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FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



Holsteins

70 Head

of

Deep Milking

Stock of Known and Proven Production
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
At My Farm, near WESTON, Ont.

Thursday, May 23rd, 1912

The offering includes 20 females from Cornelius Posch, 2250, who won First Prize Five Years in Succession at Toronto, also at London.

10 Heifers from Butter Baron, 9186. The four nearest dams of this sire averaged 4.4" butter fat. His dam, Queen Butter Baroness, is the 3-year-old Champion of Canada.

30 Cows in milk, nearly every one with big weekly and yearly Official Records, also a few Bull Calves from Butter Baron, and out of cows with good big records.

I have always used the best sire obtainable and have gone after high testing stock. Several of my females average above 4" butter fat. They have records from 10,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs. as 2-year-olds to 19,000 lbs. milk in one year as mature cows.

This is the kind of Holsteins you want for foundation stock or to improve or add to your herd.

Plan to come to my Big Sale, MAY 23rd. Send now for Catalogue. Rigs at Station on day of sale

THOS. HARTLEY, Downsview, Ont.

(Downview Station Near Farm)

(Two Miles from Weston, Ont.)

Rigs at Central Hotel, Weston, from 9 to 12 on day of Sale. Cars run every 20 minutes between Toronto and Weston.

Audels Answers on Refrigeration (2 Vols. \$4)

This is a well-timed work which explains in plain language the practical science of refrigeration in a most rapidly extending applications. It gives in detail all necessary information complete with illustrations on the practical handling of the machine and apparatus in use today.

To make the work an easy guide for careful study and ready reference the subjects are arranged in the form of "Answers," giving in plain language all the information requisite for successful and economically operating a plant of any size.

Audels Answers on Refrigeration are in every way up-to-date, both contents and the manufacture being generously good. The two volumes contain 300 pages and are handsomely bound in black cloth, with gold edges and titles. They measure 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches and the two weigh over four pounds. Price \$4. Delivered to any address. So certain are we that this work will please you, that we will send it subject to examination. We take all risk in placing you.

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont., Can.

Notes on Cooperation

Cooperation means the union of the efforts of a number of people for their common good. Successful cooperation just like successful home life, requires, on the part of each individual interested, more or less forbearance and some modification of one's ideas of absolute individual independence, but it is worth while.

Many advantages can be secured, through cooperative breeding, that the individual cannot afford. Better sires can be secured; sires can be proved as to worth, and after a few years of operation only sires of known value need be used.

Cooperation is one of the great forward movements in the country today. The best example we have of cooperation is that of the family. In the family we find all individuals working for the common good. Of course, it is impossible to carry this ideal relationship to all of one's neighbors; but the more nearly this same feeling of helpfulness and generosity can be duplicated, the more successful will a cooperative enterprise be.

A careful study of this situation

discates that cooperative dairies in connection with cooperative creameries may reasonably be expected within the next few years. It appears that the total cost of a laundry equipped to wash and dry all of the clothes of from 100 to 300 families need not exceed \$3,000; and that the total cost of operating such a laundry, including 10 per cent depreciation, six per cent interest, fuel, labor and loss of clothes need not exceed \$3,500. If such a laundry were serving 150 families, the cost would be approximately \$24 per family per year, or 50 cents a week. Subtracting from this the cost of fuel, soap and machines, now used doing the washing on each farm, it would seem that the amount the women of the farms now save by their heavy labor in washing is ridiculously small, only \$10 to \$15 per year for the average family.

Cooperative marketing of eggs is another branch of cooperative effort that has given very satisfactory results. Mr. Alfred Carlstad, of Dassel, in describing the workings of a United States cooperative egg association, has the following to say: "We started the association with 60 members; we now have 80. During the first eight months the association has handled 22,000 dozen eggs. It has paid for these \$3,480, or 22 cents a dozen. At the regular market, the same eggs would have brought approximately \$3,500, or 17 cents a dozen; a difference of \$1,540; \$1,540 divided among 70 farmers equals \$22 for each. So each member has received \$22 for going to the small expense and trouble of placing a better quality of eggs on the market."

Why Milk Doesn't Churn

We have great difficulty in churning the cream produced by our own cows? Why is this? How can the trouble be remedied?—M. M. J., Dufferin Co., Ont.

It is a common difficulty where only one cow is kept, not to be able to get butter. The usual remedy is to get a new cow, that is, as soon as sufficient cream is collected for churning, set the cream can into another can of hot water, and heat the cream to a temperature of 100 degrees and allow it to stand for about 10 minutes, then remove from the hot water, and cool by putting the can into a can of cold water. When cooled to about 70 degrees add one pint of good flavored sour skim milk, or buttermilk, preferably gotten from a neighbor who makes good butter, for each gallon of cream. Stir this well through the cream, cover, and allow to stand in a moderate warm room for about 20 hours, when it should be ripe and ready for churning. Churn at about 72 to 74 degrees and the butter will usually come alright.

Sometimes it is necessary to give the cow about a pound and a half of cream salts, in the form of a drench.

—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Control of Insect Pests

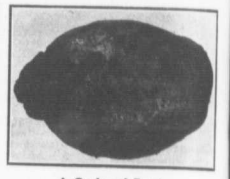
The Division of Entomology of the Experimental Farms Branch, Ottawa, has recently issued a bulletin by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, on "The Control of Insect Pests in Canada."

An account is given of the history of the war against insect pests in Canada and of the manner in which insect pests have invaded the country since it has been gradually opened up and cultivated. The manner in which the Dominion and Provincial governments are endeavoring by legislative and other means to prevent the introduction of insect pests into Canada and the increase and spread of those pests already here is described. Copies of this publication, Bulletin No. 9, (Second Series) Experimental Publications, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Potato Canker

Prof. G. E. Hewitt, Botanical Dept. O.A.C., Guelph

The introduction of Potato Canker would cause serious loss to the farmers of Ontario. A careful scrutiny of the seed potatoes should enable one to detect the presence of the canker. Badly cankered tubers can be noticed at a glance, as they are misshapen and completely covered with warty excrescences. Badly diseased potatoes, however, are not likely to be



A Cankered Potato

found in the seed, but tubers, which are only slightly affected and which is a casual glance appear sound. These may be detected by examining the eyes, which will be found to be slightly protruding and composed of clusters of little nodules. The accompanying photograph shows the disease fairly well developed at one end of the tuber.

Potato canker is now found in England, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia, Germany, France, Italy and Newfoundland. On account of the shortage of the potato crop in Ontario last year, large quantities of potatoes are being imported, especially from Great Britain. The danger lies in the planting of imported potatoes infected with the canker. Farmers should make a point of knowing the source of the seed potatoes they are using and of making a careful inspection for any signs of canker before planting. Suspected potatoes should be sent to Mr. H. F. Gussow, Botanist, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to the Botanical Department, O.A.C., Guelph, for examination and report. On no account should any seed potatoes be planted until a report upon them has been received.

The Dominion Government has decided that it will take two men to fill the place made vacant by the retirement of Dr. Rutherford, and it has the administration of the veterinarian and meat inspection branch, and the other the live stock and records branch. Mr. J. E. Brothour, of Burlington, Ontario, is appointed Live Stock Commissioner and head of the live stock records branch. The appointment, it is reported, will be made shortly.

