

FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

LOSS OF FAT IN SKIM MILK IS CERTAIN IF TEMPERATURE IS LOW

When Drawn From the Cow, the Temperature is About Ninety Degrees and This is the Best Temperature at Which to Separate — Should It Fall Below, It is Best to Warm Before Separating.

A bulletin discussing the causes of variation in the percentage of fat in market cream obtained from farm separators, is a recent publication by the Washington experimental station. The question of the variation of fat in the cream marketed at different creameries causes considerable trouble at times among its patrons, and will continue to do so until the farmers understand more fully the conditions that cause this variation. The farmer is prone to conclude that when the cream is all from one herd, and there are apparently no irregularities in the feeding, milking, or in the separating of the cream, the percentage of fat in the cream should not vary. Extreme variations in tests are liable to make him feel that the testing of the cream is not accurately done. The fact is that a uniform test from week to week would be more indicative of dishonesty than a variation of a few per cent. in the test.

When the cream screw is set to deliver a certain percentage of fat in the cream, under normal conditions there will be a definite ratio between the skim milk and the cream separated—that is if the separator delivered 12 pounds of cream, and 88 pounds of

any other cause. The higher the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and the more rapidly the skim milk will leave the bowl. Thus, if the speed is increased, the capacity of the skim milk outlet increases, which leaves less milk for the cream outlet, and consequently a richer cream is the result.

Crowding Separator. Crowding the separator will give a thinner cream with a large loss of fat in the skim milk. Decrease in the rate of inflow results, first, in a smaller amount of cream in proportion to skim milk; second, in a higher percentage of fat in the cream; the loss of fat in skim milk is not materially affected. The more milk that there is in the tank the more rapidly will the milk flow thru the bowl on account of the greater pressure. If the tank is kept one-third full the cream will be thicker than when the tank is kept brimful.

If just enough flushing is used to discharge the cream remaining in the separator bowl, the percentage of fat in the cream will be materially changed. When an excess of water or skim milk is used the fat test in the cream will be lowered considerably. It is better to pour the flush water or milk into the supply tank; it will run gradually thru the machine, and the greater part will pass out thru the skim milk outlet, making little change in the richness of the cream. Great variation in the richness of the cream is brought about by the practice of removing the float and pouring the flush water or skim milk directly into the bowl.

CHEESE MARKETS.

WOODSTOCK, July 15.—1470 boxes colored and 300 of white offered. Bid. 12 1-4c. Some sales on street at 12 3-8c.

MADOC, July 15.—485 boxes offered; all sold at 12 11-16c.

What The Grain Brokers Say

Finley, Barrell & Co.: All rallies in wheat from these prices should be met with sales.

Ware Leland: Believe while present conditions prevail wheat prices should work lower.

Harris, Winthrop & Co.: Rallies in wheat are, of course, in order, but to hold them we must find something new.

Logan & Bryan: Believe it will take more support in wheat than has been evident recently to cause much improvement in prices.

S. B. Chapin: Wheat will be over-sold on the declines, bringing about rallies, but any permanent advance seems unlikely at present.

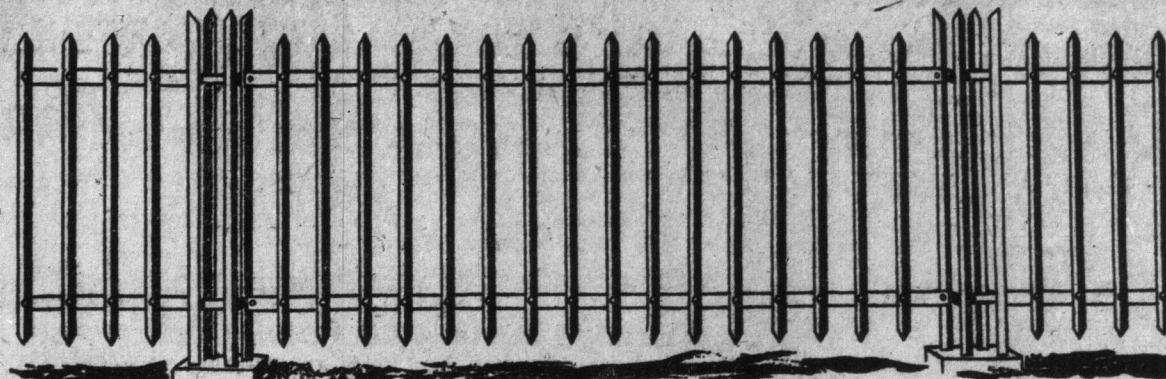
Lamson Bros. & Co.: It seems advisable to take profits on severe declines in wheat with the idea of replacing it on rallies.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beatty), 14 West King street, Toronto, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Sept.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Dec.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Corn—	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Sept.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Dec.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Oats—	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Sept.	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Dec.	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Barley—	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Sept.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Dec.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Flour—	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Sept.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Dec.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Wool—	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Sept.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Dec.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4

RICE'S INDESTRUCTIBLE ANGLE STEEL FENCE



CHEAPER THAN WOOD
T. G. RICE WIRE MFG CO., 231 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO

WHEAT ADVANCES ON RUST REPORTS

Market Closed Strong—Corn Gained — Oats Off Slightly.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Black rust reports more ominous than at any previous times this season formed one of the leading causes today for an advance in the price of wheat. The market closed strong, 7-8c to 1 3-8c net higher. Corn gained 5-8c to 1c, oats finished 1-16c off to 3-8c up and provisions the same as last night to a rise of 1 1/2c.

Serious Inroads. It was freely admitted that now Minnesota fields as well as those in South Dakota showed serious inroads from black rust. Advice was at hand also that the plague had traveled to within thirty miles of the border of North Dakota. The ravages already in some places were said to be worse than in 1904, when the spring crop throughout the Dakotas and Minnesota suffered widespread ruin.

Bulls in Corn. Failure of predicted rains led to a bulge in corn, and so, too, did a sharp jump in Buenos Ayres, where the quality of arrivals was unsatisfactory and the weather bad for shippers. Enlargement of country offerings tended to check any decided upturn for oats. Provisions followed the course of the grain market.

LIBERAL SUPPLIES PRICES UNCHANGED

Choice Butchers Absent—Continued Weakness in Market for Lambs.

MONTREAL, July 15.—At the C. P. R. live stock market prices for cattle were unchanged since Monday, but the feeling was easy on account of supplies being more liberal and trade was slow.

Sales of choice steers were made at \$8.25 to \$8.50, good at \$7.75 to \$8, fair at \$7.25 to \$7.50 and the lower grades at \$6.25 to \$6.40 per 100 pounds.

There were no choice butchers' cows on the market and the prices paid for oil class of stock ranged from \$5 to \$6.50. Common and inferior bulls brought from \$4 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

The feature of the small meat trade was the continued weakness in the market for lambs, owing to a creased offerings and prices scored a further decline. Even at the reduction sales were few, lambs fetching \$3 to \$5 each, as to size and quality, and old sheep \$2 to \$4 per 100 pounds. Demand for calves was good at from \$3 to \$12 each. The market for hogs was quiet, owing to the somewhat limited demand. Sales of selected lots were made at \$9 to \$9.10, and of heavy weights at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

LITTLE LIVE STOCK PLACED ON MARKET

Well Finished Cattle Found Ready Sale at Good Prices.

HOG VALUES DECLINED

Common and Light Steers and Heifers Sold Below Cost to Drovers.

Receipts of live stock were light, only 46 car loads, comprising 220 cattle, 1502 hogs, 636 sheep and lambs and 135 calves.

All cattle well finished found ready sale, but they were very scarce, not enough to supply the demand, but common light young steers and heifers, grass-fed, were plentiful and hard to sell at 25c to 30c per cwt. less than they cost the drovers in the country.

One load of 1300-lb. steers brought in by Geo. Ward of Brampton were sold by Dunn & Leveck at \$5.75 to the Swift Canadian Company.

The next high price was \$5.40. Cow prices were lower, few going over \$4.50. Stockers and feeders were scarce and generally of poor quality, few sales being made at prices tending downward.

A few choice milkers sold at a little higher values, but not many of them. Veal calves were as firm as ever, not enough being on hand to supply the wants of the many buyers.

Lamb prices again advanced to 11c per lb. live weight as shipments were light. Sheep sold at steady prices.

Hog prices were about 10c to 15c lower. Choice steers of which there was one load reported, sold at \$7.75; loads of good at \$8 to \$8.40; medium at \$7.75 to \$8; common to medium grass steers and heifers at \$6.75 to \$7.50; choice cows at \$7 to \$7.25; medium at \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium at \$6.75 to \$6; common at \$4.75 to \$5.25; canners at \$5.50 to \$5.60; bulls from \$5 to \$7.25.

The outside price for choice feeders would be \$7, but we did not hear of any sales being made at that price. Prices ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers at \$5.75 to \$6.

A few choice cows sold at a little higher values, but the bulk went at steady prices. Quotations ranged from \$6 to \$9; the bulk selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Prices were very firm, as the demand was greater than the supply. Choice calves, \$10 to \$10.50; choice, extra new milk veals, \$11; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.75; inferior, \$6.50 to \$7.

Sheep, ewes, sold at \$5 to \$6.25, and yearlings at \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams at \$2.75 to \$4.50; spring lambs at \$9.50 to \$11.

Butchers'—14, 1145 lbs. at \$8.45; 3, 1070 lbs. at \$8.45; 2, 880 lbs. at \$8; 3, 1175 lbs. at \$7.75; 1, 860 lbs. at \$7.75; 1, 900 lbs. at \$7.60; 1, 880 lbs. at \$7.60.

Cows—1, 1120 lbs. at \$6.75; 5, 1120 lbs. at \$6.45; 2, 1125 lbs. at \$6.25; 1, 1090 lbs. at \$6.15; 1, 1150 lbs. at \$6; 6, 590 lbs. at \$5.15; 4, 720 lbs. at \$4.50; 1, 1030 lbs. at \$4.45; 1, 1400 lbs. at \$7.10; 1, 1270 lbs. at \$7.10.

Lambs—One deck at \$10.25 to \$10.75. Butchers—Three decks at \$8.30 fed and watered.

Dunn and Leveck sold: Butchers—15, 1300 lbs., at \$8.75; 7, 1030 lbs., at \$8.25; 12, 1230 lbs., at \$8.35; 2, 840 lbs., at \$7.40; 2, 930 lbs., at \$7.25; 3, 840 lbs., at \$7.50; 1, 820 lbs., at \$7.25; 13, 850 lbs., at \$7.50.

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000

Par Value of Shares, \$1.00

The Company holds leases for 1920 acres of valuable oil lands 3 miles from the proven Monarch Well, on the same anticline.

For the purposes of development, the Directors are offering 55,000 shares at par, which are being rapidly subscribed for. Mr. C. H. Dodd, the Californian Geologist, has reported most favorably on the Company's property.

REASONS FOR BUYING CLIMAX SHARES

1. Because a firm offer of \$150,000 cash was made for the Company's holdings, the night of the "Monarch" strike.
2. Because if they are worth that much to others, they are worth many times more to our shareholders for development purposes.
3. Because results prove that the Company's holdings are right on the exact spot in the best proven districts in Alberta—NOT NEAR.

The Company is employing the highest skill to superintend the development of their properties and drilling will commence immediately.

Shares will rise in value before many days. The time to buy is right now. Do not wait. This is your golden opportunity.

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Ontario Office, 803 Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1288

TORONTO BRANCH OFFICES:

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H. K. McKenzie, Queen Street and Broadview Avenue

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Agents Wanted

Be sure to call or mail this today.

Application for Shares

CLIMAX OIL COMPANY, Limited
803 Traders Bank Building, Toronto

In accordance with your advertisement in The Toronto World, please furnish me with full information regarding stock in your company. Enclosed you will find \$....., for which kindly reserve shares of Capital Stock of the Climax Oil Company, Limited, at \$1.00 per share, it being understood that these shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's

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By G. H. Wellington