



Costs Range from \$2.11 to \$5.48 per Cwt. Producing Milk in 1950

Cost figures have just been released by the Farm Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the period May 1st, 1950 to April 30th, 1951. These figures are based on comprehensive data collected in connection with two of the three Dairy Herd Improvement Groups, operating in Halton County.

In the east Halton group of 26 herds supervised by F. W. Chisholm of Hornby, the average cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk during the period referred to was \$3.33, while the average cost per pound butter fat was 86c. In this group the average production per cow was 8423 lbs. of milk and 328 lbs. butter fat in 305 days.

In the two herds with the highest net returns the average cost per 100 lbs. was \$2.07 while in the two herds with the lowest net returns the cost was \$5.48 per 100 lbs. of milk. Geo. R. McCormack is the supervisor of the West Halton group. Here the average cost was \$3.38 per 100 lbs. of milk and 91c per lb. of butter fat. The average production per cow was 8740 lbs. of milk and 337 lbs. butter fat in 305 days.

On the other hand the average production in the two herds with the high net returns was 10700 lbs. milk and 366 lbs. butter fat. Their average cost was \$2.11 per cwt. The two herds in this group with the lowest net return had an average production per cow of 8510 lbs. milk and 324 lbs. of butter fat. Their cost per 100 lbs. of milk was \$4.56 per cwt.

It will be readily noted that there is a tremendous spread between the lowest and highest costs in each group. Other factors or reasons for the variation in costs and net returns in addition to production per cow were as follows: (1) Feeding efficiency; (2) Labor efficiency; (3) Capital use; (4) Size of business.

Although each of the five factors is important in itself, the higher levels of net returns are associated with better than average accomplishment in at least three at the same time. No one alone can assure success. It should be borne in mind that these cost figures are for the twelve month period ending April 30th, 1951.

Since that time costs to the dairy men have continued to increase and in particular feed costs. Consequently such increase costs factors would have to be taken into account in determining present day figures.

We were not altogether surprised but we were impressed to note that in both groups in the four herds with the highest net returns, only 1 pound of concentrate was being fed to each 6.5 lbs. of milk produced, whereas in the east Halton group the two herd owner with the lowest net returns were feeding at the rate of 1 pound of concentrate feed to each 4.4 lbs. of milk and in West Halton the two herd owners in the same disappointing position were feeding at the rate of 1 to 3.8.

In brief the reports in question contain much food for thought and we are not surprised that Halton Dairy Herd Improvement Association members are enthusiastic about this policy which not only reveals the boarder cows but other weaknesses in their respective dairy enterprises.

Halton Top in Grade A's

The annual summary just released by the Ontario Live Stock Branch reveals that Halton is tied with Waterloo in leading the Province in the production of Grade A hogs.

In 1951 Halton producers marketed 20,074 hogs with 411, Grade A's. This is quite an achievement but when one learns that one of our Equestrian producers who marketed well over 100 hogs during the year had between 82 and 831, Grade A's, the County achievement is not perhaps as great as appears on the surface.

Halton's production was up 6.3% over the previous year. Ontario maintained her position as Canada's premier producing hog province. Her marketings in 1951 represents nearly 42% of the total marketed for Canada. Eastern Canada produced slightly over two-thirds of the hogs marketed.

It will be recalled that in 1944 we exported nearly 686 million pounds of bacon all to Great Britain. In 1951 just seven years later, our total exports of bacon were slightly less than 22 million pounds and this went to the United States.

Erwin Gunby Elected President of Halton Hog Producers

A central marketing agency for the marketing of hogs was the main theme under discussion at the annual meeting of the Halton Hog

Producers Association Held in the Court House, Milton, on Tuesday of Last Week

The meeting was in charge of Percy Merry, President of the Halton Association. Chas. Newton of Barrie District, spoke briefly and introduced Chas. McInnis, President of the Ontario Hog Producers Association.

Mr. McInnis, in introducing his subject, stated "The times are changing very rapidly and to survive, agriculture must plan to meet these changes." Secondary industry has shown most of the expansion and the influx of people employed by industry calls for a lower priced food policy, which would be detrimental to the farms, because the operators would have to mine their farms in order to exist.

Referring to hog prices of the past year, he stated, "Hog prices have declined while other commodities have increased approximately 15%." It was his opinion that the great fluctuations in hog prices were connected with the contents held in storage by the meat trade and he stated, "Statistics showed this to be the case."

In referring to the packers and meat trade generally, Mr. McInnis stated "They haven't done anything that you and I wouldn't have done had we been in their position. The faults is ours and it is up to us to correct the situation by restoring competition."

At the present time he stated that 95% of the hogs marketed are going direct to the packers. By setting up a Central Marketing Agency a much larger percentage of the hogs would go through the stock yards, thus restoring competition.

Furthermore in case of a surplus at any point such surpluses could be moved to other markets where required. "It is my hope," stated Mr. McInnis, "that the Central Marketing Agency will give greater stability to our hog prices and prevent the violent fluctuations such as we have experienced in the past" warning hog producers not to increase production. We have a little surplus now, which could be overcome if we would market our hogs 5 lbs lighter in weight.

The election of officers for 1952 resulted as follows: President Erwin Gunby, Vice President—Clayton May, Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. Service.

Directors: Nelson Township—Roy Ellenton, Fred Dixon, Glen Campbell, Nassagaweya—W. L. Ferguson, Ivan Richardson, W. R. G. Johnson, Trafalgar—J. A. Dixon, Percy Merry, Allan Clements, Equestrian—C. Harrop, T. J. Brownridge, T. Appleyard, Edward Davenport.

Guest Speaker Selected for Annual Seed Fair and Bacon Show: Tom Dickson manager of the Ottawa Dairy Farms, is to be the guest speaker for the Annual Seed Fair and Bacon Show, at Milton on March 14th and 15th. The members of Halton's Bus Trip last June will look forward to hearing Mr. Dickson, who impressed the Haltonites with his sound practical ideas on crops and dairy cattle management.

We understand from C. F. Pickett, president of the Association that the annual prize list is already in the printer's hands and will be available in the course of a few days.

Thanks to the co-operation of some 80 different firms and merchants in the various urban centres of the County of Halton this prize list is getting to be quite a booklet and one looked forward to by the farmers in all sections of the County.

Ball Sale has Big Entry: Two hundred and eighty bulls from 130 of the leading herds in Ontario have been entered in the 1952 Best Ball Show and Sale, to be held in the Show and Sales Arena, Royal Winter Fair Buildings, Toronto on March 11th and 12th.

Of the number being offered, 142 are Shorthorns, 96 Herefords and 42 Aberdeen Angus. One of the new regulations this year is that bulls placed in the third group at the time of the showing will be sold for slaughter. This assures buyers that only bulls of high quality will be offered for sale at the time of the Auction.

As in former years, the Ontario Government will make a grant to all Ontario buyers. This will be equal to one-third of the purchase price up to a maximum of \$150.

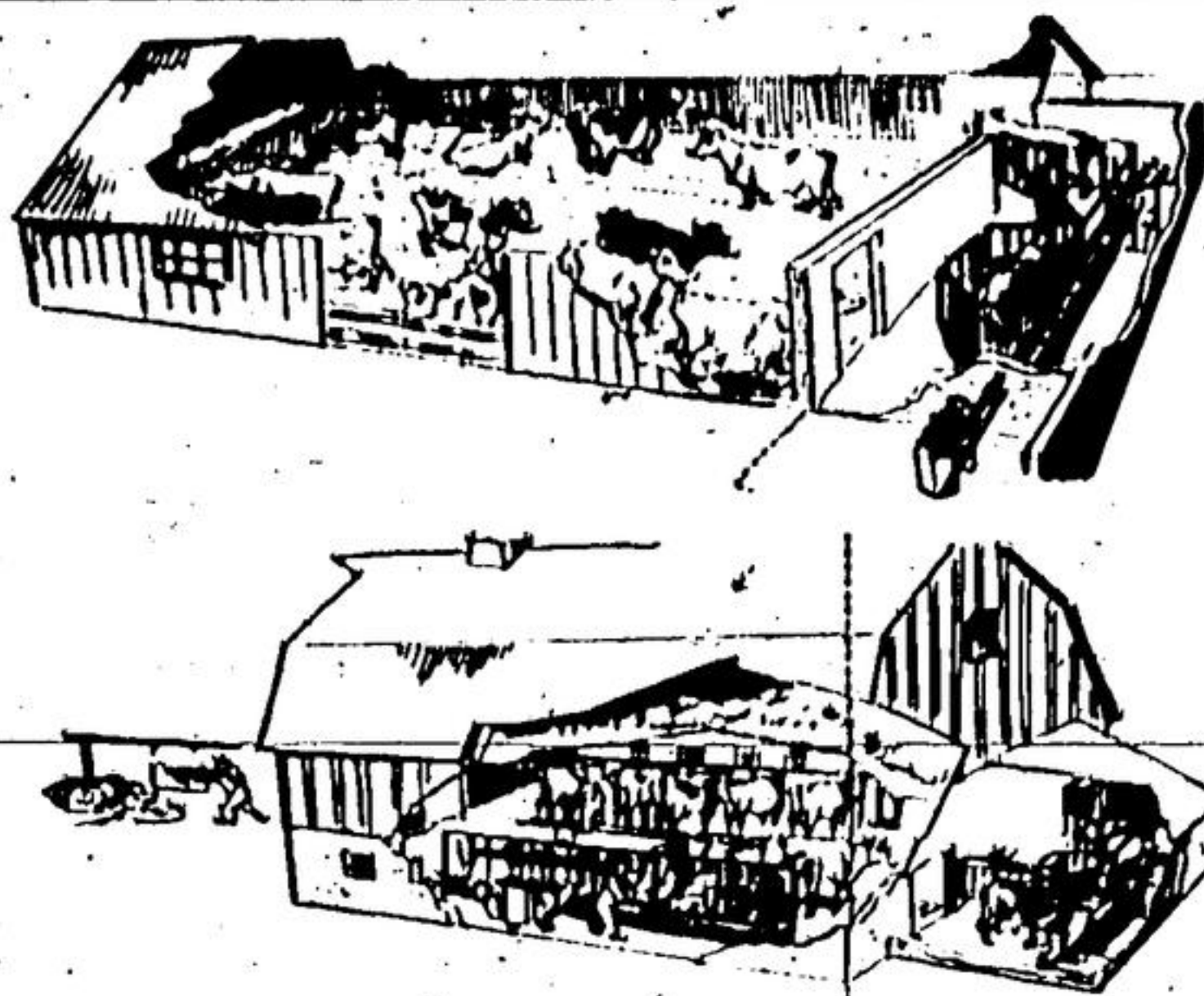
Since 1945 total non-defence governmental expenditures in Canada—this embraces federal, municipal and provincial governments—have increased about \$1,000,000,000 annually.

Lab Stock, Profits Show Increase

A continuing rise in the volume of business done by Baxter Laboratories Ltd. was recently evidenced when the system of analysis of the annual statement showed that in 1951 approximately 11 per cent of the total annual compensation was paid into the company's profit-sharing plan for eventual distribution among participating employees. Employees also contribute to the plan on the basis of five per cent of their remuneration through payroll deduction. The plan began in 1940 for Baxter Laboratories of Canada Ltd and earlier for the home office in Morton Grove, Illinois.

In 1950 approximately 9 per cent of the total compensation was paid into the trust fund for retirement at the age of 60 for women and 65 for men.

To participate in the plan, employees at the plant in Acton must have been employed by the company for two full calendar years. Another proof of the successful volume of business of the Baxter Laboratories is the fact that company stock has gone up on the bond market about 50 per cent of its original sale value in December 1951. A determined number of common stock was made available to a certain category of Baxter employees at the plant in Acton and in Morton Grove. This stock could be bought on a payroll deduction plan over a period of five years or could be purchased for cash during that time.



TOP ILLUSTRATION shows how pen-type stalling permits feeding of cows at a common manger and eliminates the necessity of removing manure more than once a year. Cows can come to the milking parlour and receive feed concentrates while being milked. In addition, the milk can be pumped directly from the cow to the can. Bottom illustration shows comparison with standard barn where manure must be removed and loaded carried to and mals daily. Addition of a milking parlour to a standard barn, however, permits cows to come to the milking machine and eliminates carrying of milk.

RESULTS "EXCELLENT" AS POLIO TREATED WITH NEW BAXTER DRUG

Results were reported as excellent recently when a Missouri doctor made the first trial of a drug as yet untested for polio in his three-year old daughter.

The drug, called pyromen, is manufactured by Baxter Laboratories Incorporated at Morton Grove, Illinois and distributed in Canada from their Acton plant.

Dr. Alvin C. Schopp said in a preliminary report for the medical bulletin of St. Louis University that the drug was subsequently used in the treatment of other polio patients and produced an apparent lessening of muscle spasm and brought marked relief from pain.

The treatment of 53 patients with pyromen was not considered a "fully controlled experiment". An article in the October 19 issue of "Trava News", published regularly at Baxter's in Acton under the editorship of C. L. Rognevaldson gives a brief outline of pyromen.

"Pyromen, a relatively new product, is a non-protein bacterial pyromen, developed by Baxter Laboratories. A pyromen is a product of bacteria which has the distinguishing property of producing fever in warm blooded animals.

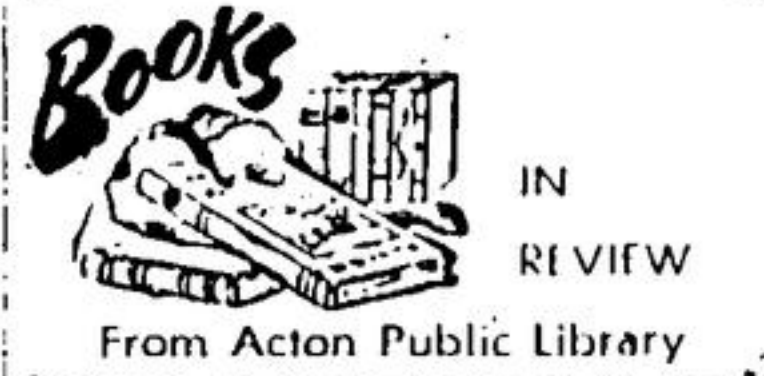
"In this respect it is similar to the bacterial by-products tested for in all solutions by our routine rabbit work. Pyromen is supplied for injection with or without intravenous solution. It usually is sold in small vials containing 10 micro-

grams (10 one millionths of a gram). This is because only very small quantities of pyromen are administered at any one time. Usually dosage ranges from 1 to 5 micrograms. Such small amounts of injections are necessary because the all pyromen it tends to produce fever in patients. Likewise, all patients do not respond equally to "Pyromen", therefore each patient is evaluated separately as to response and proper dosage.

"Although the mechanism of pyromen is not yet completely understood, it is thought that it stimulates certain body glands as well as the whole body metabolism. Extensive laboratory and clinical investigations have demonstrated the efficacy, reliability, and wide margin of safety of "Pyromen". It has been used successfully as an adjunct in the treatment of allergies such as hay fever and bronchial asthma. In many skin disorders such as eczema, acne and psoriasis eye disorders and neuritis.

"At present, "Pyromen" is recommended only for the above conditions in which it has proved most effective; however, with continued research, no doubt more efficient and varied uses will be found."

This supposition appears to be coming true, if the new drug proves of continued value in treating poliomyelitis. Canada is first in the world as a fish exporting country.



Books IN REVIEW From Acton Public Library

"MOSES" by Sholem Asch. The second book to be reviewed in this series in the Free Press is also available at the Acton Public Library, and is one of the newer additions there.

The whole story of Moses is usually learned by youngsters who, when they grow up, could still tell you that Moses was found in the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter and led the children of Israel from slavery.

For these many people, Sholem Asch's new book, a biography of the prophet of Moses, makes verses of the Bible come alive in a manner that is revealing and rewarding. The novel, which sets the basis for the Jewish faith, reveals the roots, held in common by much of the world. The book is a re-creation of a life which had, so far as most of us were concerned, form but no spirit.

The scope and authority of the book are worthy of the figure of the prophet Sholem Asch devoted years to it, yet the years of slavery and exile pass quickly as the chapters are full of action and written in contemporary, direct style. Richness and luxury in Egypt contrast with the oppression of the slaves, lawlessness contrast with the new law, innumerable falls from grace contrast with the moments when Jehovah Himself, speak to Moses. The book, full of contrast, concludes in a blaze of faith as Moses ascend through cloud to where he can see golden copule, and palaces, and can hear quiet singing to where he finally ends in peace as a flame, the kiss of Jehovah touches his lips.

Widow and children inheriting the savings of Canadian husbands have become the major group of "the have-nots" who own Canadian dollars. In many Canadian communities, the individual women has hidden, outnumber men by a considerable margin.

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