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### THE PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

The pasteurization of milk for children, now quite extensively practised in order to destroy the injurious germs which it may contain, can be satisfactorily accomplished with very simple apparatus, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 1 (revised). The vessel containing the milk, which may be the bottle from which it is to be used, or any other suitable vessel, is placed inside of a larger vessel of metal which contains water. If the inside vessel be a bottle, it is plugged with absorbent cotton, or, in its absence, other clean cotton will do. A small fruit-jar, loosely covered, may be used instead of a bottle. The requirements are simply that the interior vessel shall be raised about half an inch above the bottom of the other, and that the water shall reach nearly or quite as high as the milk. The apparatus is then heated on a range or stove until the water reaches a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is removed from the heat and kept tightly covered for half an hour. The milk is rapidly cooled without removing it from its containers, and kept in a cool place. It may be used at any time within twenty-four hours. A temperature of 150 degrees, maintained for half an hour, is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in the milk in cold weather, or when it is known that the milk reaches the consumer soon after milking, and it is generally safe to adopt this limit. It is found in practice that raising the temperature to 155 degrees, and then allowing the milk to stand in the heated water for half an hour, insures the proper temperature for the required time. If the temperature is raised above 155 degrees, the taste and quality of the milk will be affected.

Inasmuch as the milk furnished to consumers in large cities in summer contains at the time of delivery an immense number of miscellaneous bacteria, this procedure may not fully meet the requirements during hot weather, not only because such milk will not remain sweet for twenty-four hours unless kept in a good refrigerator, but also because the bacteria not destroyed by the heating may at times produce digestive disturbances in the very young. Under such circumstances it is best to keep the bottles in the water until it boils, or to use one of the many steamers now on the market. After the bottles have been kept at the boiling point for three to five minutes (or longer, if they are large), they should be cooled as promptly as possible, and kept in a refrigerator until used.

A simple plan is to take a tin pail and invert a perforated pie-plate in the bottom, or have made for it a removable false bottom, perforated with holes, and having legs half an inch high, to allow circulation of the water. The vessels containing the milk are set on this false bottom, and sufficient water is put into the pail to reach the highest level of the surface of the milk. A hole may be punched in the cover of the pail, a cork inserted, and a chemical thermometer put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the water. The temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. If preferred, an ordinary dairy thermometer may be used, and the temperature read from time to time by removing the lid. This is very easily arranged, and is just as satisfactory as the patented apparatus sold for the same purpose.

### EXHIBITIONS OF SELECTED SEED.

(EXTRACT FROM THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.)

At the last annual meeting of this Association, detailed explanations were given of the plans that had been adopted to offer special prizes to members for creditable exhibits of "hand-selected," "improved," and "general-crop" seed that were brought together in connection with the various provincial or district exhibitions. These exhibits of selected seeds were always an attractive and educational feature of the exhibition, and have done much to make the work of the Association more widely known and better understood and

appreciated by the general public. The places at which these special exhibitions are now held annually throughout Canada are as follows:

1. At Amherst, N. S., open to all members in the Maritime district, and held in connection with the Maritime Winter Fair.
2. At St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, open only to members resident in the Province of Quebec, and generally held in the month of April in connection with the regular Spring Seed Fair.
3. At Guelph, Ont., open only to members in the Ontario district, and held in connection with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.
4. At Brandon, Man., open to all members resident in the district of Manitoba, and held at the time of, and in connection with, the Winter Fair.
5. At Regina, Sask., open to all members in the district of Saskatchewan, and held in connection with the Winter Fair. The exhibition to be held at Regina next winter will be the first of its kind ever held in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Creditable prizes are offered at each of these places for special selections of seeds and plants taken from the "hand-selected" and "improved" seed plots. The classification of the prize list provides for two sections for each of the smaller grain crops considered. Section 1 makes provision for hand selections of plants from the standing crop on the breeding plot. These plants are exhibited in the form of sheaves.

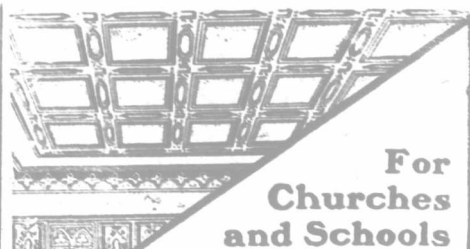
Section 2 provides for a "group exhibit," consisting of a hand-selected sheaf from the breeding plot, a half bushel of threshed seed from the same plot, and a bushel and a half of threshed seed from the "improved" seed plot.

Without a single exception, these exhibitions have amply justified their establishment. The publicity that they have given and are giving the work; the interest that has been taken in the exhibits, and the service they have rendered their supply stock, has proven their inestimable value to this country. As time passes, and the general public, as well as the members themselves, come to look upon these fairs in their respective districts as permanent organizations and as annual meeting places, their real place and importance will be revealed. Their perpetuation, extension and perfecting is obviously the duty of this Association.

Circular letters have just been issued by the Secretary of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association to all growers in the different districts, submitting an outline of the next annual exhibition and the prizes offered. Such advice coming at this time gives every grower ample opportunity to select and lay aside his exhibit until the date of the fair.

### STOOKING MACHINE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

A mechanical grain shocker is among the new devices recently invented for saving man's labor. The contrivance has been tested on several Manitoba farms, successfully it is said, and the inventors announce the machine will be on the market in time for next season's crop. It was invented by a couple of young machinists in Hamilton, Ont., who have spent nearly ten years, in bringing their invention to its present stage of perfection. The machine weighs less than 200 pounds and is attached to the binder much the same as a bundle carrier. The stooks which it forms may consist of any number of sheaves from eight up. They are held together by a band the amount of twine required for the purpose being placed at about one pound for every four required by the binder. The machine is constructed altogether of steel, is simple in operation, in fact the inventors claim it to be entirely automatic. If this contrivance is a practical success, or can be made so, it is going to prove one of the greatest of labor saving inventions. Grain stooking is probably the most laborious work attached to farming in this country. Let it be successfully accomplished by some manner of mechanical contrivance and we are just that much nearer to a solution of the labor problem of the farm.



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### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land. Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

**W. W. CORY,**  
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
 N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### A NEW RECORD FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING STALLIONS.

The three-year-old Stallion trotting record of 2.09½, set by General Watts early this season was lowered the other day when Kentucky Todd, owned by Miss K. L. Wilkes, of Galt, Ont., trained and driven by Harry Stinson, won the Western Horseman's Stake, trotting his winning heat in 2.09. Kentucky Todd was the fastest two-year-old in 1906, winning the Kentucky Futurity with a record of 2.14½. He was sired by Todd, 2.14½, out of Paronella, by Parkville, son of Electioneer.

On August 7th a remarkable sheep sale was held in England when the noted Oxford-down breeder, Mr. John Treadwell, now in his eightieth year, held his fiftieth annual ram sale. The whole offering of fifty-nine head averaged \$124; the highest price being \$750. Only one ram brought less than \$50.

