

News And Views Of And For The Farmers

Dirty Surroundings Make Dirty Milk

Bacteria are minute plants. They are subject very largely to the laws of growth of larger plants. A large percentage of the diseases to which man is subject are caused by the growth of these plants or germs; as for example, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and the intestinal troubles which cause such a large mortality among babies, especially in large cities.

The close relation between milk as a food and these bacteria is due to the fact that these germs thrive and multiply so rapidly in milk. A contamination of milk which is very slight in the beginning will, in a few hours, under favorable conditions of temperature, reach such a magnitude that millions of these germs are introduced into the system of those using the milk so contaminated.

The great problem of handling milk, therefore, is the control of the bacterial content; the exclusion of undesirable kinds and the introduction of those which bring about changes that are desired.

Milk from healthy cows is practically free from bacteria when secreted. The problem of a sanitary milk supply, therefore, is to keep out all bacteria as far as possible. Some kinds are much more dangerous than others, and attention to excluding these kinds should be in proportion to their significance to health.

Repeated tests have shown that even when a cow is cleaned as thoroughly as possible, under stable conditions, particles of dust will be thrown off from her body during milking time, and these get into the milk and contaminate it. Cows should be kept away from sources of contamination, such as sink holes in which stagnant water accumulates, for such holes breed enormous numbers of putrefactive bacteria which are especially dangerous to infants, causing digestive troubles.

The cow should be thoroughly cleaned, preferably immediately before milking. It is also well to clip the hair short around the flanks and udder, and always advisable to moisten the flank just before milking. All of these precautions tend

hair, which will be given off from the cow. Keep the stable free from dust during milking. Dust usually comes from feed, bedding or from breezes which collect dust outside the stable and carry it inside. The stable should be constructed so as to collect as little dust as possible. Corners should be avoided, unnecessary timber should be left out, and the surfaces should be smoothed.

There should be an abundance of light in the stable. Light is one of the cheapest and best germicides. Stables should be whitewashed frequently. Lime itself has a germicidal value, but it makes the stable lighter. Some dairymen use chlorine of lime in the whitewash. This assists in killing any form of life with which it comes in contact.

A special room should be provided for weighing and cooling the milk. This room should be kept free from the stable as far as possible, and should be clean, and the air as free from dust as is possible at all times. Some dairymen have a special room in which to take the cow for milking. This room is kept free from bacteria than is possible in the general stable. This is a very good plan, but it is not always practicable.

The milk is often the source of some of the most dangerous bacteria found in milk, especially germs which produce contagious diseases. Milk from contact is distributed by the milkman, and a whole neighborhood suffers. This is a case where there can be no doubt as to the responsibility of the milkman, and willful negligence should be made a criminal offence.

Nearly every physician of experience in our cities has met with epidemics which can be traced directly to a contaminated milk supply. No person should handle milk who comes, in any way, into contact with a contagious disease. It is hardly necessary to say that cleanliness in all operations is the foundation of the whole problem.

Dairy utensils are a very common source of contamination in milk. Choose utensils which are well soldered, in which there are no more joints than are essential and in which all joints are so filled with solder that there are no cracks. Sterilize all utensils.

WISDOM OF FARMERS.

Farm Life. "Jumping at conclusions is poor business policy in farming," says J. S. Ball of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is fortunate indeed that the farmer is too practical to jump at conclusions. If he would take all the advice that is offered him he would put in all his time jumping from one conclusion to another. The national and state agricultural departments, the institute lectures, and the farm journals are some times inclined to be too enthusiastic, but they are seldom able to stampede the farmer into hasty and inconsiderate action.

Some times we think farmers are too conservative, because they are slow to adopt new methods, but inasmuch as they insist on knowing they are right before they go ahead, we are bound to recognize their wisdom.

Paderewski could play the piano when he was three years old. At sea an incompetent sailor is called a "marine."

Strong Seed Potatoes

- 1. Avoid bruising tubers through careless digging.
2. Remove all bruised, damaged or frost-touched tubers before placing in storage, else decay is likely to follow.
3. Before the potatoes are being stored over winter in cellars or other storage places, clean same thoroughly, removing all refuse and dirt, left over from last year.
4. Storage places should be dry, well ventilated and cool. The temperature should be uniform and not below 33 deg. F. and not above 38 deg. F.

MISTAKES IN BREEDING.

One reason why there are not more colts raised on the farms is the failure of mares to breed; and there is a reason for this also. One mistake made is in not breeding a mare until she is five or six years old, or more; another is in putting it off too late in the spring, in order to have the foal dropped after ploughing and planting are done.

In after years the pursuit of a love letter that he wrote his wife before marriage makes a man feel like a mad nickel with a hole in it. Occasionally a man is stricken dumb with astonishment, but no more like that than ever happened to his better but more volatile half.

Russia An Agricultural Country

Although no nation in the world, save perhaps the United States of America, can vie with Russia in lavish wealth of natural resources, it is upon the fruits of the cultivation of the soil that this vast rural population mainly depends.

effect labor-saving, for concurrently with this enlargement of operations there has been experienced a difficulty in securing a sufficient number of harvest hands. Unquestionably, the greater factor in Russian prosperity is the harvest, and the widespread improvement, that has taken place during the last decade—despite some disappointing seasons—is manifested in a variety of ways.

TALE OF A DOLLAR BILL. A farmer went to town to spend some of his hard-earned dough. And in a merry jest, and just to show his printing skill, he printed his initials on a grand new dollar bill.

War-Time Notes For Farmers. Farmer's Advocate. Cultivate a helpful community spirit. Make your farm famous for something.

The Prices Paid For Produce On Kingston Market

Table with columns for Meats, Poultry, Dairy Products, Fruit, and Vegetables. Lists various items like beef, chickens, butter, apples, etc. with their respective prices per unit.

THE MOUNTAIN

She flung the last handful of corn to the chickens and stood watching them scramble for it. The morning wind ruffled her hair and blew strands of it into her dark eyes.

"Where's Will?" he asked. "He's working on the new state road." "Takes his dinner, then." "Yes. And it's often late when he gets home."

"Well I guess—you can," he replied. He sighed heavily. "You'll want to stay quite a spell, going that far. All summer, eh?" She nodded: "I've been here three years, Will. I don't seem as though I could—"

She flung up her head with a start. The sound she had heard resolved itself into words sung in a loud voice: "From Wadsetown to Wadsetown it's 15 miles."

"Oh!" said Laurie, with relief. "That's the mail carrier." And she ran out of the house. He was stopping at their box. The voice ceased and he grinned as he saw Laurie.

"How funny it looks," she remarked wonderingly. "Isn't there something missing since I went away?" The grim, brown old ranchman regarded her curiously.

"Well, I'll say once for all I don't believe you. If you loved him one atom you'd never come way out here to me an left him. Shows pretty plain how much you love him."

"I'm afraid of it," she thought. She sat down beside the kitchen table and buried her face on her arm. Upon the shelf above her Will's clock ticked unconcernedly. Its whole affair was time. "Time—goes; time—goes."

"I'm a foolish girl," she thought, "to let the mountain get on my nerves. But I've lived under it three years. I've never gone out of doors or looked out of a front window that I haven't seen it. It's the only thing there is to see. I don't suppose Will notices it at all; he has lived under it all his life. To think there is no reason why I shouldn't live under it all his life. He thinks I know that I dream about it and wake up all cold sweat. Nights when I lie awake I wonder how many tons of dynamite it would take to blow it into atoms. I believe it's making me crazy. I believe I am crazy. Must be or I wouldn't act so childish. What's that?"

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals; but as a rule, every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new blood, which strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way.

When I ate I suffered terrible pains, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble.

"What brought you here, my poor fellow?" a missionary asked a convict. "I married a new woman, sir," the prisoner groaned. "Ah!" said the missionary, "and she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?"

DATES OF FALL FAIRS, 1915.

Table listing dates for various fall fairs in 1915, including locations like Almonte, Arden, Arran, etc.

THE LATE PETER WARTMAN.

An Old Resident of Sydenham Who Died Last Week. Yarker, Aug. 12.—The late Peter Wartman, who died in Sydenham last week, was the oldest resident of that village. His age was eighty-six years and eleven months.

Dark Tan Shoes

With Rubber Sole and Heel. Men's Dark Tan Shoes, \$4 Rubber Sole and Heel. Women Dark Tan Shoes, Rubber Soles and \$3.50 heel.

H. J. JENNINGS

King Street

If you are looking for good, reliable quality in Underwear, buy

"Imperial" Brand

It has stood the test of thirty-five years' steady selling, and has gained a reputation for quality that is nationwide.

Made in Kingston by

Kingston Hosiery Co., Established 1880.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Ointment, featuring the text 'Piles' and 'That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know of.'