



**CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO**

TWO HOUSEHOLD "FAVORITES"

FAVORITE



**PURITAN
REACTING
WASHING
MACHINE.**



**ROLLER
BEARING
RUNS EASY.**

In 8 sizes, churns 1/2 to 30 gallons cream. Patent foot and lever drive. Roller bearings. Steel frame. Easy to operate. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all leading jobbers. If you cannot procure, write us direct.

Latest and most improved. Tell your jobber you want it. Don't accept any substitute. Beautifully finished in Grained Oak, Royal Blue or Wine Color and Silver Aluminum. Write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

The BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1840.

56 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

CAPITAL, \$4,866,666. RESERVE, \$2,258,666.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Drafts Bought and Sold. Prompt attention given to Collections.

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Deposits received \$1.00 and upwards, and Interest allowed at highest current rates and compounded quarterly. No notice required to withdraw.

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Every facility afforded farmers for their Banking Business. Sale Notes cashed or taken for collection. Note Forms free on application. Branches at important points throughout the West.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 926, WINDSOR, ONT.

CASH

for your property wherever located. If you want to sell, send description and price. If you want to buy, state your wants. **Northwestern Business Agency**, 82 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

About the Farm.

The Old Barn.

Low, swallow-sweet and gray,
Between the orchard and the spring,
And its wide windows overflowing hay,
And crannied doors a-swing,
The old barn stands to-day.

Deep in its hay the Leghorn hides
A round, white nest. And, humming
soft

On roof and rafter, or its log-rude sides,
Black in the sun-shot loft,
The building hornet glides.

Along its corn-crib, cautiously
As thieving fingers, skulks the rat.
Or, in warped stalls of fragrant timothy,
Gnaws at some loosened slat,
Or passes shadowy.

A dream of drouth made audible
Before its door, hot, smooth, and shrill,
All day the locust sings. What other
spell

Shall hold it, laxer still,
Than the long days, now tell?

Dusk and the cricket and the strain
Of tree toad and of frog; and stars
That burn above the rich West's ribbed
stain;

And dropping pasture bars,
And cow bells up the lane.

Night and the moon and katydid,
And leaf-list of the wind-touched
boughs;

And mazy shadows that the fireflies thrid;
And sweet breath of the cows;
And the lone owl here hid.

In the Dairy.

The best grade of oil is the cheapest
kind to use in running the separator.

Air slaked lime is a fine thing to
sprinkle over the floor of the cow barn.

Do not change the feed suddenly as
anything that upsets the digestive
capacity upsets the milk flow.

Ample ventilating is a fine thing in
the cow barn. It wards off bad odors
and disease.

An easy way to salt dairy cows regu-
larly is with a chunk of rock salt in
each manger or a salt box in the yard.

There never has been a time when
good dairy cows have been as scarce
or as valuable as at the present time.

When the cows are out during the
cold, rainy nights in the fall, it means
just so much knocked off the milk
supply.

Sunlight is very essential in keeping
the cow barn clean and sweet. Put in
some windows before cold weather
comes on.

The first milk that is drawn from the
teats usually contains more or less dirt
and germs and little fat. Keep that
out of the milk pail.

Do not let the milk get too cold be-
fore separating. The sooner it can be
separated after milking the more satis-
factory will be the results.

Milk is not usually fit for human food
until the ninth milking after calving.
Neither should a cow be milked later
than three weeks before calving.

Is the separator on a good firm foun-
dation, or do you have to stop every
little while to change its position? It
cannot do good work unless it has a
chance.

It is uncertain and unsatisfactory to
depend on the instinct to know when
it is the right time to churn cream.
Get a good dairy thermometer and you
will not regret it.

Keep an eye on the herd before they
go into winter quarters and if there
are any sickly animals, dispose of
them. Especially look out for tubercu-
losis for it spreads rapidly when the
herd is confined.

There are various preservatives such
as salicylic acid, boracic acid and for-
maldehyde that will preserve milk in-
definitely if used in large quantities.
But which are poisonous and very
dangerous to health. We trust that
none of our readers are using such
preservatives as it is a violation of law,
both statutory and morally. The only
right way to preserve milk and cream

is to use clean methods and plenty of
ice or cold water.

From the present shortage of storage
butter we must expect high prices for
dairy products next winter. See that
you give your cows good care and good
feed and you need not worry about the
profits, provided you have the right
kind of cows.

Poultry.

Ducks do not require water to swim
in, but they need plenty to drink. It
must be before them when they are
eating for they first require a mouth-
ful of food and then sufficient water
to wash it down.

Fatten and kill the surplus cockerels
this month. From now forward the
price will decrease and there is more
profit in selling this stock now than in
keeping it longer at the present high
price of grain.

The turkeys, which have been getting
free living about the farm, principally
by foraging, should now receive one
good feed a day of whole grains; for
example, oats, wheat or corn, or all
three, fed mixed or alternately.

Geese will find most of their living
about the farm if allowed to range.
They eat grass, roots, bugs and worms,
beside such grain as they find about the
barns. They are, therefore, inexpensive
fowls to keep.

Now is the time to use lice killers
vigorously. Don't allow the fowls or
chicks to go into winter quarters in-
fested with these pests, which not only
torment the birds but prevent them
from being as profitable as they would
be otherwise.

It is the practice of some poultrymen
to close the coops and poultry houses
quite tight as soon as the first cool
nights arrive. This prevents the fowls
from getting the required amount of
fresh air, weakens them and makes
them susceptible to colds and catarrh.
Make sure there are no drafts in the
coops and houses, then leave the win-
dows open. The oxygen of fresh air
will do the fowls dollars' worth of good.

The Irish Potato.

The Irish potato is one of the most
profitable crops that can be grown on
a northern farm. The percentages of
starch, the material for which comes
from the air, makes the potato crop
comparatively light on the soil. The
tops, which contain a large part of the
fertilizer elements, rot on the ground
and so render back to the soil the fer-
tility collected in them.

Get Ready for Winter.

The time to prepare for cold weather
is before cold weather comes. Every
poultryman should thoroughly clean his
poultry houses and whitewash them be-
fore the first of November. All dirt
should be removed from the floors and
the walls should be swept free from
dust and cobwebs. Two inches or more
of fresh, clean sand should be placed
on the floor and the interior of the
building should be thoroughly white-
washed. If the house is a small one,
a broom or an old whitewash brush is
sufficient for the work, but if the house
is a large one, or if there are many
houses, a sprayer furnishes the best
method of applying the wash. To
every four gallons of whitewash there
should be added an ounce of carbolic
acid. This will give the wash greater
purifying properties and assist to ex-
terminate vermin.

Although modern ideas of poultry
keeping calls for very thorough venti-
lation of the poultry house, that does
not mean that the house must not be
tightly built at all points where it is
not intended to admit the air. A house
full of cracks which admit the air in
such a manner as to cause drafts, al-
though well ventilated, is by no means
healthful. With the many brands of
prepared roofing and siding now on the
market, there is no excuse for not hav-
ing tight houses, for such may be built
without much expense. Old buildings,
too, may be made waterproof by the
use of these wind and waterproof
fabrics at comparatively light expense.
Broken lights in windows should be
replaced, doors which sag should be
trued up and broken hinges made to
give place to new ones.

All these things should be done dur-
ing October so that when the cold
weather and possible snows of the fol-
lowing month arrive the poultryman's
fowls will be well protected and able
to produce eggs when the price is
high.

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