



Grant Closson breaking prairie with kerosene tractor, six inches deep.

member of the same household. She is seen in one picture plowing with a "Case" tractor, and in the bottom corner she is seen as the sole "navigating officer" of the binder, while her chum, Miss Weineke, operates the tractor.

In course of the whole outdoor working periods of 1917 and 1918, it is only the plain fact that these two girls did mens' work on this farm with the tractor and field equipment second probably to nothing else of the kind in mens'

she was 12 years of age, at which point she left school. After 4 years she returned and that year passed in the 8th grade. The following year she took the combined course that enabled her to pass both the 9th and 10th grade, and had the honor to carry the highest marks given to any public school pupil in Manitoba in that year.

She and her friend, Miss Weineke, are now attending St. John's Technical College, Winnipeg, but when the breath of spring starts things afresh on the farm, they will be at it again with the teams and the tractor they can handle with all, if not more, than the facility and understanding of the man who is rearing the "Poland Chinas."

One tip they would drop in passing to the other girls who are handling tractors is that in this work they should see that they are properly attired for it. There are various "styles," but the selection must rest with the individual taste. Or no account, however, should a girl work around a tractor with loose skirts.

Well, there's nothing wonderful

benefit of sound advice and a solid example in all around them; they have elected to take and reproduce it—and there you are!

of summer-fallow being what I could not finish with horses and 45 acres of fall plowing.

In fall plowing I pulled a 3-disk



Miss Brenda E. Quelch (left), Miss Anita E. Weineke (right).

WOULD NOT AGAIN START IN WITHOUT A SMALL TFACTOR

Drumheller, Alta.,
March 2nd, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I own and operate a 10-20 tractor, with which I pull a two 14-inch breaker bottom P & O Genius (power lift).

My soil is of gumbo nature with considerable turtle back, and when breaking with horses I use five to six 1400 horses on a sulky plow and then do not plow more than 4 inches deep, and 2½ acres per day and the ground must be in the best of condition to do that whereas when I was plowing with the tractor engine it was exceedingly dry and hot, so dry that I could not finish summer-fallowing with the horses.

I did not keep account of the oil I used except for the first 106 acres I broke, which is as follows:

Kerosene, 10 drums, 450 gallons,	
at 2½ cents	\$110.25
Lubricating oil, 20 gallons, at	
6½ cents	12.40
Lard oil, 3 pounds, at 25 cents ..	.75



Two farm home girls who can replace two men any day in farming operations.

Gas for starting, about 4 gallons,	
at 50 cents	4.00
Total cost for 406 acres breaking	\$125.40

In all I broke 260 acres, 30 acres

Hamilton Disk plow, travelling on high speed and doing 10 acres in about 15-hour day, and used about three gallons of kerosene per acre.

I threshed this fall running a 20-36 Sawyer-Massey separator fully equipped which the Titan handled with ease, and threshed from 800 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per day on about 20 gallons of kerosene.

I operated both ends of the outfit myself most of the time. I never before operated either engine or separator, and my total repair bills on the engine did not amount to (\$10.00) ten dollars.

I have plowed some in light soil, chocolate loam, where I could travel on high speed and could break about seven acres in 11 hours.

I am at present working on a two drill hitch for the engine which I intend using in the spring with which I expect to sow from 50 to 60 acres per day.

I feel that the small tractor is the solution to the labor question for the man farming a section of

land and for my part I must say I would not again start farming without a small tractor.

Yours truly, S. N. Noble.



"Brenda" in full control and needing no tips.

work whether it is measured in quantity or quality.

Apart from the actual operations on the farm, their road-dragging record is something of which the municipality is justly proud, and has no doubt recognized as it ought to be treated. There are no better examples of grade roads in Manitoba than are to be found in the Weineke district.

Miss Quelch has a record in other respects which we give briefly because it so effectively "points a moral and adorns a tale" in the sphere and development of the young woman of the farm. We give it for one reason only, viz., because of the belief in our heart that it will bring cheer and inspiration to other girls who hold no better "endowments" than Brenda does, but, so far, the fear of "I couldn't do it" has kept them from making any attempt.

She has supported herself since

about all this. It is but a plain tale of plain application to a species of employment than which there are none more ennobling and satisfying—at least in a country that boasts of its great "basic industry of agriculture."

What economic or common-sense place does the mere flapper of tight skirts and ruinous millinery fill in Western Canadian life? These girls we write about are no precocious "janes" or "wilted wall flowers." When the time is ripe for skylarking (as it often is in their bright young lives) they are in it to the legitimate limit. They are, however, "whole women to one thing at a time." When the kitchen, or the cook house calls, they can think of nothing else, and "the proof of their pudding is the tasting o't." When field work claims all hands on deck, they are the best "men" on the farm. They have had the