largely from the water the cow drinks. Lack of thrift in animals is, I believe, often a common result of an impure water supply. It is no use in this connection urging the argument that he cows like the water. Frequently is it the case, especially when they are not well salted, hat they seem to prefer such water. Cows should not be allowed, as they often are, to drink of the pools of black stagnant water that have gathered from the manure pile.

And another word in this connection, I have more than once been able to trace an off flavour in cheese soon after making to bid water. Whether this has been through the cow or by washing the cans with the polluted water. I am not always prepared to say, but this I will say, and say most emphatically, that impure water should not on any account be allowed in the making of cheese and butter, nor in the cleansing of dairy utensils. It is no use preaching and practicing what is commonly termed cleanliness so long as the water contains pernicious and polluting material. Last summer I traced the cause at factories of bal flavoured cheese directly to impure water in three instances, and no doubt there were other factories having trouble in this respect that did not apply to me for help.

In conclusion, I would give some advice, based on a large knowledge of the subject. First, do not judge of the quality of a water by its appearance only. Many a clear, brilliant, sparkling water has been found to be reeking in filth. Of course, any water that is offensive either to taste, smell or sight should not b² used.

Secondly: Tests of a popular character, such as one often sees recounted in the newspapers, are valueless. All farmers and dairymen who have reason to suspect their water supply hould place themselves in communication with the Chemical Department of the Experimental Farms.

Third: Never sink a well in the barnyard or under a farm building containing animals. See that the well is at a safe distance from all possible source of contamination.

Fourth: Keep surface water out by lining the well with brick or stone work, laid in cement, to the ground water line.

Fifth : Protect the well by a top projecting somewhat above the level of the ground. Sixth: Thoroughly examine and clean out the well from time to time; frozs, mice, etc., frequently find therein a watery grave.

Seventh: Don't throw garbage, household slops and the like near the well; the proper place for such is the compost heap.

Eighth: Keep the barnyard *clean*, and in this connection I 'cannot do better than emphasize the value of air dried much as an absorbent.

Ninth: Don't use the well as cold storage for milk, meat, etc. An accident would contaminate the water. Every farmer producing milk should have an ice house and proper accomolation in which to keep the dairy products cool.

Tenth . Never wash the dairy utensils at the well, for such a practice is sure to pollute the water.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

This intru ler has invaded every farm in Cana is and doubtless is just as plentiful in the States across the line. It flourishes in all kinds of soils.

No weed has been discussed so much as to ways and means of eradicating it, yet it lifts its head proudly year after ye is as an evidence of its vigor and reproductive power, while each summer in driving through the country, we see the seeds rising in big clouds from the fields, and seeking fresh fields to conquer. Some people will still tell us that thistle-seeds will not grow. This erroneous idea has doubtless come from the fact that all thistles do not bear fertile flowers and thus produce seed.

The main trouble is with the thistle plant for if we destroy the se we shall have little trouble with the seeds. The Canada Thistle is what is termed a creeping perennial and also increases by creeping root-stocks which often extend to great distances in a single summer.