

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY



**BUYING A
DE LAVAL
SEPARATOR
NOW**

Is real thrift and genuine economy

THRIFT means saving wisely. "Economy" means spending wisely. There is no economy in going without money-saving and labor-saving equipment. It is poor economy to try to do without a De Laval Cream Separator—a machine which would not only save you a lot of time-wasting work, but would add from 15 to 25 per cent to your cream crop by putting a stop to your butter-fat losses.

This country is at war. The nation cannot afford, and you as an individual cannot afford, to allow the present enormous waste of one of our most valuable foods—butter-fat—to continue an unnecessary day.

See the local De Laval agent today. Get him to explain to you how the De Laval saves butter-fat that is lost by gravity skimming or the use of an inferior or half-worn-out separator. If you do not know the De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped 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

Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum



Fight Hog Losses with the Only "Pure" Serum

Protect yourself and your Country against hog losses with the only serum that is absolutely safe—safe because it is sterile (germ-free), clear, and safeguarded against foot-and-mouth disease infection by Government "heating" process.

Insist that your veterinarian use the hog cholera serum that meets every Government recommendation—Mulford Refined Serum—the only 100% potent, clear, sterile (germ-free), heated serum.

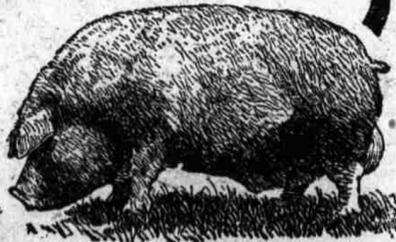
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Write for free booklet No. 10

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY

Manufacturing and Biological Chemists
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

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MULFORD REFINED SERUM



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(Business Established 1842)

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The Progressive Farmer advertisers are guaranteed.

THE FARM HORSE TO HIS MASTER

Oh, Master good, the blistering sun
Beats down upon my head,
As round and round the furrowed field,
With weary steps I tread;
You ride behind me on the plow,—
I'm glad that you can ride;
And willingly I toil for you
With patience and with pride.

The dust drifts up in stifling clouds
And chokes and blinds me sore,
My collar chafes my sweltering neck
As it has done before;
And long and sultry are the hours
Since I have had a drink,
How parched and dry my throat must be
Dear Master, only think!

I saw you seek a shady place
And drink a cooling draft,
I heard the water trickle down
As from the stream you quaffed.
If I could only plunge my nose
In water sweet and cool;
If I could quench my burning thirst
A moment at the pool!

Oh, Master dear, we serve you well,
But oh, if you would think,
When oftentimes you quench your thirst
How much we need a drink;
And if a moment, now and then,
You'd rest us in the shade,
We'd feel for all our patient toil
That we were richly paid.
Elizabeth Clarke Hardy.

KEEP PIGS GROWING ALL SUMMER ON PASTURE

Feed, Exercise, and Sanitation Are the Important Factors

KEEP the spring pigs growing all through the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle, and vital organs, and to lay on fat. Plenty of pasture, some grain, exercise, and good sanitary quarters are all necessary if the spring pig is to be thrifty and profitable, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasturage. They should be kept on pasture as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein, and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasturage alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement. The amount of grain or other concentrated feed used would depend on how much pasturage is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs, and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets, spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self-feeding method makes for cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is limited, the hand-feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening, pigs take greater advantage of the pasture and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms, and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack on a rubbing post, or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic, the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture.
Copperas, 2 pounds, slaked lime, 4 pounds, wood ashes, 1 bushel, sulphur, 4 pounds, salt, 8 pounds, fine charcoal, 1 bushel.

Hot Weather Care of Horses

THE Washington Humane Society gives the following suggestions that every horse owner should consider:

Rest your horse frequently and see that he has water often.

"Do not let him stand in the hot sun. If he is required to stand for any length of time, find a shady place, at least a place where he may have his head in the shade.

"In the summer time the stable should be well ventilated, and the doors and windows screened, as the horse is often kept from his night's rest by being worried by mosquitoes and insects.

"Be kind to your horse."

Separator or Crocks?

"THE farmer who uses a cream separator obtains as much cream from four cows as is obtained from five cows where cream is raised in a pan," says C. H. Eckles of the Missouri College of Agriculture. "The separator method gets 25 per cent more cream from the milk and this will pay for a separator in a year in a dairy herd of ten or more cows. As the cream is separated while fresh and sweet, ripening can be controlled and butter of much better grade can be secured than if the cream is raised by gravity. The use of a separator lightens the work for the house-wife. The machine is kept in a small room adjoining the barn and only the separator parts are brought from the house. These instead of numerous pans and crocks are returned to the kitchen for washing after the fresh skim milk has been fed to the calves and pigs."

How to Make Skim-milk Butter-milk

SAVE some samples of sweet new milk in thoroughly cleaned milk bottles and let them sour at room temperature. Select the finest flavored of these to be used as a starter. Bring a gallon of skim milk to a temperature of 170 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit and cool as quickly as possible to about 70 degrees; add the sample of sour milk and let the souring process continue till the milk is formed into a solid curd, when it is ready to be put into the sweet skim milk which is to be made into skim milk butter milk. Save about one half-pint of the sour milk to be used in another gallon of skim-milk which has been heated and cooled as above to be used as a starter for the next batch.

When the batch which is to be made into skim-milk buttermilk has ripened to a solid curd, but not wheying off, put it into a churn and churn it till the curd is thoroughly broken up and the product is perfectly smooth to the taste. This will take approximately 20 minutes churning to get satisfactory results. The product will be improved if a small quantity of whole milk is added at the same time as starter is added.

L. A. HIGGINS.

COMING MEETINGS, ETC.

SUMMER School for Teachers, Agricultural and Engineering College, West Raleigh, N. C., June 12-July 27.

Summer Course in Agriculture, Georgia College of Agriculture, Athens, July 2-August 4.

Virginia State Farmers' Institute, Blacksburg, August 15, 16, 17.

North Carolina Farmers' State Convention, Agricultural and Engineering College, West Raleigh, August 28, 29, 30.

Farmers' Summer School, Auburn, Alabama, July 28-August 4.

Short Course for Corn Club Boys and Canning Club Girls, Agricultural College, West Raleigh, N. C., August 21-24.

Texas Farmers' Short Course, College Station, July 30-August 4.

Summer Course at Georgia College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., July 2-August 4.

Eleventh Annual National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, October 18 to October 27.

National Farm and Livestock Show, New Orleans, La., November 10-19.

Texas Farmers' Union, Dallas, Texas, August 14-16.