

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairy men, Horsemen

WHY BUTTER IS WASHED

SOME HINTS TO THE DAIRY WORKERS.

The Object of Washing Butter is to Remove Buttermilk and the Proper Time to Do the Work is When Butter is in Small Granules—Always Use Pure Water.

The object of washing butter is to remove the buttermilk. The only way that this can be done properly is to wash the butter when it is in small granules so that the largest possible surface is exposed to the water.

While the last of the buttermilk is draining off the wash water should be prepared. Only pure, clean wash water should be used, and it should be twice the quantity of and at about the same temperature as the buttermilk.



Washing Utensils Immediately After Making Butter.

atures, whereas cold water makes the butter so hard that it can be worked only with great difficulty, and if very cold the proper incorporation of the salt is practically impossible.

After the buttermilk has been drawn off the cork is replaced and one-half the wash water is poured into the churn. The cover of the churn is then replaced and the churn given about four rapid revolutions.

While the wash water is draining off the worker should be rinsed again with hot water followed by a thorough rinsing and cooling with cold water.

The butter, which is still in the granular condition, is removed from the churn with the ladle and placed in a convenient receptacle for weighing. The old-fashioned butter bowl is convenient, and this is the only use that should be made of it.

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Large Crop of Blueberries. It is estimated that in Sudbury district alone \$50,000 worth of blueberries have been picked this season.

MANY HENHOUSE PESTS

PROBLEMS OF CHICKEN-BREEDERS DURING HOT WEATHER.

Plan Outlined for Poultry-keepers to Eradicate Lice and Mites in the Summer—Novices Should Make Sure That Flock is Free from Insects by Giving Individual Treatment.

Fowls are infested by two kinds of body parasites—lice and mites. Lice live continuously upon the birds. The common mite feeds upon them on the roosts at night, and after feeding secretes itself in the cracks and crevices about the roosts.

There are many different kinds of poultry lice. Those most common on fowls are: the body louse, yellowish in color and about one-tenth of an inch in length, which remains on the skin of the fowl; the shaft louse, somewhat smaller and very pale in color, which is usually seen on the shafts of the feathers, and the head louse, a large gray species which is most frequently observed on the heads of young chickens.

Lice are not usually very abundant on healthy fowls which are kept under sanitary conditions and provided with dust baths. They multiply rapidly upon birds of low vitality and sluggish temperament, and are quickly distributed through flocks upon premises where attention to cleanliness is indifferent.

For novices in poultry keeping, and with small flocks generally, it is advisable to make sure that the flock



Open Front House for Small Flock.

is free from lice by giving the birds individual treatment which will secure that result. The most universally procurable article for this purpose is powdered sulphur. The method of applying this is to hold the bird by the feet, head down, and dust the sulphur freely into the feathers, using either a small insect-powder gun or a can with a perforated cover. Pyrethrum may be used in the same way.

By using commercial sodium fluoride in the form of powder, or as a dip, all species of poultry lice may be destroyed at one application. As the high efficiency of sodium fluoride in destroying lice on poultry is of recent discovery the material is not ordinarily found in all drug stores.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name "red mite" by which it is often called. It may be discovered, if present, by looking on the undersides of the roosts and nest supports, and in the wall crevices near them.

Treatment for mites consist in applications of liquid insecticides to the mites and to the places where they harbor, repeating the applications at intervals of about a week until all are destroyed.

Co-operative Egg Marketing. In Prince Edward Island more than 4,000 farmers are federated in one central body for co-operative egg marketing. Prince Edward Island eggs are now the best eggs obtainable in car lots in the Dominion.

Greater Shortage Next Year. Prediction is made that the real shortage of beef will not develop until next year. Present grazing conditions are calculated to insure even more necessity for beefless areas than at present.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Board of Trade quotations for Saturday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (in Store Fort William, Not including Tax). No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2. No. 2 northern, \$2.21 1/2. No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2. No. 4 wheat, \$2.15 1/2. Manitoba Oats (in Store Fort William). No. 2 C.W., \$5.5c. Extra No. 1 feed, \$1 1/2c. No. 1 feed, 80c. American Corn (Track, Toronto). No. 3 yellow, white dried, nominal. No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal. Ontario Oats (New Crop), According to Freight Outside. No. 2 white, 75c to 77c. No. 3 white, 75c to 77c. Ontario Wheat (Basis, in Store, Montreal). No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.31. No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.27. No. 2 spring, \$2.25. No. 3 spring, \$2.23. Peas (According to Freight Outside). No. 2, nominal. Barley (New Crop, According to Freight Outside). Malt, \$1.04 to \$1.06. Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside). Rye (According to Freight Outside). No. 2, nominal. Manitoba Flour (Toronto). War quality (old crop), \$11.35. Ontario Flour (in Bags, Prompt Shipment). War quality, \$10.85 Montreal; \$10.85 Toronto, old crop. Milled (Clear Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included). Shorts, per ton, \$36.40. Bran, per ton, \$41.40. Hay (Track, Toronto). No. 1, per ton, \$19 to \$20; mixed, per ton, \$17 to \$18. Straw (Track, Toronto). Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50. Farmers Market. Fall wheat, No. 2, \$2.19 per bushel. No. 2 spring, \$2.14 per bushel. No. 3, \$2.10 per bushel. Barley—Malt, \$1.08 to \$1.10. Oats (old), \$2c to \$3c per bushel. Oats (new), 87c to 88c per bushel. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—According to sample, \$1.70 per bushel. Hay—Timothy, \$20 to \$22 per ton; mixed and clover, \$18 to \$19.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Business on the cash markets continues very quiet. Oats closed 3/4c lower for October and 1/2c for December. Flux closed 1/2c lower for October, 3/4c for November, and 1 1/2c lower for December. Winnipeg markets: Oats—October, open \$2.00, close \$1.98; December, open \$1.98, close \$1.96. Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., 85 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 81 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 81 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 2 feed, 78c. Barley—No. 2 C.W., \$1.05; No. 4 C.W., \$1.02; rejected, 95c; feed, 95c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.97 1/2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Beckel & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade: Open. High. Low. Close. Prev. Corn—Sept. ... 155 1/2 156 154 154 1/2 155 1/2. Oct. ... 154 1/2 155 151 152 1/2 154 1/2. Nov. ... 152 1/2 153 149 150 1/2 153 1/2. Oats—Sept. ... 71 3/4 71 3/4 70 3/4 71 1/4 71 1/4. Oct. ... 72 3/4 73 71 3/4 72 1/2 72 1/2. Nov. ... 73 3/4 74 72 73 1/2 72 1/2. Pork—Sept. ... 40.10 40.10 40.00 40.00 40.00. Oct. ... 40.80 40.80 40.40 40.40 40.40. Lard—Sept. ... 27.00 27.00 26.87 26.87 26.87. Oct. ... 26.85 26.87 26.80 26.82 26.82. Rye—Sept. ... 23.87 23.87 23.87 23.87. Oct. ... 23.62 23.62 23.52 23.62 23.62.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—Receipts of live stock of all kinds at the Union Stock Yards at 9 o'clock last night for to-day's market consist of the following: Cattle, 6870 head, 334 calves, 1089 hogs and 2515 sheep and lambs.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Cattle, receipts 825; eastern. Calves, receipts 50; lower, \$7.00 to \$19.00. Hogs, receipts 2500, strong. Heavy mixed and yorkers, \$21.25 to \$21.40, few \$21.45; light yorkers and pigs, \$20.75 to \$21.00; rough, \$18.00 to \$18.50; stags, \$12.00 to \$15.50.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK. Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Receipts today at the Union Stock Yards were 900 cattle, 50 calves, 47 hogs, 93 sheep and lambs. Butcher steers, \$9 to \$15.50; heifers, \$7 to \$11; cows, \$5 to \$10; bulls, \$5.50 to \$8.25; oxen, \$6 to \$12; stockers and feeders, \$6.75 to \$11.50; veal calves, \$6 to \$12; sheep and lambs, \$10 to \$17; hogs—Selects, \$19; heavies, \$17 to \$18; sows, \$15 to \$16; stags, \$8 to \$10; lights, \$15 to \$17.

Drowning at Toronto. TORONTO, Sept. 16.—To pick a flower and drown almost immediately was the sad fate which befell Mrs. Arthur G. Booth, of 91 Hayden street, at Rosebank on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Booth and William McCutcheon were rowing on the river near Rosebank, and the unfortunate woman bent over on one side to reach a flower. In doing so she capsized the boat. McCutcheon succeeded in getting the body, but life was extinct before medical aid could be procured.

Mrs. Booth was a widow, and is survived by three children—Flight Lieut. H. H. Booth, and the Misses Helen and Marjorie.

Steamer Shelled by Submarine. An Atlantic Port, Sept. 16.—A British passenger steamship, which arrived here yesterday, reported she was shelled by a German submarine eighty miles off the American coast earlier in the day. Five shots were fired by the U-boat. None took effect. The steamship fled without returning the submarine's fire and escaped in the fog.

Ex-Empress and Children Murdered. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—The Kiev correspondent of the Berlin Tages Zeitung telegraphs his paper that according to the Czechoslovak organ published at Samara, Russia, the former Empress of Russia and her four daughters were murdered in the neighborhood of Ekaterinenburg, contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

Dependents of soldiers living in Britain are to be brought back to Canada.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst made a speech to women munition workers in Toronto yesterday.

Sir Robert Borden, in opening the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, made a plea for economy.

Wm. J. Fulcher, a blacksmith at Forest, 73 years old, dropped dead while shoeing a horse.

Capt. Count Bertrand de Lesseps was killed while leading a reconnoitering party of his regiment before Ecovilly.

A temporary board will control the C.N.R., pending the outcome of negotiations for purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway.

A masked bandit broke up a car party in Vancouver and one man was shot dead and another seriously wounded in the melee.

Hon. Tsumejiro Miyazaki, a jurist from Japan, addressed the Empire Club and the Women's Canadian Club in Toronto yesterday.

The Turkish Minister of Finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan of \$45,000,000 from the German Government.

The revenue for the five months ending with August increased more than twelve and a half million dollars compared with the same period last year.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, spoke at the opening meeting of the campaign in Earlscourt to erect a memorial hall to soldiers in that district.

Capt. E. A. Baker, himself blinded, has been appointed to the vocational staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to care for blinded soldiers.

Plans have been made by the M.C.R. to obviate congestion at the Bridgeburg yards such as there was last winter. The C.P.R. is taking steps in the same direction.

WEDNESDAY.

The Anglican Social Service Council presented its first report on present-day problems.

Joseph Miller, seven years old, 10 Widmer street, Toronto, was drowned at the foot of Yonge street.

Sixteen miners are believed to have been instantly killed by the dropping of a cage in a shaft at Nanaimo.

The first keel was laid at Victoria, B.C., on Monday of a contract for twenty ships for the French Government, and another vessel was launched.

Four firms at Montreal signed an agreement for the duration of the war guaranteeing that ship construction shall be uninterrupted by any labor difficulty.

The Dominion Express Company employs in a number of cities went out on strike, demanding recognition of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

The apple crop in most parts of Canada, also the peach yield, will be not more than half an average crop, but pears are a very large crop, and plums and prunes show a big increase.

The Fuel Controller appeals to the public to conserve gasoline, by eliminating all unnecessary use of motor cars, particularly on Sundays, and by economical handling and use of gasoline.

A large number of Finns who have arrived in Sweden during the past few days declare that they left Finland because the Germans were forcibly mobilizing for work on the Murman coast.

THURSDAY.

Mrs. Gosnell, of Byron, was killed by being run over by an automobile near her home.

Toronto retail milk dealers say they will not pay the increased price to the producers.

R. Home Smith is appointed Fuel Commissioner for Ontario, in succession to R. C. Harris.

Five persons, if not more, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Iroquois Falls Hotel.

The General Synod of the Anglican Church opened its business sessions in Toronto yesterday.

The Central Council of Ratepayers is against the Government loan to municipalities to build houses.

Second Lieut. R. L. Jacks and Cadet H. W. Bousfield were killed in an airplane accident at Beamsville.

Two weeks ago 25,000 soldiers on leave in Berlin refused to return to the west front. As a result of this, neither officers or men are allowed to spend leave in Berlin.

Pumes arising when a box of rubber rings for fruit jars was opened, burned a Galt woman's face and made her eyes bloodshot. A train nurse pronounced the poison phenol.

That the Germans are using women as military aviators is indicated in a report that in a raid recently brought down by the American pilot, who was killed, was a woman.

The sole survivor of the Norwegian ship Esquimaux, which was carrying charcoal, has arrived at Beaufort, and reports that a submarine sank the vessel without warning. The U-boat then bombarded the crew.

The Christiania press declares that the U-boat brutality has surpassed all limits.

FRIDAY.

White Rose Day in Toronto brought \$13,000.

Sir W. H. Manning, new Governor of Ceylon, has arrived at Colombo. Members of the Toronto police force are discussing the formation of a union.

The newspaper investigation was resumed at Ottawa by Commissioner Pringle.

The War Garden Show at the Toronto Armories was opened by Hon. W. D. McPherson.

The Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada concluded its thirty-fifth annual assembly at Belleville.

Arthur Townsend, forty-five years old, dropped dead while working in a car on his way to work at a power plant.

Speculators are said to be making fortunes by cashing railroad treasury cheques in St. Thomas and selling them in Detroit.

The Royal Commission to inquire into alleged illegal voting by soldiers in Chambly-Vercheres began its session at St. John's, Que.

Registrars under the Military Service Act conferred at Ottawa with the members of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice.

The U. S. Special Treasury Investigation Committee has issued a report to the effect that the drug habit has greatly increased in the United States.

President Wilson yesterday signed the joint resolution by Congress empowering him to establish prohibition zones around shipyards and munition plants.

A Brockville chaplain said some pointed things respecting religious training in the home to the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

Representatives of nearly a score of municipalities met at Brantford and adopted a resolution urging the central route for the provincial highway between Windsor and Toronto.

Bishop McCormick of Western Michigan and Bishop Richardson of Fredericton made stirring addresses to a large gathering in Massey Hall under the auspices of the Anglican Laymen's Missionary Movement.

SATURDAY.

M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, has been appointed a Senator.

The U. S. Government has decided that meat packers must operate under license.

Fuel Controller Magrath has been appointed Director of Coal Operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Col. H. C. Bickford, of Toronto, is to head the infantry in the Siberian Expeditionary Force under Brig.-Gen. Eblusley.

Canada's trade decreased more than 270 million dollars in the five months ending with August as compared with last year.

The Lokai Anzeiger says the Government is resolved to dissolve the Prussian Diet if no agreement is reached on the franchise reform question.

Emergency relief and thoroughgoing economic development is to be applied to Greece by the Entente powers, Britain, France and the United States.

Anglican laymen of the General Synod decided that the endowment fund necessary to maintain missions to the Indians and Eskimos is to be raised in Canada.

A. C. MacKay, former Liberal leader in Ontario, has been elected by acclamation in the bye-election occasioned by his being taken into the Alberta Cabinet.

The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police has been charged with the enforcement of the anti-loading law, and it will be given a wider application than hitherto.

The Attorney-General's Department is considering evidence submitted by the Coast of Living Commissioner of alleged food profiteering by restaurant and hotelkeepers.

Formal charges against the Toronto police in connection with the recent street troubles have been given to Chief Graest by H. Hartley Dewar, counsel for the G.W.V.A.

MONDAY.

Weston Fair was a big success. Ten thousand people patronized the War Gardens Show in Toronto. Day of Atonement services were held in the synagogues yesterday.

The Anglican General Synod decided to co-operate with the Religious Educational Council.

Mrs. Clementina Fossenden, founder of Empire Day, died at her home in Hamilton, aged seventy.

The Canadian Railway Board Labor Committee has made its award, giving more pay to telegraphers.

German prisoners assert that there are already some 15,000 women in the Fourth German army zone alone.

Toronto and Ontario loyally observed the request of the Fuel Controller to refrain from Sunday motoring.

The shrievalty of Elgin County, vacant nearly three years, has been filled by the swearing in on Saturday of Wm. H. Elliott.

Premier Lloyd George, who suffered an attack of influenza Thursday night after an address at Manchester, spent a good night and his condition to-day was declared to be satisfactory.

The Food Board urges that fruit infected, or suspected of infection, with phenol, be not destroyed until its experts have reported who are searching for an antidote, so as to prevent waste of the fruit.

Hon. F. B. Carroll, Minister of Public Works, inspected Port Dover harbor on Saturday and promised immediate repairs to the eastern breakwater, also saying that the Federal Government would take over and improve the harbor.

SHEEP RAISING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DOES IT PAY?

There should be sheep on every farm, because it is essential for the comforts of our boys at the Front to have warm clothing and there is no other substance that can provide it but wool. To-day we are approximately 20,000,000 lbs. short in the requirements of our Canadian Army, this shortage has to be imported, consequently the money that is going out for this purpose could be retained if there were more sheep raised.

Sheep is the most profitable live stock on the farm, goes a long way in solving the labor question, as the care they require is small compared with other live stock and the returns greater. In going into the sheep business its well to remember that it costs no more to raise a pure bred sheep than it does a grade and it will pay better as there is and will be for some years to come a better market for pure bred stock.

It would not be surprising to see Canada exporting pure bred stock to Europe after the war, as there has been a great depletion of sheep during the war. Therefore the time to begin raising them is now, when you can get them through the policy of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, assisted by the Provincial Government. Pure Bred lamb rams at \$25.00 and yearlings at \$30.00 breeding ewes will cost from \$25.00 to \$35.00 according to their maturity.

As this is a war measure the offer may not occur again. To a beginner the first thing to consider is what breed of sheep you would like and what would be the most profitable? There are several breeds, but I am of the opinion that any of the Down breeds or Cheviot is the most suitable for this climate, being close in the wool they will withstand the rain and cold better than any of the long wool sheep.

Next is the winter quarters, it is not necessary to put up an expensive building, but care should be taken to have it well ventilated and free from draughts and kept dry, the sheep given lots of exercise. This can be done by having a feed rack at each end of the building or yard, so they would require to walk about for their feed.

A building 180 square feet would house 10 sheep or 18 square feet for every sheep, exclusive of pens, racks and passages. Next is the feeding, a feed that has been found profitable and good consists of 2 lbs of hay, 2 lbs of turnips and 1-4 lb of grain per day the expense of this feed is 2-3-4 per day or 4-2 cents per head for their winter feed. The question is will it pay. We will take to illustrate: Two farmers decide to get 10 pure bred ewes and one ram as one ram lamb would be sufficient for the 20 ewes, this will cost approximately \$35 each for the ewes and ram \$25. The ram would cost each farmer \$12.50 which would make a total expenditure for stock of \$362.50, feed would cost \$42.25, summer pasture \$5.00, interest on money invested at 6 per cent \$24.60, a total of 434.35.

The returns from this flock would be say 10 1/2 fleeces, average 7 lbs, 73 1-2 lbs at 70c, 51.45 the average price for wool that was graded this year was over 75 1-2 cents, then the lamb crop would not be less than 10 at an average price of 30 dollars, would give a return of 300, a total return for your investment of 431.35 on 351.45 and you would still have your foundation flock, which would have its initial value. Those figures are approximate, but they are sufficient to show that sheep raising is a profitable business.

W. J. REID, SEC. SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION