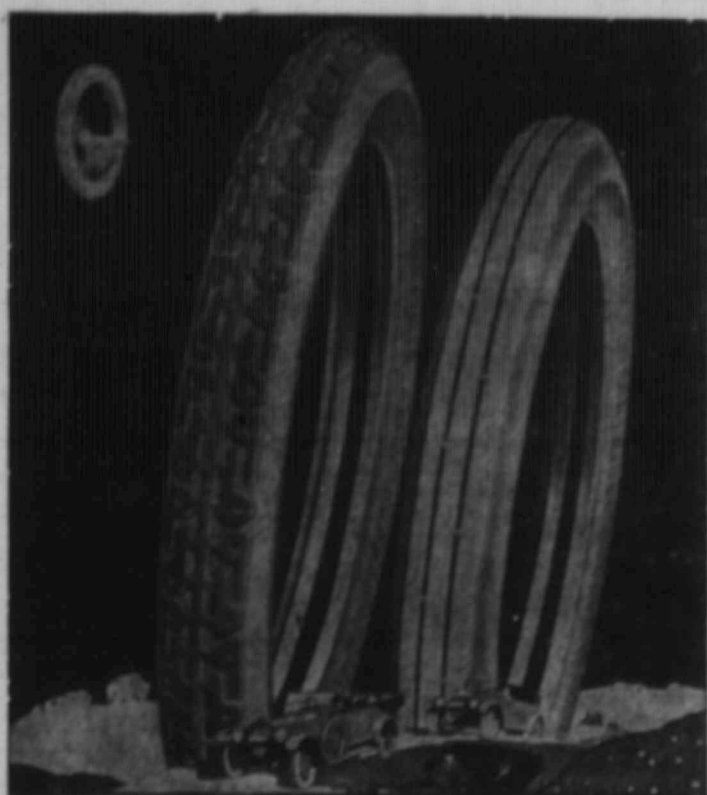




PARTRIDGE TIRES

RIDE EASIER · LOOK BETTER · LAST LONGER

PARTRIDGE TIRES ride easier because they are made of the purest of rubber which gives them the maximum of resiliency. They look better because the finish is perfect and is one of the most important parts of their manufacture.

The reason they last longer than ordinary tires is because they are made by hand of the very highest quality of material from start to finish.

If you want better looking, easier riding and longer lasting tires equip your car to-day with **PARTRIDGE NON-SKIDS** on the rear wheels and **PARTRIDGE GUIDE TIRES** on the front wheels.

Adjustments all last year on Partridge Tires amounted to less than one-half of one per cent. Every motorist knows that that percentage of adjustments is a record and absolute evidence that Partridge Tires are in a class by themselves. Partridge Tubes are of the same high quality as the tires.

For Sale at all Garages

Made by The F. E. Partridge Rubber Co. Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

The Marshall-Wells Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

Distributors for Western Canada

EVERY FARMER

Should at once take steps to lay in a stock of cordwood for next winter's fuel requirements. No cars will be available to transport coal after September 30, as every car must be used to get food to the Army and Civilian population of our Allies. You can avoid serious hardship by ordering your wood at once. Write for price list and full particulars to:

THE PRINCE ALBERT FUEL CO. Ltd.

Wholesale Cordwood Merchants

PRINCE ALBERT - - - SASK.

Clearing a Scrub Farm

How 700 Acres was Cleaned Up—By J. E. Firth

IN the spring of 1903, we bought 800 acres of semi-scrub land; about two-thirds was covered with poplars from fifteen inches in diameter down to mere brush. There was a good deal of willow. Three years before, a June fire killed most of the timber, poles and brush; snipers had sniped all the large stuff, cutting the stumps high. By the time we got ready to commence clearing, the poles, brush and stumps had become quite rotten. We found that most of the stuff would break off quite close to the ground, but to do the work by hand, seemed slow and expensive. A car of stock arrived from Ontario just as it was freezing up. A four-horse team came. We devised a triangle of three logs twelve feet long, bolted them together at the angles; one log, seventeen feet long, projected over the apex of the angle about five feet and ran about five inches above the ground. The team of four horses was hitched to the apex of the triangle and driven round and round the dead bluffs pulling down a swath of poles, stumps and brush.

The heavy triangle stripped off all limbs and crushed the small brush flat on the ground. A man followed with an axe and any stump, green pole or anything that would not break off, was cut off close to the ground. It did not take long to break down and trim the dead poles on a quarter section; in fact, we cleared a half-section by the time snow was nine inches deep. We gathered up hundreds of loads of the poles and sold them to a nearby brick-yard. The following June we took a sixteen inch scrub breaker and broke a fire-guard thirty feet wide, around three quarters; got a dozen of our near neighbors and fired from all sides about noon; in two hours there was not an armful of dry brush or trash left—it was a fine burn off! We purchased two small fourteen-inch breaker plows, put three horses on each and four on the scrub breaker and turned and rooted over all that could be done. When this was back-set the following fall, it was cross plowed with the same outfit which turned over about everything.

A 700 Acre Job Completed

We have cleared 700 acres of scrub in this way and have six hundred acres under cultivation. We still have two hundred acres of land under pasture with a good deal of green timber which we cut off, patch by patch, for firewood. The stock keep down the suckers and when we want to break up a piece, the scrub plow generally does the job completely. We hired a twenty-four inch engine breaker, hitched the 15-30 gasoline tractor to it, and broke up a very stumpy area. If the coulter struck a green stump eight or ten inches in diameter just right, it heaved it out roots and all.

One of our neighbors got a horse stump puller which did good work, but, on account of its slowness, breaking of whiffletrees and harness, wracking and injury to horses, they finally abandoned the scheme. They now cut off the wood

and poles, pasture three or four years and break with an engine and big scrubber-brush-plow. Now, most scrub here is cleared off in patches for wood, left a few years and broken with a big scrub-plow of some kind. Of course, our timber and stumps are comparatively small, and are poplar and willow brush. There is, however, a good deal of such land in newer sections yet to be cleared. We would, were we clearing up a new lot, cut off the timber and break with a strong engine, steam, and a big breaker.

We have helped stump a good deal, and have seen thousands of acres cleared of pine, spruce, hemlock, basswood and other stubborn stuff down in Old Ontario and Central Northern States; have helped use powder, dynamite, several kinds of stumpers, but never knew any device to equal a combined lever-block-and-tackle four-horse machine. Never saw a stump so big and rooty that one of these machines could not lift right out of the ground, dead or green. The work of such a machine is practical, efficient and when done the land is clean. The pine stumps generally paid all expenses by being made into stump fences. When the fences were done, the roots were chopped up and made fine furnace-wood. These big powerful stumpers can now be operated with tractors. At the present time resinous stumps are made, not only to pay for the clearing of the land, but where thick and heavy, for the land itself. There are portable furnaces, retorts, distillers and condensers that turn the carbon into charcoal, the gases into creosote and extract resin. And other valuable by-products into gold. Vast acreages of pine, spruce, balsam, yellow-birch, hemlock, cedar and other fir tree-stumps are being turned into material assets as soon as lifted, besides adding value to the land. Were we to go on to a heavy timbered new farm, we would, as soon as the merchantable timber was realized on, procure a powerful stumping machine, tractor and other apparatus and get rid of the stumps as soon as possible. A steam tractor would be the most satisfactory for such work.

Up-to-date Machinery Needed

With up-to-date machinery it would not take a lifetime to make an ideal tillable farm. We once heard a farmer say "that the best and most profitable investment he ever made was when he used his credit and cleared his farm of pine stumps." For clearing a bush or stumpy farm, there is no better plan than to form a co-operative company of five to ten and clear up a bunch of farms with the same outfit and co-operative labor. With big timber, such as obtained beyond the Rockies we have had no experience, not even the privilege of observation and cannot make any suggestions in methods of clearing or stumping such land. We know, however, that tens of thousands of farms east of the Rockies can and ought to be cleared of stumps and made tillable and more productive.



Grubbing Out the Biggest Roots After the Brush Breaker has Turned Them Over.

Quebec Things and

THE following received by R. J. Canadian Consul from Vincent Ham, Quebec: I am lining up with your favor to the Platform. A good idea to have French, for there is cannot read English two meetings Sunday 22 miles north, an miles north, Mulg Mayo at 7 p.m. I it in this manner, clubs formed in the our charter I am president of each our main board doing it that way

Pro

Before the war ideal protection advocates were their auditors the from a state of li foremost manuf world, all things the beneficent o on imported go called tariff refor ain the protecti solemnly to Germ ace to free trad exponent of the to dominate the took similar ste from foreign com own parliament a the administrati nor afraid, she broke out, to lau the skies and to adhere to our su adopt the British which might le our tariff. Shor election campai the same issue; to have neithe equal terms wit And it comes that this jourm indulged in con contemporary o cies respecting neighbor holdin ture and indus gone forward since the abolit German states present protect But it seems fenders of the that they we horse. Just wh dig up statisti selves had no why they indul of this sort s But finally th dark spots. C once defended protectionism, the dangers of "But the n the defeat of l less impelling slavery in the in Germany. react through tion of lower for labor, if vailed in Ger nish any crit Yet the co in Germany conditions w fended and v proofs of pro as agricultur which, even took the side Citizen in a maintained t of Britain e enemy to sta the subject s "Condition among the s cities before