

# LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY



## Which will you buy a "cream thief" or a "savings bank" Cream Separator?

WITH A GREAT MANY MACHINES or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy.

ONE MAY GIVE YOU A LITTLE better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.

NOT SO WITH BUYING A cream separator, however.

THE MOST WASTEFUL MACHINE on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.

THE MOST PROFITABLE MACHINE on the farm is a De Laval Cream Separator.

A CREAM SEPARATOR IS used twice a day, 730 times a year, and if it wastes a little cream every time you use it it's a "cream thief", and an expensive machine even if you got it as a gift.

BUT IF IT SKIMS CLEAN TO the one or two-hundredths of one per cent, as thousands and thousands of tests with a Babcock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking tells more fully why the De Laval is a "savings bank" cream separator, or the local De Laval agent will be glad to explain the many points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evidence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 98% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively De Laval.

THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 5 years for other machines.

THERE ARE OTHER ADVANTAGES as well, such as easier turning, easier washing, less cost for repairs, and the better quality of De Laval cream, which, when considered in connection with its cleaner skimming and greater durability, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.

REMEMBER, THAT IF YOU want a De Laval right now there is no reason why you should let its first cost stand in the way, because it may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

## DAIRY CLEANLINESS NEXT TO GODLINESS—AND PAYS

(Prize Letter)

DO YOU know that the cow is the money maker of the farm and should be treated like a child—kindly? And that when you treat her right, she will over pay you in milk and butter?

Why not feed her several different kinds of feed, instead of the same kind day in and day out? It is just as important to feed her at regular hours as yourself.

She should be milked at regular hours. Her udder should be brushed with a damp cloth before milking. Cleanliness in handling the milk will make it keep longer. Cows should not be milked in pails that have not been thoroughly scalded. Hot water kills the germs that play hide-and-seek in the corners of the pails. After milking, the pail should not be hung up on a nail in the stable to catch all germs that happen to be flying in the air; these germs get in the milk and spoil the flavor and cause the milk to taste cowy. And, too, they make the milk sour in a hurry.

A cow is a nervous animal and should not be whipped and cursed to death because she fails to let the milk down. If you whip her, she will check up in giving milk—which means a smaller purse at the end of the month.

Whitewash the stables every month or so with lime. The gutters should be kept clean as possible. A little dirt thrown in the gutters each day will help.

It makes no difference if she is a cow, stop running her off to the pasture and beating her back to the lot in the evening. Let her walk as slow as you, and she will keep in better condition and give more milk.

Cows like pure, clean drinking water instead of water out of the boys' swimming holes.

Cows do not like to have their feed changed too suddenly. To do so will cause a decrease in milk. They are a kind of animals that like salt sometimes—why not keep a salt rock before them?

A few milkers milk with dry hands—that's all right. Thousands put their hands in the milk to make them moist—do not do that; you are putting thousands of germs in the milk. Milk with dry hands.

Some milkers milk with anything on. Overalls or Sunday clothes, no matter what you wear, be clean. A few begin milking singing; no matter if you are singing a good church song—stop it. Milk quietly. And do not stop milking until you are sure there is not another drop.

The old iron-bound bucket may hold more milk, but certainly it holds more germs. Use tin or galvanized iron pails. But do not forget to scald that bucket before milking.

When we have milked and emptied the pail, let's hang it out in the sunshine, the great germ destroyer.

BASIL J. TAYLOR,

Wake Forest, N. C.

ed for the leading shows and state fairs. Phil C. Lee, of San Angelo, Texas, Vice-President of the association, was recommended as judge at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; George M. Boles, of Lubbock, Texas, for the American Royal at Kansas City, and Frank W. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., for the International at Chicago.

It was decided not to maintain a view herd of Herefords at San Francisco, in view of the fact that the foot-and-mouth quarantines would make it practically impossible to secure a sufficient number of representative animals for such a herd.

The majority of the premium appropriations were made conditional upon the show and fair managements offering at least an equal amount on the Hereford classes, and all of them on condition that the competition shall be open to the world. The list of shows and fairs for which appropriations were made, the amounts and judges recommended, follow:

American Royal, Kansas City, Mo., \$5,000; George M. Boles, Lubbock, Texas.

International, Chicago, \$3,000; Frank W. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

National Western Show, Denver, Col., \$2,500; Thomas Mortimer, Madison, Neb.

National Breeders and Feeders' Show, Ft. Worth, Texas, \$2,500; F. C. Giltner, Eminence, Ky.

Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., \$600; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.

Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Ia., \$500; August F. Hager, Avoca, Ia.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, \$200; no recommendation.

California State Fair, Sacramento, \$200; no recommendation.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, \$500; Tom Clark, Beecher, Ill.

Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, \$500; Hugh Robinson, Evansville, Wis.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, \$1,500; H. O. Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky.

Kansas State Fair, \$1,000; W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kans.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, \$500; Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, \$400; J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Tex.

Maine State Fair, Augusta, \$300; no recommendation.

Mississippi, \$600; W. H. Roe, Shelbyville, Ky.

Montana State Fair, Helena, \$500; George Chandler, Baker, Ore.

Michigan, \$200; no recommendation.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, \$500; J. H. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, \$800; William Hutcheson, Bolckow, Mo.

Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, \$500; Claude H. Makin, Grandview, Mo.

North Dakota State Fair, Fargo, \$200; no recommendation.

North Carolina, \$200; no recommendation.

New Hampshire State Fair, \$400; no recommendation.

New York State Fair, Syracuse, \$500; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, \$200; R. M. Hamer, Lafayette, Ind.

Forest City Fair, Cleveland, O., \$400; Tom Clark, Beecher, Ill.

Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, \$400; Prof. W. L. Carzyle, Stillwater, Okla.

Oregon State Fair, Salem, \$300; no recommendation.

Pennsylvania State Fair, \$200; no recommendation.

South Dakota State Fair, Huron, \$500; L. E. Potter, Springfield, Minn.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, \$300; John Robbins, Horace, Ind.

Texas State Fair, Dallas, \$300; R. V. Colbert, Stamford, Texas.

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, \$500; L. G. Davis, Saratoga, Wyo.

Vermont State Fair, \$400; James Carroll, Jackson Center, Pa.

Virginia State Fair, \$500; Lucio W. Hill, Locust Dale, Va.

Washington State Fair, \$500; C. J. McNamara, Big Sandy, Mont.

West Virginia State Fair, \$400; Graham F. Blandy, New York City.

Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, \$200; no recommendation.

Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, \$400; Prof. J. T. Caine, Douglas, Wyo.

Panhandle State Fair, Amarillo, Texas, \$1,000; D. D. Casement, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, Ky., \$250; C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

Pacific International, Portland, Ore., \$600; J. L. Smith, Spokane, Wash.

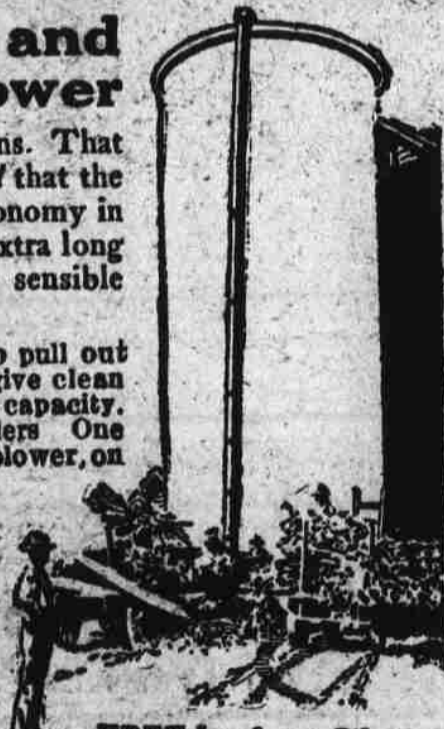
Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., \$6,000; Phil C. Lee, San Angelo, Texas.

I am so well satisfied with your paper that if I could afford the expense I would have it sent for twelve months to every farmer in my county. I am thoroughly in accord with you, especially on rural credits and land segregation between the races. I will send you a list of names of my neighbors and shall be glad if you will send them a sample copy of The Progressive Farmer. I am trying hard to get them to subscribe.—Frank Durden, Rutledge, Ga.

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## \$36,450 FOR HEREFORD PRIZES

Show Appropriation for 1915 Largest in the History of the Breed

EXHIBITORS of Herefords will have the opportunity of showing for more money this year than ever before in one year in the history of the breed. The directors of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association have apportioned the sum of \$36,450 among 44 shows and fairs. This is the largest sum ever appropriated for show purposes in one year by this association, and is an increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation of last year. Of the increase, \$6,000 goes to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Hereford judges were recommend-