

# DAIRYING IN WESTERN CANADA

Accompanying Industries Also Prove Highly Profitable.

The cheese industry throughout western Canada today is in a highly flourishing condition and is bound in a very short time to become much more important. The war has created a great demand for that article, and its use abroad has given it a lot of useful advertising. The article known as Canadian cheese is now sought not only by the soldier in the trenches, but by the ordinary civilian consumer, who, having used it, is quick to appreciate its value. This means that after the war there will be a demand created for it that would not otherwise have been. Up to the present the war needs have limited the local supply, but with the increased effort that is now being put forth it is hoped that this will be met. As a matter of course the prices are high, and the farmers who contribute to the cheese factories are making money.

The cheese season is now fully open and there is every prospect of an excellent year because the high prices which obtained last year will undoubtedly be maintained this season. Western Canada has all the natural resources for the making of cheese, the feed and the cool nights, two things essential, and in time it is bound to become one of the finest cheese countries of the continent.

The lower foothills of Alberta, used only at the present time as ranges or for no purpose, will in time produce cheese in great quantities, and doubtless will soon equal the famous uplands of Denmark.

The cool nights mean the better keeping of milk and cream and cheese, and that is a great thing for the industry, especially when combined with possibilities of cattle feed such as exist on the long slopes from the Rockies eastward.

The hog market, which may be classed as an adjunct of farming, is an exceedingly good one, and the low cost at which the feed can be produced, coupled with the high prices realized, make this industry very profitable.

One of the first thoughts that occur to the mind of the average prospective settler is the likelihood of suitable markets. In this connection the following table will be illuminating. It is supplied by the P. Burns company, packers and exporters, of Calgary, and shows the average monthly price paid for hogs for the six years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. When one considers the low initial cost of the land and the small overhead cost of maintenance and feed, these prices challenge comparison.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Jan. ....	7 3/4	8	8	7 3/4	8	8.71
Feb. ....	7 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8	8.96
March ..	7 3/4	8	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7.16
April ....	7 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/2	8	8.04
May ....	7 1/2	9	8 1/2	7	8	8.26
June ....	7	8 1/2	8	6 5/8	8.30	
July ....	7 1/4	8 1/2	8	8	8.12	
Aug ....	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7.93	
Sept. ....	8	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	8.86	
Oct. ....	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 3/4	9.02	
Nov. ....	7 3/4	9	8 1/2	7	8.36	
Dec. ....	7 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 3/4	8.70 1/2	

A farmer of Monarch, Alberta, claims the distinction of being the first in the province to sell a carload of hogs at the high price of eleven cents a pound, live weight. The sale was made a short time ago at Calgary, and at that time was a record, although prices have since gone as high as \$11.12 1/2 per hundredweight. With such prices available for hogs the farmer has a market for everything his farm produces, as there is practically no farm product which cannot be converted into good hog flesh. The uncertainty of results which attends grain farming even under most favorable conditions is removed when the settler goes in for raising hogs, beef and dairy products. With Western Canada's cheap lands, heavy crops, and climate free from diseases of stock, the stock farmer is as sure of success as anyone can be.—Advertisement.

**Cause of Sickness.**  
Bacon—I understand a lot of cigars are exported from the Philippines to this country every year.

Egbert—That's none of my affair. I should say that it was up to the board of health.

**To Drive Out Malaria**  
And Build Up The System  
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

A regular woman is always glad when her husband has a holiday, so that he can put in about eighteen hours doing odd jobs at home.

**SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL**  
by keeping Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

The National Guard of New York has an armored train.

Chicago will this year open 43 new playgrounds.

Portland, Ore., is to have a new shipbuilding plant.

# ALL USING TAFFETA

All the leading dressmakers are using quantities of plain and shot taffeta. This silk is now produced in specially soft qualities and in the loveliest colors it is possible to imagine. Raven's-wing-blue taffeta is in great demand for afternoon gowns and this silk is successfully combined with a thin make of cloth, or with crepe de chine, writes the Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe.

For visiting dresses taffeta is combined with fine serge, with waistcoats of beautiful bead and silk embroidery cleverly introduced.

For mourning dresses—of which we have now such a need in France—



Dance Frock for a Young Girl of Shell Pink Silk Gauze With Roses Made of Black Velvet Ribbon and Silver Leaves.

black taffeta is combined with black crepe de chine or black silk gauze.

The bridge teas at the Ritz are exceedingly fashionable. These teas are given for the benefit of a very important ambulance fund, and they have proved an unqualified success. Recently I noticed a number of well-known society women at the crowded tables, and some really beautiful dresses were worn.

A very pretty girl wore a rather remarkable frock which was composed entirely of dark blue taffeta dotted all over with bright red spots. The full skirt was trimmed with a number of narrow flounces, arranged in Vandykes, and the corsage was tight and high-waisted.

There was a demure little collar—almost Quaker in outline—made of white organdie muslin and very long suede gloves met the skimpy sleeves which failed to reach the elbows. With this dress a picturesque hat made of dark blue satin straw was worn. The wide brim of this hat dropped slightly at the sides and the high crown was circled by a thick wreath of shaded roses and blackberry brambles.

Doucet is just now making a great many dinner gowns of black and dark prune panne. He is introducing very lovely embroideries, in which silver threads, tiny porcelain beads and pastel-tinted silks play leading roles. These gowns are intended for matrons and almost all of them have pointed trains which fall in a sort of fishtail over a full petticoat.

This is a revival of an old-world fashion and it is distinctly effective when worn by the right woman, but these fishtail trains demand dignity from their wearers. They must not be swished about, here and there, with out some reason.

## FOOT-REST ALWAYS HANDY

Two or Three of Them in the Living Rooms Are Now Considered Almost Indispensable.

The foot-rest shown in the accompanying sketch can be made by the amateur without fear of failure, at a



Useful Foot-Rest.

cost, at the most, of less than a dollar, should all the materials for it have to be purchased, which is scarcely likely to be the case.

To make it: in the first place procure a strong packing case, with a lid well hinged on, measuring about 18 inches each way and the same measurement in height. Line the inside of the box with brown paper, as it will prove useful for storing all kinds of odds and ends, and underneath the box, at each corner, screw on casters. Cover the sides with some pretty cretonne; this can be done by turning the material over at the edges and underneath, and fastening it on with tacks.

The edges of the lid are next finished off with ornamental braid and

## GOOD USE FOR DRAIN PIPE

With Proper Decoration It Can Be Made Into Useful and Ornamental Umbrella Stand.

Drain pipes make most excellent stands for sticks, umbrellas, golf clubs, plants, brooms, etc. It is impossible to knock them over, and if treated to a little simple decoration, they become ornamental as well as useful.

These pipes can usually be had from builders, or at any place where building is going on several are sure to be left over, and they can be bought very cheaply.

The pipe will need covering all over with some enamel, paint or paper. Some very good effects can be got by covering the pipe over with left-over paper; thick paper would be suitable for the purpose, such as embossed paper that is used for halls or for ceilings.

If the pipe is only to stand in a pantry as a receptacle for brooms, it could be covered with almost any kind of left-over wall paper.

As a rule, the best plan is to enamel the pipe; give one coat, let that dry, then give another, or paint it with a paint that furnishes at the same time. Such paint can be had in all artistic shades of color; the tone, of course, will depend upon the surrounding decorations. Leave it to dry for several days; it can then be decorated a little further.

For this purpose it is a good plan to stencil a simple pattern round the top and bottom of it with another color; this can be done with ordinary oil paint or gold or silver paint. It is a matter of only a few minutes to paint the stencil on the pipe, and the effect is very good. For those who paint, a few flowers arranged gracefully round the pipe look very pretty, or a little scene.

When the pipes are used as plant stands, they should be painted or



Firm Umbrella Stand.

enameled the same shade as the plant pot; this gives a complete look to the stand. The stencil or other decoration on the pipe may be another color, but all should harmonize together.

## Color on Dark Gowns.

Bright-colored embroideries on dark-colored gowns have been shown in New York lately. A smart street gown seen at an opening was of navy blue serge with embroidery in bright red. The embroidery takes the form of a narrow border finishing the edges of the overskirt, the girdle, the collar and the cuffs, etc. It is simple in design, but it is the color effect that is sought rather than detail. Hand embroideries of such sort are being largely used, and New York tailors are using stitching of novel sort. The machine is threaded with heavy floss in a desired color and rows of stitching are used as finish. At a glance it looks like a silk cord applied. It is effective in spite of its simplicity.

## Care of the Hair.

When one has a resting time forced upon her is the psychological moment to get busy with the hair. Every woman knows the benefits of tonic treatments, but every woman knows equally well what a sight she is during the process. Therefore, instead of bemoaning when the baby gets down with chickenpox, shutting one in the house, improve the opportunity to strengthen your locks. You can even resort to crude petroleum without afflicting callers. Separate the hair into strands and apply tonics nightly without fear of flattening; rub in vaseline often, and let the hair hang for ventilation.

## New Coating.

Golf cords is the material of a new sport coating and it comes in three-color stripes or rather three shades of the same color.

# GROWING DEMAND FOR SANITARY MILK



Splendid Type of Dairy Cow—Note the Raw, Rough Backbone and Hip; Large, Smooth Udder; Thin, Long Neck; Broad Forehead and Noss, and Big Barrel of Broad Basket—Dairy Cow is Not Necessarily Pretty Animal; She is a Machine to Convert Feed into Milk and Butter.

(By W. A. STOCKING, Jr.)

There is a steadily, and in many places a rapidly growing demand for cleaner and more wholesome milk, both for direct consumption and for the production of butter, cheese and other milk products. This demand will continue to grow just as rapidly as the milk-consuming public comes to realize the importance of using milk which has been produced under healthful, sanitary conditions, and the dangers which may accompany the use of milk which has been produced and handled under conditions both insan-



Right Kind for Milk.

itary and unhealthful. Many progressive dairymen are awake to this call for an improved quality of milk, and are desirous of knowing how to meet it. The increasing interest and importance of this question has led the experiment station in nearly every state in the Union to undertake the work of finding out through careful experiments the best methods of producing good milk.

## DRAIN SOGGY SPOTS ON FARM

Wet, Marshy Places Are Not Only Inconvenient to Work Around, but Are Expensive.

(By DANIEL SCOTTES, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

Couldn't you turn into money-making patches those soggy spots on your farm—marshy spots, where the young corn turns yellow and has the "drowned-out" look? Such spots are not only inconvenient to work around, but are expensive as well.

The drains, as a rule, have proved to be the most economical form of drainage, as they last indefinitely and give satisfactory returns.

Use good tile. Use an engineer's level in putting in your tile.

Use 4-inch tile or larger for ordinary purposes. Have the size of your mains calculated.

Before you cover your tile test the grade with a level to see that the drain has the proper fall.

Protect your outlets against caving banks and burrowing animals. Get assistance in putting in tile if you don't understand how it is done.

## KEEP DAIRY UTENSILS CLEAN

Vessels Used for Milk Should Never Be Used for Any Other Purpose—Keep Free From Flies.

The utensils used for milk should never be made use of for any other purpose. They should always be scalded after using, and placed where they will be free from flies. Unclean pails mean dirty milk filled with disease germs. Keep the milk clean.

## Sprouts From Potatoes.

Potatoes which are planted before sprouts form usually send up one vigorous sprout per eye; when sprouted before planting they send up numerous sprouts per eye and never so hardy and stocky as the first one.

## Vegetables for Hens.

Turnips, pumpkins, parings, etc., are eaten with greater relish by the hens when they are cooked, thoroughly mixed with a mash and fed steaming hot.

## Various methods of clarifying milk.

Such as straining, filtering, sedimentation, and the use of centrifugal machines, have been employed both in this country and in Europe. Some of these have been fairly successful in removing both dirt and bacteria, but none has proved entirely satisfactory. One important objection to such methods of handling milk, especially in the small dairy, is that they require considerable time, and some of them additional machinery, and thus add to the cost of production. It is much more important, however, to prevent the dirt from getting into the milk at all, because much of it dissolves readily in the warm milk, cannot be removed, and thus contaminates the milk with both filth and the bacteria of the dirt. It is necessary, therefore, to secure some means whereby the dirt can be originally excluded.

It has been found that if the stables are well cleaned and ventilated and exposed to sunlight, if the cows are kept well brushed and cleaned; if, just before milking, the parts of the cow immediately above and around the pail are washed or wiped with a damp cloth, and if the milker is clean, wears clean clothes, and uses sterile utensils, the quantities of dirt and bacteria which get into the milk are greatly reduced.

A number of devices for excluding the dirt have been tried in this country and in Europe. One of the simplest and most practical of these is a milking pail with a cover which reduces the area of the surface exposed during the milking. In order to test the efficiency of such a pail for keeping out dirt that would fall into an open pail, experiments were carried on at the Connecticut experiment station which resulted in the following: The amount of dirt in the milk from the covered pail was only 37 per cent of that in the open pail. By the use of the covered pail an average of 29 per cent of the total number of bacteria and 41 per cent of the acid-producing bacteria were excluded from the fresh milk.

## CARE FOR WATERMELON CROP

Frequent Cultivation is Recommended by C. K. McQuarrie of Florida Experiment Station.

Frequent cultivation for watermelons is recommended by C. K. McQuarrie of the Florida experiment station. They should be plowed with some shallow-running tool until they cover the ground. At the last cultivation some hay crop should be planted between the rows. A legume is preferred. Mr. McQuarrie does not recommend the planting of watermelons in raised hills, except on flatwoods. The hills soon dry out below the seed and they will not germinate. On high land it would probably be better to plant in a furrow. The hill not only retards germination, but it confines the root system of the plants when they come up.

## FREAK VARIETIES OF FRUITS

Home Orchardist Should Be Satisfied With Standard Classes—New Kinds Are Risky.

(By C. W. RAFF, Department of Horticulture A. & M. College, Stillwater.)  
New and freak varieties of fruits are frequently "gold bricks." A new or freak variety of fruit has no place on the average farm. The home orchardist should be contented with the standard varieties. Then, when his trees come into bearing, he will have a real orchard. If new or freak varieties are planted they will in about nine cases out of ten be worthless. The farmer should save his money and leave the testing of unknown varieties to those who can afford to do it. Later he can profit by their experience.

## SHIPPING THE YOUNG CHICKS

Not More Than Fifty Should Be Placed in One Lot—Cover Floor of Box With Burlap.

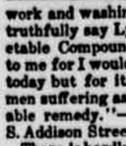
When shipping day-old chicks do not put more than fifty in one lot, and always cover the floor of the box with burlap, tacked at the edges, so that the little fellows can "wet a foothold" when the box is tipped and not be thrown into a corner and some injured.

# WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor, and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 135 pounds. I do all the house-

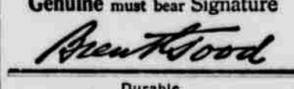


work and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

# The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



Durable. "I want a slogan," said the manufacturer of phonograph records. "Something that will convey the idea that our records never wear out."

The advertising man lit a fresh cigarette and thought for eight seconds by the clock. "How will this do?" he asked. "One of our dance records will outlast the best hardwood dancing floor ever built."

## NO MALARIA—NO CHILLS.

"Plantation" Chill Tonic is guaranteed to drive away Chills and Fever or your money refunded. Price 50c.—Adv.

"In times of peace prepare for war," said a young man who had just squandered his hard-earned coin on an engagement ring.

People naturally assume that a handsome woman marries a homely man because he has a lot of money.

## Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

## An Oklahoma Case

W. D. Carter, Cordell, Okla., says: "I suffered years from kidney trouble. My back ached and I was lame and often the attacks were so bad that I couldn't bend over to lace my shoes. Mornings, I was as stiff as a board. My kidneys acted too freely, too. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health and for a year, I have been free from kidney complaint."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# ECZEMA!

"Hunt's Cure" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is a cream provided for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded without question if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Scum, Tetter, Ringworm or any other skin disease. Send for free trial bottle.

For sale by all drug stores or by mail from the A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

## DAISY FLY KILLER

Place anywhere, one dose. Kills flies, mosquitoes, house flies, etc. Kills all insects. Made of natural, safe ingredients. No harm to any other animal. All dealers or write for 25c. Sample paid for 50c.

# GALLSTONES

FREE