

In the Dairy

O.A.C. Dairy School

Twenty more students wrote on the finals at the closing of the regular term of the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School. Of these seventeen took the full course, eleven were specialists in butter making, and one in cheese making. Out of this lot three failed in the final test. An interesting cheese and butter scoring test was held on March 17th.

During the first two weeks of April the ten instructors from Western Ontario were in attendance, receiving special instruction from Professor Dean and Chief Instructor Barr in regard to the coming season's work.

Standard Milk Can

Large deputations from Toronto and Montreal presented their views on the question of a standard milk can before the agricultural committee at Ottawa last week. The producers are asking for a standard can to hold eight gallons net. The milk dealers want the present can retained, whereby they get for 8½ gallons of milk, while they pay for only 8 gallons. The producers contend that they are giving away about one quart with each can, which during the year amounts to about \$40 for the average milk producer. Their contention is certainly right. Why should the dealer get any more milk than he pays for?

The best way to settle the difficulty is to pay for all milk by weight. This is the only fair way, and surely some workable scheme can be devised whereby the weighing can be conveniently done, and give fair play to all concerned.

How Some Quebec Cows Test

This year eleven associations have been organized in Ontario and Quebec by the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture. About three thousand cows are now regularly under test, their owners having agreed to weigh the milk six times a month, the Department doing the testing for a year. The table below gives the result of the first thirty-day period of testing, ending March 22nd, 1906, at St. Armand, Que., showing the average yield of each of nine herds, and the contrast between the highest and lowest yield of butter fat from the best and poorest cow in each herd:

Number of Cows	Average per Cow			Highest amount of Fat per Cow			Lowest amount of Fat per Cow		
	Milk	Test	Fat	Milk	Test	Fat	Milk	Test	Fat
15	lbs.	416	4.6	lbs.	435	4.5	lbs.	389	3.9
14	480	3.8	19.1	880	3.9	28.5	340	2.3	11.2
22	478	3.7	17.3	745	4.0	29.8	190	4.2	7.9
9	264	4.5	12.1	480	4.0	19.2	170	5.1	8.6
10	585	4.0	23.4	790	3.7	29.2	290	5.7	10.5
12	401	4.0	16.1	650	3.6	23.4	210	5.2	10.9
17	540	4.0	17.7	780	4.0	31.2	310	4.6	9.6
11	565	4.2	23.9	780	4.7	36.6	240	5.0	12.0
18	545	3.8	19.9	820	3.4	27.8	185	4.5	8.3
128	482	3.9	19.2						

TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings \$10 to \$5 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by settling—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairymen don't pay. Tubulars stop this loss. Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gear. Write for catalog S-22.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sharples
TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATORS

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Western Dairy School

The Western Dairy School, Strathroy, closed one of the most successful terms in the history of the school on March 23rd. Instead of a final examination at the end of the term, five written examinations were held at intervals of two weeks beginning January 27th. Thirteen students in all wrote on these examinations.

"M'Fadden—If oil should ever die suddenly, O! hope they'll hold van at them autopsies over me body." Branigan—"And why?" M'Fadden—"So that Oi kin know the cause av me death, you chump!"

MAKE OLD DRESSES NEW!

DIAMOND DYES

The Simplest and Easiest Way of Home Dyeing

Their Great Superiority over all other ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten Cent package will Color from One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors that Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

Success in home dyeing depends wholly upon the kind of dyes used. With Diamond Dyes, if the simple directions on the package are followed carefully, and the special dyes for cotton are used for cotton and mixed goods, and the wool dyes used for all wool goods, there is absolutely no chance of failure.

Diamond Dyes are very simple and easy to use, and by using a stick to lift the goods while in the dye bath, there is no need of soiling the hands. For beauty, brilliancy and fastness, no other dyestuffs, whether for home use or for the dye-shop, equal the Diamond. The latest scientific discoveries are used in their manufacture, they are guaranteed the strongest and fastest of all known dyes, and will not wash out in the strongest soap-suds, nor will they fade when exposed to the sunlight.

Try Diamond Dyes once, and see how easy it is to make old and faded dresses, waists, ribbons, capes, jackets, etc., look like new.

\$40 per Year

is often lost by using

Cream Separators

in which the bearings wear very rapidly, leading, in a few months, to vibration and consequent imperfect separation.

THE MELOTTE

runs so steadily and consequently skims as well after several years' use as when new, because it is constructed with frictionless, self-balancing bowl and upright gear—epitomes all turning in oil on ball-bearings.

For other advantages see descriptive price list.

R. A. LISTER CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL