

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN For Parents, Teachers, Pupils, Dairymen, Farmers, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments of the Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to: President Teachers' Association, Guardian's School and Home, P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

IN THE KITCHEN

Yorkshire Pudding—One cup milk, one cup flour, two eggs, quarter teaspoon salt. Mix salt and flour, and add milk gradually to form a smooth paste; then add eggs beaten until very light. Cover bottom of hot pan with some of beef fat, pour mixture in pan one-half inch deep. Bake twenty minutes in hot oven, basting after well risen, with some of the fat from pan in which meat is roasting. Cut in squares for serving. Bake if preferred, in greased, hissing hot iron gem pans.

Baked Iron Beets.—Wash and scrub new beets in a pan containing a little hot water to keep them from sticking, and bake till tender in a moderately hot oven, from 40 minutes to an hour. Cool, remove skins and serve seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

Boned Quarter of Lamb—One pound of forcemeat, melted butter. Bone a quarter of lamb, fill it with forcemeat, roll it round, and tie it with a piece of string, cover it with a buttered paper and roast it. Serve it with melted butter.

Lower the Oven Temperature—If the oven becomes too hot while baking or roasting, a pan of water placed in the oven will lower the temperature with better results than opening the oven door. The latter method cools the oven too quickly and sometimes, especially in baking, ruins the article that is being prepared.

COLOR IN DECORATION

A practical little book on "Good Taste in Home Furnishings," devotes the first chapter to come as the most important consideration. According to the authors (Maud A. Bell and Henry Blackman Sell):

"The first thing to do when you are confronted with the decoration and furnishing of a given room is to take an inventory of its color possibilities. It is the element that can materially strengthen or weaken the most carefully studied arrangement of form and line."

The psychological effect of colors, red being exciting, blue elevating, and yellow cheering, is explained, but the authors warn against the use of either red or pure blue as being too positive. All colors need modifying before they can be successfully used in home decorating. In selecting a color scheme for a room those colors should be used which have one of the primary colors as a base. The following example is given:

"For example, let us assume that we wish to decorate a room whose prevailing colors shall be buff—we find that in producing buff we have included a little yellow and red, some orange and citron. We are to apply these to a living room, the woodwork of which is dark mahogany. We would apply the buff, the prevailing color, to the walls; the russet to the floor, we would lighten the buff with a frize of orange, and the russet with a carpet of citron, and we would bring out the bright spots with a lamp or a leaded window in which pure red and yellow would bring the whole scheme into relief."

Yellow is an expanding color and makes areas seem large, hence its value in a small room. Red is a positive color and makes a room hold its true value. Blue is a contracting color and makes a place seem smaller.

FLOWERS FOR EASTER

In October plant or pot your Holland bulbs for outdoor or indoor blooming in early Spring. During the dark, cold days of November and the first winter months the bulbs will be embedded in the outside soil or in the pots or boxes in the cellar, and seem to be hidden there, doing nothing. But all the while they are putting forth their sprouts and stems, getting ready to bloom, and when the April or Easter days arrive, and the outside bulbs have previously had some of the symbols of the earlier months and those in the cellar have been treated in the same way suddenly your garden or the living rooms of your home will be made gorgeous and beautiful flowers in the brilliant colors and tones of the hyacinth, tulip, crocus, narcissus and snowdrop. The very picture is the fancy of this enchanting herald host of Spring, should be enough to incite the home-gardener and the rural dweller and their wives and daughters to begin the planting of their bulbs at once.

For outdoor planting select a soil with good drainage, if possible; wet ground causes bulbs to rot. For a

bed, remove the top soil to a depth of six inches and apply the subsoil, well-rotted (never fresh) manure, or bone-meal, or both. Cover the subsoil, after the manure has been added, with sand; then plant the bulbs, and cover with the top soil. Tulips should be planted 4 or 5 inches deep and apart, narcissus somewhat deeper and from 6 to 12 inches apart. As soon as the ground freezes, the bed should be lightly covered with straw, leaves, or brush; this prevents injury from freezing in winter and from thawing in Spring. One of the best places amongst the perennials on in the front be planted in clean pots or boxes containing rich loam or potting soil, fertilized with well rotted manure. In the pots, at the bottom put a few pieces of broken pot shivers, or charcoal. Cover this with a thin moss (bog or sphagnum), or with fibrous sifted soil. Next, fill the pots with soil to within three-quarters of an inch from the upper rim; then plant the bulbs so that their tops are covered with the soil. Water and place in a cool dark place, in a cellar, and protect from vermin. When the plants begin to lengthen, bring the potted or boxed bulbs into the early winter sunlight and warmth. In about six or seven weeks they will have bloomed, and by Easter your garden or home will be radiant with the glory of variegated color that will enliven the eye and cheer the heart. Plant your bulbs now.

THE DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

Cool milk immediately after milking and keep it cool until consumed. Milk absorbs not only dirt, but odors. When barns are dirty, one may expect what is known as "cowy" milk. The dairymen above all others must put into practice the principle that "cleanliness is next to godliness." "clae andeo HJO Nro shrud htmn. A farmer who does not use a separator loses a considerable part of his butterfat. A separator provides the only method for getting all of it. The biggest cows are not necessarily the best. Poor milkers often produce large, handsome calves. Investigate quantity and quality of milk before anything else. If you feed a cow only enough food to sustain life, you cannot expect her to give a profitable yield of milk. Remember always that feed is the only material that counts for milk making. The best poor milkers often produce ill-treatment ruins an animal's disposition, and disposition has more to do with milk than a great many people think. It does not pay a man to guess about the cow's production when it is so easy to be sure. Keep a record sheet for the cows and have the milk tested for quality. The Babcock tests plays no favorites. The man who does not bring his brain to work cannot be a successful dairymen. Thinking is a big part of dairying and that is one of the reasons why dairying is so valuable. It makes men think.

Before milking brush the flanks and udders of a cow with a stiff brush. Follow this with a damp cloth, which will remove many of the dust particles and dampen the others so that they will stick to the cow during milking. Roots are excellent food for dairy cows and are especially desirable for Fall and early Winter.—Prairie Farm and Home.

RAISING THE DAIRY CALF

The best practices in the care and management of the young dairy stock are discussed in Bulletin 149, just issued by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. "Raising the Dairy Calf," is the title of this bulletin. The author has endeavored to give explicit directions for the successful feeding of the skim-milk calf, in the hope that more dairy calves will be raised in Nebraska. The author discusses the uses of more dairy calves and the kind of calves it pays to raise, the feed required to raise a calf, the best methods of feeding skim milk, grain, hay and silage, and the prevention or treatment of calf scours. Practical advice is given for calves of different ages. This bulletin may be obtained free by any resident of Nebraska upon application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, E. A. Burnett, Director.

The following is an extract from the above work. The information may settle a disputed point among calf raisers.

Taking The Calf From the Cow. It matters little whether the calf is taken from the cow immediately after being dropped or is allowed to stay with its mother for several days. The essential thing is that the calf receive the first milk from its mother. A calf should always receive the milk from its own mother for the first two or three days of its life, because the milk is quite unlike normal milk and stimulates the calf's digestive tract to action. The earlier the calf is taken from its mother the easier will be to teach it to drink. When the calf runs with its mother for several days it will learn to drink more quickly if it is not offered milk for 24 or 36 hours after it has been separated from the cow. In most cases the calf will learn to drink quite readily if allowed to suck the feeder's fingers while they are held under the milk.

GIVE 'RELISHES'

Numerous scientific trials and common experience on farms have abundantly demonstrated the value of adding succulent feeds to the rations of farm animals. The beneficial effects of succulents, whether supplied as pasturage, silage, solage, or roots, are many. Just as our own appetites are stimulated by fruits and green vegetables, succulent feeds are relishes for the animals of the farm, inducing them to consume more feed and convert it into useful products. It is reasonable to hold that such

palatable feeds stimulate digestion, and it is well known that their beneficial laxative action aids greatly in keeping the digestive tract in good condition. The flesh of root-fed animals is in general more "sappy" or watery. There is no doubt that, for breeding stock, less tense and more watery flesh, a natural sequence of feeding succulents, is more conducive to vigorous offspring at birth and to their hearty maintenance after birth than is the condition of hard, dry flesh produced by feeding only dry forage through the winter. The dairy cow gives her maximum output when she is supplied with succulents. Such feeds tend toward rapid sturdy animals. Some succulent food is especially beneficial in keeping the horse in condition, which the thrift of the work horse when turned out to pasture bears witness. The horse at hard or fast work should receive only a limited amount of these feeds. Steers and sheep make rapid and economical gains on pasture, and grass-fed animals are in the best possible condition to make rapid gains when placed in the feed lot. Among the most important contributions of the experiment stations are their demonstrations of the economy of feeding silage to fattening cattle and sheep and of the possibilities of cheapening the cost of producing pork through the utilization or pasture.—University of Wisconsin.

POULTRY

VERMIN OF CHICKS.

Hen-hatched chicks should be watched for signs of vermin. Vaseline rubbed lightly on the head will kill head lice. Be careful not to use on your chicks powders that are too strong—flowers of sulphur, pyrethrum powder will add to its lice killers, will "scald" them if applied to freely. Any fine dust such as kieselguhr or coal ashes or road dust will kill body lice; the addition of flowers of sulphur, pyrethrum, powder, crude carbolic, or some similar insecticide will add to its efficacy. A little blue ointment, a piece the size of half a pea rubbed under the wings and between the scapulars of the body lice in short order—F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

TELLING THEIR AGE. A simple and accurate method for determining the age of hens and pigeons has been discovered by Victor Fortier, a poultry expert connected with the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

In a fully-feathered pullet—that is a six to fourteen months old hen—the first secondary feather tied axial feather is shorter than the other, and the quill is more central, bending in a short point, slightly prominent.

There is only one secondary on each wing presenting these characteristics until the following moult, after which the second feather is also shorter, and more rounded than the rest. That is, after the Fall moult in a fowl over eighteen months old (the feathers being fully developed), there will be found two secondary feathers presenting the characteristics mentioned, although the bird completes its second year only the following Spring.

And the second moult—that is, with a hen three or coming three—there are three shorter feathers in each wing. After each succeeding moult, one more feather comes in shorter. This characteristic is found to be more marked and more easily told with pigeons than with hens, but it holds good with all fowls, and is a marking that cannot be faked, manipulated or changed. Bearing these points in mind, with a little practice a poultryman can easily tell the age of his fowls after they have fully completed the moult.

SELECT BREEDING BIRDS NOW

Success with poultry depends upon breeders, and this is the time when breeders should be selected. Breeders should be mature, vigorous, healthy, good layers and good specimens of their breed as can be selected.

Two-year-old hens should be used rather than pullets. Hens that are often fed, dumplish, subjects to colds or have been through infectious disease should not be used as breeders but hens that are alert, active, happy and good feeders.

Breeders should have all the marks of high producers, high strong beak; rather narrow head; big bright eyes; soft prominent comb; ear lobes and wattles of bright color, medium neck with full back; V-shaped body from top, side and rear; long, broad back; deep body; close feathers; tail carried rather high; with legs rather short and well-spread, giving large space between the pelvic bones. Hens that are not often broody, and that moult latest in the season, are the best layers, and in the yellow-leg varieties those that lose the color from their shanks.

One should have a supply of leg bands and mark the most promising of his flock from time to time, and then he should keep selecting until the choicest ones are known and branded. These, mated with male birds from high-producing mothers of some standard breed will result in a profitable flock.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGG CIRCLE BUSINESS

While the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations have been largely confined to date in the Eastern Provinces, of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the Western Provinces have not been overlooked.

From the fact that Co-operative marketing of poultry products was something entirely new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the

East arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the Western Provinces.

The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative organization in the past three years has been in charge of the co-operative work since its inception in Prince Edward Island but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the Live Stock Branch, has been general supervisor of the Egg Circle work being conducted by the Branch. Mr. Hare is now in the Western Provinces and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to directing operations there. For the present he will confine his activities principally to the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. R. J. Allan, B. S. A. has been appointed to take immediate charge of the organization of co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations in Manitoba. Mr. Allan has had an extensive experience not only in Department work but also in the commercial field and goes to Manitoba well fitted to carry on this work effectively.

Mr. Wm. Kerr, B. S. A. who has in district representative work in Ontario or some time previous to joining the staff of the Live Stock Branch, and who has been associated with Mr. Benson in Prince Edward Island during the summer, is now in charge of the work in that province. Both during his college course and later, during active work in the field Mr. Kerr, has made a special study of the theory and practice of the co-operative marketing of farm products. He is therefore, well equipped to take up the problems that have developed in connection with the advanced nature of the work at that point.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO.

Hogs Off Cars \$9.90
Hog Off Cars \$9.90
Cattle 7.50
Lambs 8.55

TORONTO.

Butter .30 3/4c
Eggs .35c
Cheese (large) .16 3/4c

MONTREAL.

Hogs Off Cars \$9.75
Cattle 7.50
Lambs 8.25

MONTREAL.

Butter .33c
Eggs .40c
Cheese (large) .15 1/2c

BUFFALO.

Hogs Fed and Watered \$8.65
Cattle 9.25
Lambs 9.20

NEW YORK.

Butter .29 1/2c
Eggs .50c
Cheese (large) .15 1/2c

Cheese Market.

Top price at Local Boards
This week .16 1/2c
Last week .14 1/2c
Two weeks ago .14 1/2c
Same week 1914 .15 1/2c
1913 .17 1/2c
1912 .12 1/2c
1911 .14 1/2c

Butter Market.

Farmers' Creamery Separator Prints
This week .29 30 1/2c
Last week .27 30 1/2c
Two weeks ago .26 29
Same week 1914 .25 27
1913 .26 26 1/2c
1912 .27 27 1/2c
1911 .26 26

Egg Market.

New-Laid Eggs
This week .38
Last week .30
Two weeks ago .28
Same week 1914 .32
1913 .32
1912 .35
1911 .30

Grain Market.

Fall Wheat Oats
This week .55 .44
Last week .55 .44
Two weeks ago .95 .45
Same week 1914 .1.15 .54
1913 .88 .40
1912 .1.00 .50
1911 .91 .52

Cattle Market.

This week \$7.50
Last week 8.25
Two weeks ago 8.00
Same week 1914 8.50
1913 7.75
1912 6.20
1911 6.40

Sheep Market.

Sheep Lambs
This week 6.25 8.85
Last week 6.25 8.55
Two weeks ago 6.50 8.60
Same week 1914 6.00 8.00
1913 5.30 7.75
1912 4.25 6.25
1911 4.00 5.70

Hog Market.

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PIGS

SWINE FEVER

In answer to the question, "What are the symptoms of swine fever?" the following answer is given in the Weekly Cape Breton Times and Farmers' Record:

There are two different forms, namely, the acute and the subacute or chronic, and often the first one or two of the herd attacked suffer from the acute form and quickly die, those attacked later having the chronic form, from which a great proportion would recover if allowed to do so by the authorities. In acute cases the pig refuses food, lies huddled up, sometimes having a discharge from its eyes, and a high temperature of 106 degrees F. or 107 degrees F. At first the animal is constipated, which later on is followed by diarrhoea. Very often the discoloration of the ears and underneath surface of the body does not appear, as the animal sometimes dies after an illness of two or four days but most cases which occur are of the subacute or chronic form, and after lying about for a day or so the temperature rises to 103 to 107 degrees F. accompanied with a shivering, prostration, and loss of appetite. Sometimes the lungs are affected, other times the hindquarters, when the gait becomes unsteady and the hindquarters sway from side to side. When diarrhoea is present, it is generally very offensive, and may be either yellow, black, grey, or green in color. There is often a cough, which is rather characteristic, as it seems as if the pig had a bone or some foreign body in the throat, and was trying to bring it out. The rash, which shows about the end of the first week's illness, is generally found inside the thighs, and may turn later on to urthritia. The sick animal has an ill-represented look, which is easily recognized by anyone who has seen several cases. It is found that taking a very large number of outbreaks amongst herds about 30 per cent. of those affected die. Swine fever may be mistaken for several other diseases and vice versa, as it is so erratic in its symptoms, following as it does, all or any of the following organs: The stomach, intestines, lymphatic glands, lungs, heart, spleen, liver and kidneys. The British Board of Agriculture believe that pig owners should suspect the existence of swine fever if any of the following six things occur: (1) When a number of animals are dying. (2) When a number of the animals are sick or unthrifty. (3) When periodic deaths are taking place, even if the other pigs are healthy. (4) When a high mortality is noticed in sucking or newly-weaned pigs. (5) When a number of pigs are sick or dying with symptoms of pneumonia, diarrhoea, or what may appear to be acute swine erysipelae. (6) The fact of the suspicious symptoms appearing first in pigs which have recently purchased or in a sow which has been in the boat, or in pigs recently castrated.

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care during the growing period can gradually improve a leg that is crooked at birth. When picking up a colt's foot, teach him to stand on three legs and not depend on the one holding up his foot for the fourth point of support. The handling of a colt's feet begins with the near front foot. The rope around the pastern, grasp the rope close to the foot, push gently against the shoulder, and quickly lift the foot. The lifting of the foot must be simultaneous with the weight shifting to the other feet. Repeat several times and then trim and level the hoof.

To raise a hind foot, put on a rope as on the front and draw the foot forward.

A USEFUL MARE.

An old white mare tramped steadily back and forth through the vegetable rows, handling her half of the work. A good gelding walked beside her. They made a satisfactory pair. The driver explained that the white mare had been rescued a year ago by the county agricultural advisor. The owner had decided to sell her for what ever she would bring, as she had never too badly to work. Now she is scarcely any more salable for she still shows signs of heaves, but she works about as well as ever.

The transformation was accomplished easily. Up to a year before the mare had been allowed to indulge her appetite for hay in Winter as well as Summer. As the heaves grew worked less and less in Winter and took on considerable fat. Then her wind grew still shorter. The owner was afraid she would die if worked. The county adviser asserted that she would still be useful for years if fed differently. He had the hay cut down to a mere handful at a time, less than half what she had been eating. Both the oats and hay were matted if dusty. When spring work started she was given a daily allowance of the standard of the Fowler's solution of arsenic until after six weeks he seemed much improved. Then the medicine was omitted unless her condition seemed to demand it for perhaps a month at a time.

Hay was still fed lightly and oats were given in rather scant amounts so that she worked down before worm weather to a moderate degree of flesh. As the season wore on she improved steadily. Her appetite was so near normal that her old-time form that she walked right along on the hottest days with less distress than younger and much more valuable horses beside her.

That was a year ago the same method has been continued and her usefulness has been preserved. She could only be sold cheaply, for technically she still has heaves, but she works as well as ever. Asked what he would do with her, the owner replied that he would keep her as long as she could work and then end her life mercifully.

The method the county advisor put in practice is not new. Veterinarians use it constantly when consulted about such cases. They admit that heaves is commonly incurable but they can relate many cases in which, under their advice has extended the usefulness of an otherwise useless horse. Such a change cannot be wrought in a day or a month. It requires faith that results will follow after a steady rational programme of treatment. Certainly it is worth while to under-stand it when the expense is not over \$1 a month in Summer for medicine, and there is a saving of half the hay bill all the time. The net result is a saving in the working force. Too much hay is the common cause of heaves. Lasting horses suffer from it in one way or another "killing them with kindness."—Breeders' Gazette.

Labour Troubles, Mr. Farmer?

Then Write For This FREE Book

Would you be willing to hire a "fellow" like this if you saw his advertisement?

JOB WANTED—Willing workday, no board, or time off for meals or holidays; will saw wood, thresh, turn churn, pump water, and all work of that nature. Wages about \$5 a month, working 16 hours a day; permanent job. Apply Empire "STAR-RITE" Farm Engine.

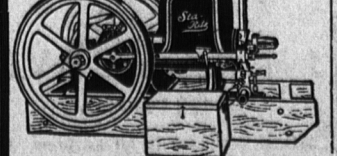
Wise farmers are solving their labor problems by using gasoline power wherever they possibly can. With a farm engine you can cut down the number of men on your farm; you have help that doesn't demand more money or quit in the busy season; there is no cost for board and no kicking about long hours.

You have no trouble with an Empire "STAR-RITE" Farm Engine. Most gasoline engines require a qualified engineer to keep them running. The Empire "STAR-RITE" is the simplest form of power generation by gasoline, suited to the farmer's limited knowledge of machinery.

The Empire "STAR-RITE" is easy to start and start right without a lot of delicate adjustments.

You won't realize fully all this means to you until you see it. Please send for the Empire "STAR-RITE" Farm Engine Book. That is why we want you to cut out the coupon below right now, fill in at once and mail.

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg.



Without obligation, please send the Empire "STAR-RITE" Farm Engine Book.

Name ( ) Address ( )

AMONG THE HORSES

Volga, 2.07%, now shares the honor of being the fastest two year old filly with Native Belle, 3, 2.06%.

(Held Over From Last Week.) The Grand Circuit horses will be at Hillsgrove, R. L., Oct. 25, Nov. 6.

The 2.08 trot at Lexington on Tuesday of this week went to Lizzie Brown, who made the miles in 2.07%, 2.05%, and 2.05%. Harry T. S. was second and Duchess third.

The pacer Earl Jr., after numerous campaigns down the Grand Circuit, showed the racegoers he is still very much alive, by winning the 2.04 pace at Lexington, pacing two heats in 2.03% and 2.01%.

The Ashland \$2,000 purse for 2.19 trotters at Lexington on Tuesday was captured by St. Frisco in three straight heats. Laramie Lad, was second. Slip Past third and Joe Blom on fourth. The time was 2.08, 2.08%, 2.07%.