## ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Most Successful Convention in the history of the Eastern Ontario production was increased by 1,100 G. G. Publow, chief instructor for milk were converted into butter and Association - - Election of Officers - - Mr. Derbyshire again President - - Association declares in favor of a strict inspection of Cheese throughout the province, should pro- year, and that generally good pro- abandoned for butter-making for this Factories - - Time not yet ripe for Licensing Factories - - Addresses produce worth at least \$50, giving gasy milk were only from the by Professor Dean, J. A. Ruddick, C. C. James and others

Last week in the city of Peterboro the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's was quickly accomplished and result-Association was held, and a distinct ed in the old executive being apsuccess was scored. Farmers, makers instructors and professors from ed President; John R. Dargavel, M all over the eastern part of the pro- P.P., First Vice-President; G. vince gathered to discuss the many their work better prepared to carry it on successfully. The men chosen as speakers knew what they were Division 2 by William Eager, Divi- with a membership of 26. The rules talking about, and imparted valuable sion 3 by Levi Patton; Division 4 by are not severe, but require that each PURE BREEDS NOT RECOMMENDinformation to their hearers, and James Whitton; Division 5, formerly member shall keep a record of the those present were the class which which were apparently anxious to Menie, taking the work; while Henry ing period, both for quality and learn and profit by the advice. The Glendenning continues to represent quantity. Weights and samples trouble is that those who need the Division 6. R. G. Murphy remains testing must be taken at least three do not come to the conventions, but little change in the Executive of the Department of Agriculture undertakit is to be hoped that the good seed association, but if the president, Mr. es to do the testing free of charge. sown may be spread by those who Derbyshire, carries out his present in- Mr. Whitley announced that the were privileged to attend until the tentions, there will be a shifting next Department was prepared to do al whole section represented is seeded. THE VALUE OF THE DAIRY IN-DUSTRY.

In the opening sessions of the convention, the president Dan Derbyshire. M.P., drew attention to the im- convention a committee, consisting of connection with the testing as far as portance of the dairy industry, and J. R. Dargavel, H. Glendenning and the farmers are concerned, and this the advancement which has been R. S. Murphy, was appointed to in- offer of the Department should pointed out that the year 1905 had the question of licensing factories. is undoubtedly one of the best means been a banner year both for the ag- The committee have been at work of improving the dairy herds. gregate production and returns re- during the past two seasons, and ceived by the farmers. The cheese their report presented to the convenproduced was about the same bue tion was in effect that while the during 1905 butter production had dairymen of Ontario may not yet be increased enormously.

exports of cheese from Montreal measure of sanitary inspection amounted to 2,121,101 boxes, and, cheese factories, creameries and all said the president, I estimate the dairies is absolutely necessary for cheese on hand in Canada at the the best interests of the dairymen of close of navigation at 450,000 boxes Ontario, and that the association which would make 2,600,000 boxes, valued at \$22,000,000.

during 1905 amounted to 573,449 to ensure our cheese factories, creampackages, the estimated stock in eries and dairies being kept in Canada is 125,000 packages, thus clean and sanitary condition, with a making a total production of 700,000 pure water supply. packages, valued at \$9,000,000. Closely allied with the dairy industry is the bacon trade, which last tion. Mr. Dargavel stated that while year amounted to about \$15,000,000. These estimates do not take into ac- vantages, in the opinion of the comcount the home consumption, which last year amounted to \$3,500,000 a little to stringent, as it has the packages of creamery butter, to say appearance of infringing to some exnothing of a considerable quantity of tent on personal liberties. He

You will be delighted to know, said Mr. Derbyshire, that the farmers received about \$10,000,000 more in 1905 than in 1904 for cheese, butter and bacon. Our dairymen produced (excluding condensed milk, milk for our cities, towns, etc.) cheese valued at \$22,000,000; butter, \$8,000.-000; bacon, \$15,000,000, and the home consumption was \$50,000,000. sides increasing our shipments to the old country, we are opening up a new trade in other markets, particularly Japan.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY. Mr. Derbyshire expressed satisfaction with the improvement which had been made in the quality of the output during 1905, and attributed the improved conditions in a large measure to the employment of a larger by the liberality of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in furnish-English ports to examine the goods gratifying to the farmers.

EVEN BETTER THINGS "But while the past season has

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WARDED. poorer, having more to pay for la- lbs. fat. bor, fuel and furnishings. Why not give them one and a quarter cents for making and demand better boxes a good factory or close it up.

by all working together."

The election of officers for the year pointed with a few minor changes. Dan Derbyshire, M.P., was reappoint-Publow, Second Vice-President. The third Vice-President was changed, T.

year as this gentleman intends to testing free of charge where twenty

THE QUESTION OF LICENSING FACTORIES

prepared for such a drastic measure During the season just closed our as licensing factories, a thorough would most respectfully petition the Government of Ontario to provide Exports of butter from Montreal such legislation as may be required

In presenting this report which was unanimously adopted by the conventhe licensing system had many admittee for the present at least, it was thought the time would come when the licensing system would be all right, but for the present thorough inspection by a Government official

The licensing question is a matter which at present is receiving a great stated that the production of the avdeal of attention and thought by erage cow of the Province of Onmakers and patrons throughout the tario is about 2,500 pounds of milk country, and it would seem as though a year, and as 10,000 pounds of milk were present ready to discuss the ment in our daity herds are very apquestion had an opportunity been parent. "Our associations." presented, and it is in the discussion Prof. Grisdale, "have been devoting duce the percentage fat, which of such really live topics that the too much time to factories and such

To Improve the Dairy Herds

C. F. Whitley, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, drew attention to number of instructors, made possible the excellent work which had been done in improving dairy herds by the testing system. In 1904 ing funds to employ the instructors Ottawa Department of Agriculture and to the Dominion Department in tested 72 herds, and in 1905 a total supplying refrigerator car service and of 1,350 cows had been tested. The employing inspectors at Montreal and results of this work have been very

WHAT THE TESTING REVEALS been a very good one, there is no the season have been published from use of the material now at hand. ported on an experiment which was reason why we should be satisfied. time to time, but an interesting breed The returns to the average dairyman conducted at Ottawa. Cows were fed We are capable of even better things test made at Mountain View, P.E. next year," said the genial President | county, which had never before been "and in order that we may do this made public, was presented by Mr. I would like to urge all factories to Whitely. The test shows the differjoin our syndicate system and assist ence between the best and poorest was quoted. For one year a record was all right, and when the turnip us to make a uniform high quality of cows in the herds. The test was goods everywhere in Eastern Ontario. | conducted for a period of thirty days | time the average milk production per | people complained that the milk sup-While a large number of factories and during that time the best cow cow was \$25, while the feed con- plied was not as good as formerly are good and well equipped, we still in the Ayrshire herd gave 1,315 lbs. sumed was valued at \$28.50 per This, however, would not work with have a large number not fit to make of milk, containing 45.3 lbs. of fat. cow. The herd was then sold and the production of butter, nor with cheese in, and where finest goods can- while the poorest record was 725 lbs. under the new management the feed- Swede turnips, as the turnip taste not be made. We must improve our | milk containing 24.1 lbs. fat, or a factories, for no business in Canada difference of 725 fbs milk and 21.2 ceived food to the value of \$38 durrests on a more solid foundation, Ibs. of fat between the two cows. In ing the year, and produced milk' to and why our factories should not be the Holsteins the best record was first-class buildings, well-painted, 1,530 lbs. milk and 52 lbs. fat, and \$4.50 worth of food gave an increase clean and tidy, with proper drainage the poorest 830 lbs. milk and 22.9 of \$13 worth of milk. no one can explain. Why should lbs. fat, or a difference of 830 lbs. shade trees not be planted and the milk and 29.1 lbs. fat. The Jerseys grounds around the factory made; best record was 1,230 lbs. milk and 45.5 lbs fat, and the poorest 420 lbs. LET GOOD SERVICE BE RE milk and 22.2 lbs. fat, a difference of production, but," said Prof. Grisdale 810 lbs. of milk and 23.3 lbs. fat. The best Shorthorn record was 1,250 "Possibly, I can explain why, be- Ibs. milk and 46.2 lbs. fat, or a difcause the makers of our cheese are ference of 745 lbs. milk and 30.1 lbs the only ones that are not properly fat. The grades made one record of paid. A large number of our best 1,060 lbs milk and 38.1 lbs. fat,

PROFITS COULD BE DOUBLED. and a better service? We appointed that the cows in these herds gave an abundant supply of succulent food per day. The cost for 100 lbs. of a committee to report on licensing very different returns to their own- and the best means of providing this milk with the 4-lb. ration was 45 factories, and I hope their report will ers, and the important feature of said Prof. Grisdale, is through the 2-5c, with the 8-Ib. ration was 51 be favorable so that we can demand the test is in showing up the . pro- summer silo. He strongly urged up- 2-5 c, and with the 12-10. ration 68 good factory or close it up.

fitable and unprofitable ones. In this on the farmers the importance of us
once more let me urge hearty coconnection Mr. Whitely said: "In ing plenty of succulent food both in pound on the 4-lb. meal ration was operation in Eastern Ontario among the matter of breed there is very summer and winter feeding. all our dairymen, and make one su- little difference, but there is a great SHOULD STUDY THE INDIVIDUpreme effort the coming season and difference between the best and the take hold earnestly and make the poorest in any herd or breed, and needed improvements, so we can step for the 'dairyman to succeed he must 'It is important to test the cows turn for the meal consumed, but with right out of the way of any of out adopt a system by which the poor and keep account of the food con- this small amount of meal the total competitors, by making and placing cows may be detected and weeded sumed to arrive at the value of each production was considerably reduced, on the market regularly the finest out. To do this you must keep ac- cow, but an equally important fea- so that the profits were really much goods in the world. We can do this count of both the cost of feed and ture of this work is to arrive at the lewer from the 4-10, ration than from

tion between these depends the profit or loss. If a careful policy of selection were adopted by the dairymen of the country, in a few years the average production of the Ontario dairy cow could easily be doubled."

sion 1 is represented by Edward Kidd sociation of this nature was formed, als from the breed. represented by T. B. Carlow, is now amount of milk produced by each secretary, and J. R. Dargavel, treas- times a month. The farmer is reurer. For some years there has been quired to do the weighing, and the

farmers will agree to form themselves into an association such as the one just organized. The expense in con nection with the work is very small, Two years ago at the Belleville and not much time is required He vestigate conditions and report on taken advantage of, as such testing

> THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO COWS.

value of a cow before buying or sel- less backed up by performance, and ling was shown by an experiment cit- in this connection the breeders are ed by Prof. Deam of the O. A. Col- doing a good work with the advanclege. In December, 1905, two cows ed registers. want our cows to perform, and is time we paid less attention to fancy points and more to production in the breeding of our dairy stock."

Utility for Pure-Breds

Prof. G. H. Grisdale, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, in a wellpresented and well-received address, es. The stream cannot rise higher

of breeding, and third by selection. LOSS BY IMPROPER FEEDING

ing was more liberal. Each cow re- was always detected. the value of \$38, or an increase of

"But this will not apply indefinite ly, for when a certain point is reached an increase in feed is not followed by a corresponding increase in "on the average farm in Ontario the loss is from underfeeding rather than

LOSSES IN DRY WEATHER

ALITY OF THE COW

the milk produced, for on the rela- likes and dislikes of the cows individue the 8-to. It was found necessary

ration containing eight pounds of oil cake. was 6,100 pounds, and the cost of good thing. food \$35. The next year the same cows were fed with as much regard as possible to the likes and dislikes

duced to \$33.

A NEW TESTING ASSOCIATION the experiment station have given milk to the value of \$100, and the Shorthorns came within 20c of this That the testing plan is popular is mark, and all the preeds have aver-

ED FOR GENERAL FARMER

from good-milking strains. pure-bred cow can produce milk in class cheese. greater quantities than the grade she is not a more profitable animal, and until the breeders of pure-bred stock are ready to sacrifice every cow which at the age of four years does production, regardless of her pedigreeor type, they cannot expect their breed to develop extra good milking The importance of knowing the quantities. Pedigree is no good un-

were bought, and in a test lasting | The pure-bred scrub bull came in 16 days one gave 99 lbs. of butter for a strong condemnation by Prof. and the other 44 lbs., or one one Grisdale, who stated that this class cow there was a profit of \$11.75 dur- of animal had done a great deal of cheese. ing this period and on the other harm to the live stock of the coun-\$4.60; while the feed in both cases try. The use of pure-bred sires was cost about \$4.00 "The first is the strongly urged, but the importance kind of cow we want to buy," said of making sure that the animal was the professor, and if breeders do not from a good-milking strain on both prevail themselves of the opportunity sides was made clear, as the use of of getting their cows tested and thus an animal merely because he was develop their herd they cannot ex- pure-bred, regardless of the performpect to raise the best class of stock ance of his ancestors, was a policy

Some Feeding Problems

The importance of providing the of Manilla, in an address dealing with general feeding problems. There the box is not deep enough, and was considerable discussion as to whether the percentage fat in milk sumed. Mr. Glendinning was quite loss. emphatic on this point, stating that it were not given sufficient promin- a year is by no means an uncommon food did not influence the quality of THE BACTERIOLOGICAL SIDE OF several small cheese factories would thorough organization and co-operators at the convention. Many men or a grand total of \$95,000,000. Be- ence at the convention. Many men record, the possibilities of improve- the milk in this way. "Timothy hay and barley will reduce the flow of milk," he said, "but it will not reduce the percentage fat, which depends entirely upon the individuality Mr. Publow he had found a bacillus most good can be accomplished at work. This is all right and neces- of the cow from was also capable of producing acidity or soursary, but for the best results we held by Prof. Grisdale and President ing of milk, as well as developing must get after the farmers themselv- Derbyshire, who took part in the more or less gas and foul flavor.

country we must start at the man A subject brought up at the conwith the cow." For the work of im- vention several times was whether provement three distinct lines were turnips could be fed to dairy cows pointed out: 1st by feeding the cattle without spoiling the flavor of the properly, 2nd by improved methods milk or butter. Mr. Glendinning favored not using the turnip at all. and this opinion was shared by most of the speakers. It was admitted by "It is all right to talk about in- some that a limited quantity could creasing production by keeping bet- be fed without iinjury, but in view ter cows," said the professor, " but of the danger of overdoing the mata whole lot could be done to accom- ter, it was thought better not to Reports of the tests made during plish this end by making the best feed them at all. Prof. Grisdale rewould be greatly increased if he 30 lbs. of gray stone or white turnexercised proper care in feeding the ips per day and the milk sold in the cows now in his possession." In sup city. At first some complaints were port of this a New York experiment made, but in a few days everything of a herd was kept, and during this were taken away from the cows the

**Experiment in Production** 

Dealing with the feeding problem Prof. Deanquoted an experiment conducted at the O. A. College, where a herd of cows was divided into three groups. The first was given 4 lbs. of meal a day, the second 5 lbs. a day, and the third 12 lbs. a day. At the end of a month the groups were changed, those who have been receiving 4 lbs. were given 8 lbs., this was continued another month, Reference was made to the losses when another change was made so men are quitting the business. While while their poorest was 460 Ms. which occur on nearly every farm that during the three months each the milk producers are prosperous milk, containing 18.4 lbs. fat, a dif- when the dry season comes on. Gen- group had been fed 4, 8, and 12 lbs. this last year, our manufacturers are ference of 660 .lbs. of milk and 19.7 erally there is not proper provision meal ration one month. Averaging made for the dry season; the cows the three groups, the 4-lb. meal proare allowed to fall off in production, duced a milk flow of 23.1 lbs. per day and heavy losses result. To over- per cow, the 8-lb. ration 25.7 lbs. of These results show conclusively come that it is necessary to provide milk and the 12-lb. ration 26.2 lbs. 11c, on the 8Tb. 13c. and on the 12-Ib. 17c. The most economic production was made on the 4-lb, ration,

or at least there was the greatest re-

work accomplished during the past loss would be practically nothing." According to Prof. Grisdale, a good season, stated that 632 factories had | The case of Vermont state was citcow, such as should be the average been visited by instructors during the ed, where cheese-making has been duce 6,000 pounds of milk a year or gress was reported. Complaints of season. score of feed flavors. The number of adulterations detected increased some- amount of milk required to make one There is not much difference in cream had been taken from the milk, of cheese. The average price of butbreeds, in regard to their productive and 125 cases of water were detect- ter during the past season was 211c, capacity, but there is a great deal ed. From fines imposed 8988 was and the average price of cheese 104c. of difference in the individuals of collected. In the district 24 new At these prices the milk required to breeds. Valuing butter at 20c per factories have been erected and 324 make butter valued at 211c or one pound and skim milk at 15c per cwt, repaired, at a total cost of \$100,240 pound, would be worth in cheese 264c individuals in all the dairy breeds at which indicates excellent progress.

problems confronting dairyman at B. Carlow, Warkworth, being ap- shown by the fact that where it was aged over \$60. The general con- the dairy business," said G. H. Barr, to consideration, 100 pounds of milk the present day, and all those who pointed, while J. R. Singleton, New- first introduced, there has now been clusion drawn up by Prof. Grisdale Chief Instructor for Western Ontario; is worth \$1.09 for cheese-making and attended the meeting must return to boro, remaind Fourth Vice-President. formed the first cow-testing association for butter-making, practically G. C. Creelman, president of the O. With one exception the directors tion of Canada. On Saturday, Jan. | tion the important point is not in tories in the best possible condition. | the same. The direct profits being A. College, in discussing the needs of are the same as for last year. Divi- 6, at Cowansville, Que., the first as selecting the breed, but in individu- At present there is a great deal of equal, butter-making has to its ad- agriculture, drew attention to the im-Dealing with the austion of pure- of losing trade if they reject it. It is feeds the skim-milk on his farm has should go and when he is old he will to have a change, 'Alex. Humes. cow under test during the entire milk- bred stock, Prof. Grisdale stated that necessary that farmers take good care the indirect benefit of being able to not depart from it," was about the he did not consider it advisable for of their milk in order that it may be produce a better class of stock than sentiment expressed by the college the ordinary farmer to go into pure- delivered at the factory in good con- his neighbor who sells milk to the president, in connection with the ed bred stock. He thought better re- dition, but if makers continue to take cheese-factory. For these reasons, ucation of the rural population. He sults would be achieved if the farm- inferior milk we cannot look for much | Prof. Dean contends that the tenden- considered it essential for the best iners stuck to grades, always using, of improvement in farm conditions." cy must be toward more extensive terests of the country that the prescourse, nothing but pure-bred sires During the past season many factor- butter production. "Many les in the western part of the proe professor, "have vince have stuck closely together, and an idea that because a cow is pure- refused to take milk when once rebred she must be a good producer, jected. As Mr. Barr says, such methand therefore worth a fancy price. ods must be applied all over the coun-This, however, is not always the try before the milk will arrive at faccase, and it is a notion which 'the tories in good condition, and this is farmer should get rid of. Unless the essential for the production of first-

\$200,000 LOST ANNUALLY The importance of milk receiving the best of attention from both the farmer and the maker, especially not come up to a certain standard of the summer, was emphasized by G. G. Publow. The loss sustained to the province annually, by cheese being made of quality below the best \$77,000, but, said Mr. Publow, there is twice this much lost by improper care of milk in summer. Too much milk is required to make a pound of were sent to the factory in good condition it would take one half a pound of milk less to make a pound

> Some Defects in last year's A. W. Woodard, Official Referee,

Montreal, drew attention to some defects of the cheese exported during the past season. Up to June 15th or realize the best prices for it. We which would result in disappointment the trouble with the cheese was that some of it was sweet and open, and after this date the make was more inclined to be acid and sour. Woodard speke very favorably of the ways would be, solid for cheese. In the cheese shipped by these factories was on the whole much inferior that from the other factories. In the pointed out by Henry Glendinning, extreme east loss is sustained by the use of inferior boxes. In some cases places at least, there was an opening he strongly urged every farmer in the result is when cheese are piled on could certainly be made in this way tions and surroundings, decide what each other they become flattened and than by the means employed at pres- line of work his farm was particularcould be influenced by the food con- badly disfigured, and must sell at a

that in samples of cheese sent him by crease the dairy production of the CAN TURNIPS BE SAFELY FED? herds sending milk to this factory, Amount Invested in Dairying Samples of milk were examined from found to contain the germs. They had been spread from one herd to the entire factory district by lack of attention to cleaning the whey cans. It was found that the whey tank at this factory had not been cleaned out un-Samples of sweet curdled milk, al

til the trouble began. of which showed more or less slimness, were examined; and a number of bacteria were separated all possess ing the power of producing sweet curdling, or a rennet-like ferment. The germ producing this was found most plentifully in hay dust and stagnant pools, the latter probably being the chief contamination in the summer and th former in winter. When present milk these bacteria grow rapidly, and prevent the development of species essential for the proper ripenir

This recent investigation again brings out forcibly the necessity for cleanliness on the part of both farmer and maker, in order that these amdeniable bacteria would not be introduced and allowed to develop.

Shall Butter displace Cheese

"At present Ontario produces

inally," said Prof. Grisdale, "If feed 8 fbs. of meal to keep up the great deal more cheese than butter, you assume that each cow will res- milk flow, but when 12 lbs. were fed but before many years I expect to see pond equally to the same treatment, the milk flow was not sufficiently in- conditions reversed," was the somea great mistake will be made." This creased to counter-balance the more what startling announcement made by is borne out by an experiment con- expensive milk production. In the Prof. Dean at the convention. This ducted at the Ottawa Farm. A few experiment the meal consisted of conclusion was based on the fact that years ago some cows were fed on a 4 lbs. bran, 3 lbs. oatmeal, and 1-lb. butter-making gives the farmer on meal, each cow receiving the same This indicates the necessity of lib- making, and that it helps consume

throughout the year. During the eral feeding for best results, but al- soil fertility and enabled the farmer year the average production per cow so shows the danger of overdoing a to raise a better class of stock.

Needs of the Industry

fertility," said the professor. "Every 6,000 pounds of milk sent to the cheese factory means a loss of \$6 worth of soil fertility, while if this

THE RELATIVE PROFITS

Prof. Dean says on the average the

what, 254 cases were found where pound of butter will make 2 1-2 lbs. or about 5c more, or in the relation of 1 to 11. But the by-products from butter-making in producing 1 pound of butter are worth 5c at least for "One of the greatest problems in feeding purposes, and, taking this infoolish competition for milk between vantage the conservation of soil fer- portance of having an interest in agmakers, and the result is in many tility, which is a problem of ever-in- riculture instilled into the public cases milk unfit for making cheese is creasing importance to the Ontario school children of the country. taken because the makers are airaid farmer. Besides this, the farmer who "Bring up the child in the way he

> WHY CHEESE FACTORIES SHOULD PAY FOR MILK ACCORDING TO QUALITY

During his address, Prof. Dean referned to the unfairness which exists where milk is paid for at cheese factories by weight without regard to quality. He said: With cheese at 10tr a pound 1,000 pounds of milk testing 3.2 per cent. fat is worth \$9.03 for, cheese-making purposes. The same amount of milk testing 4.2 per cent. fat is worth \$10.68. It is fair that for every 1,000 pounds of milk the farmer who owns cows giving the rich milk brings to the factony should have \$1.64 taken from his pocket and given to the men pro- Agriculture, in an able address, drew during milk of inferior quality?" 'The attention to the remarkable progress

The Position of the Creamery in Eastern Ontario

President Derbyshire took exception to the claim of Prof. Prof. Dean that creameries would gradually displace cheese factories. He thought Eastern Ontario, at least, was, and alwork done by the syndicate factories, dealing with this, J. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the Kingston Dairy to School, stated that there were some sections where large quantities of butter are now made, and in such the for the creameries, as better butter ent. Mr. Mitchell also thought some Iv adapted to, and then specialize in sections where there are at present that work. This, together with more be the better for the introduction of tion in order to bring supply and de-

**EVENING MEETINGS** 

Agriculture our National Foundation Stone

sions were addressed by speakers deal- tically by pneumatic pressure. In ing with generalities, and, be it said the bows of the new Empresses, and to the credit of these men, that gen- on the port and starboard sides erally they knew when they had said transmitters will be fitted and con-

1,000,000 milch cows, which, valued signals travel through at \$80 each, gives an investment of to wind or waves and give an exact \$30,000,000. The annual milk pro- location of the source of danger, it duction is about 3,000,000,000 lbs., is apparent that they become an imand of this two-thirds is sent to portant factor of safety. The steamcreameries and cheese factories.

about the Cobalt," said Hon. Nel- up these signals at eight miles disson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture tance, and the officer in charge said "but let me remind you, that this the bell sounded distinctly. Another district, valuable though it may be, captain reported that he heard these together with all the other mining signals clearly in a gale, when all districts, is of minor importance com- other signals failed pared with agriculture. The combin- The question of expense has never ed output of our forests, mineral dis- been considered by the Canadian Patricts, fisheries and manufacturers, is cific Railway when appliances can be scarcely equal to the agricultural introduced which will add to their products in value."

the Cough

This is one reason why Aver's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more -it controls the inflammation. quiets the fever, soothes, heals, Ask your doctor about this. The best kind of a testimonial-"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. 9 SARSAPARILLA. Lyers PILLS. Hasten recovery by keeping

Need of Agricultural Education

for Children ent system be somewhat changed and the elements of agriculture taught in our public schools. CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

Anyone attending the convention could not fail to be impressed with the frequency with which the word "co-operation" was heard. Nearly every speaker had some suggestion for the application of the principle It was essential for the production of good dairy goods, for marketing all sorts of agricultural produce; and for the general advancement of the farmers' interests.

Farmers must Specialize C. C. James, Deputy Minister of

answer from the audience was No, of agriculture during the last few cheese in the hot weather. If all milk and it is to be hoped that during the years, and pointed out that new concoming season more factories will ditions have come up and problems adapt the system of paying for milk of vital importance now confront the according to its quality. Prof. Dean farmer. Although generally prosperiexpressed the opinion that within the ty is indicated, it was shown clearly next five years every cheese-maker at the sittings of the Tariff Commiswould be required to use the Bab- sion that the actual returns of the cock test. May he be a true prophet. farmers as a class are not large nor what they should. One difficulty is the labor problem. Ontario farm labor is being drawn to the cities and to the West. "The Department of Agriculture," said Mr. James, endeavoring to meet this difficulty by encouraging immigrants of the desirable kind to come to the country, and we want the farmers to communicate with us, and we shall do out best to meet your requirements." Farmers would do well to get in the applications as early as possible

Mr. James pointed out that where farmers were specializing along one particular line in any district there the best profits were being made, and country to carefully study his condi-

Submarine Signals

The new Atlantic steamships, Empresses of Britain and Ireland, will be fitted with the new appliances for receiving sound signals through the water. At certain important points in the St. Lawrence river submarine bells have been placed, which in thick For the most part the evening ses- foggy weather are sounded automanected by wires and a telephone box Thomas McGillicuddy, of the De- in the chart room; thus the officer partment of Agriculture, besides his in charge will hear the warning bells generous contribution of stories and when they are still miles away, and humor, gave some nteresting figures be able to fix the position of his on the actual amount of money in- ship whatever the state of the weavested in the dairy business by the ther. Inasmuch as the submarine farmers. In the Province there are without interference, are not subject

6 er James S. Whitney of Boston "We hear a great deal at present when running at full speed, picked

passengers' safety .- 2-4.

Free Gifts of Toilet Soaps Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and GET THE PREMIUMS

The Coupons are the same as cash because they can be exchanged for Toilet Soaps for which you have to pay out money every week.

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Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Canada

County Corre

THE WATCHMAN-

FENELON

Miss Moore of War visiting Mrs. A. Mo

past week. Mrs. Wm. McKend of her parents, Mr. last week. Mr. Johnston of t Lindsay, was one of ers of the game pla and spent the night Mr. H. W. Morden. Miss McMurchy of ing her friend, Mrs.

Mr. A. Kennedy, Monday the guest Wm. McArthur. Miss B. Field, wi ing her friend, Mis for a couple of we her home in Cobou Mr. A. Montizan and Mr. M. Hamilt spent last Thursda Miss Hand was

last week by her Nostrand, owing to ness of Mrs. Wm. Mrs. Van Nostrand at noon on Saturd on the following A the widow of the gan, for many ye James', Fenelon F caused deep sorro friends in this vil person of partice charming manners was both to love Thos. Roberts of Toronto on Monda Mrs. J. H. Bran ter, Miss F. C. B.

Toronto last Thu Torrey-Alexander Hall, and returne Mr. Ed. McKend a few days at the The members of Society of St. Ja social in the Oran evening. An en spent and the att The members of Society of St. An out to the home elon, near Roseda ing and enjoyed t ly. They were Smith, who had them to come an her as a hostess, good, the weather thing combined most enjoyable.

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