

# HOT WEATHER

the season when a



## DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over  
any other separator  
or skimming system

**I**T'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New DeLaval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New DeLaval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it more difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New DeLaval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of New DeLaval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a DeLaval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once. If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De  
Laval is equip-  
ped with a Bell  
Speed-Indicator

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## AND HIS NAME IS "SENATOR."



The Progressive Farmer:—

The above is a picture of the pig I earned through The Progressive Farmer's Pig Club. He is a fine pig and his name is "Senator." His registration number is 270875. He gained twelve pounds the ten first days I had him.

The Progressive Farmer is the South's Greatest Agricultural Weekly and it is a pleasure to procure subscriptions for such a splendid publication.

Winston County, Ala.

Yours truly,

Y. M. IVEY, Jr.

**NOTE:—**You will observe that Mr. Ivey is wearing his pig badge. This indicates he is an enthusiastic member of the Pig Club and knows the value of advertising his membership. We wonder if you are wearing your badge when you solicit subscriptions;—it will help you mightily. Those who have not joined the Pig Club should fill in and mail the nomination form, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

**P. S.—**Since receiving the above a letter has reached us from Mr. Ivey who says his baby boy shown in the picture died a few days after it was made. All club members will sympathize with Mr. Ivey in his great bereavement.

The Progressive Farmer advertisers are guaranteed.

## LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

### Livestock Suggestions for July

**H**OT weather has come, at last, and with it the greatest need for care in handling the horses and mules. Heat stroke, colic and most other troubles can be avoided by a little care and good judgment in working, watering and feeding. 1. Each animal should be watched carefully and as soon as it shows any distress or unusual condition it should be stopped and kept in the shade for a time. 2. Water should be given often and in small quantities, especially when the animal is hot. 3. Overfeeding, especially on hay, should be avoided. Horses and mules getting grass or new hay suffer much more severely from heat and such animals are unfit for hard work in hot weather. Especially should a change of work or fast work be avoided with animals getting either grass or new hay.

#### II.

**Hogs will get along** without water to wallow in during hot weather if they have good shade. But they do better with water if it is not supplied by a mud hole which is likely to become a place for spreading disease. Clear water such as supplied in a wallowing tank or vat, that can be cleaned frequently, is no doubt good for a hog, but a mud hole may be worse than no wallow at all. Unless a wallow is provided hogs are apt to suffer severely from lice in summer. If there is a wallow, oil—crude petroleum or any non-irritating sort—placed on top of the water will be best for destroying the lice. If there is no wallow the hogs should be greased or dipped regularly.

Hogs that have not had much exercise are easily killed in hot weather if moved. Thin hogs accustomed to exercise may stand some running, but others are easily and quickly killed in hot weather.

#### III

**The livestock always suffer** more or less from attacks of flies in summer. Ticks, in those sections still infested, also become more numerous and do more injury as fall approaches. No satisfactory method of protecting livestock from flies has yet been found. Any material used must remain on the hair and skin to be effective and this sticky material collects dust and dirt and in some cases seems to do as much harm as the flies. When flies are extremely numerous or troublesome keeping the animals in the stables or in dark shady places protected from the flies during the day may be necessary or some of the fly repellants may be used. There is no longer any excuse for allowing the cattle to suffer from the ravages of ticks. A cheap, easy, and certain method of exterminating the ticks, is now known, that is comparatively harmless to the cattle.

#### IV

**If the fall litters** are to be raised economically, hog pastures for fall and winter must be provided and now is the time to get these ready. The greatest obstacle to fall seeded crops is dry weather. We cannot cause the rain to fall, but we can take care of or save that which is sent for our benefit. To insure good fall and winter pastures the land must be prepared early in July and cultivated regularly until seeding time, which is generally from September 1 to October 1, according to location. If there is sufficient moisture the land can be prepared at time of seeding and later seeding may prove successful, but the general complaint every fall is of a lack of moisture. Either the land is too hard or the crops fail to germinate. Early preparation is the only protection.

#### V

**It is not yet too late** to make certain kinds of rough forage for feeding this winter, but from now on most

attention should be directed toward saving the crops already planted. The acreage planted to corn in the 11 cotton states in 1916 was 35,724,000 acres and the yield a trifle over 17 bushels per acre. There was, therefore, around 35 million tons of corn stover produced in these states in 1916. How much was saved and utilized for feed? Here is an opportunity for the South to add greatly to her rough forage. In addition, every effort should be made to save all other hay and roughage possible. There is ample rough forage in the South to winter and feed our livestock, if we would only save it. It may be easier but it is not cheaper to buy it.

#### VI

**It is important** that we lengthen the grazing season for our livestock just as much as possible. There are three ways of doing this: 1. The pasture must not be grazed too closely. If there is a good growth of grass when frost comes the livestock will be able to get enough feed for considerable time. Moreover, when the plants have not been grazed too closely only the tops are killed by the first freezes and there is more late growth than when the pastures are grazed too closely. 2. The amount of grazing is increased by keeping down the weeds and brush. The pasture plants grow slowly when cool weather comes but if there are no weeds and grass to shade and crowd them out they will make a better fall growth. 3. Sow the cereals, rape and other crops for late grazing, or have ready corn fields in which velvet beans, soy beans or cowpeas have grown.

#### VII

**The calves and to a lesser extent** the young colts go into the winter thin in flesh, because of neglect during the fall. A grown animal may do fairly well on the dry, woody pastures of fall, but young animals like calves and colts cannot use dry, coarse, tough feeds to advantage. Every fall we have numerous reports of calves not doing well and some of them die before the winter is over, simply because they were not properly fed during the summer and fall. Some grain should be fed every day to calves and colts. Even though corn and oats are high priced it will pay to feed these young things some if it is ever going to pay to feed them, because they make their largest growth and make it on least feed the first year of their life than at any other period.

#### VIII

**Silo building is now going on** and by the end of this month silo filling will begin. Every year we hear complaints of silage not keeping well. This trouble is due almost entirely to improper methods of filling the silo. Sometimes corn and other crops are put in too dry, but much more frequently they are put in too green. This is especially true of sorghum. If cut into short pieces and special pains taken to pack them well around the outside of the silo any of these materials may be put in when pretty well matured but, if the corn gets too dry, water must be used freely. It is seldom that sorghum is put in too dry or ripe. Much the most important matters are the cutting of the material fine, especially for the last or top half or third of the silo, and the thorough distribution and packing of the material around the outer side of the silo. It takes longer to cut the material fine and tramp or pack it well, but it is time well spent.

"I'll be kind o' glad when Josh gets home from school," said Farmer Cornassel. "Are you an idea he can be right useful." "Maybe, you going to put him to work?" "Maybe, I've exhausted all the language I know on that team of mules. But I haven't given up hope. I want to see whether Josh can startle 'em some with his college yell."—Washington Star.

The men who lead are the men who read.