to the people of Lindsay and Victoria County at prices that positively represent the actual cost of materials of which they are made. It will be the Clothing Sale of the year and to everyone it will mean A SAVING OF FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

History has not often recorded a sale of equal magnitude and slaughter of prices. The values offered will simply stagger you. This faultless shipment of garments cannot be beaten either in quality of materials or the smartness, cleverness and classiness of style. This sale represents the golden opportunity for wise people who want to make one dollar do the work of two. Here are a few of the many money-saving bargains. Read on! Read on! You will be interested.

## Sale Starts Wednesday, Nov. 11 AT 9 A.M.

### 214 Men's Overcoats

Made from handsome all-wool black Cheviot, cut in accordance with the very latest styles, broad shoulders, velvet collar, shape retaining French Canvas fronts, 50 inches long, they would sell ordinarily at 9.00 or 10.00, to be closed out at... **5.49**

### 198 Men's Overcoats

Made in Prussian and Chesterfield styles. These coats are all the rage among college chaps, made of class looking Scotch Tweeds, Overchecks and Cheviots. A style, a quality, a mark for fashionable tailors to shoot at. Garments easily in the 10.00 and 12.00 class. During this sale... **6.95**

### 328 Men's Suits

The same as you see priced all over at 10.00 and 12.50. Magnificent worsteds, single and double-breasted models, handmade throughout. They go in this... **7.49**

### 245 Men's Suits

In all the very latest shades of all-wool Canadian Tweeds made in accordance with the latest Fifth-avenue New York models. Retailers the country over are selling at 7.50 to 8.50, they go in this sale... **4.95**

### 300 Boys' Suits

The world over you will have to pay at least 4.50 and 5.00, made in three-piece single or double-breasted styles of a beautiful assortment of tweeds. Marked... **3.69**

### 225 Boys' Overcoats

Imported goods, trimmed and finished in the same smart clever manner as the men's garments. A beautiful assortment of tweeds and cheviots to select from. The 5.00 and 6.00 class we have marked to go in this sale at... **3.89**

### 195 Boys' Pea Jackets

Extremely serviceable practical garments made of all-wool black Cheviot materials, the kind that boys like for school, 3.50 and 4.00 values in this great sale... **2.79**

### Men's Soft Bosom Shirts

In the choicest assortment of patterns you ever saw, dots, stripes and checks, etc., beautifully finished and laundered, to clear at... **49c**

### 200 Prs Men's Pants

Positively made to sell at 1.75 and 2.00, big variety to choose from, made of good serviceable tweeds. The snap... **1.25**

### 160 Prs Men's Pants

Extremely stylish well cut Trousers in fancy worsteds and stripes, as fine as you can find anywhere at 2.50 and 3.00, we offer this sale at... **1.89**

### Men's Underwear

First quality fleece-lined garments from the leading mills, all winter weights at 50c garment, marked to sell at... **39c**

### Mens Working Shirt

Made in black and striped materials, strongly made serviceable shirt that will wash and wear like iron, always sold... **39c**

### Men's Socks

An excellent opportunity to buy your winter stock, made of heavy wool materials for winter wear, well known brands... **10c**

# B. J. GOUGH

CORNER KENT AND WILLIAM-STS.

being done on this portion of the canal, and is very much pleased indeed with the progress which has been made.

Mr Archie McKendry, Cobourg, who has been visiting his parents at Fenelon Falls, spent a few hours here on Thursday looking over the canal work, and calling on old friends.

Several men are at work digging on the 9th concession in the hope of finding a silver vein. We wish them luck.

Mr. W. R. Macdonald spent Sunday in Toronto.

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