

## SMOKING AND CURING MEAT

grind sausage, we use turn the grinder. We so it will be perfectly jack up the rear wheel's sausage-mill by the Be sure to have grinder in line with We put the grinder on

Before putting the meat into the remove the string from each piece. Wrap the string twice around the top of each bag before tying. Paint the bags with a yellow wash, made of one ounce of glue, three pounds of barium sulphate, one and one-fourth ounces of chrome yellow, six ounces of turpentine, and one ounce of kerosene.

It over the meat, cover it with a weight it down. Keep the pork in the brine until used.

Sugar-cured hams and bacon: Rub a piece of meat with salt and let it stand overnight, then pack closely in hams and shoulders in the using strips of bacon to fill the top. For every 100 pounds of meat there should be added eight pounds of salt, three pounds of brown sugar and three ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve these in four gallons of water and cover the meat with this brine. For summer use, boil the brine and let cool before using. Leave bacon strips in the brine from four to six weeks, and hams from six to eight weeks.

Dry-cured pork: For every 100 pounds of meat, weigh out five pounds of salt, two of sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Mix thoroughly and rub the meat once a day for three days, using one-third of the mixture each day. Pork cured thus and smoked will keep through the summer if protected from flies.

To keep flies away, wrap meat in heavy paper and put into muslin bags.

Headcheese: Trim all meat from the head and soak overnight in water containing a little salt. Then cook with hearts, tails, tongues and feet, or any of the other trimmings that you do not have other use for. Cook until the meat can easily be separated from the bones. Dip off liquor and chop meat fine. Return meat to kettle, season to taste with salt and pepper, cover with liquor and boil about 15 minutes longer. Pour the mixture into a shallow pan, cover with cheesecloth and weight down. When cool, slice and serve without further preparation.

Scrappe: Use the same kind of meat and proceed the same way as with headcheese until the liquor is poured over the finely chopped meat. Then season and stir corn-meal into the boiling liquor and meat until the mixture is about three-fourths mush and one-fourth meat. Be sure to add the meal slowly and stir constantly or big lumps of meal will form. Boil thoroughly and pour into shallow pans to cool.

### Good Farming Demonstrated.

An especially useful and practical division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is that of the Illustration Station, of which last year there were no fewer than 145 in operation. Eight are located in Prince Edward Island, 13 in Nova Scotia, 17 in New Brunswick, 38 in Quebec, 8 in Ontario, 8 in Manitoba, 28 in Saskatchewan, 16 in Alberta and 14 in British Columbia. Where possible, superintendents of Experimental Farms and Stations have charge of the work and in other places supervisors are appointed, all practical, competent and experienced men. The idea of the Illustration Stations is by actual demonstrations and guidance to aid the farmer in every branch of agriculture and to take direct to him what experiments, research and experience have taught. For this purpose, the Illustration Stations are located on privately owned farms best situated to allow the farmers in the district to observe and note what is going on. New or improved varieties are introduced and surplus seed is sold to adjoining farmers. Last year in this manner Mr. J. Fixter, Chief of the Division, in his report, just published, states that 20,943 bushels of seed grain, 3,636 bushels of seed potatoes, and 9,899 pounds of grass and clover seed were disposed of.

### Fertilizer for Potatoes.

The application of fertilizers for potato growing has been given careful study at the Nappan, Nova Scotia, Experimental Farm. In his report for the year 1924 Superintendent W. W. Baird reports the results from various formulae prepared by using sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda in equivalent amounts as sources of nitrogen, superphosphate as the source of phosphoric acid and muriate of potash as the source of potash. Mr. Baird records that the average total yield from all fertilized plots covering a period of three years was 224.03 bushels per acre, while the checks or unfertilized plots yielded an average of 97.57 bushels per acre, one-eighth of the total yield being unmarketable. Valuing the 117.4 bushels, the increase marketable over checks, at 40 cents and 9.07 bushels unmarketable at 20 cents we have, the Superintendent points out, an increase in crop value of \$48.77 per acre over the unfertilized area. The average fertilizer cost per acre was \$26.66, leaving a profit over fertilizer applied of \$22.12 per acre. It was distributed in 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 pound quantities per acre. Although the 1,500 pound application was a little the more effective, the 1,000 pound application was the most economical. The report, which covers a wide scope in the record of work done or in progress,

contains tables giving full statistical particulars of methods followed and results so far obtained.

### Maintaining the Supply of Good Seed.

Recognizing the vital necessity of a constant supply of seed of high quality, the Seed Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture has for twenty-five years been conducting a system of inspecting and registering seeds. The system does not differ materially from that applied to the registration of breeding animals. Seed crops offered for registration are all inspected before harvest. This entails a month of strenuous work by the field inspectors, all of whom are agricultural college graduates who have specialized in this line. The cleaned seed from the inspected crops is re-inspected and sealed in the sack and registered according to its grade, a tag certificate of grade being placed behind the metal seal. During the month of August, in Alberta alone, nearly 11,000 acres of seed crops of wheat, oats and barley were inspected. The value of this service in maintaining the seed supply is very great.

### Advantages of Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing has given much larger yields on clay land than spring plowing in experiments at the Central Farm, described in the Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman. In one case the fall plowed land produced 14.01 tons per acre of corn as compared with 9.14 tons by the spring plowed land. In fact the fall plowed land gave somewhat larger yields than land plowed in August and again the following spring, or than land plowed in August and ribbed up in the fall.

### Deep or Shallow Plowing.

Plowing 4 inches in depth has given practically as large yields as plowing 7 inches, in experiments conducted over a series of years at the Central Farm, and described in the Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman. The comparisons were made in a four-year rotation of corn, oats, clover and timothy in which the timothy sod was plowed at the two depths mentioned in preparation for corn, and the corn land also in preparation for oats. The difference in yields in each case was negligible.

Tons of hay in a mow can be estimated thus. Multiply together the length, breadth and height (in feet) of the pile of hay. If the hay be well settled, divide the product by 450, and get the number of tons; if not well settled, divide by 500.

## World's Poultry Congress.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Czech-Slovakia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Burma, Egypt and the United States are countries which have already signified their intention of participating in the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa in July, 1927. Many more acceptances will follow the issuing of the official invitation, which will go from Canada to over one hundred governments.

The first Congress, held at The Hague in 1921, was the first World Congress of any body of investigators to be called after the war. This no doubt helped to bring more official attention to the "hen," particularly so because of the place she took as a food producer during the period of short supplies from 1914 to 1918.

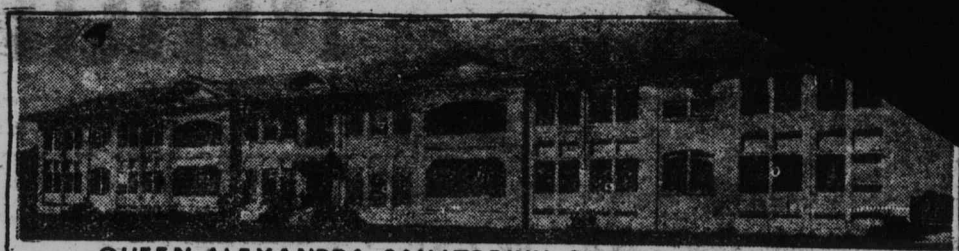
The president of the World's Poultry Congress in 1927 will be Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., of London, England, who is president of the International Association of Poultry Inspectors and Investigators. He has recently visited Canada, and in speaking of these Congresses described the first at The Hague as a wonderful example of organization, and the second at Barcelona last year as wonderful from the standpoint of its exhibition. The standard has been set, and Canada must make the third Congress in 1927 an outstanding example of what an international congress should be, and in addition try to let the delegates see and realize that Canada is a nation—young it may be in nationhood—but one whose ambition knows no limitations, and whose hospitality is offered wholeheartedly.

The Congress crest depicts a fowl standing on the world, which may be taken as emblematic of the position enjoyed by poultry to-day. Poultry is more widely bred than any other class of livestock, and poultry products find a place in every home. Such an industry is worthy of the fullest recognition by the government of the nations. It is to-day receiving that recognition, and the World Poultry Congresses are an evidence of this. Enthusiasm and realization of Canada's opportunities and responsibilities are necessary to success in 1927. One paper has said, "The whole of America is behind this undertaking." The statement is true, but the responsibility for making the Congress a success, for making the delegates feel at home and wanting eventually to make Canada their home, for united effort by each and every province, and for welding another link in the chain of poultry progression, rests with Canada. It is not entirely a poultry man's job, but something in which every Canadian can take a hand.

The honorary chairman of the Congress Committee is the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; the chairman, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Dep. Minister of Agriculture; the chairman of the executive and general director of the Congress, F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, and the Congress secretary, E. Rhoades, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A Congress committee is being formed in each province, and the representative Ministers of Agriculture will represent their provinces on the Congress executive.

## Beck Memorial \$500,000 Endowment to Aid Million Found.



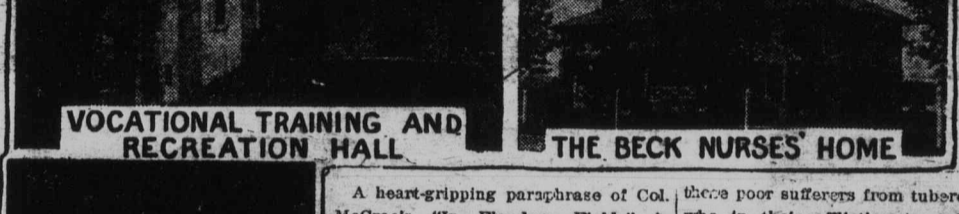
QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM RECEPTION HOSPITAL



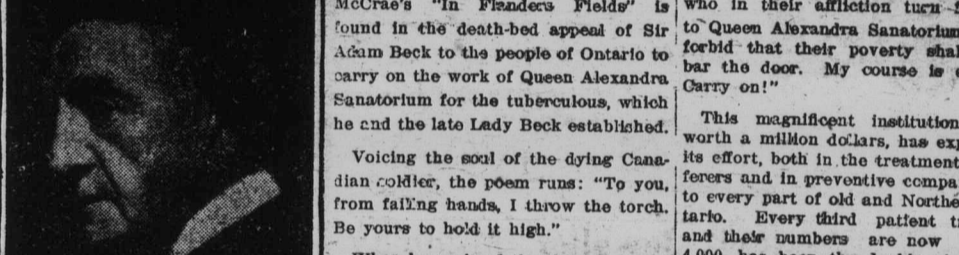
CHILDREN'S PREVENTORIUM



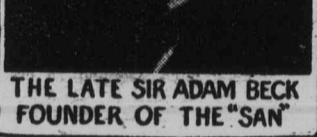
THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS



VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RECREATION HALL



THE BECK NURSES' HOME



THE LATE SIR ADAM BECK FOUNDER OF THE "SAN"

A heart-gripping paraphrase of Col. McCrae's "In Flanders Fields" is found in the death-bed appeal of Sir Adam Beck to the people of Ontario to carry on the work of Queen Alexandra Sanatorium for the tuberculous, which he and the late Lady Beck established.

Voicing the soul of the dying Canadian soldier, the poem runs: "To you, from falling hands, I throw the torch. Be yours to hold it high."

When he realized that his cherished hope to lead this campaign must be ended by death's intervention, Sir Adam imposed this "spiritual will" upon his friends:

"To the people of Ontario I entrust

these poor sufferers from tuberculosis, who in their affliction turn for aid to Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. God forbid that their poverty shall ever bar the door. My course is ending. Carry on!"

This magnificent institution, now worth a million dollars, has expanded its effort, both in the treatment of sufferers and in preventive campaigning, to every part of old and Northern Ontario. Every third patient treated, and their numbers are now nearly 4,000, has been the double victim of disease and poverty. The deficits resulting, averaging \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year, will be taken care of by the endowment fund, the earnings of which will tend in perpetuity the support of all who contribute between November 20 and 28.

## Mr. Parsons and Arabella and a Broomstick

"You surprise me," said Uncle John to little John and Katharine. "You don't really mean that you want to hear a story?"

"We do," said Katharine.

"About Mr. Parsons, the groceryman," said little John.

"And my rag doll, Arabella," said Katharine.

"And a broomstick," said little John. "I don't care whether Arabella is in it or not, but I do want a broomstick."

"Once upon a time," said Uncle John, "there was a broomstick. He was a tall, thin fellow, who looked exactly like any other broomstick, and he lived in one corner of a grocery store."

"I guess it was Mr. Parsons's," said little John.

"None other," said Uncle John.

Mr. Parsons has a store  
And sells a lot of things;  
He does them up in packages,  
He ties them up with strings.

Mr. Parsons has a broom.  
The broom it has a stick.  
And with the two he keeps his store  
Extremely span and spick.

"I don't see what my rag doll Arabella can have to do with a broomstick," said Katharine.

"Be calm," said Uncle John, "and you soon will."

"I suppose," said Katharine, "it was something that happened some day when Mother had taken me marketing, and I had taken Arabella."

"It was something that may happen," said Uncle John. "And after it has happened, this is the way people will tell about it. Katharine, they will say, had left Arabella on the counter, just over a barrel half full of sugar, and Mr. Parsons was just about to fill the barrel by emptying another half barrel of sugar into it. Mr. Parsons had lifted up this half barrel of sugar, for he was a strong as well as a merry groceryman, and was just about to pour it into the other half barrel of sugar."

"Arabella fell in!" cried Jimmie.

"Arabella fell into the sugar."

"The way it looked," said Uncle John, "was as if just as Mr. Parsons started to pour the sugar Arabella jumped off the counter into the barrel. And Mr. Parsons couldn't stop pouring. 'Dear me! Dear me!' said Mr. Parsons. 'The do's in the sugar barrel!'"

"Way out of sight," said Jimmie.

"Arabella was completely out of sight," said Uncle John. "And there stood Katharine and her mother and Mr. Parsons all looking into the sugar barrel. And then Mr. Parsons, who was not only strong and merry but thought quickly in an emergency, looked about for something to get Arabella out with. And his eye fell on the broomstick. So he got the broomstick and washed it nicely with

soap and water, and dried it on the roller towel in the back room, and pushed it down in the sugar, and felt round till he found Arabella. And then he poked Arabella over to one side of the sugar barrel, and then he got the end of the broomstick under Arabella, and lifted and lifted, and presently Arabella came out of the sugar so that Katharine could reach her. And what do you think Katharine said?"

"What did I say?" asked Katharine.

"What did she say?" asked little John.

"She said, 'Oh, you sweet thing!'" said Uncle John.

### Plowing Wide or Narrow Furrows.

In experiments conducted at the Central Farm comparisons have been made between plowing furrows 8 inches in width and plowing 16-inch furrows. The yields have been practically as large with the wide as with the narrow plowing, according to the Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman, distributed by the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. It should be emphasized, however, that in both wide and narrow plowing it is necessary to do a good job, cutting and covering all the land and not allowing the plow to jump out of the ground and leave parts unplowed.

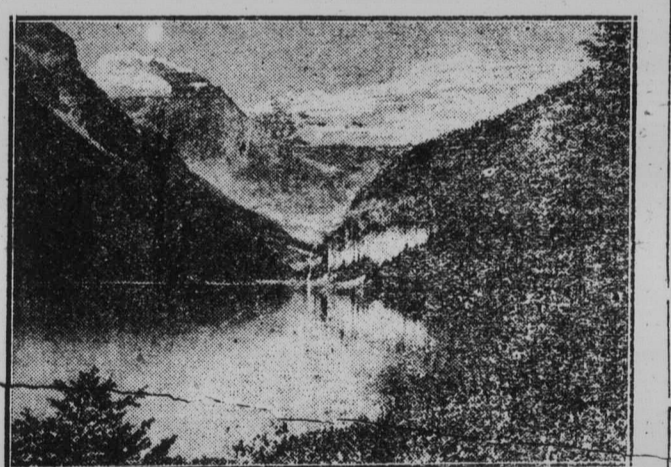
### Careful Egg Packing Pays.

Demonstrating the efficiency of well packed egg cases in the use of with poor methods of handling, a display was staged recently in the window of the Dominion Express Co., Vancouver, by Mr. J. M. Fisher, Egg Inspector under the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Mr. Fisher states that the loss through poor handling of eggs amounts to an enormous figure annually and quotes an instance where, in two thirty dozen shipments of equal quality, there was a difference in returns of \$2.71 due entirely to method of packing. For best results in shipping eggs a standard thirty-dozen case with No. 1 fillers and flats and excelsior pads should be used.



Why She Laughed.  
"Mabel laughed at every one of my efforts at wit."  
"Yes, she has beautiful teeth."

## A Poet in the Mountains



From the pen of Michael Hargadon, of Montreal, a true and authentic poet, says J. B. Dollard in the "Catholic Register," comes this pretty volume "Among the Mountains," containing seven beautiful poems on the Canadian Rockies. Titles of the poems are: "Banff," "Lake Louise," "Moraine Lake," "Emerald Lake," "Glacier," "Waterfall," and "Camp Song." Above illustration is of Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

What better description, for instance, could be given of Lake Louise than the following stanza, taken at random from the poem of that name:

"In oval framing of the fairest hue  
And best designing that the maker knew,  
This Lake is God's best picture; that is why  
He hung it on the mountains at the sky;  
He wished it near, that sometimes He might show  
The saints above His masterpiece below."

Here is the concluding stanza from a poem on Banff:

There is no grander place to live,  
And when through death we go,  
It would be sweet if we could come  
To dwell along the Bow.  
With all the luxuries of earth  
And much that heaven supplies,

What more than Banff would one require  
To make a paradise?  
A poem on a waterfall contains these lines:  
Never old your music ringing  
Since the earth was planned,  
Moving always to the swinging  
Of the mighty master wand.  
In the Great Conductor's hand.  
Pleasantly, too, does the poet enumerate other topographical charms of the Canadian Rockies, and the names bear with them an alluring music peculiarly their own:  
"Who could forget the Baloo Pass,  
Asulkan Valley view;  
The Overlook, the Cougar Vale  
The caves of Nakimu,  
The Cascade Summer House, the creeks,  
That singing, leaping go;  
And fairylands we see afoot,  
On horse, or tally-ho."  
Sixteen beautifully coloured prints of superb mountain scenery accompany the text of this lovely booklet.  
It makes an appropriate gift for Christmas or indeed any time, and will be treasured by all lovers of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.  
"Among the Mountains," by Michael Hargadon, is published by the Southam Press, 1070 Bleury St., Montreal. Price 50 cents.