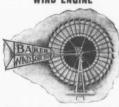
ABSORBINE STOPS Spavin, Ring Bone, Side Bone or similar horse going sound. Does remove the hair and ked. Page II in pamphlet tells how. \$2.00 a bottle e Book 9 E free.

## THE 'BAKER' BACK-GEARED WIND ENGINE



Is Built for Heavy Duty. Neat and Compact in Design. Do Perfect Work, Because they are Built on Principles that are absolutely Correct, and the Easiest

are absolutely Correct, and the Easiest
Running Mill Made.

The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result, there is less friction, and the hub will never become worn and cause the wheel to sag toward the tower.

"BAKER" wheels have large numbers of small sails, without rivets, as compared with other makes, the full nover.

"BAKER" wheels have large numbers of small sails, without rivets, as compared with other makes.

The small sails develop the full power of the wind and enable "BAKER" mill roump in the lightest breeze.

The engine is so constructed that the gate with the control of the contro All working parts are covered with a cast iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

make a full line of Steel Towers, Gal-dized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Etc. Write for Catalogue No. 58.

## THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSOR

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation, why

"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP?"

criptive of the Thousand Is s. Montreal, Quebec, Murray ac, the far famed Saguenay application to any Railway

For illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," send fee in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, A.G.P.A., Toronto, or Thoa, Henry, Traffic Mgr., Montreal, B. & O. Navigation Co.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* **MORTICULTURE** MORTICULTURE

A Central Organizing Body for Cooperative Associations

Editor, Farm and Dairy, — You have requested that I should write on "The Need of Centralization of Cooperative Fruit Concerns." You will notice the difference between the heading as I have constructed it and There is a have suggested. as you have suggested. There great difference in the two ideas.

Centralization implies bringing to-gether under one head the different gether under one need the eligentein cooperative fruit associations of the province with a central management and controlled by a central body. In this way, if the organization were successful a real and very powerful combine would be effected. While combine would be effected. While combines when properly managed are forceful economic weapons, they in nearly all cases abuse their powers, antagonize the people at large, invite restrictive legislation, and result in the eventual breaking up of the

UNIFORM ORGANIZATION A central organizing body implies

the organizing of cooperating socie-ties along certain uniform, constitutional lines, which makes it possible for these societies to work together as a federation of self-governing bodies where economies and other advantages are gained by so doing. Or the other hand each body of cooperators, through the constitution granted them by the central organizing body, is a complete entity and able to stand and work alone where individual intitative is advantageous and local requirements make it best to do so.

A federated body of uniform co-

operative societies (organized under a central body whose only business it is to organize individual societies and federations of them) stand in the same relation to each other as Britain's self-governing colonies, each having its own government and conrolling their own local affairs, able to work together when advantage is to be gained thereby. A centralized body of cooperative societies having one government as would be quired stands in the same relation that the countries of England, Ireland and Scotland with government from London are in to-day. There are and Sections with government run. London are in to-day. There are strong indications that federaliza-tion will take place in Great Britain and this is what is wanted in co-operative societies.

HOW FORM AN ORGANIZING BODY A central organizing body as it is worked in Ireland would proceed as

follows: It would work out a unifollows: It would work out a uni-form constitution embodying in it all the best features of the cooperative experience that the past has taught and eliminating those things that have been proven by experience to be hurtful in a cooperative society. The detail of management would be suited to local conditions, but certain essential points would be preserved throughout. Before a society was or-ganized the central association, ganized the central association, through its trained organizer, would investigate conditions and find out whether a society should be formed in the place intended and the kind of society best suited to the conditions. This would eliminate the haphazard methods now in use.

At present a number of men con-clude that a cooperative society should be formed. They know nothing about the subject and in organizing make the same mistakes that other societies have made, the most common of which are restricted shares; votes according to shares; the mixing up of the buying and selling ends of the so-cieties; no provision for reserve fund; fields of operation that are too small for profit or, on the other hand, too wide fields of operation. Certain of the cooperative societies now seem inclined to think that cooperation means the control by one organization of all of the others. This mistake would be fatal to cooperative A central organizing be would obviate such mistakes and diffi-culties.—S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Lambculties.—S. It ton Co., Ont.

### Box Apple Trade

Jas. A. Findlay, Cargo Inspector, Glasgow, Scotland

The box ple trade in Glasgow is one of incr sing dimensions, and last indicates that Glasgow year's trade indicates that Glasgow offers an outlet for a large proportion of high class boxed fruit at all perihe recognized apple season, ntaining apples characterized formity of size and color, with by urrmity of size and color, with skins free from blemish and clean for the variety, fairly bold in size—but not exceedingly so nor irregular in shape so as to be deemed coarse— will return to shippers a much en-hanced price over the barrel equiva-lent. The barrel, I presume, will al. ways retain its place as the p-pullar commercial package, but very large to the state of the state of the state of the total commercial package, but they large to the state of the stat supplies. Buyers are becoming increasingly

discriminating regarding value of ap-pearance and if Ontario orchardists are going to capture nd retain a por-tion of this high class box trade, decidedly more scientific care of or-chards and more careful selection of cidenty more executive and to do chards and more careful selection of fruit in picking is essential. I on satisfied that an increase an be aborbed hote of the selection of the

There is often too much cultivation in the orchard in July and August, and the soluble plant food in the soil is set free and wasted. Do not leave the land without some cover crop. Have something growing when possible, and then, to save the plant food as far as possible, plow under this crop.—W. C. McCalla, Lincoln Co.,

It pays to advertize. Try It.

#### **APICULTURE**

A Successful Bee Man

A bee-keeper who has made a see as of his business and believes that cess or his business and believes that a good living can be made out of bees is Mr. W. A. Smith of North-umberland Co., Ont. Mr. Smith bas a very small place, but his bee-yard, in which are 75 hives, mostly eight frame langstroth, yields him a good income and many of the luxuries of life as well. (One of the editors of life as well. (One of the editors of Farm and Dairy, who called on Mr. Smith recently, learned that he has lately purchased an automobile.)

One of Mr. Smith's colonies in 1910

One of Mr. Smith's colonies in 1910 stored 452 lbs. of extracted honey. Mr. Smith gave this colony every chance and kept adding supers until he had eight full sized supers on the hive, and it was necessary Mr. Smith does not deal in comb honey. "You can get," said he, "two pounds of extracted honey to one



An Artistic Home for Bees

A noticeable feature of the apiary of M. A. Smith, of Northumberland Co., double hive here illustrated used for hive features of the feature of the feature

pound of comb, and the foundation and setting are sold along with the

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS It is 14 years since Mr. Smith startd to keep bees in a commercial At first he had only five or six hives A few seasons ago there were 17 colonies in the apiary, but foul brood got in, and 144 colonies were lost. Last year from 75 colonies Mr. Smith estimates that he had a clear profit of \$500

An extractor, run by a gasoline en-gine, is owned in a cooperative way by Mr. Smith and two other neigh-

boring bee-keepers "It does not take us nearly all Tit does not take us hearly all otten to look after the bees," said Mr. Smith. "My wife helps me with the swarms, and in the whole year I do not believe that there are more than 36 days of steady work. It is, however, work that requires attention at the proper time, and it is not well for a bee keeper who is into bees as a commercial proposition to have other work that he must be at a certain number of hours each day."

I believe there is more money in bees than in most other departments of the farm.-W. J. Telford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There is nothing to equal sugared syrup for winter feeding bees. Al. clover honey is just as good if you can get it, but buckwheat honey is not in it.—W. A. Smith, Northumberland it.—W. A. Smith, Northumberland

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* POULT .....

August 10,

Increase Por There is an ir that loors up big which are as impron are often pas ow it too in t farms. such as ho raising, etc., recei preference to who try. A loss of 50 ease is not looke eat importance, will claim our first will put forth our her recover; 50 hens, w Yet 50 hens,

yield a larger pr We farmers, some to think so, and t falling off in the su Indeed, the ezes. has become has Canada given but does not produ ply the home mar It is pos products of eggs an the other branches keeps poul and if the same at using, feeding poultry as is given of farming there we story to tell.

Summer Egg Prof. C. E. Brow Minne

Ordinarily hens 1
per cent. of eggs i
soon as the warm
come—the latter p
into June—egg pro
drop off until it is
thing for birds to b than 35 to 40 per month of July and and off from that through to as high as 50 per

The man who sec egg production last edge, was a man whe the basement of a saying anything to keeping of hens in but it was th existed in this par that had such a pot the high production This particular barn southern slope of a ra hill. The north wa with farm drainage face of the basement with a number of There was a large do end through which the out freely, and the 300 barn had access to t

COOLNESS THE The peculiar thing ras that they did no much use of the run. the cool shade and f basement to the sun If one went into the asement on a hot su could find it quite of ally all the birds the

FOR SALE AND WANT

WO CENTS A WORD CA

HARDWOOD ASHES—Be

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Rails, Chain Wire Feneto, all sizes, very che stating what you want Waste and Metal Co., I street, Montreal.

# WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

#### SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:-North Battleford, Sask, During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.