

ST. MARY'S CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES CO.

The first annual meeting of this company, which was held in the Opera House, St. Mary's, Ont., on Nov. 30th last, was one of universal interest to the farmers of South Perth and surrounding country. The St. Mary's Creamery Co. was organized a year ago for the purpose of manufacturing butter on a large scale. The plan adopted, and which has been carried out, was to establish skimming stations at central points, from which the cream could be carried to the central creamery to be made into butter. In addition to the central station at St. Mary's seven skimming stations were operated during the year with most satisfactory results to the stockholders and patrons alike.

The reports of the directors and the treasurer show that the venture has been a marked success, and prove that this system of carrying on the creamery business is one that commends itself to dairymen everywhere. The management made an effort to capture the British market, which met with a large measure of success. All the product was shipped direct to Great Britain. The price per lb. charged for making was $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. to shareholders, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. more to non-shareholders. The total investment of the company in real estate and equipment is \$17,641.64. The first annual statement which was presented at the meeting covers the business done from Dec. 15th, 1897, to Oct. 31st, 1898. During that period 10,888,407 lbs. of milk were received, which made 442,863 lbs. of butter. The average number of lbs. of milk to a lb. of butter varies from 21.24 to 25.5, or an average of 23.58. The average net price of butter-fat to patrons per lb. was 17.7 cents. The average of the highest tests each month of butter-fat was 4.6, and the lowest 3.2 per cent. The average net rate to patrons per 100 lbs. of milk for the highest tests was 82 cents and for the lowest tests 55.3 cents.

ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GAPES.

Gaping alone does not necessarily mean anything; the only thing is to take one of the birds and make a careful examination, feeling gently about the throat as well as looking down it, and if necessary comparing with the feel of a healthy bird. If you find any white substance the birds should be isolated and treated for diphtheria, as often directed. There may more likely be some internal swelling of the larynx, which the wet may bring out in a rheumatic constitution; if such is found, it is probable 1 grain iodide potassium, and 5 grains salicylate soda, twice a day for a week, may give relief. (2) Early pullets often moult; a cockerel is far more rare, and the bird is simply pulled down by it. Bread and

milk will not help him much; but a raw egg daily in a little meal, with a small teaspoonful of Fellowes' or other syrup of hypophosphites, will probably pick him up soon. Stop when the work is done.—*Fowls.*

DOES POULTRY PAY?

Does it pay to keep poultry on the farm? This is a question asked by many and it can be answered in both the negative and affirmative. One person will make a success of it while another will fail. The one who succeeds will not necessarily have the most expensive buildings nor will he scorn the day of small things. He will not hesitate to look after the small details. He will know the right thing to do and will do it. Not only will the right thing be done, but it will be done in the right time. The hens will not be permitted to be eaten up with vermin before they are treated and the house cleaned of lice. A judicious warfare will be kept up, with all kinds of ammunition, during the term when the lice are threatening an invasion. Plenty of food will be supplied of the right kind. Grit will be provided also of the right kind, and it may be well to say that the owner himself will be required to have some grit. Poultry seems to be a small kind of stock, but if it is managed to make plenty of money the management must be liberal. It will be heroic at times. If you have a liking for the business and are adapted to it, you will want the right kind of fowl for your locality, and you are ready to make sales that will prove profitable to you. Too much feed and too much expense, with no eggs coming in, will not make a profitable business even though the best fowls are kept. Good quarters, good care and good feeding are starters, and then a good market for what you produce will be a help in making it profitable.—*The Homestead.*

Willie: "I think old Moneybags is the meanest man I ever knew."
Millie: "What has he done?" Willie: "Bought for his daughter a musical parlor clock which plays 'Home, Sweet Home' at 10 o'clock. 'Tramp, Tramp,' at 10.15, and 'Johnny, Get

Your Gun,' at 10.30."—*Jewellers' Weekly.*

Market only eggs that you know to be strictly fresh. High quality of any product increases the consumption. In selecting your breeders look for those which have a bright, active look about them, those which work the hardest to get a full crop to go to roost with. Size is also one of the principal features of a profitable flock, for a pound or two counts up considerably when the entire flock is considered, and the ultimate end of our feathered friends is either the market or family table.

Publishers' Desk.

Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., of London, Ont., are offering poultry supplies in this issue and every poultry keeper will do well to note some of the bargains included in their announcement. A green bone mill guaranteed at \$7 is surely a sufficiently attractive offer and there are a number of other things needed by every poultry breeder and keeper at equally reasonable prices. See their advertisement.

Leaky Roofs are Costly.—You cannot afford them. Comfort takes wings from a leaky house. Wet ceilings, falling plaster, spoiled furniture, damp bedding, rheumatism anxiety and discomfort result. Leaky barns means loss and ruin. But this evil can be easily avoided by those who build aright. The Metallic Roofing Co., 1192 King street west, Toronto, issue a book telling how to build, and will send it free to any address on application.

Don't Waste Your Time.—There are a great many people who have an abundance of spare time on their hands during the winter, who would gladly turn it to good account if they only knew how. We tell them how in our premium announcement, which includes cash prizes from \$10 to \$60 besides a large number of specially valuable and useful articles needed in every household. Anyone who desires to profit by the opportunity thus offered should write for an agency. We give subscribers and their families the preference in apportioning territory.

Still They Come.—A firm known everywhere as being the largest paint manufacturers in the world is about to open a depot and offices in Toronto. The Sherwin-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Boston, and Montreal, have taken the warehouse No. 86, York street. Their ever-increasing business here and throughout Western Ontario has rendered this action imperative. Three years ago the Sherwin-Williams Co. came to Canada and started two factories in Montreal for the manufacture of high-grade paints for railway and steamship companies,

Cash Prizes

Of from \$10.00 to \$100.00
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With additional prizes of \$20.00 and \$15.00 respectively for the largest and second largest lists sent in. Our premium announcement for 1899 is the most attractive and liberal yet published, containing a large number of valuable and useful articles besides the cash prize list. Sent free to any address on application.

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