

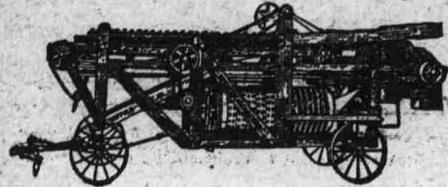
If You Have Wool to sell for cash or exchange for

blankets, ship it to

Chatham Mfg. Co.,

ELKIN, N. C.

They will pay you more than your local dealer, and sell you better blankets and at lower prices than you can get elsewhere. They have been making blankets for thirty six years and will treat you right.



Picks All Peanuts
Saves All Hay
Pays For Itself

Let Us Ship You a Lilliston Peanut Picker

and prove how one of these wonderful improved peanut pickers will earn money—that it will do more work than 90 to 100 hands, picking and cleaning nuts without cracking. Separates hay that can be sold for fancy prices or used as stock food. Saving of peanuts, hay and earnings from picking for neighbors will pay for machine in one season.

Clip this ad. and send for full particulars of our offer, catalog and testimonials. Don't delay—write us now.

NATIONAL MACHINE CORP., Dept. A, Suffolk, Va.

FLIES DESTROY PROFITS.



FLIES, MOSQUITOS, TICKS and all stinging, biting insects torment your stock, taking away your profit. They lower the vitality of your stock and decrease their strength. Your horses and mules do less work. Your cows give from one-fourth to one-third less milk. The animals become scrawny, poor and are victims of disease. Start today and safeguard them with

Shepard's Fly Guard & Veterinary Liniment
It will protect your stock from all biting insects—horse flies, dog flies, mosquitos, ticks, etc. A splendid liniment for treatment of sore backs, galls, scratches, chafing, scalds, etc.

At All Stores—PRICE 25c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write

SHEPARD'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Money for You in this COMPLETE CANNING OUTFIT

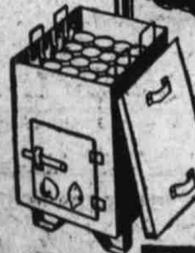


\$11.20 invested in this famous Enterprise Canner means your ENTIRE expense, for the price includes the complete 25 piece equipment approved by Government Experts.

Using this full outfit you can supply your own needs and make \$10 to \$15 per day by simply canning your extra fruits and vegetables in your spare time. Think this over—then order one today, or ask for our interesting, illustrated book. It's free.

PHILLIPS & BUTTORFF MFG. CO., Dept. B, Nashville, Tenn.
For 56 years Successful Home Furnishers.

Home Canning Pays



Save fruit and vegetables that would waste, provide for family and sell at good prices any time.

The FAVORITE Home Canner

has every useful feature, is well built of the best materials, convenient, labor saving, safe and economical. Get our circular—it's a real money saver for you. Write a postcard today.

CAROLINA METAL PRODUCTS CO., Box 510, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTERS take 1/4 less power, make high quality silage, and elevate to unusual heights with ease. They outlast all others. The higher the silo and the harder the conditions, the more the "Papec" is needed. Capacities 3 to 30 tons per hour, in sizes from 4 H. P. up. Thousands in use. Send postal today for free catalog illustrating and describing "The Wonderful Papec." Your gas engine will run it.

PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 21, Shortsville, N. Y.
29 Convenient Distributing Points in U. S.

THE PAPEC



IT THROWS AND BLOWS

When writing to advertisers say: "I am writing you as an advertiser in The Progressive Farmer, which guarantees the reliability of all advertising it carries."

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

THE FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Every Farmer Selling Butter or Cream From Three or More Cows Should Have a Separator—How You May Buy One for a Small Initial Outlay

MANY of the farmers who are now interested in keeping a few dairy cows have never used a cream separator or have never seen one used, and consequently do not know its advantages in making a better quality of cream, and in saving time, labor and money. The old method of handling milk, still in use on most Southern farms, is to churn the whole milk, or to set it in pans or pails and skim off the cream. Both of these methods produce a product of poor quality, require a great amount of time and labor, and result in loss of money for the farmer. The centrifugal cream separator is a simple and cheap machine, and enables one to separate the milk from the cream easily and quickly and to use the skim milk in its best form for calves, pigs and chickens.

When milk is set for the cream to rise, it is very difficult to keep the dust, as well as flies and other insects, out of the numerous pans and pails. Then, too, it is impossible to get a uniform cream from day to day. One day it may be skimmed thick and the next day it may be thin. The large surface of milk exposed to the air often makes the cream leathery. Such practices result in cream of poorer quality, which sells at a reduced price.

Churning Whole Milk Means Waste

THE churning of whole milk necessitates a large churn and a great deal of labor at the churn handle. Because of the small percentage of butter fat in the milk it is impossible to get all the butter fat out of the buttermilk. I have tested the buttermilk from a number of whole-milk churnings, and have found an average of 1 per cent butter fat left in it. If the milk originally tested 5 per cent butter fat, the farmer has lost about one-fifth of his butter fat by churning the whole milk.

If the whole milk is churned or set for the cream to rise, the value of the buttermilk or the skim milk usually is not so high for family use or for feeding purposes as sweet separator skim milk. The calf should have warm, sweet, skim milk, but if a separator is not used, the chances are that he will not get it. After the calf is two weeks old he can be fed entirely on skim milk and a little grain. Many of our farmers leave two teats for the calf to suck, and others milk about half the milk and leave the last half for the calf. In such cases, if the cow gives a gallon and a half of milk per day for 10 months, the calf, at the end of the 10 months, will have consumed 95 pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound is worth \$28.50, to grow a calf worth, say, \$15. This is only a part of the cost of raising the calf, for he has had only three quarts of milk per day during the 10 months, yet the value of this milk alone is greater than that of the calf. With the warm, sweet skim milk from the separator, valued at 25 cents per hundred, the same amount of milk for this calf would cost only \$4.85. Subtracting this from \$28.50, there is left from the sale of butter fat \$23.65 for the butter fat, with which to pay the grocery bills.

Under ordinary Southern conditions, when the milk is set and the cream skimmed off, there remains about three-quarters of one per cent of butter fat in the skim milk. If a cow gave a gallon and a half of 5 per cent milk a day for 10 months, and this milk is set for the cream to rise, there would be left in the skim milk about 24 pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound would amount to \$7.20. If the whole milk is churned, under ordinary Southern condi-

tions, there would be left in the buttermilk about 1 per cent butter fat, or a loss of 37 pounds, which at 30 cents per pound amounts to \$11.10. If this milk were run through a standard cream separator, there would be lost in the skim milk about one-twentieth of one per cent, or one and a half pounds of butter fat, which at 30 cents per pound would bring 45 cents. Thus a good cream separator will save in a year in butter fat alone about \$10.65 per cow over the method of churning whole milk, and about \$6.75 per cow over the milk setting system.

Immediately after milking, the milk should be run through a cream separator, the warm skim milk fed to the calves, pigs, chickens, etc., or stored in a cool place for family use, and the separator washed. Thus in a few minutes the whole operation is completed.

A cream separator is not an expensive machine. In fact, if a man has as many as six cows, he could save in one year enough butter fat to pay for a \$60 machine that, with reasonable care, should do good service for 12 to 15 years. Nor is it necessary to have much cash to purchase such a machine. Most separator companies will sell their machines on time payments, for they know that after a farmer has used a machine for a while he will want to keep it and will pay for it. One company will sell for one-fifth down, and one-fifth every three months. Thus a \$65 machine would require only \$13 cash, and the remainder could be paid from the amount of money the machine would save over the old system.

In getting a separator, one should not get too small a machine, for the herd gradually increases and he will need a larger machine. Every farmer having as many as three cows, whether selling cream or butter, should have a cream separator. If he does not have as many as three cows, he should first buy the separator and then immediately buy more cows.

The names and addresses of the various agencies for the different makes of separators and any other information along dairy lines will be given upon application to the writer,
N. A. NEGLEY.

Auburn, Ala.

Get Rid of the Worms in Your Hogs

DR. W. M. Burson, Veterinarian at the Georgia State College of Agriculture, recently had opportunity to observe carcasses of Southern hogs as they passed through a slaughter house and found that a very large per cent were infested with worms. How great a loss is to be attributed to these worms is difficult to state, but that it is enormous there is no doubt. It is believed that one of the chief causes for the value of hogs in the South being so much less per capita than in other states is attributable to a considerable extent to the prevalence of parasites, especially worms, which the Southern farmer has not yet learned to combat effectively.

Upon this subject Dr. Burson says that his investigations of many unhealthy herds of swine have revealed the presence of intestinal worms. The unhealthy condition predisposes the hogs to any kind of disease.

An effective remedy for the intestinal worms recommended by Dr. Burson is made as follows:

Santonin, 24 grains,
Areca nut, 1 dram,
Calomel, 5 grains,
Sodium carbonate, 1 dram.

These mixed together constitute a dose for a 100-pound hog. The animal should be confined without feed or water for 18 hours before treatment. The remedy can be given mixed with soft slop. Follow in 12 hours with epsom salts, two tablespoonfuls for 100-pound hog and others in proportion. CHARLES A. WHITTLE.