

operative company which would handle and deliver the milk of its members in the city was considered. It was unanimously decided to form such a company. Provisional directors were elected.

On June 1, 1909, The Farmers' Dairy Company secured its charter and issued a prospectus inviting milk producers to buy stock in the company. The company was capitalized at \$60,000, divided into 1,200 shares of \$50 each. Practically all the leading milk producers around Toronto, some 300 in number, became shareholders. The services of Mr. Farmer as manager were secured. Mr. Farmer took charge on August 1, 1909. The delivery of milk was started on October 1, 1909.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

From the start, the idea of the milk producers has not been to make a large profit on their stock in the company. Instead, their object has been to pay the producers the highest possible price for their milk and thereby stiffen the prices paid by the milk dealers for milk not handled through the company.

QUALITY THE WATCHWORD.

From the outset, also, the producers have realized that if they were to succeed, they would have to deliver a high quality of milk and cream. This they have succeeded in doing. Before operations were started, regulations were discussed and adopted by those whose farmers who sold their milk to the company pledged themselves to see that their milk was produced under the following conditions:

"The lard yard to be high and dry, and the approach to the stable to be free from manure and other foul matter. The stables to be well ventilated, lighted and drained, and to have tight ceilings to prevent the sifting of dust from above, and tight floors, preferably cement, and to be whitewashed inside at least twice a year, unless the walls were painted or of smooth cement finish, which could be washed down frequently, and the air to be fresh and free from foul odors.

"The stable to be so constructed that at least 300 cubic feet of air space would be allowed for each cow, with 60 square feet of floor space. The gutters to be deep and wide.

"All cows to be in good health, groomed at least once a day, and the udder to be well cleaned previous to milking. The food of the cows to be clean and wholesome, and free from any objectionable odor.

"The whole premises used for dairy purposes, as well as the stable, to have an abundant supply of water, absolutely free from any danger of pollution, and to have a wash-basin, scrap, and towels for use of employees, who must be clean and tidy.

"All milking vessels to be carefully washed and

thoroughly scalded. Immediately after milking, all milk to be thoroughly strained into a closed vessel and removed at once and cooled as soon as possible with ice."

FARMERS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC.

From the outset, the farmers pushed the movement with enthusiasm. Many of them had friends and relatives in the city. These were canvassed and asked to buy their milk from the Farmers' Dairy Company. So many customers were secured in this way that the company still has on hand the names of 200 citizens in Toronto furnished by its own shareholders to whom it has not been able to deliver milk or cream. This is because the company, being a new enterprise, has not had sufficient facilities to enable it to meet the demand for milk. It started with 200 to 300 customers.

(Continued on Page 9)

Unsoundness in Horses

Dr. H. V. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

A horse may be considered sound in which there is no disease, or alteration in the structure of any of the parts which impairs or is likely to impair his natural usefulness. On the other hand the horse is unsound that labors under any disease, or that has some alteration in structure which does interfere with, or is likely to at some future time to interfere with, his natural usefulness.

Some of the most ordinary unsoundnesses of horses are found on the limbs, and interfere with natural locomotion, such as bone spavin, hog spavin, thoroughpin, curb and capped-hock—all found in the region of the hock-joint. Further down the limb splints are found. A splint in many cases does not interfere in any way with the usefulness of the horse, and is consequently often considered quite harmless. It is, none the less, an unsoundness. Ringbones on the pasterns are a most serious form of unsoundness.

UN SOUNDNESS IN THE FEET.

Coming to the feet, we have founder, navicular lameness, quarter cracks, thrush, and sidebones. The last-named disease of the feet—sidebones—is another condition which many horsemen are inclined to make light of, but one for which really little allowance should be made, if for no other reason than that it is nearly always found associated with a weak foot.

There are diseases which affect the functions of some of the internal organs, such as heaves and roaring, which interfere with the act of respiration.

EXAMINE THE MOUTH.

The digestive system may be seriously upset by any abnormal condition of the teeth or malformation of the mouth. It is always a matter

of great importance in examining a horse for soundness to be very particular about the mouth and teeth. Too often we find decayed teeth, a most serious form of unsoundness, or possibly a malformation of the jawbones causing what is called "parrot mouth," where the upper jaw is longer than the lower, and hooks over it like the beak of a parrot. Sometimes we find the reverse of this in which the jaw is "under-shot."

Occasionally animals have sustained injury as the result of some operation which, although it leaves no noticeable sign, often interferes with the value of the horse. For example, horses have been "nerved" to cure certain forms of lameness. Now, such an animal may not be lame, but he is certainly more likely to go lame than one that had not been operated on in that way, and ought to be considered an unsound horse.

Blindness, or a serious defect in vision, is a most serious condition in any horse, and one in which sometimes even an expert may be deceived if he is not very careful.

WHAT EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW.

While the giving of certificates of soundness is the business of the qualified veterinary surgeon, and one which requires the utmost care on his part, as he may be called upon to make good his opinion some time in the future if it can be shown that he made a mistake, yet every young farmer in Canada should be able, after having looked over a horse, to be reasonably sure whether it is sound or otherwise.

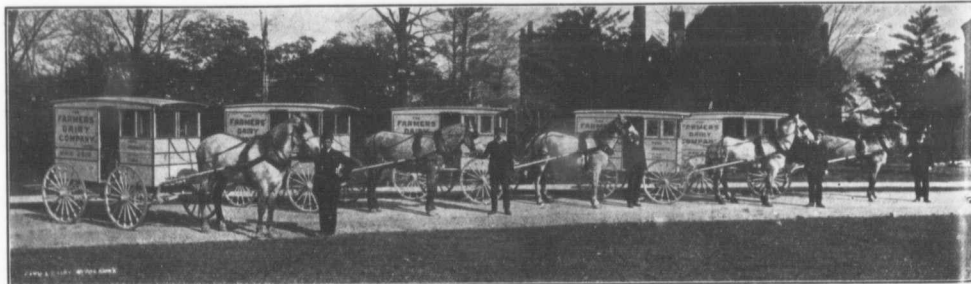
While soundness in a horse is always to be prized, in many instances it is over-estimated. Experienced horsemen often think that if they have reasonable proof of soundness in a horse he must, because of that, be valuable. Some of the most worthless brutes in the country are sound, and many most useful horses are unsound.

CONFORMATION MORE IMPORTANT.

Therefore soundness in a horse, after all, is of only relative importance. If he is an animal of good conformation and sound, then his soundness is of value. If his conformation be very defective then his soundness does not count for much.

A man might better buy a horse of otherwise good conformation, but with a spavin, than buy a sound horse of poor conformation.

The spavined horse (bad and all as it is) can be treated for the blemish, and very probably made serviceably sound and a good useful animal. But what can be done for the horse of poor conformation? You may treat him, and feed him, and pat and pamper him till you are tired of the job, but nothing you can do will remedy the mistake the man who bred him made. For, after all, that is the starting point of all weaknesses in conformation. Either the sire or dam, or possibly both, were inferior animals, and of course their progeny were like themselves.



Five of the Nine Wagons Used by the Farmers' Dairy Company in the Delivery of their Milk to their Retail Customers in Toronto

In addition to operating three wholesale wagons, the Farmers' Dairy Company, Limited, of Toronto, has nine retail wagons. These are owned by the company. They are used exclusively in the delivery of milk and cream. The company has some 2500 retail customers in Toronto. The milk is practically all delivered at night. Note the neat appearance of the wagons. The company has aimed to make quality a feature of all its products. In this way it is building up a large business in Toronto.

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