

weed, or King Devil, is another bad weed, invading some broken-land pastures.

The nomenclature of weeds is a subject for consideration. There are some weeds which are known to localities by very different names, and a number of weeds are thus made confusing to many, as it is hard to unlearn what has fixed itself in the mind.

There was considerable evidence that the new bulletin on the "Farm Weeds of Canada," sent out by the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, was doing a great deal of good. For instance, two farmers driving out of an Eastern Ontario town, observed some plants new to them in a hayfield. They secured a plant or two and posted back to town to consult a dealer in seeds who had a copy of the weed bulletin in his possession. They found it was orange hawkweed. Evidently the seed had come in importations of hay from the Eastern Townships.

No doubt there will be plenty of newcomers appearing on many farms this season and next, the result of feeding foreign hay, frozen Western wheat and oats, and through the importation and sale of foreign small seeds especially.

T. G. RAYNOR.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXCURSION TO TRURO, N. S. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On Saturday, June 27th, an excursion to the Agricultural College at Truro, N. S., from King's County, was organized by the King's County Board of Trade and King's County Farmers' Association. Mr. W. H. Woodworth is to be congratulated on the successful way in which he conducted the trip and arranged for ample accommodation in the special train which left Middleton at 7.30 a.m. The weather was perfect, and at least twelve carloads of farmers from the Valley availed themselves of the outing.

Much interest was taken by the passengers in the orchards of Starr's Point and district, which could be seen away over the rich dyke lands, under the shadow of Blomidon. As the excursionists looked upon these blocks of reddish brown, which showed only too well the devastating work of the canker worms, much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate orchardists, and the conversation was chiefly about canker worms and spraying.

At Windsor the train branched off onto the Midland Railway, where the apple country was gradually left behind, and the passengers plunged into a sparsely-settled country of grass and lumber, and over magnificent rivers, until the Town of Truro was reached, where the train dropped many of its passengers, while others were carried as far as the College, where dinner was served.

As excursions were also run from Cumberland, Pictou and Antigonish Counties, the crowd was so great that there was no room in the College which would begin to hold it. The first item on the programme was an exhibition of stock, of which the College has good reason to be proud. A large ring was formed on the lawn in front of the College, but as the number of people was so great, it was with difficulty that the addresses by the staff could be heard. While the different animals were paraded, Professor Cumming addressed the multitude, and untiringly answered the questions asked.

While three Clydesdale mares and their colts were walked around, Dr. Standish gave an interesting lecture on this particular breed, and that of other horses as they entered the ring.

In between these exhibitions of stock, Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia, delivered a pointed agricultural sermon, which no one could hear without being encouraged and filled with a desire to go home and make the old farm do better. Agriculturally, acre for acre, the Province of Nova Scotia was as good as any in the Dominion, for here we had many blessings and not the disadvantages of the Northwest. Nova Scotians are better off at home, for wherever one goes he will find trials. Every year would not be a banner year as this one is, but if farmers would work without complaining, improving their farms and pursuing better methods, they would not suffer when a poor year came. Every class of man complains, no matter in what business he is engaged, and, like the farmer, they often feel miserable in view of a bad year. He urged farmers to stick to their highest and best calling, and to make the farms better than their fathers did, so that they could leave them better than when they found them to their sons, for with labor and thrift comes contentment and happiness.

The Lieutenant-Governor spoke most highly of Prof. Cumming and his successful career at the College, remarking that the Professor had yet to make an enemy. He knew how to take the accumulated knowledge of farmers, who would lose nothing by being generous to their neighbors in giving away what they had learned.

After the speech, more Shorthorn, Jersey and Hereford cattle were shown in the ring, when the audience dispersed to view the different rooms in the College buildings and the animals in their quarters.

All the excursionists felt that the time allotted to their stay in Truro was not sufficient to explore the College and its surroundings, let alone to attend the programme which the townsfolk had arranged, in order, to show their appreciation of the visit.

The events of interest which took place in the town were a baseball match, band concerts, and exhibition runs of the fire apparatus; also an hour's chimes on the bells of St. John's Church.

A special cab service was run about Truro to view places of interest, among which are Victoria Park,

Provincial Normal School, fire station and firemen's rooms, athletic grounds, golf grounds, Victoria Square, and the stores, which were very attractive to the visitors.

When the special train for King's County pulled into the station, the general expression of the visitors was that they had had a most enjoyable and profitable holiday.

EUNICE WATTS.

King's Co., N. S.

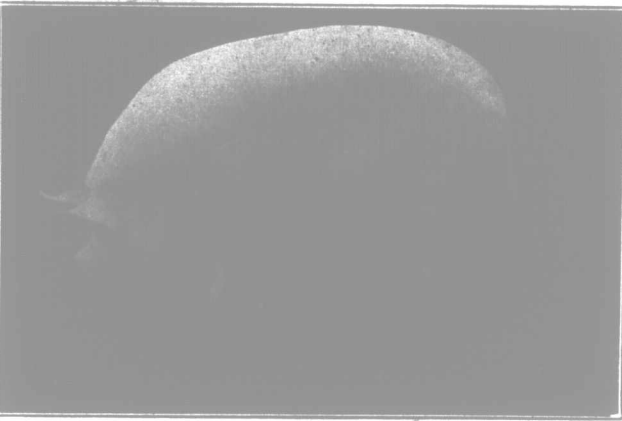
Sixty-two deaths and 640 persons injured is the past year's automobile record in the State of Massachusetts. Of the sixty-two persons killed, twenty-one were in automobiles and forty-one were not. If it keeps on we will soon have the grim reaper pictured, not carrying a scythe, but in the seat of a forty-mile automobile.

THE DAIRY.

A WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETING.

"Morning paper, Sir?" said a newsboy, as we came from a well-known hotel in London, Ont., about 6.30 a.m., June 26th, to take train for Dutton, to attend a special meeting of the Women's Institute, of West Elgin. "What have you got?" "The London Free Press and (with a wink and smile) the Port Stanley Wave." I said I would take a Wave. He handed me a London paper, while I passed on to take the train towards the "wave" on Lake Erie.

The Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways pass through an excellent farming country between London and St. Thomas, and west. There is a newness about the district along Lake Erie which is pleasing to one who has lived in the older-settled sections. The towns have a Western air and more or less of the American "push and go," which is not seen in the middle and eastern parts of the Province. The fine stores, miles of cement sidewalks, and general appearance of thrift which is found in small towns like Dutton, in West Elgin, where the meeting was held, is a pleasing contrast to the conditions seen in much older and larger places. And we should judge that the town is largely supported by the farming community surrounding the town. Having all these evidences of thrift, we were expecting a good



Fulwood Carnation.

Yorkshire sow. Third at Royal Show, England, 1907.

meeting, and were not disappointed. Our address was along the line of a comparison between results got from making butter at home and sending cream to the creamery. As the creamery is a rather new feature of dairying in this section, we were pleased at the interest taken and with the large number of questions asked. Our address occupied about one-half hour. The questions-and-answers part of the meeting lasted over an hour. It was our first experience in replying to a volley of questions from members of a live Women's Institute, and we rather enjoyed the sensation. We are inclined to think that a Women's Institute can down the small boy when it comes to asking questions. Any man who still believes that woman is a side issue, as related in a well-known story, ought to attend one of these meetings. Men have been "Lords of Creation" for about the full period allotted to them, and may as well make up their minds to the fact that a new and powerful factor in the world's social progress is making itself felt. When the story of the twentieth century is written, it will be seen that a new earth was formed, and woman was the queen thereof.

One person expressed the wish that the answers to a number of the questions be published in "The Farmer's Advocate," in order that they might be able to remember them better, so we took a mental note of a few of the questions and answers for the benefit of others, as well as those present at the meeting. The questions may be divided into three classes, those relating to the cream separator, to cream tests, and to manufacturing butter as it relates to patrons.

SEPARATOR QUESTIONS.

Q. Would you care to say which separator you have found to be the best at the O. A. College?

A. We do not care to recommend any particular make of machine. There are several standard makes on the market, and a person will not make a mistake in purchasing any one of these. We do not recommend the buying of cheap machines sold by irresponsible firms. In any case, we should advise putting a machine in on trial before purchasing. A satisfying separator will run easily and smoothly, give a cream testing not less than 25 per cent. fat, and a skim milk testing not over .05 per cent. fat. It should be convenient to wash, not require much oil, while repairs and renewal parts ought to be easily and quickly made or obtained.

Q. Will milk separate when cold?

A. Very few cream separators will do satisfactory work if the temperature of the milk is below 80 degrees F. As the milk is about 98 degrees when drawn from the cow, and the temperature of the air in summer is usually from 70 to 80 degrees at milking time, there is very little danger of the milk being too cold in summer if separated soon after milking. In winter the milk is frequently too cold for good results. Some separators do not do good work if the temperature of the milk is below 90 degrees F.

Q. Should water be used to wet the bowl before letting in the milk? Is not warm milk just as good as water?

A. Water should always be put in the bowl before milk, as water prevents milk and cream sticking to the bowl and its parts, thus making the bowl more easily flushed at the close of the run. In winter, the water for wetting the bowl should always be warm, in order to warm as well as wet the bowl.

Q. How much water should be used to flush the bowl?

A. About one quart of warm water may be used for flushing a hand machine. More than this quantity makes the cream too thin. The water should be poured directly into the bowl, and not into supply tank. A separator which will not flush with a quart of warm water is defective. The water used for wetting the bowl should not be allowed to go into the cream can, neither should there be more of the flushing water allowed in the cream than is absolutely necessary. The slimy matter on the inside of the bowl, which appears more or less creamy, should not be put into the cream.

Q. But will there not be a great deal of waste cream unless the bowl is well flushed?

A. There may be some waste, but this slimy matter ought not to be put into the cream can, as it means an inferior quality of cream and butter.

Q. How does the rate of turning affect the richness or test of the cream?

A. Other things being equal, the faster the machine is run, the richer the cream, or the higher the test. Allowing speed to go below normal, feed being constant, means thinner cream, or cream with a lower percentage of fat, because it contains more skim milk. The cream has not been so completely separated. Speed should never go below that marked by the manufacturer, nor, on the other hand, is it safe to exceed the manufacturer's directions by more than five turns of the handle per minute.

CREAM TESTS.

Q. Should cream test as high as or higher in the fall than during spring or summer? Our cream tests were lower last fall than they were during the summer. The same person turned the separator all the time.

A. As a rule, cream ought to test higher in the fall, because most of the cows have been milking for some time, and the milk tends to be richer or contain a higher percentage of fat. We are assuming that the speed of the separator was fairly uniform throughout the season, and that all conditions were as nearly alike as possible. This questioner remarked that, if anything, the person who did the turning would likely turn a little faster in the cool weather of the fall than he or she would in hot weather. The temperature of the milk may have had something to do with the lower test, as cold milk tends to give thinner cream.

Q. Would it pay to buy a separator for four cows? We have not thought that it would, hence do not use a separator.

A. With a clean, cool cellar for shallow pans, or with plenty of cold water or ice and water for deep cans, it is a question whether or not it would pay to buy a machine for this number of cows. On the other hand, with poor facilities for creaming milk by gravity (with pans or cans), it would doubtless pay to invest even for this small number of cows.

Q. Give the rule for figuring the amount of butter which can be made from a given number of pounds of cream testing a certain percentage of fat?

A. There is no definite rule without knowing what is the "overrun." Knowing the overrun, the rule is, multiply the pounds of cream by the