

## Electric Light for Country Homes

The Matthews Automatic Light and Power Plant will supply you with a 32-volt current at the very low price of five cents per K.W. hour. Not only this, but with Mazda lamps and the steady flow of current—always of the same voltage—you save lamp cost and have a pure white light without variation or flicker.

We depend upon the engine and generator, with its perfectly smooth and quiet operation, as a source of supply at practically all times, thus insuring the minimum amount of attention. With the automatic plant all that is necessary is to turn on the lights and use them. When 15 per cent of the battery capacity has been consumed the engine will automatically start and replace the current used, and at the same time carry any load that may be on the line. If a small number of lights (less than fifteen) are turned on, it will take quite a while before this 15 per cent of the storage battery capacity has been used and a correspondingly long time before the engine starts up. If, however, a larger number of lights, a motor, a toaster or an iron are turned on, consuming a considerable amount of current, the engine will automatically start and carry the load at once. Excepting when a few lights are used, the engine and generator carry all loads, and the battery is simply "floated on the line", and is therefore a regulator of the lights. Should a load equivalent to 40 or 50 lights be used, there will be little capacity left to charge the batteries while these lights are actually burning, but as soon as any or all of them are turned off, the engine will automatically re-charge the batteries and continue running, even though no lights are burning, until the batteries are fully charged, when the engine automatically shuts down.

An experience of nearly twenty years of storage batteries has taught us that if depended upon entirely as a source of light they are more or less a worry and expense unless they are given care and intelligent attention at all times by a person thoroughly competent to do this. In the Matthews Lighting and Power System the plan of using the storage battery only as a regulator and as a means of starting and controlling the engine was adopted, but at the same time in case of an emergency it can be used for lights as well.

The machine is practically free from vibration and very quiet in operation. An efficient muffler, or silencer, is provided for the exhaust, making it possible to install the equipment in the basement of the home without any annoyance or noise in operation whatsoever.

The lubrication is taken care of by a positive driven pump, forcing oil to all moving parts, and as the pump is located under the

level of the oil reservoir, there is no danger from failure of the pumping system, as a sufficient supply is always provided for the engine. The cooling water is likewise pumped from the base of the engine, through the water jacket of the cylinder into the expansion tank and then returns through a radiator into the base. This radiator is cooled by a fan on the fly wheel.

Gasoline is supplied to the engine by a Schebler carburettor and this carburettor receives its gasoline through a Stewart-Warner vacuum pump mounted on the engine. This pump draws its supply from a barrel or other large receptacle of gasoline. The speed of the engine is electrically governed entirely, operating on the throttle, and closing or opening it according to the load.



### The Powerlight Company

245 McDermott Ave.

Phone Garry 1305

Winnipeg, Man.

Completely Automatic!

STARTS  
RUNS  
OILS  
REGULATES  
STOPS

Itself!

## MASTER MECHANIC

UNION MADE

## OVERALLS

*Cut Full  
and Roomy*

MADE IN WINNIPEG BY  
WESTERN KING MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY LIMITED

When writing advertisers please mention The Western Home Monthly.

erative cheese factories. This co-operative selling agency has been doing business for almost two years, and by every standard known to the farmers has proved an unqualified success. The farmers have received from 20 to 30 cents per hundred pounds more for their milk than formerly. Sheboygan county farmers have received about \$300,000 a year more for the same quantity of milk than in the days when the cheese was sold to dealers. This is more co-operation.

While this is a benefit that anyone can understand, it is not the only benefit that came to Sheboygan county and to Wisconsin as a whole. Not only did the co-operators get more for their milk, but every farmer in Wisconsin who sold his milk to a cheese factory, whether that factory was co-operative or not, received more for his milk. And every cheese factory, whether co-operative or not, received more for its output of cheese.

Wisconsin has, all told, over 250 co-operative societies organized and doing business on the "one man, one vote" plan. These societies engage in a great variety of undertakings, from operating creameries and cheese factories to shipping fruit and breeding stock.

### Standardizing Canadian Eggs.

From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian Egg Trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian eggs.

Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product.

Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards, and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition Association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American continent was displayed. Some 7,000 dozen in all were on exhibition. The prize list for eggs was prepared in accordance with the standards and the judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation, on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades.

At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given.

Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards viz:—"Fresh gathered," "storage," and "cracked and dirties." Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in the third.

The grades in the "fresh gathered" class are "specials," "extras," "No. 1's" and "No. 2's." The grade "specials" is omitted from the "storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "cracked and dirties."

"Specials" according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3/16 of

an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3/4 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yolk slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 1/2 inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade.

Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand thereby be in a better position to demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

### The Farmer and His Ideals.

By Frederic W. Burry.

An ideal is often considered a mere, dreamy, unpractical affair, certainly having nothing to do with what some would call the prosaic matter-of-fact institution of farming.

Our hard-headed friends would politely inform us that the less visionary the farmer is, the greater will be his chances of real success. That inasmuch as his business career is concerned first and last, early and late, with terra firma, so must his mind be always of the earth—earthly, leaving those intangible bubbles called ideals to the poets and philosophers.

Nevertheless, we are living at a time when there is considerable talk about the power of ideals—or, at least, of ideas. And a number of farmers, with other business men, have caught the contagion, and endeavored to order their activities even along aesthetic lines. It has been discovered that only a narrow line divides the mechanical from the fine arts, and that there is no reason why all the affairs of life should not be touched with the divine spirit of beauty, nor why work should not always be done with joy. It has been found that work so anointed is good work, and that sane pleasure makes for all-round health and growth.

In earlier pioneering days men had to suffer from much sordidness; they had to explore and experiment, groping their way in ignorance and poverty, and there would seem to have been little time or place for beauty. Everything was crude; and too often when a measure of success arrived, such is the force of habit, that for so long had our forebears been used to rough and tough conditions, it became almost impossible for them to enjoy the advantages that prosperity offered. They made money, but they did not know how to spend it—so they passed it on to their children, who were thus saved the privations their fathers had to contend with.

What we in Canada have got to-day we may largely thank the early pioneers for, who, urged by the mysterious life-forces, really started this wonderful land on its path of progress, until, in a comparatively short period it has reached heights never attained before by any race or nation.

All the visible capital in the first instance being just the land itself.