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WESTERN CANADA FARMS FOR SALE

H. F. LINDE'S LIST

I am in a position to give you the most valuable information regarding Western Canada Lands. I have many desirable properties to offer at all times.

1120 ACRES—MANITOBA — SOURIS DISTRICT—You know its reputation; 1,000 acres cultivated, clean, new land; six room ed frame house, two large stables and granary; this farm produced over 25,000 bushels of grain last year, which was delivered at the elevator from machine, as it is less than a mile from farm; this is a grand investment; forty-two per acre, terms arranged; might consider good Ontario farm as part pay.

320 ACRES — SASKATCHEWAN — JUST SOUTH OF WADENA — ON THE QUILL PLAINS: 270 acres tillable; 50 acres pasture; first class house, granary, two stables, implement sheds, piggery and hen nery, trees planted around buildings; 220 acres under cultivation: this farm yielded 32 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat per acre last season; $20.00 per acre; terms arranged.

I have some attractive FRUIT and DAIRY FARMS to offer in the FRASER VALLEY, near VANCOUPER, NEW WESTMINSTER and CHILLIWACK, B. C. Write me at once for my British Columbia Catalogue.

523 ACRES — SOUTHERN ALBERTA — one mile from shipping point, nine miles from Lethbridge; good house and outbuildings; all under cultivation; excellent land; $35 per acre, 1-3 cash.

320 ACRES — SOUTHERN ALBERTA—first class land. This is an All buy, and the price will be raised in a few weeks if not sold before then; $15 per acre; 1-3 cash.

160 ACRES — MANITOBA—3 ½ miles from Rathwell; about 70 miles from Winnipeg; good soil; 20 acres good meadow, balance prairie; $1250; ½ cash; balance 5 yearly payments at 6 per cent.

960 ACRES — SASKATCHEWAN — 3¼ miles from Bladworth on the C. N. Ry.; excellent soil; good settlement; $10 per acre; $2.50 per acre cash; balance 4 yearly payments at 6 per cent. This is a snap.

320 ACRES—CENTRAL ALBERTA—6 miles from Innisfail, the largest DAIRY centre of western Canada; $15 per acre; easy terms.

160 ACRES—CENTRAL ALBERTA—Close to Innisfail; has been improved; this is a first class buy; $12 per acre; easy terms.

320 ACRES—SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN—7 miles from the prosperous town of TANTALLON; 60 acres broke; 200 acres tillable; 10 acres woodland; balance excellent pasture and hay land; fair house and outbuildings; 160 acres fenced. This will make an ideal grain and dairy farm; $12 per acre; $500 cash, balance any terms satisfactory to purchaser.

640 ACRES — SASKATCHEWAN—1 mile from Girvin and 6 miles from Davidson, American and Canadian settlement; 400 acres under cultivation; 40 acres meadow, and the balance prairie; good 5 room frame house with stone foundation; fair outbuildings; 7 horses with 8 set harness. The machinery consists of two new gang plows, 1 binder, 1 mower, 2 harrows, 1 disk drill, 1 disk, 2 waggons, 1 hay rake, 1 set bobsleighs, 1 carriage, 1 sulky plow, 2 walking plows, and other implements too numerous to mention. We will sell this farm as a going concern at $25 per acre; $2500 cash, balance half crop each year at 6 per cent. This is a Real Bargain.

In addition to the above I have hundreds of choice selected grain, stock, dairy and poultry farms to offer at rock-bottom prices, on the easiest kind of terms, throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Write me your wants. I can fill the bill and save you money.

H. F. LINDE, Box 44, WADENA, Sask

The Proper Care of Milk

A. B. Graham, Supt. of Agricultural Extension, Ohio.

Eggs may be kept for many days, meat can be preserved for months, vegetables and fruits can be placed in cold storage or in a cellar for a long time, or preserved in cans indefinitely, but of all the farm products, milk requires the most care to prevent deterioration. Eggs should be kept where the least amount of air can penetrate them; meats must be covered with brine or smoke to prevent the entrance of bacteria that cause decay or they must be kept under such a cold temperature that the same kind of bacteria cannot live; vegetables must be kept in cold places for like reasons; fruit should be carefully handled so that the skins may not be broken and bacteria enter the pulp; a cool place in an earth mound, cellar or cold storage room should be provided to prevent the multiplying of harmful bacteria. Since milk is a liquid into which dirt may fall and carry not only filth but bacteria that will cause it to sour quickly, great need is required to prevent the entrance of anything that will cause it soon to lose its good qualities. Dirt will dissolve in milk just as salt or sugar will dissolve in water.

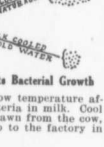
CARE IN MILKING.

In the first place, there needs to be extreme care taken that there be as little dirt as possible on the body of the cow and the udder. In some of the large dairies each cow is given a bath before milking; this may not be practical in all cases, but since the small dust particles from the cow carry both filth and bacteria, it does emphasize the necessity for bedding dairy cows well and rubbing off the dust prior to milking. No pains should be spared to clean the teats and udder with a damp cloth. The practice of a few milkers of sticking their fingers into the milk to dampen the teats is to be condemned. The milker's hands should be washed clean before he begins to milk, and loose dirt, hairs, etc., should be brushed from the clothing. Whenever milking is done near the roadside from which a cloud of dust may be sent by a gust of wind into the milk and on to the milker, both bacteria and dirt are added to the milk. Dust that flies into the air during the time of throwing down hay, straw, etc., will contribute its share in assisting the milk to lose its good qualities. Festoons of cobwebs and dust covered joists add to the dirt sources already named.

Persons using an open milk pail expect to remove all dirt by straining through a fine wire screen or through a few thicknesses of thin goods. Since the most harmful dirt that enters milk is dissolved, it is quite as impossible to remove it by straining as it would be to strain the salt out of the water in which it has been dissolved. After reasonable care has been taken to have the cow clean, and the milker and place of milking have been given attention, the partially covered milk pail should be used. Some dairymen use a milk pail having a fine wire screen which fits into the top; on this screen is placed a layer of surgeon's cotton. This layer of cotton prevents air circulation and the entrance of the smallest particles of dust and dirt.

The introduction of bacteria into the soil may do harm or much good, depending upon what kinds are introduced. The introduction of bacteria into milk or cream may assist or prevent the bringing about of some desirable or undesirable result, depending upon the kind of bacteria allowed or encouraged to grow. Apples rot because bacteria of one kind enter through the broken skin; meat spoils from being attacked by bacteria; and milk sours from the increase of bacteria that are so easily introduced from the dirt that falls from the warm air that circulates over the pail. Neither harmful nor helpful bacteria can multiply rapidly, if at all, unless temperature conditions are proper. Much heat will destroy them or cold will check their multiplication. Milk that is kept where the temperature is 40°, say 40 degrees Fahrenheit, will not sour quickly, because bacterial growth is prevented. Ordinary well or spring water stands at about 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Milk set in a tightly closed trough through which there is running water or a frequent change of well water, can be kept sweet for many hours, providing proper care has been given to the milking.

Buckets, strainers, pans or any other utensils with which milk comes in contact should be kept clean. In cleaning the utensils, cold water should be used first to rinse out all



How Temperature Affects Bacterial Growth

The diagram shows how temperature affects the growth of bacteria in milk. Cool your milk as soon as drawn from the cow, if you would have it go to the factory in good condition.

milk, then hot water may be safely used. If hot water is used first, it coagulates the albumen in the milk and it cannot be easily removed from the corners. All metal utensils used for milk should be so well soldered that nothing will remain in the seams at the bottom or up the sides; the joints should be well filled with solder.

Individuals in Profitable Dairying

The best cow in the herd (the same cow) averaged 10,150 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk annually for three years on $58 worth of food; the poorest cow (different ones each year) averaged 3,350 lbs. of 5.85 per cent. milk on $52.40 worth of food. That is, the best cow produced almost exactly three times as much milk or more than twice as much butter, on only one-tenth more food. Such is one of the conclusions arrived at from the investigation work carried on at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station and published in Bulletin No. 322.

If for the poorer half of the herd they had substituted animals equal to those in the better half, it would have increased the yearly station revenue $237.40 if they had sold milk at current shippers' prices, or $379.90 if we had sold butter fat, with an added expense of only $40, the cost of the extra food consumed by the better cows.

From the data secured from the purchaser of the product of two dairies in the State, one farmer with eight cows received from them $877 in one year; while the other farmer received only $868 from 22 cows in the same time.

In another locality some dairymen secured an average of 300 lbs. of butter annually from their cows; others as low as 80 lbs.

These facts emphasize the necessity of "weeding out" poor cows if the dairyman is to produce milk at a profit in these and promised future times of high prices for feeds.

The Station dairy herd is a selected herd, mainly pure blood Jerseys and Jersey grades, averaging about 6,000 lbs. a year of 5.4 per cent. milk. The herd has suffered from the same mishaps as the average farm herd; so that figures showing individual variation between the cows do not exaggerate, if they equal, the differences existing in such herds. The data are reliable, being based on actual, not estimated, weights and tests, made more regularly and carefully than on any but exceptional farms.

It is unlikely that many of the Station cows here considered were fed at a loss, for this is already a selected herd, many animals having been discarded for poor production; and the herd average of more than 6,000 pounds is far above the general average. It is not improbable, however, that greater net profit would have been secured by disposing of some of the poorer cows and giving to the remaining ones the additional food and care.

The wide variation in such a selected herd of good cows indicates plainly that there must be many cows in many herds whose milk is produced at a loss; and this profitless milk not only makes its producer poorer, but, poured on the market in competition with milk from cows that pay their way, it helps to raise the available supply and reduces the market price to all producers.

Prayer of the Horse

Translated from the Swedish.

To Thee, my Master, I offer my prayer: Feed me, and take care of me. Be kind to me. Do not jerk the reins; do not whip me when going up hill.

Never strike, beat, or kick me, when I fail to understand what you want of me, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I refuse to do your bidding, see if there is not something wrong with my harness.

Do not give me too heavy loads; never hitch me where water will drip on me. Keep me well shod. Examine my teeth when I fail to eat; I may have an ulcerated tooth. That, you know, is very painful. I am unable to tell you in words when I am sick; so watch me, and I will try to tell you by signs.

Pet me sometimes; I enjoy it, and I will learn to love you.

Protect me in summer from the hot sun. Keep a blanket on me in winter weather, and never put a frosty bit in my mouth, but hold it in your hands a moment first.

I carry you, pull you, wait patiently for you long hours, day or night. I cannot tell you when I am thirsty; give me clean, cool water in hot weather.

Finally, when my strength is gone, instead of turning me over to a human brute, to be tortured and starved, take my life in the easiest and quickest way, and your God will reward you in this life and in Heaven. Amen.—Our Dumb Animals.

We would not do without Farm and Dairy above any other paper.—A. A. McDonald, Glengarry Co., Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, in County of Wentworth, Ont. Land suitable for mixed farming and stock. Only a few hours' drive from three good market towns. Good roads.

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— OR —

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In order to advertise them, we are making the following 30 day offer. To anyone sending us ONLY $5.00 during next 30 days we will forward our regular $10.00 Anchor Post Mold, with full instructions for using same. All we ask is that you tell your neighbor how good it is after you have used it. We can only afford to sell a limited number at this special advertising price so order must be sent during next 30 days, after which we will supply at regular price, $10.00. Order to-day if you want one at half price.

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THE WEST LORNE FOUNDRY

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