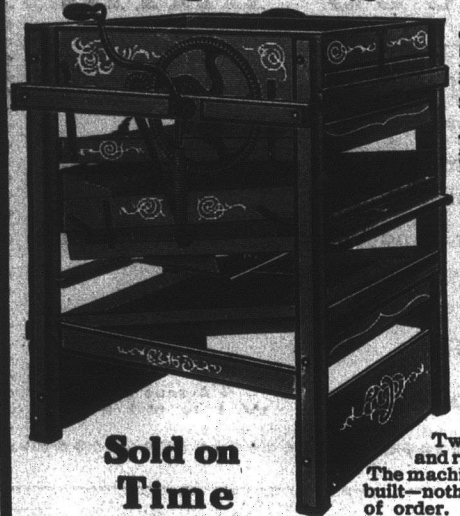


It Takes Oats from Wheat Making a 99% Perfect Separation



This wonderful Chatham Separating Machine solves the problem of preparing clean seed grain. It is absolutely guaranteed to make a perfect separation of oats, wheat, white caps, broken weeds and straw, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour or better.

The white caps, oats and absolutely clean wheat come out separately. It is the greatest invention ever offered the farmers in the Canadian Northwest, because it will increase their profits enormously! It is not a fanning mill. The

CHATHAM Separating Machine

has a riddle composed of over 4,500 pieces of wood and metal. It handles mixed

oats and wheat so perfectly that not one oat is left in a bushel of wheat.

Two of these machines can be attached together and run with one crank, thus doubling the capacity.

The machine is strongly built—nothing to get out of order. A boy can operate it.

No farmer in the Northwest who has oats in his wheat can afford to be without this machine.

Let us send you a FREE BOOK that tells all about the machine. Let us quote you a special price on the Chatham Separating Machine to introduce it in your neighborhood.

Write at once and we will also make you such easy terms that you will never miss the money. Address

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd., DEPT. 75, Brandon, Man.
Factory at Chatham, Ontario.

THE FARMERS' TRADING CO., LTD.

Portage La Prairie, Man.

Farm Implements, Threshing Machinery,
Binder Twine.

SETTLERS' OUTFITTING

A Special Department. Write for Prices and a description of Goods.

Let Us Have a List of Your requirements

WE CARRY

Buggies from \$60 to \$140. Wagons from \$75 to \$95.

Walking and Gang Plows, \$20 to \$80.

Sole Agents for the celebrated McCORM PULVERIZER AND PACKER. HORSE POWERS, \$75.00 to \$150.00 according to size.

Gasoline Engines, Feed Cutters, Grinders and Circular Saws.

Now is the time for Grain Growers' Associations to make contracts for reliable twine. Write to us, we can supply your needs.

You will require a *soil packer* this spring; let us have a chance to talk to you. We have the old reliable *McCorm*, and the price is right. Send us \$9.50 and we will ship you a *harrow cart*. You need not walk after the harrow any more. *Light Steel Harrows*, \$3.50 per section.

If you want a *buggy* this season let us quote you. *Good Goods at reasonable prices.* Send a post card for our list.

A. J. METCALFE, Managing Director.

A LIFETIME

of practical experience in the Grain Trade and an active connection with the trade of Western Canada since its infancy should be worth considerable to producers and shippers generally. Ship your grain to me and get the benefit of this experience. My facilities for handling consignments are up-to-date.

200 Grain Exchange **S. SPINK.** Drawer 1300

WINNIPEG

REFERENCES:—Union Bank of Canada and Royal Bank of Canada.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either *Piano*, *Organ*, *Banjo*, *Guitar*, *Cornet*, *Violin* or *Mandolin* (your expense will only be the cost of the instrument you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write today for booklet, testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC**, Box 60, 1st Union Sq., N. Y.

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention The Western Home Monthly.

About the Farm.

Where It Was Done.

Joe Bing, he cut ten cord o' wood
From rise to set o' sun;
He cut it, an' he piled it, too.
Yes, sir, that's wat he done.
To cut ten cord of wood, I vow,
Is one tremenjous chore—
Joe Bing cut his behind the stove
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he cut eight load o' hay,
I saw, an' raked it, too,
An' in twelve hours by the clock
He was entirely through.
He could, I guess, before he slept
Cut jes' as many more—
He cut it where he did the wood,
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he plowed four acres onct,
He plowed it good an' neat;
An' fore the sun had near gone down
The job was all complete.
The horses never turned a hair.
Wan't tired, ner leas' bit sore.
He plowed it all in one short day—
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Joe Bing, he made five dollars onct
By simply pickin' hops;
He done it all in jest a day
With time for sev'ral stops.
He could as well a-kept it up
A dozen days or more.
Where was it done? The same ol'
place—
In Luscomb's grocery store.

Poultry Dots.

Be sure that the growing chicks are not crowded in their coops.

Clean the hen house floor and put in three inches of clean sand. Sweep the walls and ceiling and cover both with a coat of whitewash.

As the supply of bugs and worms grows less, feed more beef scraps and cut fresh bone. Chicks and fowls must have meat food.

Save a good supply of dry leaves for use as scratching material in the poultry house during the winter. It is the cheapest material for the purpose that you can get.

Feed plenty of corn when you fatten the cockerels; it will assist to give their shanks and skin the yellow color desired by most customers.

Look under the roosts where they rest upon their supports, and see if you can find any little red mites. If you find them, paint roosts, supports and the adjoining woodwork with one of the brands of liquid lice killers sold by dealers in poultry keepers' supplies.

Dairy Notes.

Treat the cow well and she will do well by you.

Milking with wet hands should be avoided, it is not a clean practice.

To make at least \$10 clear out of your cow, you must have at least \$45 profit.

Milk that is cooled as soon as drawn from the cow will keep sweet much longer.

Fresh cream should not be added to older cream until after it is cooled to 50 degrees.

The hours of milking should be regular, and each cow should be milked in regular order.

Decaying food and stagnant water will injure the health of the cow, and the quality of the milk.

When cows' teats are tender and they are sensitive and inclined to be irritable when being milked, apply linseed oil after each milking.

A dairy cow should not be allowed to wander over a very large field, as the energy spent in walking about will show a reduction in quality of milk.

The best possible time to separate cream from milk is when first drawn, and while the animal heat is still retained. The farm separator takes out the cream before the milk cools or becomes sour.

A good churning temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Cream should be kept at that temperature for an hour or so before churning, in warm weather, or the butter will not harden well as it forms.

It is estimated that the average cow uses from 60 to 65 per cent. of her food to maintain her physical life, while all the rest goes to milk. If a cow uses but little more for herself when giving forty pounds of milk as when giving twenty, it shows the importance of good feeding.

Feeding Poultry to Induce Early Laying.

A poultryman writes:—My plan of feeding hens to induce them to lay when eggs are high is as follows:

In the morning I give a warm meal of cooked feed consisting of bran, corn meal and some potatoes. This is all boiled together in the evening and left on the stove over night to keep it warm. Often meat scraps or meat meal is added and care is taken not to have the mixture too wet. It is all right to feed the warm meal at noon part of the time if you wish, but see to it that they have a warm meal every day. Other meals consist of different kinds of grain, not mixed, but fed at different times to make a variety.

For grain I use corn, wheat, oats and sunflower seed. Some of the grain is scattered about in some litter in the early part of the day for them to scratch for. At night they have a good feed of whole grain that will last till morning. A head of cabbage is always where they can reach it. The cooked food is always seasoned well with pepper. They are well supplied with grit and lime and plenty of water. The house is kept clean and free from lice and the result of all is, a generous supply of large fresh eggs every day.

Eatin' and Settin' Eggs.

A famous Michigan egg raiser occasionally sells some of his product to his grocer and some smart town people who thought they could get his eggs for hatching cheaper by buying from the grocer, were disappointed when they found that not one of the store eggs hatched out.

"Some one told the old man about the disappointment, and he expressed no surprise. He only said:

"They should come to me for their setting eggs. Whoever heard o' buyin' settin' eggs in a grocer's shop. When I sell eggs for eatin' I just dip the ends in boiling water—kill the germ. Them was eatin' eggs the grocer had. If these people want settin' eggs they should come to me honest like."

Sheep.

Don't try to have lambs before April.

Breeding ewes and fattening stock should be kept separate.

You can't call a sheep sick so long as it can chew its cud.

Size should be only a secondary consideration in the majority of cases.

Keep them thrifty. Exercise, good shelter, proper food, pure water and salt.

All those who are planning to feed lambs this winter, hold up their hands!

If you lose a sheep this winter, be sure to take the fleece off; it is worth money.

Keep the sheep happy. Be patient and kind with them, but above all, don't make them wait for their grain.

Make up your mind that you won't allow your sheep to lie on heating manure this winter.

Look over the sheep fold before it gets too cold. Perhaps it will be well to cut another window in the end of the barn. Sheep must have light, dry, well ventilated quarters to do their best.

In giving medicine to a sheep set it on its rump between your legs.