

NOTES OF THE WEEK

There has been a strike of the farmers who supply Toronto with milk. They notified the dealers that, beginning with May, they would expect the winter price of \$1.30 per 8 gallon can to be continued. The dealers replied they would pay no such price for summer milk, but offered \$1.22½, which was an advance on last summer's rate of 2½ cents. The farmers would not accept that price and refused to supply milk. To the people of Toronto matters looked serious for a few days when an arrangement was made to that the farmers should submit their case to two arbitrators and go on supplying milk to be paid for at the price the arbitrators might decide on. The arbitrators were above suspicion, one being Judge Winchester the other Mr James, the widely known deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, and they decided the two parties should present their case personally and without lawyers. The farmers submitted a statement to show what it costs to produce milk. As this statement bears on a question which the Gleaner has often referred to, What is the farmer's income? we copy it. It will be observed the price per 8 gallon can of milk is given at \$1.15, which may seem to contradict the price paid by the dealers. This is accounted for by the farmers giving the price after deducting railway transportation—

100 acres at \$80 an acre.....	\$8,000
18 cows and 1 bull.....	1,000
4 horses at \$175 each.....	700
Machinery and implements.....	1,200
Extras (poultry, etc.).....	100
Total.....	\$11,000

REVENUE	
Four cans milk a day for 365 days, or 1,460 cans at \$1.15 a can (the price we are asking).....	\$1,679
Hay, or pork, or clover seed or potatoes.....	100
Cows (few are raised and many are lost. Those that live take the place of the old animals).....	50
Poultry and eggs.....	50
Fruit.....	40
Total.....	\$1,919

EXPENDITURE	
1 man's wages for 1 year and board.....	\$400
Taxes.....	50
Insurance (\$15) and repairs; including blacksmith.....	125
Depreciation of live stock and implements, at 10 per cent. on \$3,000.....	300
Extra man, 8 months at \$25 and board.....	300
Interest on investment, at 4 per cent.....	440
Ice (harvesting, sawdust and labor).....	30
Threshing and silo filling.....	45
Total.....	\$1,690
Balance.....	229

It is interesting to compare these figures with those of our dairymen who ship milk. The cost of farm is about what land sells for in the neighborhood of Howick. A milk-shopper must have land convenient to a station and extra buildings. Taking the average of farms from which milk is sent to Montreal from this district, they could not be placed at less than \$75 per acre. The average for cows will look high to those who do not consider the milk-shopper frequently is compelled to pay beyond their value for new-come-in cows. The item of machinery is high. The table of revenue shows the shippers practically sell nothing except milk, and they cannot when they keep 18 cows to the hundred acres. If the statement of expenditure be correct then the farmers in the neighborhood of Toronto are working their places at a dearer rate than those of this section. No allowance is made for what the family receive from the farm in the shape of produce, which ought to have been added to the cash balance.

Probably those who prepared the statement set that item against the labor of the family. The statement has been loosely prepared and would never pass the scrutiny of an accountant. In a note to it, the farmers claimed that it costs fully 30 per cent. more to produce milk for city consumption than for cheese factories and creameries. Having no whey or skimmilk, they are also unable to raise calves or hogs as a side line. After hearing both sides the arbitrators decided that \$1.23 per 8 gallon can was a fair price, which is barely half a cent per gallon more than our shippers are getting.

In the Doukhobors Canada has encountered the consequences of its policy of welcoming all sorts of foreigners and bestowing land upon them. The Methodist missionary, Dr McDougall, from his intimacy with them was sent by the government to see if they could not be induced to comply with the regulations on which they had received 160 acres per head of family. Altho they have held the land eight years there is not over five acres per head in cultivation, and they have ignored all conditions as to living upon each lot, what is cleared being in one piece, where they live as a community. McDougall explained each family must live on the lot it had drawn, build a house, and cultivate the land, or the lot would be confiscated and given to settlers who would comply with the homestead regulations. Out of 9000 only 270 would even acknowledge the government by becoming citizens. They would neither do as asked nor give up the lots that were lying waste. Dr McDougall said the Doukhobors have many good qualities, honest, cleanly, industrious, but conceited and contemptuous of those who do not think as they do. They will not, he said, assimilate, nor allow assimilation, with other peoples, and the community idea is apparently a fixed one. They are really modern Pharisees, claiming God as their king and despising all government and civil institutions. They carry their ideas as to bloodshed to the extent that they will not even kill a fowl.

The trial of consolidated schools at Guelph was made under the most favorable conditions. Sir Wm. Macdonald and a staff of teachers was provided. Six districts agreed to give the system a 3 years' trial, closing their schools and driving the scholars to the central institution. As the 3 years are about to end, the ratepayers were asked to re-advise for another term. Few of the school trustees have refused, on the ground that it is cheaper to have local schools than to provide for driving children to the consolidated building. There is nothing in the Guelph experiment to show that where scholars are few, it would not be cheaper to drive them to a central school than to keep up half a dozen individual schools.

Disgusted by the legislation that is going to deprive them of Chinese labor, the owners of the Transvaal gold mines are threatening to close them, and so bring on a financial crisis that would compel the government to let them do as they please. This has been met by a remarkable declaration by the acting premier, who said if the millionaire owners closed their mines, the government would go into the mining business. The time is coming when mines and water privileges will be held in fee for the nation and not allowed to be the property of individuals.

The south of France is suffering with discontent from a similar cause. Artificial wine is now made so good and cheap that the

wine of the grape has no chance in competition, with the result that it has gone so low in price that the owners of vineyards cannot make a living. Owners and workers unite in demanding legislation to stop the manufacture of artificial wine and until this is done they will pay no taxes. The law they ask is paralleled by our Canadian statute forbidding the sale of oleomargarine as butter. To the wine-drinker, who believes he is gaining strength by quaffing the juice of the grape, it must be annoying to learn his beverage was made by a chemist.

The longshoremen strike was ended on Monday, by the accepting of the terms offered by the companies. From the first the ship-companies were willing to pay high wages, but on no condition would they recognize the union or agree to be dictated to as to what help they should hire. After waiting a week to see if their former employees would return, they issued posters, offering work to whoever was fit for it at the rate 27.1-2c per hour for day and 32.1-2c for night-work. Coal shovellers are to get 5c more per hour. So many applicants appeared that the strikers saw their game was up, and the strike was declared off. Montreal thus becomes a non-union port.

The Dominion government, on the 1st July, increases the salaries of officials from 10 to 20 per cent., the higher rate being given to those whose salaries are small. The pressure for government jobs will be greater than ever. Speculation in wheat continues and prices vary hourly at Chicago, where fortunes are made and lost. The bulls are bolstering advances by reports of drought in one section, too much heat or too cold, while insects, especially green bugs, are made to play their parts. To accept the reports published would be to believe the world is on the verge of a famine, for from Manitoba to the East Indies there are only doleful cries. As the buying and selling is on margin and does not include delivery of wheat bought, the ups and downs of the Chicago market are no indication of the actual value of wheat. For that we have to turn to the English market, which is steady at the old quotations.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the people of Ireland to deal with local matters is going to come to an untimely end. At a conference of home rulers, held at Dublin on Tuesday, the bill was scouted and rejected with insult. Nothing short of separation from Britain and Ireland a nation will satisfy them. The conference has done good in defining the issue, and there will be no more talk about devolution.

There has been another unlooked for drop in stocks. It was thought prices had got to rock bottom, but Tuesday showed they had not. The cause seems to be the growing stringency in commercial circles, which is compelling the selling of bonds in order to get money to meet maturing obligations. The trade outlook is not encouraging. Much depends on what sort of harvest is going to be reaped four months hence.

All the brick-yards commenced operations last week. All having installed new machinery more than the usual quantity of brick will be made should the season be favorable.

On account of farmers being busy seeding, business in the past week or 10 days has been exceedingly quiet—in the day-time at least. Saturday night, however, the town was thronged with people and the stores crowded with buyers.

Flour and sugar, two much-used commodities in every home, have advanced in price during the past few weeks. Flour has advanced about 25c per bag, and still looking upwards. Eggs keep up in price, 17c being paid by the stores.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
The commissioners have appointed as teachers for the ensuing scholastic year the following—

- No. 1, Miss Pearl Tannahill
- " 2, Miss Isabella Reeves
- " 3, Miss Beulah Cogland
- " 4, Miss Mary Graves
- " 5, Miss A. E. Wallace
- " 6, Miss Eleanor Reeves
- " 7, Miss Inace Platt

DUNDEE
School commissioners met on Saturday; all present except Com. Smallman. Applications were accepted from the following teachers—

- No. 1, Miss Rachel McLennan
- " 2, Miss Katie Levers
- " 4, Miss Florence Allan
- " 5, Miss Sarah McLennan
- " 6, Miss Maud E. Arthur

HEMINGFORD
At the last session of the commissioners' court, there were 8 cases tried, 3 seizures issued and 2 oppositions filed. Judgment was rendered in each case for the plaintiff, and in only one case for a less amount than that sued for. In two cases the defendants were represented by Mr Bissonette, of Cordreau, Bissonette & Geoffrion, Montreal.

The oppositions to seizure were rejected and seizures maintained. Orr & Ryan shipped 47 calves to New York Monday, the first shipment of the season south. This duty is \$2 a head, but even with this it is more remunerative than shipping to Montreal.

GODMANCHESIER SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
Met Saturday; all present.

The following teachers were engaged for the term ending 30th June, 1917—

- No. 1, Miss Ina L. Cobleigh
- " 2, Miss Ruby McGregor
- " 3, Miss E. J. Sandys
- " 4, Miss A. M. Kiniburgh
- " 7, Miss Maud E. Arthur
- " 8, Miss Martha V. Paul
- " 9, Miss Ther. C. Sherry
- " 10, Miss M. M. McClatchie
- " 11, Miss Lizzie Napier

The following were appointed school managers—
No. 1, James Davidson
" 2, James Helia
" 4, John Todd
" 5, Thos. B. Stark
" 6, David Ligger
" 7, William Caldwell
" 8, Hugh S. Tannahill
" 9, John Welch
" 10, William Murdoch
" 11, John Dunlop

Coms. Paul and Douglas were authorized to have the necessary repairs made on the school-houses in districts Nos. 5 and 2. The resignation of Miss Olive G. Booth, who has taught the school in district (No. 6 for the past seven years, was received with regret by the board, and a special resolution was passed, acknowledging her faithful services.

Odessa, May 20.—Following the assassination of three police officials here to-day, serious rioting occurred, and at 8 o'clock this evening the Black Hundreds were running wild through the streets, mercilessly beating people, and firing Japs more than a hundred of whom were seriously injured soon after the disturbance began. The police apparently remained passive spectators of the disorder. No arrests were made, and the Black Hundreds continued their work of revenge unchecked.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Friday evening; all present. Mayor Philips said the council must put an end to turning off the water without notice to householders and keeping it off longer than the work requires. On Thursday it was suddenly shut off in the forenoon without warning, just when cooking was going on and in many places house-cleaning. Two or three hundred families were put to inconvenience to accommodate one man. Lots of places would not stand such treatment.

Coun Kelly—I told Darrah to notify the people before turning off the water.

Coun Kyle—It is hard to get a man to tap a main and to get the one appointed we have often to wait two or three hours for his coming.

Coun Rice—I have had to go to Eben Henry two or three times before he started.

Coun Crawford—I can understand how it happened. Eben would say he would be up at such a time and not come.

Coun Cogland—We should fix that connections are to be made at a certain time of the day, say between 2 and 3 in the afternoon.

Coun Rice—It is strange we cannot get another man to tap mains.

Coun Kelly—I had valves at street corners we would have only to shut off the main to be tapped. It is no trick to tap a pipe if you have the tools.

Mayor—Eben has been well treated by the council in getting work and he might try to strain a point and be on the time he sets.

Secretary—You do not know Eben. (Laughter.)

Mayor—The women folk are put about by such want of punctuality and their work should be respected.

Coun Crawford—If the council got a set of tools, Dan Galipeau could make the connection without waiting for anybody to come.

This it seemed to be agreed would be done.

Mayor—Yesterday information came to me that on a park lot belonging to Mrs Wm. Hall 26 carcasses of calves had been dumped after dark, and the smell was a nuisance to the neighborhood. Some person last night had gone and thrown some straw and earth over the carcasses. This was not only an outrage on Mrs Hall but a violation of the by-law forbidding slaughtering in the village, for these calves had been killed for their skins.

R. S. Feeny—It was I who told the mayor, the field being near my place. I counted 36 carcasses in one pile, and there were more strewn round the field, where they had been pulled by dogs. I do not think they all had been dumped at one time. I do not know who did it.

If the name of the culprit was got, the question arose as to who had the right to prosecute him. One or two councillors thought Mrs Hall could only do so.

Mr Mitchell, K.C.—The party who owns the field can prosecute and recover damages, and the council through the board of health could also have a right of action for action for a nuisance. This, it seems to me, is a case of finding the guilty person.

The council agreed it would not be fair to leave Mrs Hall to see to burying the carcass, and Coun Kyle was instructed to see it be done at once.

Coun Will suggested the calves may not have been killed in the village.

Coun Rice—There is no doubt they were killed and skinned in the village.

Mayor—We prosecuted a party for slaughtering in the village and it is not fair to him we should allow others to do so.

Coun Rice—I say stop it.

Coun Will—If information can be got prosecute by all means.

Mr Feeny—Can farmers not be stopped bringing into the village calves less than a week or ten days old?

Secretary—The code gives no such power.

A motion by Crawford, seconded by Cogland, that a notice be given that all discovered slaughtering in the village would be prosecuted, was adopted.

Mr Mitchell, K.C., read drafts of agreement and lease between the village and Arthur Chambers, by which he agreed to lease for ten years the electric plant at \$550 a year, which sum he was to pay by lighting the streets and places designated by the council, and to pump the water for \$1500 a year, payable quarterly. Some discussion ensued as to the clauses safeguarding the village.

Angus McNaughton said, after hearing draft of proposed contract, he had not much to say. When the experience of last winter showed

something had to be done about the electric light he had figured on it and made an offer in good faith and not in opposition to Mr Chambers. The system he had considered was his own and quite different from that Mr Chambers is going to use, and for which he is not getting too much. He considered the contract a favorable one for the village.

It was agreed to adjourn until Monday to give time to have the contract put in shape.

Before adjourning the mayor urged that a decision be come to as to the upper bridge. He favored condemning it and closing it to all traffic except of foot passengers.

Coun Will—I am in favor of replacing it with an iron bridge and the sooner the better. There is no possibility of repairing it for the sleepers are rotten.

Coun Kyle—Would it not stand another year with 3 or 4 long sticks and they can be put in for \$5.

Coun Rice said putting in sticks would not do.

Coun Kelly favored a new bridge.

Wm. J. Walsh stated he had crossed it last week with a load of lumber, and the bridge shook so he was glad when he got across. The west end was the worst.

Coun Crawford said he had drawn heavy loads of stone over it last summer without the bridge budging.

Wm. Walsh—Go over it to-day with a load of stone.

Coun Cogland had crossed it that day and favored closing it to traffic.

Coun Will—It was not the bridge alone but the piers that needed patching, and it would be throwing away money to attempt either. The engineer had told them the difference in cost between a one span and a three span bridge was \$1000. It would cost that much to put the two piers in shape. He favored a new bridge of one span.

Coun Kyle could not see how we were to get a 155 foot bridge for less than the one they had built of 100 feet.

Coun Will—It will be lighter and have no sidewalk.

Coun Crawford—If we build a new bridge it must have a sidewalk.

The mayor held the bridge might go down any day and involve the village in heavy damages. He was for closing it at once. A pier in the upper bridge might be advisable to break ice that might be trying to the lower bridge.

The councillors agreed to meet next day on the bridge and decide what should be done.

The adjourned session took place Monday evening; all present.

Coun Kyle stated all the councillors except two had met Saturday to view the upper bridge and decide what should be done with it. It was agreed that Charles Crawford be asked to examine it and give an estimate of cost to keep it in a safe state for a year or two.

Coun Crawford—So far as I could judge the trusses are good for some time yet and by placing long timbers below the floor beams, which are done, the bridge will last quite a while.

The council has suitable timbers on hand and the work should not exceed \$125. As Mr Dinneen had expressed a strong opinion about the bridge, he would move that he be asked to join Charley Crawford in examining it.

Coun Kyle—If the council consents, I will take the sheeting off one side so that they may see the state of the trusses. If even \$175 will carry the bridge over for a year or two it would be well spent.

Coun Will opposed any repairs unless the contractor give a guarantee for the time the bridge would be safe.

Coun Kelly was willing to give \$100. If Crawford said it would take more, let us get a new bridge.

Mayor Philips was opposed to spending money in repairs. He suggested if the examination showed the bridge to be unsafe, that the road committee be given power to close it.

After some more talk, it was agreed to leave the matter in Coun. Kyle's hands.

Mr Mitchell, K.C., reported he had a conference with Mr Laurendeau, K.C., representing Ar-

thur Chambers, and they had agreed on the terms of lease and contract. There was a difference between them as to whether it was necessary to recite in full the conditions in these deeds or merely cite those of the former by-law. The documents were read and met approval.

After some discussion it was moved by Crawford, seconded by Kyle, that the council now accept the proposition of Arthur Chambers to supply light and water and that the contract and lease be got ready to be signed by the mayor and secretary, and a by-law to give them effect be submitted to the council at its meeting Monday, 27th. The motion was passed unanimously.

HUNTINGDON DAIRY BOARD
May 17.—389 boxes of butter were boarded which was 32 ahead of Cowansville. It went at from 20½ to 20¾c. Same date last year the top price was a cent less. Of cheese only 91 boxes were offered. The following were the sales—

BUTTER
Willer & Riley—Gore 16, Herdman 15, Farmer's Friend 35, Fulford street 16, all at 20¾c.

McCullough & Co.—Athenstan 32, and Brooklet 16, at 20¾c, Kelso 25 and Riverbank 20 at 20¾c.

Hodgson—Lake-street 10, Delmont 13, Kilbain 35, Walker's 23, Riverside 15, Beaudin Bros. No. 1, 25; No. 2, 20; No. 3, 35; Farmers' Choice 20—all at 20¾c.

Gunn, Langlois & Co.—St. Barbe 8 at 22½

WHITE CHEESE
McCullough—Burnbrae 30 and Bayview 21, at 12.5-16c.

Alexander—Powerscourt 20 and Gore 20, at 13¾c.

COLORED CHEESE
Willer & Riley—S.H., 20, at 12¾c.

Gunn, Langlois & Co.—St. Barbe 50 at 12¾c.

EFFECT OF SILAGE ON MILK FLAVOR
Is ensilage fed much in your district? Has it any deleterious effect on milk for dairy purposes or for domestic use? Have you knowledge of any experiments having been made to ascertain accurately the experience with ensilage.

Truro Condensed Milk Co. Huntingdon, Que.

Corn silage is very extensively used through Ontario as a feed for dairy cows, and the general experience is that, when reasonably well matured, properly preserved in a good silo, and the silage fed in moderation, milk of better flavor and color is obtained than from cows maintained exclusively upon dry fodder. It is true that the feeding of bad silage, and especially the presence in the stable of such in the stable at milking time, might have an injurious effect on the flavor and keeping quality of the milk, but no more so than the use of decayed roots or musty hay.

We submit below the comments of two dairy experts, Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph and Colon C. Lillie, deputy dairy and food commissioner, Michigan.

Prof. Dean—I have had no experience in the feeding of silage to cows where the milk is sent to condenseries, but as far as our experience goes, we have not noticed any deleterious effect for domestic purposes; for the manufacture of butter and cheese. Your correspondent will find results of experiments in the annual reports of our college, especially in the year 1897.

The Dominion Experimental farm at Ottawa also reports results in the year 1904, comparing silage and various kinds of roots. I understand that most of the American condenseries, also the condensary at Ingersoll, Ontario, prohibit the feeding of silage to cows giving milk for their factories, but I have been told that there are condenseries in the State of Michigan which allow silage to be fed to cows.

Colon C. Lillie.—With regard to milk-condensary factories in Michigan allowing their customers to feed corn silage, I beg to say that this has always been allowed in Michigan. The Lansing Condensed Milk factory, from the start encouraged the use of ensilage. A year or two ago the Borden people bought out the plant, but I understand that nothing has been said against feeding ensilage, altho I know that in their Elgin condensary milk factories they do not allow it. The Howell Condensed milk factory, at Howell, and the Jackson condensed milk factory, at Jackson, are also owned by the Borden people, and yet I un-

derstand they are allowed to feed corn silage. I have always understood that if the silage was good sound silage and wholesome, it had nothing but good effects upon the milk—the very best. I suppose some farmers have been careless in the feeding of their ensilage, causing the Borden people to issue a mandate forbidding its use.—Farmers' Advocate.

THE LATE REV. DONALD ROSS

The Rev. Donald Ross, for upwards of half a century actively engaged in the Presbyterian ministry, dropped dead on April 15th, in his garden, at the rear of his home in Seattle, Wash. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, April 9th, 1833, and received his education at Queen's university, Kingston, entering the ministry at the age of 27. He ministered to the congregations at Vaughan and Fingal in western Ontario, after which he came to Dundee in 1864. Soon after coming to Dundee he became the leading spirit in the building of the new church, which was begun in 1868, and it was owing to his hard work and persevering efforts that such a costly building was erected. Possessed of more than the average pulpit ability, his preaching attracted people from beyond his own congregation, and it was during his stay in Dundee that the temperance movement first gained a foothold. After leaving Dundee he went to Lancaster, where he labored until 1880, when he accepted an appointment as missionary to the Saskatchewan region. Before leaving for that field he lectured over the greater part of the eastern half of the Dominion, arousing interest in and patriotism for that vast heritage of fertile land, then almost unknown. In addition to this, he endeavored to carry on his regular ministerial work in Lancaster, with the result that he undermined his health, which necessitated his seeking a change of climate on the Pacific coast. A second stroke of paralysis is believed to have been the immediate cause of his death, superinduced by the shock and grief felt at the recent death of his son, killed in a railway collision. He is survived by Mrs. Ross, daughter of the Rev. Jas. George, D.D., formerly vice-principal of Queen's University, two daughters and a son.

Malone Farmer: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Malone, Fort Covington and Hopkinton Point railroad Friday night, Capt. Wenwright, who inaugurated the move for the road, dropped out of the enterprise and the company was completely reorganized with the following board of directors: J. H. Scott, O. S. Lawrence, N. M. Marshall, Thomas Hinds, D. Dickinson, J. O. Ballard, Sidney Robinson, L. C. Haskell, A. M. Mears, J. A. Flanagan, J. W. Rowley, James MacArtney, M. E. Howard, A. A. Edwards, and Hon. A. S. Matthews. The directors have chosen the following officers: J. H. Scott, president; O. S. Lawrence, first vice-president; J. O. Ballard, second vice-president; L. C. Haskell, secretary; A. A. Edwards, treasurer. Recently Paul Smith, Jr., has interested himself in the enterprise and thru him, Mr Wm. Darbee, who is connected with the Albany & Hudson railway, came to Malone and looked over the village and the route to the northward. Mr Darbee represented the New York firm which is expected to finance the enterprise. As a result of his visit it is hoped that so much of the proposition as covers the street railroad in Malone will be immediately taken up and pushed to completion. The proposition now put forward is to construct a belt line in Malone, extending from Malone Junction down Cedar street to Raymond street, thence to Main street, thence to Fort Covington street, back to Elm street, down Park street, across Second-st. to Constable street, up Constable street to Elm street to the junction. If this project develops, it is not unlikely, it seems to us, that sooner or later connecting lines will be built to desirable points outside of Malone.

