

If You Can Drive a Horse You Can Easily Operate an Alpha Gas Engine

THE ADVANTAGES OF A GAS engine for farm use are so well recognized that today it is simply a matter of selecting an engine that will do the work with the least attention and expense.

THE DESIGNERS OF THE ALPHA were not satisfied to build an engine that would merely reduce farm work. They went a step further and developed an engine, that in meeting every farm requirement, also reduced the work and cost of operating an engine.

ANY MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD who can drive a horse can operate an Alpha. Simply oil it, turn on the fuel, give the fly wheel a turn and it will plug along all day, sawing wood, pumping water, grinding feed, cutting fodder or silage. It will be a big help to your wife as she can use it to run the cream separator, churn and washing ma-

chine; in fact the entire family will find this engine a great time and labor saver.

THE ALPHA HAS NO BATTER-ies to weaken or cause trouble. It starts and operates on a simple, low speed magneto. The carburetor acts perfectly with either gasoline or kerosene fuel. The ignition system is the simplest and most reliable ever used on an engine; you will understand its operation at a glance and never have any trouble in getting a fat, hot spark.

ASK FOR THE ALPHA ENGINE catalog. It is a book you will read with interest from cover to cover, and it will show you what great progress has been made in simplifying and improving engines for farm use. Get all the facts about the Alpha before you buy any engine for use on your farm.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Strangles in Horses

Symptoms and Treatment of an Infectious Disease which is quite common in the West at the present time

Reports are to hand that an unusually large number of cases of strangles in horses are prevalent just now in a great many districts in the West. It is not uncommon during the colder months in fall and spring for horses to develop a harsh, dry cough, accompanied by a free discharge from the nostrils, which at first is watery, but which quickly changes into a thick slimy nature, with pus-like matter mixed with it. Any such symptoms should be carefully watched and generally develop into strangles.

This is an infectious disease that is readily communicable from one animal to another, and that most commonly occurs among young horses, especially any that have been brought into the stables for the first time, tho it may also be seen in those running on grass. An ordinary cold may predispose a horse to the trouble, but it is primarily an infectious disease, and consequently livery stables where horses of all ages are stabled from time to time are ideal places for spreading it.

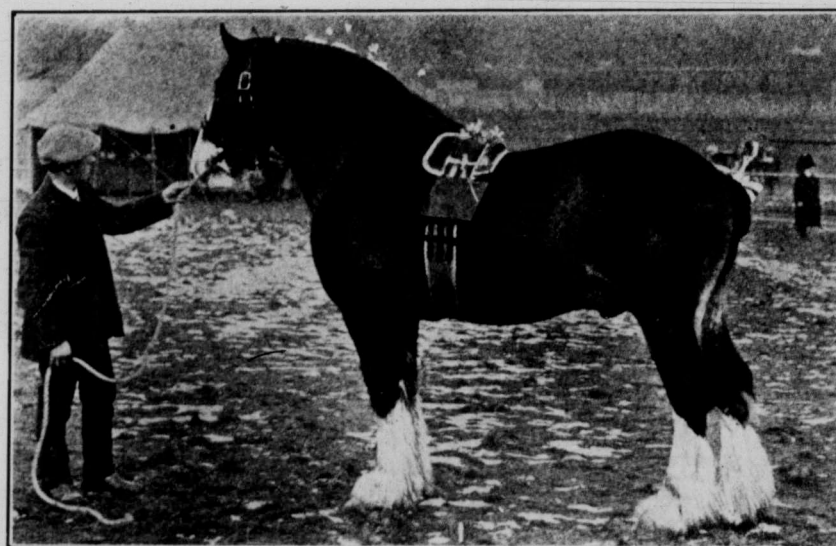
Common Symptoms

Numbers of horses are attacked by it and recover—thereby obtaining an immunity that is usually life-long—but there is always danger that complications may occur, or the disease become chronic, to the permanent injury of the horse's appearance and perhaps his value. The principal primary symptoms have been described above, but it will be found that as the disease progresses the coat stares, the mucous membrane of the eye, if examined, will be found to be red, the

that might prove fatal. To prevent pneumonia and bronchitis, keep the animal warm. At the same time allay the inflammation, ease the cough and promote discharge from the nostrils by steaming the head three or four times a day with the vapour of hot water to which a little oil of eucalyptus has been added. It is better to hold the head down close over a bucket than to place it in a bag, as is sometimes done in the steaming process. Any swelling of the glands should be promptly treated by bathing with warm water and flaxseed poultices. Blisters and irritating liniments should not be applied to the throat. As soon as the abscess softens open it at the lowest point. If the pus is allowed to remain it will burrow into the tissues under the skin and often result fatally. After the abscess has burst or been opened it must be kept open, so that it discharges the pus and also be washed out with warm water, to which a little disinfectant has been added. A teaspoonful to a pint of water will be sufficient.

More Complex Cases

In those cases where laryngitis develops, proved by great difficulty in swallowing, the return of liquids thru the nose and a loud noise in breathing, a smart mustard blister applied to the region of the throat usually gives speedy relief and is better than poultices. There is great danger and difficulty in forcing nourishment on a horse with strangles, and the appetite should be tempted with warm mashes, steamed hay and the like. Green foods, when available, are specially



"Craigie Sensation." Clydesdale stallion winner of the Glasgow senior premium for 1915. Owned by James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock.

temperature rises and the pulse is quickened. Usually the breathing is slightly accelerated, due to the blocking of the air passages with mucus. A swelling below the jaw (first noticeable quite early in the attack) becomes hot, tender and may break and discharge a thick, yellowish pus. This hot, painful swelling is usually considered the most characteristic symptom of strangles. After the abscesses break or are lanced, and the nasal discharge becomes well established, the fever abates and the appetite returns. This is followed by a progressive decrease of the nasal discharge and at the end of ten days or a fortnight the animal is well.

While the foregoing is the usual course of events, there are complications and malignant forms with which owners of horses should be familiar, as they may prove fatal. For instance, the swelling below the jaw may become excessive, or abscesses may form in the lungs, brain or abdominal cavity, setting up labored breathing in the first case and symptoms of colic in the last. Inflammation of the larynx, producing the return of liquids thru the nostrils, is not uncommon.

Simple Treatment

As the disease is infectious, the first thing must be the removal of the affected animal from contact with others. This does not only mean a separate building or yard; it means also separate utensils for feeding and watering. Otherwise, however, the treatment is simple and aims at prevention of the complications

recommended. If kept in the stable soft feeds should be fed. The horse may not take to them readily, in fact often horses would rather eat a dry oat sheaf than all the mashes placed before them when suffering from strangles, but dry feed is better withheld. Water should be kept before the horse all the time. This allows of its getting rid more easily of the mucus from its nose and also gives it a chance to get an occasional sip of water.

Drenches cannot be given in consequence of the state of the throat, and it is better to give medicine in the food or water, or by placing it on the back of the tongue with a smooth stick.

If the fever is excessive the horse may receive small doses of Glauber's salts (handful three times a day) as a laxative, bicarbonate of soda or niter in 1 dram doses every few hours, and small doses of antimony, iodide of potash, aconite, or quinine. Steaming the head with the vapor of warm water poured over a bucket of bran and hay, in which belladonna leaves or tar have been placed, will allay the inflammation of them uous membranes and greatly ease the cough. A dessert spoonful of chlorate of potash in the drinking water twice a day is also good treatment.

Strangles is caused by minute organisms, or microbes, which seem to be able to live outside the animal's body for a long time, and to infect susceptible horses when picked up. Consequently, when a horse has contracted the disease, if at