

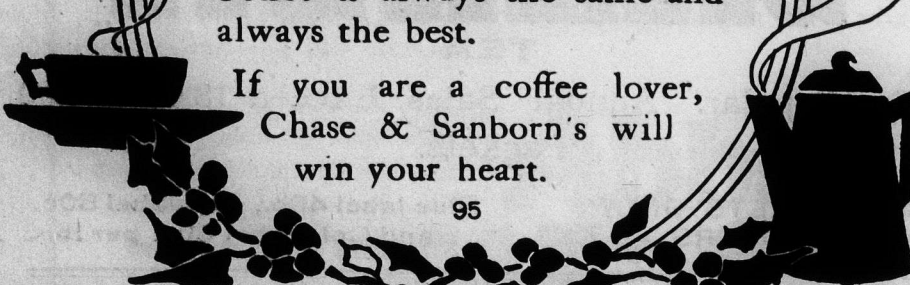
Chase & Sanborn's

HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Chase & Sanborn's delicious Coffee is always the same and always the best.

If you are a coffee lover, Chase & Sanborn's will win your heart.

95



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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
P. O. Box 77D WINNIPEG, MAN.

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If you have cream for butter making purposes ship it per express regularly to the Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, and get for it their check representing its full value, which is as good to you as cash.

We will pay you the highest prices in the market. Write to us and we will tell you how to ship it. Mention this magazine.

The Crescent Creamery Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

If You Have a Big Wash To Do
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"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

It takes all the work out of wash day. Improved Roller Gear makes washing quick and easy.

The "Puritan" is the latest and most improved. If your dealer does not handle the "Puritan," write us for literature and illustrations.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.



About the Farm.

Old Billy the Horse.

Somebody once said, Billy ought to be dead.
"Old Billy," the horse, you know;
The faithful old horse, so noble and true,
Because he was old and slow.

"Kill old Billy," old "uncle Billy?"
Not while his master can tend him;
His first owner is gone, no more to return,
And his second will ever defend him.

With old "uncle Billy" we don't want to be silly,
But the old fellow shall have good care
For the work he has done, in the past
for one
Whose wishes we ever will share.

"Old Billy," you see, you belong to me,
And you well deserve a pension;
And that you shall have as long as I live,
In good feed and special attention.

Dairy Notes.

Get rid of the dog that nags the cows. A sensible, trained dog is valuable on the farm, but a troublesome \$2.00 pup will often cause you many dollars in loss in milking.

The person who has never owned a dairy separator cannot begin to appreciate the great advantage from a labor standpoint and the profit that such ownership gives. It has been estimated that any one who owns five or more cows can not afford to be without a separator. The separator has gotten past the experimental stage and is today one of the most necessary pieces of machinery on the farm.

Hand Separators.

A reader of the Western Home Monthly writes:—"I have used a farm cream separator for eight months and can say that they are all right. What I like about them is that they save a lot of work in handling the milk because you have only the cream to take care of instead of the whole milk. In the summer you must haul milk every day and then it sours once in awhile, but if you haul cream to the creamery it is only necessary to go every two days. One great advantage in handling cream is that you can drive to the creamery with it and only stop a few minutes to unload and then go back to your work again, but when you take whole milk to the factory there are probably ten or fifteen teams ahead of you and some have good sized loads and of course you must wait for your turn. Then everything is liable to go wrong in the factory. Any time a belt may break, or sour milk will clog a bowl, or other trouble will arise, and before you get away the best part of the forenoon is gone. It is no fun to stop at a creamery for several hours in real cold or hot weather.

Another advantage is that one horse and any old rig will do to haul one or two cans of cream but if you haul whole milk you need a team and a wagon. Besides this you get more cream from a hand separator, because your milk is always sweet and at the right temperature, whereas if the milk is hauled to the creamery some is sour in summer and some is frozen in winter and they never get as much cream as you will with a hand separator. This difference alone will pay for a separator in a year or two with a fair sized herd of cows. Another great advantage is that the skim milk from the separator is so much better for feed than the creamery milk. You can feed it to calves and pigs in a few minutes after you are through separating and there is nothing better to make them grow. You always have your own milk while if you get that from the creamery you don't know whose milk you carry back home or whether it is from healthy or diseased cows. It is always from one to two days old before it is skimmed and then after passing through all the pipes and tanks in the creamery it don't amount to much. As a rule it is sour and thick before you can feed it. I prefer pure water to it for feed. For use in the

house nothing can be cleaner than separated milk with the cream put back into it. The only disadvantage I can see about the hand separator is the extra work it takes to turn the machine and wash it, but with the separator you do not have so many milk cans to wash and no milk tank to bother with. You can feed your milk at once and be done with it. As to what make of machine to buy I think they all do the work well but the best is the cheapest in the long run.

Handling the Young Calves.

The best calf feeders are agreed that the young calves will do far better in the barn during the first summer of their existence than on pasture. See that they have comfortable quarters adjoining a good lot for exercise and a cool dark place where they can go away from the flies. Get them to eating dry feed and grain as soon as possible and feed them skim milk as long as they seem to do well on it and relish it. For dry feed there is nothing better than good clean clover hay, oats and bran. It is not necessary to get them fat, but they ought to be kept in good growing condition and putting on weight every day.

New Milk Record.

Another remarkable milk and butter record has been made by a Guernsey cow. This time it is the two-year-old, Dolly Dimple, a daughter of the famous Dolly Bloom, an indication of the worth of good blood. Her year's record as a two-year-old is 14,009.13 pounds of milk, showing a butter fat content of 703.36 pounds, equivalent to 820.59 pounds of commercial butter. Dolly Dimple has not only beaten the world's two-year-old butter fat record by over 3,500 pounds but has proven by over 160 pounds and the milk record herself such a great producer that there are but seven cows of the breed of any age that have exceeded this heifer's production. The test was held under the supervision of the Massachusetts Experiment Station.

Poultry Pointers.

Plenty of fresh, outdoor air in the poultry house from this time forward will improve the health and productiveness of the fowls.

Stale bread moistened with milk is one of the best first foods for little chicks, little ducks and little turkeys, but the milk must be sweet and the bread not moldy.

It is best to kill all the weak chicks when they are taken from the nests or out of the incubator. To try to make a chick grow well when it is without sufficient strength at the start incurs a useless expense, and in some cases is actual cruelty to the chick.

It is not advisable to wash duck eggs that are intended for hatching, for washing seems to remove a sort of a glutinous coating from the shell which nature meant should remain there. It is better to keep the duck pens clean so that the eggs will not require washing.

Disease germs of all kinds, especially those of the head and throat, find an excellent abiding place in the drink dishes in the poultry yard. To prevent germs of disease passing from one fowl to another through this medium, the vessels should be thoroughly scalded with boiling water at least twice a week.

Well fed and cared for fowls and chicks which have plenty of charcoal where they can reach it at any time seldom have digestive troubles. The ordinary charcoal sifted from ashes from the wood burning stoves is all right for the purpose, or specially burnt charcoal may be had from poultry supply dealers at fair prices.