

ONE USE FOR A PICKET FENCE

THIS picture shows how one woman used her picket fence to dry the disks from her "bucket bowl" cream separator. She realized the work of thoroughly washing a half bushel of disks twice a day, but she did not know that the simple Sharples Dairy Tubular would save that work and give better service, or she never would have let her husband buy a disk machine.

"Bucket bowls" are not modern. Disks or other contraptions make them unsteady, complicated, heavy, hard to clean and short lived.

The only modern bowl is the light, slender, simple Dairy Tubular bowl, hung below its bearing and fed through the lower end. Our patents prevent imitation, so others still make "bucket bowls" out of date years ago.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. 1908 sales way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. Get catalog No. 248.



The simple, light Sharples Dairy Tubular bowl is easily washed clean in 3 minutes. A few thrusts of the brush does it. Better than spending 15 to 30 minutes washing a "bucket bowl."



29
Yrs

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

We Want Your Cream

MR. FARMER:

We want your cream, and are prepared to pay cash for it as soon as it is tested—at Highest Prices.

Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the stores?

Don't delay. Write for particulars. It will pay you.

CRESCENT CREAMERY Co. Limited
WINNIPEG.

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.

About the Farm.

Dairy Miscellany

The story is told of a western dairyman, who skimmed his milk at home by hand, and satisfied himself that there was not enough butter fat left in it to given even a smell of butter. A separator man challenged him to bring a sample of his skimmed milk for analysis. The challenge was accepted, and the test showed two per cent of butter fat had been left in the milk, and had been fed to calves and pigs. This is expensive pig feeding, and it was an eye opener to that dairyman. The human hand is superior to many machines, but when it comes to skimming milk no hand-skimmer can equal the separator for getting the butter fat out of a given weight of milk.

A good cow usually brings a fair price, but she must be known as such. A cow with a pedigree will always be preferred, because the pedigree is an evidence that she is from good stock, and can be relied upon to excel in production of milk and butter, and also of calves that will be of value in the future.

There is one important point in connection with a milch cow that should never be overlooked, and that is her disposition. She may be an excellent animal, as a producer, and capable of giving a large profit, but if she has a disposition which renders her difficult to handle she will always be a source of annoyance and anxiety. When raising a heifer she should be handled from the day she first appears on the farm until she becomes a producer.

It will not pay to spend one's time running a dairy with less than twelve cows, and those containing from thirty to forty cows are probably the most economical.

Poultry.

Eggs from healthy hens produce vigorous, quick-growing, profitable chicks. Therefore take good care of the breeding stock.

Be sure to thoroughly clean and whitewash the hen house this month to make it cleaner, whiter and in every way more healthful during the coming season.

Be sure that the sitting hens are not lousy. Whether you find lice or not, fill their plumage completely full once a week with some good lice-killing powder.

There is nothing better for new-hatched turkeys than some brand of commercial prepared dry chick feed and this food can be brought from any dealer in poultry supplies.

Do not forget that the early broods must have a dry place at all times and some room to exercise in when the weather will not permit them to go outdoors with safety.

A good food for little chicks is a mixture of one-third bran and two-thirds corn meal, sifted together mixed with sour milk and baked hard, then crumbled and fed dry.

Manure will not cause scabby potatoes or roots unless scabby potatoes or roots have been fed to the animals or mixed with the manure.

The U.S. postoffice department will establish over 300 new rural free delivery routes in the Southern States this year. At present there are over 41,000 rural routes in the States, 9,874 of which are in the south.

Ailments and Remedies.

The following hints from Dr. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural College, are timely:

Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that the collar is a perfect fit. A collar which is too large is more likely to injure the horse than one that is too small. The collar should be scraped each morning and carefully cleaned before it is again put on the horse. Before the spring works begins, it is well to oil the harness and have it soft and pliable. For the first few days of hard work on soft ground, the shoulders of the horse should be bathed in cold water every night after the harness is removed. The horse will be very sore and tired for a few days and should be given every kind of attention. Watch the harness to see that the draft is at right angles with the shoulders. If it is too low, the collar will be constantly "kicking up" at the top and the horse will soon have a sore neck. If the draft is too high, the collar will not rest securely on the lower part of the shoulder, where the horse is best prepared to throw his weight. If there are any calloused lumps on the horse's shoulders or back, they should be carefully removed before the busy season. If the collar is put on over one of these "sit fasts," it will have the same result as a man trying to walk with a button in his shoe or a bunion on his foot.

This article is not for the purpose of suggesting treatment for bruised shoulders and sore neck, but simply as a reminder that as spring approaches, an ounce of prevention (by having the horse and the harness in good condition before beginning the spring work) is often worth pounds of cure later on when the horse is disabled and you are deprived of his services for weeks, right in the busy season.

FOOT NOTES.

Watering is often far better than waiting until a horse is almost choked and then letting him have all he can drink. Many horses are spoiled by the latter method, while no one ever hurts a horse by frequently watering.

When one has got a few hogs, mange may be treated by scrubbing with a broom dipped in a solution of soap and water; but if one have many, it pays to dip them. This is a hard disease to fight and the fight must be in earnest.

A mixture of equal parts of licorice and ginger in the hog feed two or three times each day is recommended for the pig that coughs. A lump of coal-tar placed well down its throat while the pig is held on its feet is also good.

Set a post in your hog lot and every hog will rub against it. This gave the cue for cheap and effective lice killer. Wrap the post tightly from the ground up with quarter-inch rope, and saturate the rope with kerosene every few days. Kerosene will kill lice, and the hogs will keep on scratching against this post.

Wind galls, dropsical or made by over-exertion, may be caused to disappear, according to Dr. Law, by persistent pressure with bandages and pads. Apply at first two hours twice a day and thereafter two hours more per day until they can be kept on all the time. It may require five or six weeks and must be stopped if it causes inflammation in the sac.

Inflammation and swelling of the hock occurs from overwork, sprains, rheumatism, wounds and fractures. The lameness resembles that of bone spavin, but there is perhaps more of a tendency to a jerking up of the limb. Dr. James Law prescribes for this a high-heel shoe with rest. With violent inflammation use soothing methods (fomentation), and when extreme heat and tenderness have subsided use blisters as for bone spavin. The hot iron is better if applied at nearly a white heat.