

CHEW BAT **PLUG TOBACCO** **20 CTS**



- A THICK PLUG -
LIGHT IN COLOR-TOUGH & JUICY
ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

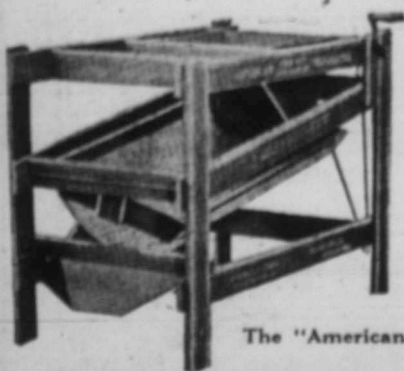
DUAL GRAIN, CLEANER AND SEPARATOR

Does the work of two ordinary separators—in half the time the grain can be cleaned by one—and you are sure of better results.

A new principle is used—two separate gangs instead of one—forced feed with repeat elevator. The "Dual" has double screening surface so that a thinner bed of grain can be made to pass over the screen, producing extra good work. It is absolutely impossible to sag these sieves. The good construction also gives long life.

Patented cut-off feature increases capacity 60 per cent. over other machines not having any such arrangement.

We have a very interesting folder which illustrates and describes the "Dual." Send for it tonight. From now until next seeding time you will find a really good cleaner and separator, such as the "Dual" a great help in cleaning grain for either market or seed.



The "American"

WILD OAT AND BARLEY American Separator and Grader

This machine is not a fanning mill or a cleaner, but is the only real Wild Oat Separator that absolutely takes Wild Oats out of Tame Oats and Barley. In the same operation this machine grades the Oats and barley to a uniform size for seed.

A long, slotted, zinc sieve, perforated absolutely uniform, is used. With our patented slats working over this sieve, keeping it clean at all times, a thin layer of grain is distributed over the full surface of the sieve, compelling every kernel to come in contact with the sieve, so that no kernel is allowed to go over that is smaller than the perforation. We have a folder fully describing what this separator does. Ask for it.

Well-made of seasoned hardwood, and thoroughly braced with steel rods and bolts. This separator will last a life time. The simplicity of design permits nothing to get out of order.

THE NEW SUPERIOR Grain Grader and Separator

This machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do, no other fanning mill can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes: 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

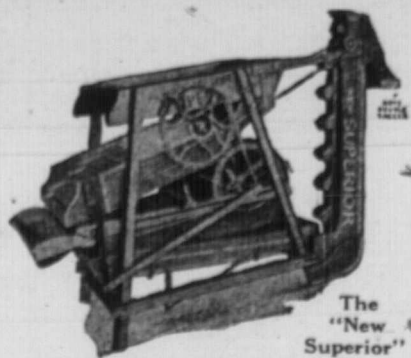
With the patented open and blank sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat and not up on end.

The Lincoln "New Superior" is strong, well-built and bolted—not nailed.

Tank Heaters, Straw Spreaders, Threshers, Light-Weight Engines, "Holland" Wild Oat Separators,

Lincoln Binders, Smit and Pickling Machines, Vacuum Washing Machines, Lincoln Saws, Incuba-

tors, Wagner Hardware Specialties, Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductors, Etc., Etc.



The "New Superior"

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA Limited

Builders of the Famous Cushman Light-Weight Engines

Dept. G., Whyte Ave. and Vine St.

WINNIPEG, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

as follows: President, Dr. James W. Robertson; vice-president, Dr. C. A. Zavitz, of Ontario; Professor M. Cumming, for Nova Scotia; and Professor James Murray, Macdonald College, Quebec; secretary-treasurer, L. H. Newman, 114 Victoria Street, Ottawa, Ont. A full board of directors was also elected.

Manurial Value of Clover

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under, may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

Measuring Hay in Stack

Q.—What is the rule for estimating the amount of hay in a stack from measurements.—A. E. S., Arrowwood, Alta.

A.—There is no standard method of computing the tons of hay in a stack by measuring. There are, however, several methods recommended. Probably the easiest and most convenient way of arriving at the cubic contents of a stack is by subtracting the width from the overthrow, then divide by two; multiply the result by the width and multiply this result by the length. This gives the cubic contents of the stack.

The overthrow is obtained by getting the measurement from the ground at one side of the stack, over the top and down to the ground at the other side. In a long stack this should be taken in three of four different places and the average obtained which would give the average overthrow. After this has been obtained the number of cubic feet per ton must be settled upon.

For clean blue joint hay, or other wild grasses that have been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 422 cubic feet will weigh approximately a ton. For a longer period than this, 340 cubic feet; for timothy or clover hay that has been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 512 cubic feet, or for a longer period, 422 cubic feet. For example: If a stack of wild hay has been left for 30 days and is of the following measurements: 20 feet wide, 100 feet long and overthrow of 50 feet, the following method would be used to compute the tons: The overthrow 50 feet less width 20 feet—30 feet; divide this by two gives 15 feet; multiply by the width 20 feet—300; multiply this by the length 100 feet—30,000; and divide by 422—70 tons.—Prof. Harrison, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

Cultivation of Fall Plowing

The importance of conserving moisture has received particular emphasis because of the vagaries of last season, when no moisture fell during the early part of the year when crops were making their heaviest demands on the moisture supply, but when liberal amounts of rain came during August. This late supply of moisture, if properly safeguarded, should be available for next year's growing period, and constitute a considerable assurance of prompt germination and satisfactory early growth in the spring.

In order that crops may make a satisfactory beginning, timeliness in seeding is important, and the possibility of getting seed in promptly depends much on the amount of fall work done and the manner in which this work is performed. It is important that as much fall plowing as possible be done; that this plowing be done to a depth of six inches, and that as the plowing proceeds the day's work of the plow be gone over with the packer or drag barrow. If the plowing is left untouched, there is too free a circulation of air through the relatively large interspaces between the soil particles, with the resultant with-

October 23, 1911



ONTARIO

No. 1 Spys
No. 2 Spys
No. 1 Baldwins
No. 1 Greenings
No. 1 Russels
No. 2's

NOTE.—Ontario apples of very fine quality, at least 3 1/2 boxes, or 1 will cost you at least \$11.25 per barrel. All Government quality guaranteed. Orders shipped before Order arrived, as applicable to Ontario.

Co-operative
305-309 CARLTON
Canada Food Board

Hides and

We are wanting wool you can

LONG PRICES AND

Wheat City Ta
BRANDON

References: Bank of
Express

NOT

The Hudson's Bay to receive application hay and grazing pasture for one season may particulars apply to LAND COM Hudson's Bay Co.

Eggs and

Strictly New Laid quantity and good

OUR GU

We guarantee to selling market prices immediately

WRITE US TO

Reference

Canada Food Board

MATTHEWS I

Established

WINNIPEG

The Cheap Pull

One man pulls big stump

Weights less—costs less and strength. Leads on handle exerts force gives full details. See Power models. Write A. J. KIRSTE 326 Dennis St.,