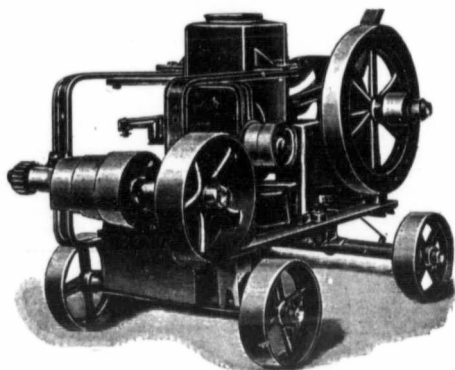


The Farmer's Power House on Wheels



The utility value of a gas engine to the farmer depends upon the variety of purposes for which it can be used. This fact led to the building of the portable gas engine, and later on to the farm tractor. The work for which the farmer requires power on his farm is not always in one place, and it is therefore very convenient at times for him to have a machine that he can move around in order to meet the various requirements.

Perfection in this respect has been reached in the **GILSON 60 SPEED GASOLINE ENGINE**. The machine as illustrated is a 1½ H.P. four cycle engine, so arranged that sixty different speeds can be derived therefrom. The engine itself is of the usual high grade Gilson construction. Nothing has been left out that would detract from its being a perfect machine. It is arranged with a rigid steel frame, and mounted upon a pair of substantial trucks, thus making it easily portable to any place about the barn-yard, the workshop or the dairy. It will Pump Water, Run your Cream Separator, Grind your Feed, Run your Washing Machine, Turn your Grind-stone, and perform any other operation around the farm where power is required. It is the latest thing in gas engines. It will render you 100% service.

What are you going to do with that Frosted Wheat this Winter ?

The logical thing is to buy a **GILSON 60 SPEED ENGINE** and a **FEED MILL**, and grind it at a cost for power of one-third of a cent per bushel, and when you order your outfit don't forget that we handle **FEED GRINDERS** as well. You will more than pay for your engine between now and spring, and next summer when the wind doesn't blow you will have just what you need for pumping water.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., Winnipeg

**SOLE AGENTS
FOR WESTERN CANADA.**

When threshing we worked about 10 hours per day, and threshed on an average of 1200 bushels per day. We used a Nichols and Shepard 32 x 52 separator with gearless blower and high wagon loader.

We consider threshing easier on our engine than breaking, as we had plenty of power in operating the machine, and at no time was the engine overloaded while threshing.

Yours truly,
Kessler Bros.,
New Dayton, Alta.

Gasoline Costs 35c. per Gallon.

Our experience with a gasoline tractor has been confined to one season only, but we consider it a most economical farm power, and very popular with the farmers.

We have used a 20 horse power International gasoline tractor constantly since April 5th, with the exception of three weeks when the extreme drought stopped us from doing satisfactory work.

We plowed 700 acres of prairie sod and backset 40 acres of stubble with the breaker bottoms and did good work. Hot weather, mosquitoes and long hours had no effect on the engine, which pulled four plows all summer.

Gasoline costs us too much, 35c. laid down here, but we are 70 miles from Moose Jaw, our nearest town, and we pay 1c. a pound to have it hauled to us. About three gallons per acre has been our average for plowing.

So far we have only plowed and threshed with our engine. We have been threshing since September 14th, and will require another month to complete our round. Twenty gallons or less per day has been the gasoline used for threshing. Some days we have long moves over unbroken prairie, but have no fear of fire.

We started without experience, and, of course, had a lot to learn, and we feel yet that there is much to find out. We have had no serious breakdowns, and have lost very little time, considering the fact that we are so far from repairs. We have had to get gasoline in wooden barrels, which are not always full when we get them.

Where land is not too rolling and grades not too steep, we believe the gasoline tractor the nearest to the ideal for farm power that has come to our notice.

To say that anyone can run a gasoline engine may be true, but to run one successfully a man requires some mechanical ingenuity and a cool, level head. An engine that is simple of construction with parts accessible is most desirable.

As "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it," so the practical work accomplished by an engine determines its value. We are well satisfied with our season's work, and feel that next season we can do more and better work, besides doing it easier and cheaper.

Yours truly,
W. J. Patterson & Sons,
Levellie, Sask.

Important to Sportsmen and Hunters

Care of Game Heads

By John Ambrose.

When you kill your game, use care in handling the head if you desire to have it mounted. Don't cut it under the throat or neck, cut it up the centre of back of neck.

If in mild weather and you cannot get it immediately to your taxidermist, it is best to remove the scalp as follows.

Cut it up the back of neck to near the horns and branch out to each horn with a Y cut.

Cut skin down over shoulders to fore legs, leaving skin full length, don't fear you will leave it too long.

Skin up neck to base of ears, cut through ear roots close down to head, pull away skin around base of horns, using knife as little as possible, rather prise it off with a blunt instrument.

Insert your finger in eye socket to guide you, and prevent cutting through skin, keeping skin pulled well away from head, using the knife close on to the bone, cut through the white membrane deep down in eye socket, leaving it attached to skin. Use care right here, the skin hangs close on to bone in front part of eye socket, the

tear pits or ducts. Skin down to mouth, cutting skin away close to teeth, eaving the membrane inside lips attached to skin. Cut through nostrils well back and remove skin from the head.

Skin the inner membrane of lips forming pockets skin around ear roots, remove all surplus flesh from skin, and salt well—use plenty of salt.

If the scalp is mussy with blood, wash it off immediately with salt water, sponge as dry as possible, raising the hair to allow air to dry it out (a little dry sand is useful for this purpose); this applies especially to sheep, goat and antelope. Blood will stain the hair if left on, making it almost impossible to bring it back to its natural color, and usually decomposes the epidermis, causing the hair to slip.

Salt the scalp again when shipping, a few cents worth of salt may save dollars on the scalp.

In cold weather split scalp up back and salt well, also treat the eyes, nostrils and mouth liberally with salt.

If head will freeze up at once they won't need salt, but keep them frozen, don't place them where they will soften, this sometimes means the loss of the scalp.

OILDAG

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Graphite does not dissolve in any liquid or break under pressure, and these qualities, added to the unctuous softness and purity together with its non-coalescing nature, makes Acheson-graphite ideal for lubrication purposes.

The process of defloculation makes Acheson-graphite powder so fine that it will go through a sieve having 40,000 meshes per square inch, and subdivides each grain of this finest powder into many still smaller particles—so small that they are invisible under a powerful microscope.

Oildag is this Defloculated Acheson-Graphite suspended in oil, where it neither floats or sinks, but is evenly distributed throughout. Oildag will flow anywhere the oil alone will go.

Mr. Robert A. Ross, E.E., of Ross & Holgate, Consulting and Supervising Engineers, Montreal, after running a 1910 Model T Ford car with Oildag, in reply to an anxious inquirer, wrote the following letter:

A. B. Grove, Eng., Airdrie, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—Referring to yours of May 8th with reference to Oildag, I would state that the Ford Company warned me against its use, but being an electrical man, I reasoned it out for myself and came to the conclusion that, while a graphite was a conductor and if used alone would short circuit the magneto, oil was an insulator and that each small molecule of graphite was surrounded by a sphere of oil, so that in effect no short-circuiting could take place, and this has been proved in my case and doubtless in others. I may say my car is of the model of 1910, with the magneto in the oil bath. I do not think you need be alarmed on this score. Yours very truly, (Signed) R. A. ROSS.

WRITE FOR OILDAG BOOKLET 77B

FACTORY AT
SARNIA, ONT. CAN.

ACHESON OILDAG COMPANY

We are General Agents for GREDAG made by the International Acheson-Graphite Co.

PORT HURON
MICH., U.S.A.