# The Monitor's Agricultural Department

## For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

### Mould on Butter.

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, March 17.

Complaints are received from time to time, at the Dairy Division, Ottawa, regarding the appearance of mould on the parchment paper linings of butter packages. In some cases it is said to have penetrated the butter for some distance. Mould is a minute and low form of plant life. It grows from seeds, which are called spores, and which develop only in the presence of moisture and where they have a supply of suitable food. Mould will grow readily on damp wood; hence the necessity for keeping the interior of a creamery, and especially the refrigerating room, as dry as possible.

Poorly constructed refrigerators are apt to be damp, because the warm air which gets in from outside carries moisture with it, which is deposited on the cooler surfaces of the walls, floors and packages. Frequent and prolonged opening of the doors also causes dampness.

PREVENTION OF MOULD IN THE FACTORY.

It would be a good thing for the creamery owners, as well as for the trade generally, if it were compulsory to have all creameries thoroughly disinfected every spring before operations begin. The spores of mould, and other germs which cause bad flavours, are destroyed if the work is properly done. It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive operation, if the following plan is adopted.

METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

Wash the whole interior of the creamery, including walls, ceilings, floors, posts, shelving, etc., with a solution of one part of bi-chloride of mercury to one thousand parts of water. Apply with a brush and scrub well wherever applied. The bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) may be procured in tablet form, of the right strength to make the above solution by adding one tablet to every pint of water used. This substance is a deadly poison and must be handled with every care and precaution. Formalin may also be used, either as a spray or by being allowed to evaporate from a sheet of cotton suspended in the room, when the doors, windows and other openings are tightly closed. It requires about five ounces of pure formaline to disinfect 1000 cubic feet.

PREVENTION OF MOULD ON BUTTER.

As a preventive of mould on butter, the following practice is highly recommended: Soak the parchment paper linings, immediately before using in a saturated brine to which has been added one ounce of pure formalin to three gallons of brine. Place the paper in the boxes without drying. Keep the brine in a special covered vessel. Boil the brine every week and add fresh formalin in the same proportion as at first. This treatment has been found effective in the government creameries in the Northwest Territories, where there was a great deal of trouble with mould at one time, and has given good satisfaction wherever it has been properly carried out.

CARE OF PARCHMENT PAPER AND EMPTY BOXES.

Probably much of the mould on butter is due to the infection of the parchment paper as it lies about the creamery without any protection and not always in a dry place. The spores do not develop on the dry paper, but as soon as it comes in contact with the butter there is sufficient moisture to encourage the growth of the mould. The parchment paper and empty packages should be kept in a thoroughly dry, clean place.

QUALITY OF PARCHMENT PAPER IMPORTANT.

Only the very best pure vegetable parchment paper should be used. Inferior paper encourages the growth of mould and does not protect the butter. Much of the paper used is too light in weight. A ream of 500 sheets measuring 50x12½ inches should weigh at least 40 pounds, and the same number of sheets 38x12½ inches should weigh not less than 30 pounds, with other sizes in proportion.

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

### Horse Notes.

Undeveloped horses, as a rule, are uncertainties.

A blemish or injury on a sucking colt may ruin him.

Sores or bruises on horses should be healed up as soon as possible.

Excessive sweating indicates weakness and in hot weather is hard.

With horses hot weather and heating food do not go well together.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses, no matter what quantity is given.

Soundness is an essential feature in the make-up of a riding or driving horse.

Fast driving makes stiff horses unless extra care is taken after each spurt of speed.

The horses that are best able to stand hard strains are those which work steadily every day.

A horse for use does best with just enough feed to replace the waste of his system and to keep him feeling well.

It is not so much overwork or scant keep that injure horses as it is the irregularities to which the animal is exposed.

A heavy, well proportioned draft horse with plenty of spirit and style enough to show off well, presents a more attractive appearance than any small horse.

The advantage in using good horses is as much in being able to sell at any time as it is in getting good prices when you do sell.

It is easier to teach a horse what to do than to break up habits that have been established. It is very important to start in right.

The walk is the foundation of all other gaits, and without beginning at the foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory.

We water horses three times a day, and in hot weather, when they are at work, they get some in the middle of forenoon and afternoon. With moistened hay I do not think it makes any difference whether they are watered before feeding or after. I have usually done the latter way. Where much grain was fed, perhaps the former would be better. But I believe the main thing is for them to have enough and often, and not have to go so long and get so thirsty that they drink a large quantity at once.—T. B. Terry.

### Feeding for Eggs.

I would not advise anyone that has a good healthy flock to undertake doctoring them with antidotes with a view of forcing egg production, either summer or winter. On most farms there is plenty of feed that would go towards making a perfect balanced ration if we took advantage of it. The secret in making hens lay is simply providing them with suitable feed, and it's the safe way.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and millet seed are good poultry feeds; some do not believe in corn, but their reasons are mostly like the small boy's, "because." The Agricultural Experiment Station tells us that corn is one of the best feeds for poultry, but they do not tell us to feed it exclusively; still more, cool reasoning would not suggest that we feed it exclusively.

The natural make up of their feed is a variety; a little of this and that and a constant exercise in procuring it. Some tell us to make them scratch for their feed, they would rather do it than not, besides it does away with gorging and encouraging a lazy, lumix disposition.

Corn, exclusively, or in fact, wheat or millet is too heavy and too rich, something to make bulk must be added. I know of nothing better than wheat bran to balance up a heavy rich feed, it's so common though that it is hardly popular. Bran makes bulk, not only bulk but it clears the passages and keeps the digestive organs in condition. Bran alone would be too light for an exclusive feed, besides, it would not be in line with nature to feed nothing else. The craw is a grinding mill and we must keep it at work.

The different grains would not be a perfect feed alone; grass, insects and dozens of things we hardly think of, going toward completing the natural wants. Fowls on free range usually find these extra knick-knacks, but up fowls or fowls in winter must have their equivalent in some form, or they cannot do the very best. Cut clover or alfalfa hay imitates, cut vegetables imitates and cut green bone helps to make summer out of winter, as near as it would be possible. All these things are within our reach and the time required to produce them would return a nice profit. These means will bring eggs, and it's the safe way.

M. M. JOHNSON.
Clay Centre, Neb.

### Exercise for Little Pigs.

A large number of the ills to which little pigs are subject is due to a lack of exercise. Pigs need exercise for the following reasons: First, they must have sunlight, and unless they have free room in which to exercise themselves they do not get a sufficient amount of it. Sunlight is life to the little pigs; darkness is death. Brood sows know this, and when opportunity is afforded like to stroll with them over the pastures. Pigs without exercise, and especially if they have an abundance of corn or other carbohydrate food, are liable to be taken with thumps, and thumps mean death. Nothing is so effective in preventing this disease as plenty of exercise in a good pasture.

Exercise is absolutely essential to muscular development. The tendency of all breeds that have been kept for some generations in the corn belt is too deficient of muscle, or what is the same thing, excessive fat. Muscular development can be acquired only by exercise. Let them run all over the farm as long as they do no harm, but under any circumstances if you raise pigs give them plenty of room to exercise in a pasture of blue grass or clover. Blue grass and white clover is perhaps the best thing for a little pig. Red clover pasture is not so desirable for little pigs, for with its rank growth pigs are likely to be chilled in the dew or rain, especially in cooler mornings or days. Neither blue grass nor white clover grow so rank, and the two together, so far as the ration is concerned, furnish a very desirable balance.

Lung development is exceedingly desirable in a pig, and there is no other way in which sufficient lung development can be produced so well as by giving them plenty of exercise in a large pasture. They need the grass to expand the frame. The pig was never intended to live solely on concentrated food. It should have some grain, but grass as well as grain, and the exercise in securing it tends admirably to produce the proper lung development.

If pigs are to have that vitality which enables them to resist diseases of various kinds, it is absolutely essential that they have this exercise when they are young. The man who expects to make money by raising hogs should above almost everything else look after their vitality. An ideal pig would be one that has the vitality of the razor-back, together with the early maturing qualities of the highly bred animal. This combination in its fullest degree is perhaps not possible, but we can approximate it by first looking carefully after the breeding; and, second, by giving the pigs abundant exercise, as we have suggested. With free access to sunlight and opportunity for muscular and lung development if the balanced ration is adhered to, there will be no difficulty in growing digestion, and ability during their confinement for the last six weeks or two with strong vitality, great powers of hogs that will go into the feed pen months to digest and assimilate the feed which they are expected to carry to market.

It does not need to be said that every farm should have one or more fields to be used as hog pastures, enclosed with a hog tight fence. The time will come when no farmer will think that he is properly equipped without having every field in which cattle are expected to graze at all fenced pig-tight, bull-strong, and horse-high. When we reach this point we will begin to farm in dead earnest.

### Mr. Bryan on Farming as an Occupation.

In the series of articles on "Making a choice of a profession," William Jennings Bryan writes on the attractions and possibilities of farming. He sums the matter up in these questions:

"If a father is able to start his son in business with ten thousand dollars, what business is so safe as farming? Given a young man with a thorough education, good habits, willingness to work, and a desire to make himself useful, where can he fare better than on a farm? He can apply his brains to the enriching of the soil, to the diversification of his crops, and to the improvement of his stock, and at the time give reasonable indulgence to his taste for reading and study. He will have all that contributes to health of body, vigor of mind, and to cultivation of the heart—what occupation or profession can offer him richer rewards?"

### Read it Through.

### 'Twould Spoil This Story to Tell It in the Headlines.

To use an eighteenth century phrase this is an "o'er true tale." Having happened in a small Virginia town in the winter of 1902, it is a story very much of the present. Up to a short time ago Mrs. John F. Harmon, of Melfa Station, Va., had no personal knowledge of the rare curative properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Last January," she says, "my baby took a dreadful cold, and at one time I feared she would have pneumonia, but one of my neighbors told me how this remedy had cured her little boy, and I began giving it to my baby at once, and it soon cured her. I heartily thank the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedies for placing so great a cure within my reach. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was." For sale by S. N. Weare.

### Fertilizing Strawberries.

Recent experiments with manuring strawberry plants showed that when 1600 pounds of nitrate of soda and 225 pounds of superphosphate were used on three acres the yield was 44,750 pounds of berries in two years. When 500 pounds of sulphate of potash were added to the ingredients named above, the yield on the same amount of land was 49,250 pounds during two years, while a similar field of the same kind of berries yielded but 29,000 pounds of fruit. The land was fairly rich and was well cultivated. The test showed that a complete fertilizer increased the yield about 50 per cent over the unfertilized plot.

—Scolding grows to be a habit and a most unprofitable one at that. We have all suffered because of the shortcomings of someone else, receiving tremendous tirades over what we had no hand in, because we happened to be present when the scolding habit was yielded to by one of its victims. Scolding is easy. It takes neither power of brain or heart to scold. It does not even make any great draught upon the physical being. Any fishwife can be a grand success at scolding! Why compete with her? Scolding should be compelled to perish from the earth. The tongue, the eye, the face—all should be trained not to scold. Yes, and the pen—for of all things a scolding pen is the worst. And the habit once formed with the pen is apt never to be entirely shaken off.

### Blood Poison Often Results

From paring corns with razors. Wise people use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the standard cure of America and Great Britain, for all sorts of corns, warts and bunions. Use only Putnam's;

—Jakey: "Fader, dere's a fly in der soup."

Mr Cohn: "Vell, eat all but der fly before you show it to der vaiter; den you can get some more."

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

### Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the American government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.

737,481—Ernest Renaud, Montreal, Que. Safety device for railway switches.

737,482—Ernest Renaud, Montreal, Que. Automatic railway signal.

742,127—Martin H. Miller, Wharton, Ont. Process of sugar making.

742,897—Napoleon Ostiguy, Hyacinthe, Que. Corn shucker.

742,998—Joseph Le Kieffer, Montreal, Quebec. Shoe and leather sewing machine.

744,089—Wm. Jas. Milne, Ponoka, Alta, N. W. Bobbin winder.

745,405—Raoul Marcotte, Montreal, Que. Painting and cleaning apparatus.

750,526—Geo. C. Ferguson, Fredericton, N. B. Shoe lace fastener.

750,665—Joseph Lesperance, Montreal, Que. Daylight plate developer.

### Return of Jews to Palestine.

The fulfilment of prophecy is at hand. Because of persecution in the lands of their adoption many Jews are turning their faces toward Jerusalem. It will be an immense undertaking to restore Jerusalem to its former beauty, grandeur and utility. Perhaps the greatest achievement of its former days was the supply of the city with pure water. It was brought many miles through a continuous mass of rock and stored in immense reservoirs of rock within the walls of the city at untold cost. One of these reservoirs made in the solid rock still remains. It is an oblong quadrangular tank, 240 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth. Many of the millions of dollars for a pure water supply, many times without success.

The medical world recognizes the fact that the greatest health necessity is an abundant supply and a liberal use of pure water. There are sections of our country where the supply of pure water is unlimited and comes "without money and without price." Unfortunately the cities are not located in these sections. The most noteworthy of these is the pine-clad sand-hills of North Carolina. In the most desirable location in this section is Pinebluff, where from every hillside springs forth the purest water. Here, too, is the pure, dry, soft, balmy pine-laden air, abundant sunshine, perfect drainage, freedom from mud or dust; the best place in the world for health, recuperation and rest.

### The Bay of Fundy.

Under the heading "Motive Power of Tides," the readers of the illustrated supplement of the Toronto Globe of recent date, are favored with the following information:

"Tidal power has met with little favor, on account of its inconvenience and cost. It is directly available only in two short periods daily, and the ordinary working head is so small—nor more than six feet—that great expense is necessary to provide storage ponds of suitable capacity. An engineering writer points out that a few places offer conditions that may make this power profitable. The most conspicious example is the Bay of Fundy where the tides run normally forty feet high, and fill a natural reservoir of four hundred square miles through a channel less than three miles wide. The damming of this channel should yield more than two hundred million horse-power daily. The utilization of this power may be accomplished at some future time but the engineering feat will be vastly greater than anything yet attempted."

### Colds are Dangerous.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by S. N. Weare.


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We have a nice line of Pants just arrived, 300 pairs, in all colors, from $1.50 up. We have a large stock of Straw Mattings and Oilcloths which we are offering below cost because we are going out of that line of goods.
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## The Household.

### A WINTER SALAD.

In early spring the lover of salad finds a difficulty in procuring materials for the salad bowl. Lettuces grown under cover are tasteless and watery. Celery is nearly over, and mustard and cress (grown in boxes) is scarce, but beet-root is always available; so are onions and potatoes, and these in combination make a delicious salad. Boil the beet until tender, being careful not to break the skin, or the color of the tuber will be spoiled. Cut the beet when cold, into dice. Slice two-medium sized cold boiled potatoes that are a trifle underdone. A few thin slices of spanish onion will improve, unless the flavor be objected to. Make a dressing of the yoke of an egg well beaten, a saltspoonful each of pepper and mustard; add slowly three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and one of vinegar, beating all thoroughly together. Beat the white of the egg lightly. It should be a stiff froth, then add to the dressing. Stir in the salad carefully. Leave for an hour before serving. Beets and onions in slices mixed with any good salad dressing are very tasty.

Haricot beans are delicious dressed in this way. Wash the beans and boil them in salted water with a bunch of parsley and an onion. When thoroughly cooked rub them through a tammy or a fine sieve; add a lump of butter and a little cream, or the yolk of an egg beaten in a little milk. Send to table as soon as possible.

### CLEANING CHIFFON.

It is a delicate matter to wash chiffons. Many dollars' worth of flimsy fabric is thrown away, because, in this age of smoke, it is impossible to wear it very long without cleaning, and many do not know how easily this cleaning may be given, provided care is taken.

Take a lather of a good white soap and soft warm water, adding a little borax if the water is hard, and let the lather stand until it is nearly cool. Put the chiffon into the water, small pieces at a time. Let it soak for a while, then shake it gently around in the water, but never rub it. After the dirt is loosened so that the water is discolored and the material seems to be cleaner, shake the chiffon out into a bath of cool clean water, still shaking it around. Continue the placing in clean baths until there is no trace of cloudiness in the water. Into a cup half full of water drop a morsel of gum arabic, let it dissolve, add a few drops of white vinegar, and in this mixture dip the chiffon.

Never squeeze or ring the chiffon. Place it between soft white muslin and pat it gently until the water is lightly pressed out of it; then with a moderately hot iron press the fabric on the wrong side with a thin paper between the iron and the chiffon.

—To dress becomingly is every woman's duty. Nothing is prettier and more becoming to a fair, slight woman with a pretty complexion, than white; but white gowns must be carefully avoided by her sister of too ample charms. Black is the color for the stout woman, especially if she be of the black-eyed and black-haired type. A black gown will make her slighter than anything else, while pale blue, light gray and nearly every shade of red will make her "too solid flesh" most undesirably self-assertive. A subdued shade of blue, heliotrope and olive green, with black, may be advantageously worn by the stout woman who will also find mauve and the higher shades of green used in decoration about the throat and shoulders very helpful in diminishing the effect of her size.

—Cleanliness is in itself one kind of loveliness. You often see a girl whose features are not any too fine, but you remember her as being neatly clad. Her collar is snowy, her cuffs nice and carefully pinned, her dress is well brushed and her shoes shiny. There are many ways of being attractive, and to be trim and neat and cleanly is one of them. These are the days when the girl with wispy locks hanging about her ears and skirt wandering away from the bodice at the waist line is entirely out of running. The woman who has bona fide trains inside of her head and who does everything well because she wants to, will give careful attention to the way she gets into her clothes.

—Here is a good marmalade recipe: The quantities are: Two pounds of bitter oranges, twelve small breakfast-cupfuls of water and eight pounds of sugar. Methods: Quarter the oranges in their skins, and take out the seeds, putting them in one basin and the quarters in another. Pour nine cupfuls of water over the oranges and three over the seeds, and allow them to stand thus over night. Next day slice the quarters very thinly across; strain the seeds through a bit of muslin, working the gelatin well out of them, and put the whole of the liquid and the chips into a jelly pan and boil for half an hour till the chips are tender and the preserve looks as if it would jelly. Pour into jars and cover when cold. One or two lemons may be added, according to taste, and treated the same as the oranges.

—A well-known physician says that the girl who has not a clear complexion and wishes one, has a simple remedy right at hand if she cares to use it. And it is water, applied not outwardly, but inwardly. That is, not so much outwardly as inwardly. This authority says that the sallow girl should drink two quarts of water between rising and retiring, but not a drop at meals. More than this, the water must not be too cold. Ice water does not help the cause of beauty. Cool spring water, if it is to be had, is better, or, at least, water of the temperature of spring water. The drinking of too little water, he believes, to be the cause of many ills.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

## Jokers' Corner.

### STOPPING THE PAPER.

"I've stopped my paper, yes I hev;
I didn't like to do it,
But the editor he got too smart,
And I allow he'll rue it.
I am a man as pays his debts,
And won't be insulted,
So when the editor gets smart,
I want to be consulted.
I took his paper 'leven years,
An' helped him all I could, sir;
An' when it comes to dummin' me,
I didn't think he would, sir;
But that he did, and you kin bet
It made me hot as thunder;
Says I, I'll stop that sheet, I will,
If thy cussed thing goes under!
I hunted up the measly whelp
An' for his cunning caper
I paid him 'leven years, and quit!
Yes, sir, I've stopped his paper."

### FILLING IN A PAUSE.

"One does not like to appear stupid and spiritless when in society," said a pretty girl to an amused listener to her prattle, "and I have discovered a capital recipe against looking dull, which I will give you gratis.

"At a big luncheon the other day, on taking my place at the table, I was dismayed to find that one of my neighbors was an elderly woman and a total stranger, who turned her shoulder to me during a greater part of the repast, and the other was Milly who is a dear girl, but has not an idea in her head."

"After the first few minutes had passed in total silence a bright idea struck me. "Milly," I said, "let's count; we will look just as if we were talking, and it's ever so much easier. When I leave off you begin." And I began in my most vivacious manner, "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven"; then I paused and Milly, showing her little white teeth bona-fide merriment, went on. "eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen"; and both ended with a burst of genuine laughter."

"What a good time those girls are having!" I heard our vis-a-vis saying to her neighbor, rather enviously, I thought, "I wonder what they are talking about?"

### Better Late than Not at All.

The pastor of the little country church had been much annoyed by having the members of his congregation straggle in long after the service had begun. One Sunday morning when he felt that further forbearance with this fault was impossible, he decided to rebuke some conspicuous offender. About twenty minutes later than the proper hour there entered a mild-mannered little woman, one of the regular attendants of the church, but quite incorrigible in her tardiness. The minister looked up, fixed her with his spectacles and remarked:

"Sister, you are very much behind time. I hope you will not be so late in getting into heaven!"

The little woman looked up, smiled sweetly and without a trace of confusion, replied placidly:

"I shan't care about that doctor, so long as I get there."

And now the pastor feels that the smile that went round the church somehow spoiled the effectiveness of his reprimand.

—The daughter of a country rector taught the choir boys a new tune at a Monday evening's practice, to be sung on the following Sunday. Sunday morning came.

"Well, Sammy," said Miss X——, "I hope you haven't forgotten the new tune, for we depend much on you."

"Naw, mum, not a bit. Why, I've been a skeering the crows with it all the week."

—Employer: "You are having a decided flirtation with the girl who has charge of our telephone wire?"

Truthful Clerk (with cold chills running up and down his spine, and with visions of instant dismissal): "Y-e-e-s, sir; but please, sir——"

Employer: "Well, keep it up. She will give more attention to our calls if you do."

—A Scotch minister was one day talking to one of his flock, who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think that we should have bigger stipends?"

"Aye," said the old man. "Ye see, we'd get a better class o' men."

—"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "what do s ghosts want to come back to dis yearth foh?"

"Dat's a foolish question. Dey kin go whahebber dey wants to wifout payin' no house rent nor cah fare, an' nobody can't shet 'em out. Sometimes I reckon dat ghos'es is de only folks dat rel'y enjoys life."

—He: "You say there are no flowers for the dinner table. Where are the chrysanthemums I sent home?"

She: "Oh, George, don't speak so loud. You might hurt Bridget's feelings. She didn't understand what they were, and has cooked them in milk."

—Husband (reading): "This paper says that the greatness of a father often proves a stumbling-block to the advancement of his children."

Wife: "Well, thank goodness, our children will never be handicapped in that way!"

—Haskell: "What's Bobby crying for?"

Mrs. Haskell: "The poor little boy caught his finger in the pantry door."

Haskell: "H'm! He evidently didn't get the jam he was looking for that time."

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