

THE FARMERS' TRADING CO., Limited

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 McCORMICK 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 *self binder* this spring; let us have a chance to talk to you. We
have the old reliable *McCormick* 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.*

J. H. METCALFE, - Managing Director.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

We have good facilities for disposing of Oats
at the present time—any quantity. We furnish
Government grade and weight certificates. If
you have Oats to sell write for "market
prospects" and shipping instructions.

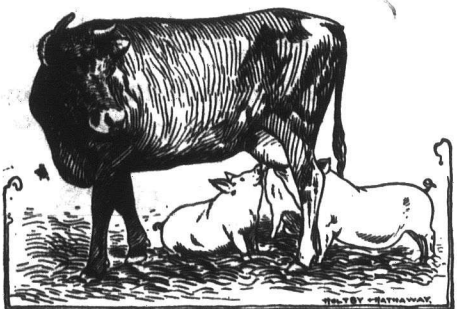
Thompson, Sons & Company

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WINNIPEG

P. O. BOX 77

EVERYBODY IS PLEASED



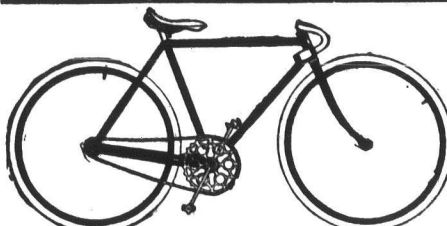
Including the hogs and cows, so
are the customers that have been
using CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD.

Spring work is coming on and is
it not about time you were taking
an interest in your horses and as-
suring that they are got into condition
when the rush starts? CARNEFAC
so far has proved one of the best
conditioners judged by the testi-
monials that are received from the
leading horsemen in Canada. While
it is a well-known fact that CARNE-
FAC fed calves outlook outgrow
and outweigh all competitors.

If your dealer has not got it
write us at once.

A STRAIGHT HOLD-UP

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cut this ad. out
and send to us with
State whether you wish Men's or
Ladies' Bicycle, height of frame and
gear wanted, and we will send you
this High Grade 1906 Model
Eagle Bicycle by express C.O.D.
subject to examination. You can
examine it thoroughly at your
Express Office and if found perfectly satisfactory
exactly as represented A GENUINE EAGLE
BICYCLE HIGH GRADE, 1906 MODEL
pay to the Express Agent the balance due—
\$29.00—and Express Charges. The Express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for each 500 miles. No extra
charge for Ladies' Bicycles. **EVERYONE KNOWS THE EAGLE BICYCLE.** They are
Highest Grade wheels made; big favourites with best Bicycle Clubs; the leading wheel with professional
riders. Built on honor, flush joints, finest hanger, hubs and bearings, highest grade equipment. Fitted with
Dunlop double Tube Tires. Heights of frame—Men's 20, 22 and 24 in.—Ladies' 20 and 22 in.—
enamel Black. WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. Send for catalogue and ask
for Agents' Discounts. Wheels slightly used, \$6.00 to \$25.00. Secure Agency at once.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Western Home Monthly.

ABOUT THE FARM.

Sunday on the Farm.

How nice it is when Sunday comes
To stroll around the farm;
To watch the chickens feeding, in
The yard behind the barn.
To hear the hens a-cackling o'er
The eggs that they may lay;
And see the piggies jumping round
In such an awkward way.

To pump the water for the cows
And watch them drink it down,
And wonder which will drink the most,
The black one or the brown.
Or stroll adown the meadow
When the oat and cornfields meet,
Where the new-mown hay and clover
Smell so awful good and sweet.

To feast upon the strawberries,
So big and ripe and red;
To hear the birds a-singing
In the branches overhead.
Yes, everything that gives this earth
Its truest, sweetest charm,
Is found in nature's luxuries
Of life upon the farm!

The Skim-Milk Calf.

Quite a large number of our
readers are supplying milk to the
creameries, or furnishing them cream,
or otherwise disposing of it. Many
of them have fallen into the habit,
which we think is a good one, of
having their calves come in the fall.
Using, as they usually do, some sort
of dual purpose cow, they wish to
make all that they possibly can out
of their calves.

It has long been known that it is
a skilful farmer who can grow a
calf by hand and have it quite as
thrifty at six months or a year old
as though it had the use of all the
milk. We quote the recommenda-
tion of an expert as to the best
method of growing the calf by hand:
"Allow the calf to run with its
mother during its first four or five
days. Then remove it and feed for
a week or ten days on whole milk.
At the end of that time gradually
substitute skim-milk at the rate of a
half pint per feed. When the calf is
about two weeks old begin feeding
grain—corn meal, whole corn, linseed
meal, or oats. Feed the grain in
boxes, never in the milk. As soon
as the calf learns to eat hay, feed
clover, alfalfa or mixed grasses.
Calves thus treated made an average
gain of 1.58 pounds daily up to five
months of age. The cost of gain
in one test was at the rate of \$2.26
per hundredweight, compared with
\$7.03 for whole milk calves and \$4.41
for calves with dams. When put in
the feed lots the skim-milk calves
made better gains than either of the
other two lots."

In the Dairy.

Don't cover milk in crocks tightly
until the animal heat has passed off.
Milk should be separated while it
is still warm to get the best results.
Wash out the churn with boiling
hot water before starting operations.
Don't use a bad-smelling or dis-
colored strainer cloth even if it does
look clean.

Well ripened cream is never bitter
or distasteful, but just mildly and
pleasantly sour.

It is an exceedingly good plan to
whitewash the whole interior of the
cow barn occasionally. Besides
lightening things up, whitewash is a
good purifier.

Steady, slow, churning brings the
butter in the shortest time. Don't
let the small boy assistant go by fits
and jerks or there will be a much
longer time for him to turn the
handle.

The bowl in which butter is work-
ed, and the paddle as well, should be
thoroughly soaked with boiling water
before the butter is worked. There

will be no trouble with the butter
sticking.

Take just as good care of the skim
milk as you do of the whole milk.
Don't throw it into greasy, dirty,
buckets and let it stand around for
a day before it is fed to the calves or
pigs.

Get one of the Babcock test ap-
paratuses and see what kind of skim-
ming the separator is doing. You
can also determine whether or not
your cows are paying for their board
by weighing and testing the milk.

Stirring, pouring the milk from
one vessel to another and general
aeration will generally rid milk of a
considerable amount of the odors
that come from the cow's eating such
things as turnips, rape, and wild
onions.

If milk is kept in the cellar be sure
that all roots, such as potatoes, have
been removed. Things should be
thoroughly scrubbed. No odor should
remain. If this is not done a batch of
mouldy cream will be the result.

Skim milk is an excellent feed for
the calves, the pigs, the chickens, and
the young colts. Remember that it
is merely whole milk minus fat and
fat can be substituted in the form of
corn meal, oil meal, or other such
feed.

All bacteria that get into the milk
come from the surroundings of the
cow stable, and the place where the
milk is kept. Milk as it comes from
the cow is practically free from all
germs. Absolute cleanliness is the
whole secret of good milk.

If your butter has a bitter or other
disagreeable taste look well to the
surroundings. Then take soap and
water and give everything a good
scrubbing. There ought to be plenty
of sunlight and fresh air in places
where milk is kept.

In washing milk utensils, first rinse
them off with cool water. Then use
hot water and plenty of scrubbing
material. A little sal soda and borax
added will greatly aid in removing
the grease and coating which is
likely to remain. The vessels should
finally be rinsed in boiling hot water.
Last of all the vessels should be
placed in the sun and exposed for
several hours.

Don't expect the cattle to pick up
a living on grass alone until the
pasture becomes fit. Cows turned
out too soon rapidly shrink in flesh
and do not do well. As a result they
have to draw on their own bodies
to keep up the usual flow of milk.
Keep plenty of hay and some grain
in the mangers until the cows refuse
it, which will mean that they are
getting enough feed outside.

Where are They?

Where do you keep your brood
sows? If they are running with the
fattening hogs they are not where
they ought to be. When a brood
sow is allowed to accumulate fat she
is injured for the purpose intended.
She will not raise as many pigs nor
as good ones, and what is still worse,
she will not nurse them so as to give
them a good thrifty start. An excess
of fattening food is just as injurious
to the brood sow as the dairy cow.
Her mission in life is not very dif-
ferent. It is reproducing herself and
giving milk for her offspring. Her
feed should be a growing feed and
not a fattening one. Good pasture
in its season comes first in the list
and corn should come last and least.
I say pasture first, because it costs
less than any other feed and is am-
ong the best. With good clover pas-
ture the brood sow will keep strong
and vigorous with very little grain
feed, when she is not nursing her
litter. I prefer her grain ground and
made into slop. Usually wheat mid-
dlings that are already ground can
be bought for what other grain will
bring in the market and it is one of
the best of feeds for the brood sow
or growing pigs.