

The Great MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

Why It Should Be In Your Kitchen

Before deciding upon a range, the wise woman will examine closely into the superior points of merit of the **Great Majestic**—the range with a reputation, built on honor of the best materials. Read some of them:

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a **Great Majestic** may be more than others, it outwears 3 ordinary ranges.

Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver

The **Majestic** is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty) making it absolutely air tight, like an engine boiler. The joints and seams will remain air tight forever as neither expansion, nor contraction can affect or open them.

The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, covered

with an iron grate—put there to stay—you can see it. No heat escapes, or cold air gets into the oven, thus with but half the fuel used in other ranges, you get an absolutely even, dependable baking heat.

All Copper Movable Reservoir

Heated like a tea kettle through copper pocket (stamped from one piece of copper) setting against left hand lining of fire box. Boils 15 gallons of water in a few moments and, by turning lever, the frame—and reservoir—moves away from fire. This feature is patented—found only on the **Majestic**.

Other Exclusive Features

All doors drop down and form perfect and rigid shelves. No springs anywhere to get out of fix. **Malleable oven racks** slide out automatically, holding anything they contain. **Open end ash pan**—no more shoveling ashes out of ash pit. **Ventilated ash pit** prevents floor from burning. **Ash cup** catches ashes that would otherwise fall on the floor. It's the best range at any price, and should be in YOUR kitchen.

Ask Your Dealer About The Greatest Improvement Ever Put In A Range

Don't buy any range "unsight, unseen"—what ever range you buy get it from a local dealer—and it will pay you to drive many miles to closely examine the **Majestic** before investing your money in any range. The **Majestic** is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison." Every farmer's wife should read it before buying any other range.

Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept. 37 St. Louis



The Range With A Reputation

Made
In Four
Other
Patterns

THE SIMPLEST CREAM SEPARATOR

Is Easiest to Wash
and Lasts Longest

SHARPLES

Dairy Tubular Separators

are the only separators without disks or contraptions—the only simple separators. They have twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster. Skim twice as clean. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose.

A Dairy Tubular recently finished work equal to 100 years service in a live to eight cow dairy. The total cost for oil and repairs was only one dollar and fifteen cents. Write for illustrated account telling all about it.

Tubulars are later than and different from all others. Modern. Built on the only known principle which overcomes the faults and parts of others. Patented. Cannot be imitated.

"Finally a Tubular," is the desire of those who have others. That is why The World's Best is so rapidly replacing others. Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name. Write for catalog 193.



All
There
Is
To
Dairy
Tubular
Bowls

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

DOUBLE THE MILK

The flow of milk is greatly increased and often doubled by adding

Farmer Brand Cotton Seed Meal

to the ration. It's a remarkable feed just what the animal system needs. Six times more valuable than corn. Costs less. Contains 55% protein and fat. Present price lowest of year. \$32.00 per ton f.o.b. Windsor, Woodstock or Toronto. Book your order now for October shipment and save \$1.00 to \$5.00 per ton. Terms C. O. D., or payment when meal reaches you.

Can you make up a carload among your neighbors? Ask for car-lot prices and booklet, "Feed Facts," free. Mail postal to-day. Ask for protection on to-day's prices.

THE BARTLETT CO., - 410 Hammond
Detroit, Michigan.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REMOVING APPLE-TREE STUMPS.

Would like to know the best way of taking out apple-tree stumps. Would boring and filling cavity with saltpetre cause them to rot? If so, how many holes should be bored in each stump, and how long would it take them to rot, or is there any other better way? J. A.

Ans.—The most effective means of clearing land of apple-tree stumps is to dig them out. Dig down below the plow depth and chop off the roots, and the stump can be pulled out of the hole with the horses. It is doubtful whether the stumps would decay very much more quickly—if as quickly—by reason of the presence of saltpetre, and it would take some time for them to decay sufficiently so as not to interfere with cultivation.

IMPERFECT CHURNING.

Will you please tell me what is wrong with my cream? When I churn, I do not get all the butter, but some of it stays in the buttermilk. When I churn the buttermilk, I will get between two and three pounds more butter. I have tried everything that I can think of, but still it will not churn. My cows are four fresh cows and I use a separator. Also, why is the butter softer with a separator than when one is not used? E. K.

Ans.—The trouble may be caused by the cream being too thin. Change the cream screw of the separator so as to give a cream testing about 30 per cent. fat. When sufficient cream is collected, add about one quart of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk to insure ripening. Churn at from 58 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The reason the separator butter is softer than that made without it, is likely due to the thin cream, that which is allowed to rise by itself being thicker. Adjusting the cream screw should remedy this also.

SPRAINED SHOULDER — OATS AND WHEAT FOR BROOD MARES.

1. Colt sprained the point of his shoulder; he does not stride as long with that foot as he does with the right foot; he moves as if it hurt him considerably; he has been in this condition for two weeks. I have been bathing it with hot water, and rubbing a liniment on it. It has blistered a little, but does not seem to help him. I do not drive him. What would you advise me to do with him, so as to be able to drive him soon?

2. Would spring wheat and oats be harmful to mares that are with foal, and if not, state how much to feed? The mares have been with foal for two or three months. C. B.

Ans.—1. To treat sprains, first be certain that you have located the lesion. Give rest and make comfortable in a box stall. Give a slight purgative, as 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed lightly. Bathe the affected parts long and often with hot water, and after bathing apply an anodyne lotion, as 1 ounce laudanum and 4 drams acetate of lead to 8 ounces water until inflammation and soreness has disappeared, and then change to cold water and camphorated liniment. If lameness is persistent, a good blister consists of 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, and rubbed in daily for two days; on the third day, wash off and apply sweet oil. The hair should be clipped from the parts, and the horse so tied as not to be able to bite them. It may be necessary to repeat the blistering every month for a few times. If the liniment you are using blisters readily, you might continue its use, but the other would likely be a stronger blister.

2. We presume the grain is meant in this case. No spring wheat and oats are not harmful to in-foal mares, provided they are fed in reasonable quantities. Too large a proportion of wheat would not be advisable, but a small quantity of wheat mixed with the oats should do no harm. The proportion of wheat would be better not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total grain ration, the remainder being oats. It is not advisable to feed wheat alone. Oats are one of the best grain rations for any horse. If the mares are working, from 3 quarts to 1

gallon of grain should be fed three times a day, according to size. If idle, a smaller quantity is sufficient.

MAPLE TREE DYING.

Could you give us any information in regard to treatment for a maple tree that is showing signs of dying? The leaves are scarce on one side. Some leaves seem to have holes eaten in them, though we see no insects. The bark has many holes in it, some an inch or more across. On one tree that died we saw sometimes masses of insects moving about among each other, but have not seen them on this. M. M.

Ans.—From the information given, it is not possible to state with any degree of accuracy what is killing the tree. It is undoubtedly attacked by some species of insect, but there are so many insects which feed on the maple that without a fuller description of the work and the insect no definite answer can be given. The holes in the bark may be caused by a species of borer known as the Beautiful Maple Borer (*Plagionotus speciosus*). This is a handsome beetle, marked with black and yellow, which lays its eggs in midsummer on the trunks of maples in the wood of which the larvae had bored. The larvae can be dug out with a knife or stiff wire in spring and destroyed.

There is another beetle belonging to the Buprestid family, and known as *Dicerca divaricata*, the larvae of which bore in maple trees.

Of insects attacking the leaves, there are scores, including leaf miners and the larvae of many species of moths, among which the Tussock moth plays an important part in some localities. The Tussock moth larva can be destroyed by a poisonous spray, or the egg clusters can be collected in winter and destroyed. Would suggest that the tree be watered often if it is in a dry place, and a mulch of strawy manure or some such material might help to revive it. Digging around trees sometimes is beneficial. Endeavor to ascertain the species of insects which are on the tree and destroy them by spraying or by mechanical means.

SPLINTS ON COLT—POULTRY QUERIES.

1. How can I remove splints from a three-year-old colt that is being driven every day without taking him off the roads and avoid taking off the hair, if possible?

2. I have a flock of chickens of mixed breeding. Last year I used pure-bred Rhode Island Red roosters. How many years will it be before my flock is pure-bred if I keep pure-bred cockerels of the same breed and breed only from yearling birds?

3. What causes chickens to dry on the inside of the shell in an incubator, if temperature is kept properly?

4. At what temperature should an incubator be kept? I. C. D.

Ans.—1. To treat lameness from splints requires blistering and rest. A second or third blistering is sometimes necessary, and in some cases it is necessary to have the horse fired by a veterinarian. When lameness does not exist, it is seldom considered necessary to treat. Lameness is usually present only in the inflammatory stage, and disappears as soon as the exudate becomes ossified. In many cases splints gradually disappear by absorption. Repeated blisterings hasten this. The quickest way of removing them is by an operation, which is often not successful.

2. Strictly speaking, it would be years before the birds would be essentially pure-bred, but as there are no registration requirements for poultry, they are presumed to be pure-bred when they conform to the standard of perfection of the particular breed.

3. There are various causes for chickens dying in the shell. Lack of vitality is perhaps the main reason for this where the incubator has been properly operated. This lack of vitality in the germ is often due to improper feeding and lack of exercise in the flock.

4. Different incubators require slightly different temperatures. It is necessary to study the particular machine carefully. About 102 to 103 degrees on the eggs is a fair temperature in most machines, but during the early stages as low as 98 or 99 degrees does no harm, while later on a slightly higher temperature will give no bad results.