

Why the Big Four "30" Won.



The Big Four "30" winning the Gold Medal, Winnipeg, 1911.

EFFICIENCY—The ability to stand up to the grind of hard work in the field, day after day, month after month, and year after year—is the all-important quality in a farm tractor, and is just what the **Big Four "30"** possesses. Write to-day for: "The Book of Gas Traction Engines."

In the World's Motor competitions, held at Winnipeg in July, The Big Four "30" won Gold and Silver Medals in Gasolene and Kerosene classes, receiving

Perfect Scores

on the following points:

- Water used.
- Condition of engine at end of test.
- Condition of bearings and loose parts at end of test.
- General condition of engine, stops, etc.
- Steadiness of running.
- Possible distance travelled without replenishing fuel.

The Big Four "30" also received the highest score of all internal combustion engines for accessibility of parts, and the biggest score in its class for design and construction, materials, etc.

A Free School of Gas Tractoreering. Four Terms—November, December, February, March.

Gas Traction Company

General Offices and Factory, Minneapolis, Minn.

First and Largest Builders of Four-Cylinder Farm Tractors in the World

156, PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.

I also did some breaking last season. In light soil I hauled five 14-inch John Deere plows, and in very heavy soil and dry only four furrows. In breaking there are three of us on the outfit, but only one at a time is on the engine or plows, the others either resting or sharpening shears or hauling gasoline or water, and if we get in a hurry we plow night and day by taking our different shifts.

Hoping this will be of some use to some fellow farmer, I remain,

Yours truly,
A. A. Ashley,
Perude, Sask.

Threshing Easier Than Plowing.

In December, 1909, we ordered a 22-45 Hart-Parr engine to be delivered on April 1st, 1910, but unfortunately we were unable to get it until the end of May, by which time the best of the breaking season was over. We had no rain in June and July.

Our land is very heavy, but we can pull a six furrow John Deere plow with a 23-foot Verity packer behind most of the time, although we have pulled as many as eight plows in the lighter land.

We use about 45 gallons of coal oil a day, besides a little gasoline, and when the load is heavy we use practically as much water as coal oil.

After we were through plowing we disced, scrubbed and harrowed all our breaking, and the engine made a fine job. We pulled five

16-inch disc harrows, three 10-foot scrubbers weighted, five sections of drag harrows, and could have pulled more if we had had them.

When plowing stubble we generally put the packer after the plows, and the harrows after the packer. The packer after the breaking plow makes a wonderful difference when the land comes to be disced.

We find that threshing is much easier on the engine than plowing. We have a 33-52 Waterloo separator, and in spite of long moves, we threshed 18,000 bushels of grain in 11 days, our best day's run being 2,340 bushels, practically all wheat. We afterwards did some stack threshing with a 36-60 Rumely separator, and our engine had lots of power to spare.

We estimate that we can plow at about \$1.00 per acre breaking, whilst threshing we used engine gas oil (Winnipeg Oil Co.). This costs more than coal oil, but it is a saving as we use practically no water, and the water here is hard on the engine as it leaves deposits on the valve stems, causing loss of compression, as the valves will not start properly.

In conclusion I would like to say we are perfectly satisfied with our outfit.

Yours truly,
Mackenzie & Heptenstall,
Normanton, Sask.

A Good One.

I bought a 20 horse power International tractor last spring and a seven furrow Emerson disc plow. I plowed about 200 acres last spring, and part of the time I pulled a two furrow disc behind the seven furrow, cutting 80 inches in all. It took from 1½ to 2 gallons of gasoline per acre.

I summer fallowed 40 acres and fall plowed only one half day. I think the traction plowing is alright for summer fallow and fall plowing, but for spring plowing I prefer horses.

I had a 28 x 50 Case separator, and was well pleased with the threshing. I threshed 11,000 bus. of wheat, 4,000 bus. of oats and 4,300 bus. of flax in 18 days.

I was troubled for a few days with the ignitor, until I got a new one, and then we sailed right along again.

Help was scarce and part of the time I found it to work best with

six teams and one spike pitcher, and have three teams on a side, and the spike pitcher would help on one load. When that was off the man on the other side would start pitching and the spike pitcher would go over on the other side. I ran both engine and separator myself, and kept the grain back in the bin most of the time. The spike pitcher came in handy when we moved, also to help get started in the morning.

We only threshed one full day on wheat, after we got running in good shape, and that day we threshed onto 1500 bushels of heavy summer fallow. Most of the time we would work half a day on wheat and then go on to flax in the afternoon. I think that is the best way, as it doesn't pay to thresh wet flax, when it is worth \$2.50 per bushel.

I had my own teams and made new racks with tight bottoms, and it was surprising the amount of grain saved.

Prices here are: Oats, 5 cents; wheat, 9 cents; and flax, 15 cents. I only threshed two jobs. I used about 20 gallons of gasoline per day, and a gallon of cylinder oil would last several days.

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