

GOLD BRICKS

They are hard to sell. Most

people are suspicious of them, but some of these are caught by the fellow who offers for \$50.00 a cream separator worth \$100.00. Is he in business solely for the public benefit, or is the \$100.00 value fictitious?

De Laval Separators

Are Standard, and the superior qualities which have made them so are never found in a "cheap" machine.

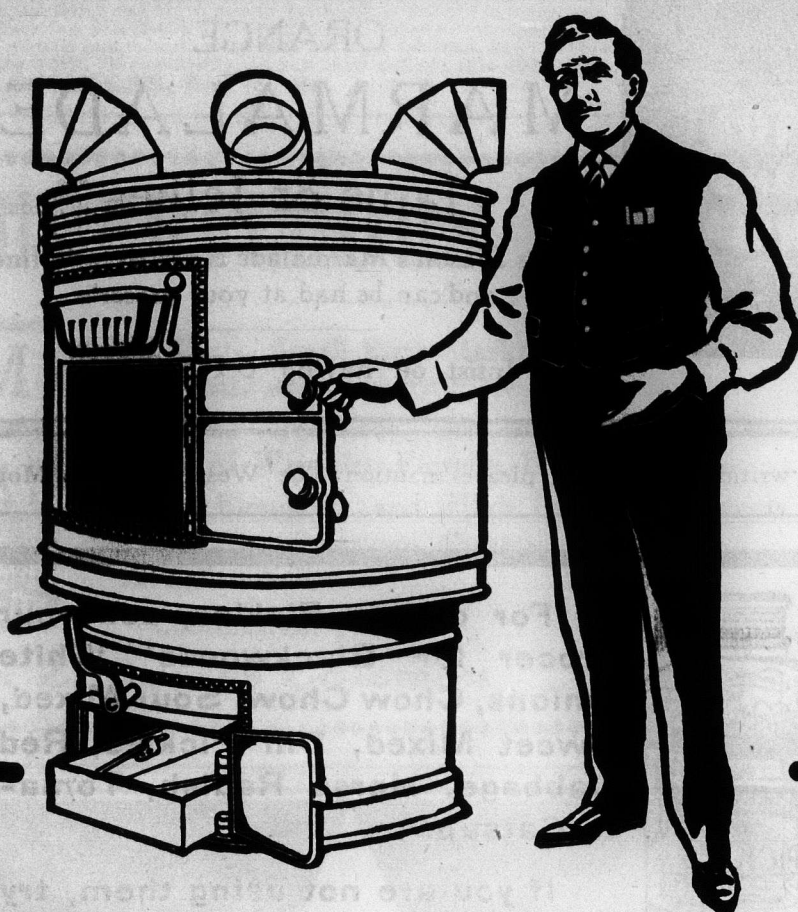
ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

The De Laval Separator Company

Montreal

Winnipeg

Vancouver



"Hecla" Furnace

has not a fault from top to bottom.

I don't believe you can find fault with any part of the 'Hecla.'

Waterpan—is placed so that it does just what is wanted—that is, it evaporates the water and keeps the air from getting dry.

Door—big enough to admit big chunks of wood. Lined, to prevent escape of heat into the cellar. Patent gravity catches keep the door shut.

Dust Flue—carries ALL the dust up the chimney.

Ash Pan—broad, deep, strong pan—big enough to hold the daily fall of ashes.

Fused Joints—that absolutely prevent gas, smoke and dust escaping into the house. FUSED JOINTS are the only possible way of having a clean house.

The "Hecla" is the only Furnace having Fused Joints.

Send me a rough drawing of your house and I will let you know just what it will cost to install the right "Hecla" Furnace. I will also send you new catalogue of Hecla Furnaces, and Peninsular Stoves and Ranges. All free if you write to "Hecla Furnace Builder," care of

CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

Cures Diarrhoea 25c.—at drug-stores. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

Cockroaches!

Jacksonian Roach Powder (non-poisonous) will positively rid you of them.

In 50c cans for household use, and in 5 and 10-lb. cans for hotels, restaurants and factories.

If your druggist does not handle it, write

The JACKSON ROACH KILLER CO.

Toronto, Ont.

About the Farm.

The Morning Glow.

Out where the dew drops glisten
Like jewels in the Sun,
There is a glad song, listen!
Nay, there is more than one:—
The oriole's so mellow,
The redbird's clear cut-call,
The blue-bird's shrilling "Hello!"
The field-lark's "Bless us all,"
The twittering wren's, the sparrow's,
The wood-dove's soft and low—
Songs bright as speeding arrows
Dipp'd in the morning glow.

Out here the fields are waking,
Beyond the woodland way,
The wind comes softly shaking
The leaves with sunlight gay;
And then the wood-song hushes,
And low the west wind chimes,
For from the trees there rushes
A host on flashing wings;
They dip down in the shadow,
They skim the long straight row,
And spread o'er field and meadow,
Bright in the morning glow.

Feeding Calves.

Some of the best "skim milk" calves are raised by farmers' wives. The young calf demands a great deal of attention and care and the farm women can usually make a better success of the work of caring for such calves than anyone else about the place. We do not mean that taking care of the stock is women's work but the overseeing of the feeding of the calves can be very properly placed in the hands of those who take care of the milk, which work usually falls to the women. Good calves can be raised on skim milk. In fact, a calf properly raised on skim milk will be practically as good a calf at the end of the year as the one that has suckled the dam. Many people who have not had success in feeding skim milk are likely to deny this but we have seen it demonstrated. There are a few little points that should be noted in regard to feeding skim milk. In our own practice we always take the calf away from the dam as soon as it is well on its feet and seems active enough to run around, which is about a day after time of birth. For the first ten days we feed the whole milk from the dam. The milk for the first week is not fit for table use but is very essential for the development of the calf on account of its effect on the bowels. After ten days we can begin to substitute a little skim milk, possibly one-third or one-fourth of the ration. A few days later we can substitute a little more, provided the calf seems to be doing all right, and in the course of two weeks we can substitute skim milk for the whole milk. The skim milk that we feed should be warm and sweet and fed at about the same temperature and the same degree of sweetness each time. We must not have the milk sweet one day and sour the next or cold one day and hot the next. Regularity is the thing to observe. The bulk of the troubles that come to calves come from overfeeding. The generous housewife sometimes thinks that as long as the calf doesn't get whole milk we ought to make up in quantity what we lack in quality and she accordingly feeds skim milk with a lavish hand, which is the worst possible thing she could do. Two or three quarts twice a day is a great abundance on the start and we should increase it with a careful hand until we find the maximum amount that a calf can consume and seem to do well. No definite amounts can be laid down because each calf is a rule to itself. As a general rule a calf can use from ten to twelve pounds per day, at three weeks old and at weaning time, or four months of age, they can use about twenty pounds per day.

Now about the substitution of grain for the butter fat. When we separate milk we take out merely the butter fat. The skim milk which remains contains all the material which makes bone, blood and flesh, but we need to add some feed that will, in a way, take the place of butter fat. To do this we must get the calf to eating grain and hay as soon as possible. The calf will take up the eating of hay at a very early age but we have to teach it to eat grain. When the calf is about a week old it is a good plan to take a small handful of whole oats or bran and put in the bottom of the bucket so that the calf will, in licking up the pail, get a taste of it. If he doesn't understand in a few days what the grain is for, it is a good plan to rub some on his nose or put a few grains in his mouth. There is a great difference in the intelligence of calves but it will only

take a few days to teach them to eat grain. Oats is very good for them to practice on and it is a good plan always to have a little box in the calf pen where they can go and eat oats whenever inclined. Good success has been met with in feeding cornmeal to calves as the composition of corn corresponds more nearly to the composition of butter fat than any other grain we can feed. Many farmers have good success with flax seed jelly or oil meal but one has to be more careful in feeding this, as if fed in too large quantities it is likely to upset the digestive system. When fed it is made into a jelly and a tablespoonful added to the skim milk. A tablespoonful of blood meal is a good thing to use as it prevents digestive disorders.

Poultry Pointers.

A poultry house that is dry, warm and light is all right.

Active, hustling females are the best birds to select for layers.

The hen and the cow are the farmer's two most valuable kinds of stock.

The foundation of the winter's success is based on proper housing of the birds.

In order to have healthy, vigorous, profitable poultry, new blood must be introduced annually.

A flock of poultry uniform in build and color is a far prettier sight than a mixed one.

Many a cockerel that could have been sold at a profit in the fall has been kept until Christmas at a loss.

Ducks must have dry quarters at night. No other fowl is so easily injured by damp quarters.

Money spent for poultry feed will be returned two-fold in profit derived from the sale of eggs.

For about a week or ten days before killing, the feed of the poultry should be confined to grain so as to improve the flavor of the meat.

The only way to be sure your poultry have no lice is to examine your fowls. Lice are secret dwellers and get in their best licks at night.

When you get so you can care for a dozen hens and flock them lay good, then increase your flock until you get as many as you wish.

Cover the floor with oat straw or dry leaves to a depth of six or eight inches for the hens to scratch in for the grain food during the cold weather.

The whitewash brush and elbow grease combined in the right movement and at proper time make the lice "skidoo."

Cockerels kept together in a yard large enough will not fight and will do much better than if they are all allowed to run with the hens.

A poor, ill favored fowl is always tough whether young or old. Fowls intended for market must be well cared for.

Breed your poultry not only for show birds, but also for market and eggs, and there will be a profit and a love for the work combined.

The man who buys a male bird because he is cheap hasn't learned the first lesson in the book of success. "The best is the cheapest" applies to poultry culture.

In one portion of the house provide a box of dust for the fowls to bathe in; this bath is best made of dry earth and a small amount of powdered sulphur mixed together.

Miss Towne says she is glad she went to the farm this summer, otherwise she might never have known that Leghorn fowls were so named from the horns grown from their ankles.—Judge.

The draft horse and is in higher prices than

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Why Win

To be the n must be carried is no profit in cheese factories and a lot of c supply and givin Dairy produc