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Tea—to be good—must be fresh
"SALADA"
TEA
is always fresh and possesses that unique flavour of 'goodness' that has justly made it famous.

Climax
Sheathing Paper
Keeps out the cold - An Insulator
Damp Proof Wind Proof
Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Can.
125

For Sale by Geo. Chambers Estate

SLEEP
Oh! what a wonderful word that is! Can you do it? That is, drop off into a good sound refreshing sleep? If you are unable to, there is something wrong with your nervous system. It is a danger signal. Nervous prostration, melancholia, nervous dyspepsia are only a few of the serious maladies that are liable to develop.
DR. MILES' NERVINE—\$1.20 will soothe the irritated and overstrained nerves. Just one or two doses helps Nature to restore them to their normal functions. Guaranteed Safe and Sure.
SOLD IN WATFORD BY
TAYLOR DRUG CO.
Where there is a tendency to constipation, you will find Dr. Miles' Laxative Pills effective in keeping the bowels open.

SUMMER SCHOOL
at the
Scornia Business College
is a most pleasant and profitable way for the ambitious young person to spend the coming months.
YOU MAY ENTER ANY MONDAY.
July and August Class Hours 8.00 to 1.00. Write for information.

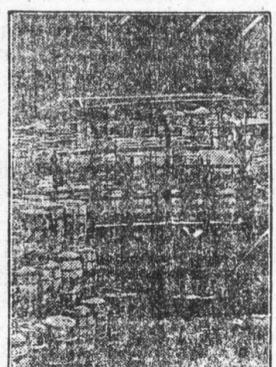
Seasonable Hardware
ENDERS SAFETY RAZOR, now.....\$ 1.00
GEM SAFETY RAZOR, now..... 1.00
EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR, now.. 1.00
AUTO STRAP RAZORS, now..... 3.50
GILLETTE RAZORS, now..... 3.50
STRAIGHT RAZORS, now.....\$1.25 to \$3.75
POCKET CUTLERY.....25 cents to \$2.00
SCREEN DOORS, SCREEN WINDOWS AND WIRE HINGES, POULTRY NETTING AND GARDEN TOOLS AT LOWEST PRICES.
N. B. Howden Est.

DEFECTS IN DAIRY BUTTER.

Bad Flavor, Staleness, Uneven Color, and Poor Packing.

"Dairy" buttermaking, or the making of butter on the farm is practiced less and less year by year as the manufacture of "creamery" butter becomes more general in all dairy sections of Canada. Not more than four years ago the total amount of dairy butter manufactured in this country was estimated to be more than the total amount of creamery butter, and the total value of the former was also the greater. Now, however, regardless of what figures may show, dairy butter is so much a thing of the past so far as butter supplies on the city markets are concerned, that when dairy butter as opposed to creamery butter is brought to the attention of the average consumer, the question "What is dairy butter?" is frequently asked.

"Dairy" butter, as defined by "The Dairy Industries Act, 1914," is butter made from the milk of less than 50 cows. This requirement under the act provides very little light for the inquirer who would like to know the difference between dairy butter and creamery butter, yet, compliance with this requirement is the one thing necessary to justify the maker legally in branding his



Part of a Shipment of Dan's Butter Arriving in New York, Which Has Caused Dairy Interests to see Possibilities of Foreign Competition.

output "dairy butter." So far as actual quality of the product is concerned, there is the possibility that dairy butter may be as good as or better than the best creamery butter, but such is not often the fact, or at any rate, the dairy butter generally offered on the market does not equal average creamery butter in quality. This is because the majority of dairy buttermakers do not follow the same exact practice in manufacture that is employed in the creamery to maintain quality at a high level.

So far as opportunity for controlling the quality of the raw material is concerned, the maker of dairy butter is better situated than is the creamery man, but on the average the creamery buttermaker has had experience and training and brings more or less skill and accurate knowledge to bear on his work, while a great many of our dairy buttermakers are lacking in accurate knowledge of buttermaking and also at a disadvantage as regards equipment for putting such knowledge as they have to best use.

The main defects in dairy butter as compared with creamery butter, according to George H. Barr, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa, are bad flavor, staleness, or rancidity, too many shades of color, and unsuitable packages. The flavor is of highest importance, and no matter how good the butter may be in other respects, if the flavor is wrong, it is bound to be classed as an inferior article. To avoid the occurrence of these defects in his product, the creamery buttermaker gives attention to the careful ripening of the cream, so as to develop desirable flavors. He pays careful attention to the matter of temperature in the cream during the ripening process, and finally, when the butter is made he puts it in a neat, well finished package and makes it as attractive looking as possible before sending it to market.

High Cost of Poultry Feed.

The high price of poultry feed is causing much worry to the commercial poultryman, and possibly to the fancier as well. Yet the man who sells only eggs and birds for breeding and showing purposes can afford to pay the high prices for grain much better than the one who sells to markets only. Although eggs and poultry meat are bringing high prices, the price of feed advances; therefore, it is necessary for one to buy feeds in as large lots as possible, thereby getting better prices. Moreover, the marketing end of the business must be studied from every angle now. Take a day or two off and go to your nearest city. Take a sample of your product along. Talk the markets over with the best grocers in the city. Go to the best hotels and make a contract with the man who will offer you the best

prices, everything considered, with feeds selling at prices as they are to-day, the poultry and egg producer must look well into his marketing in order to make ends meet.

Young Stock Require Care.

Young stock require considerable attention, but usually at a time when the farmer has little to do. The farmer can well afford to do extra work for them in the winter, as these same animals will assist in harvesting his crops in the spring.

As the garden crop matures and the farmer's time is busy, he will find it well to have the area the same day.

TURKEYS AS SIDE LINE.

Free Range Essential to Success With These Birds.

When the festive season of the coming winter arrives, and the price of turkeys is almost beyond the purse of the average individual, one cannot help thinking that more of this type of fowl ought to be produced. The turkey flocks of Canada are not being made to keep pace with the increase of population. This is no doubt due to a great extent to the difficulties encountered in the raising of young turkeys by those to whom this phase of the poultry business is a novelty.

To many people, turkeys have been a great disappointment. Many have failed because they have tried to raise turkeys in yards like those provided for other fowl. Others have killed their birds by overfeeding, and allowing them to become infested with vermin, owing to dirty quarters, or lack of examination and proper care. The mature birds are very hardy, and stand improper conditions very well, but the younger poult are very tender and must be treated right, if success is wished for.

It is absolutely necessary to give the poult free range, to feed them well without overdoing it, and to keep them free from vermin. It has been found by experience that to be successful year after year, and to annually enlarge the flock, it is necessary to have almost unlimited range, for in time land that has been used as a range, becomes "turkey sick," and a range of new ground must be provided.

Where turkeys are hatched in the natural way, the usual thing is to keep the hen cooped for four or five weeks. A slatted front coop should be provided, giving the young turkeys a chance to run out, and they will cover a sufficiently wide range for a few weeks. Care must be taken to move the coop to a fresh stand each morning, or dead turkeys will cause disappointment. Nothing is more fatal to young turkeys than roosting over night in confined places.

The cooping system avoids mortality from dampness, because the young birds will run home to the mother when it begins to rain. The poult will cover a wider range each day, and gradually become accustomed to moving over a larger area, which is in the best interests of the flock. If the weather is pleasant at the end of five weeks, then hen may be let out with them, in which case, the birds may be allowed absolute freedom. Do not shut the turkeys in close, ill ventilated pens at night, as this is certain to prove injurious, and will cause great mortality in the flock.

There is a wide range to choose from in selecting feed. Curds, oatmeal, cornmeal, and cracked wheat are all good. Shorts mixed with warm skim milk has been fed successfully for the first five weeks. Stale bread soaked in warm sweet milk should be fed the first few days, gradually changing to milk soaked shorts until that forms the whole ration. Mix the shorts moist and crumbly, and do not allow any sour feed to lie around. Keep the feeding troughs clean, and give skimmed milk and buttermilk as well as pure water to drink. About one-sixth part of the daily ration should be green food, such as onion tops or dandelion leaves cut up fine and mixed with the shorts.

Cleanliness and care not to over-feed are the main points in feeding. Many young turkeys die as a result of feed being left in their troughs to sour, when they keep pecking at it, causing fatal bowel trouble.

Be very careful in changing feed, and in making any other changes with the birds. Guarding against lice may be accomplished by giving the old hen a thorough dusting with insect powder a day or two before the eggs are hatched, and by dusting the little turkeys from time to time. In dry weather, if dusting places are provided the poult will dust themselves free of vermin. They must, however, be kept free of these pests because the parasites drink the blood of the little turkeys and enfeeble them so that death soon results.

Turkeys are very profitable if taken care of properly, but slipshod methods undoubtedly will result in failure. There is a good market for good birds in the autumn and winter, and a very large industry might be the result, if our Canadian farmers would take up the raising of turkeys, if only as a side line. Then, too, if there were more birds raised the prices might

FREE OF TERRIBLE KIDNEY TROUBLE

After Three Years of Suffering, "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief



MADAME HORMIDAS FOISY

624 Champlain St., Montreal.

"For three years, I was ill and exhausted and I suffered constantly from Kidney Trouble and Liver Disease."

My health was miserable and nothing in the way of medicine did me any good. Then I started to use 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was remarkable.

I began to improve immediately and this wonderful fruit medicine entirely restored me to health. All the old pains, headaches, indigestion and constipation were relieved and once more I was well.

To all who suffer from Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatic Pains or great Fatigue, I advise the use of 'Fruit-a-tives'.

Madame HORMIDAS FOISY.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

drop a little, thus preventing the excess of potash, chemists at the Ohio Experiment Station point out the economy of using leaves as a mulch or fertilizer for the garden, rather than burning them in the streets or gutters. They show that 100 pounds of leaves are worth about 56 cents for their fertilizing value.

When leaves are burnt the ash still contains a considerable amount of fertilizing materials; but as the ashes are generally swept away by the wind or washed away by the water, their value is lost. To secure the best results from leaves as fertilizer, it is best to pile them in the garden and let them furnish a mulch for the ground during the winter; then they may be spaded in the spring and incorporated with the soil.

One thing that can be done toward preventing pigs and young stock acquiring tuberculosis is to sterilize the milk that is fed them.

Money to Move the Crops



(National Crop Improvement Service.)

"Every year we see in financial news that the bankers are conserving money to move the crops."

"How does the farmer get his money?" He has been carrying all of the risk and the sum total of this risk carried by speculators fade into insignificance," says Mr. R. S. Rider, president, Canadian Steel & Wire Co. "The farmer has always resented a fixed price because he considers that his wheat may be worth more than that at any time when he wants the full value for his property, but really the fixed price has very little to do with the selling price because at no time during the war period did wheat sell below the guarantee."

"Farmers have always said that if the middleman could be eliminated that they could get more for the wheat and the public could buy it for less. The Wheat Growers Association has demonstrated its ability to market its wheat co-operatively and it has not been difficult to finance every wheat transaction when placed upon a business basis."