

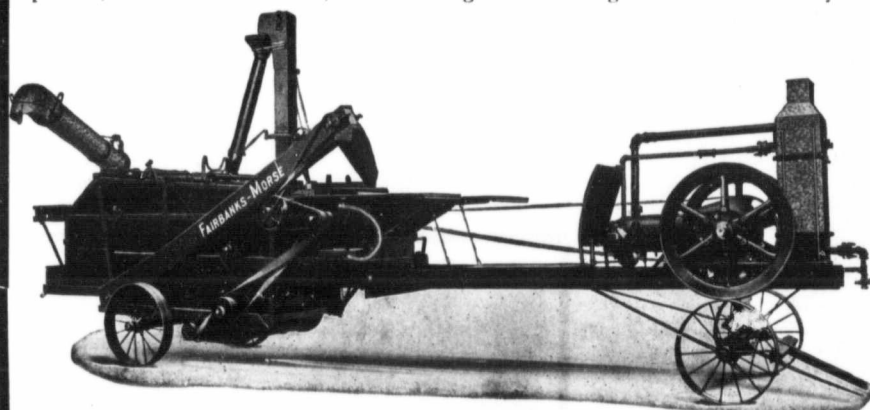
Here's the Outfit You Need

IT'S not a bit too early to talk about threshing. Your seed is in and the green shoots showing through are evidence of a good stand this fall. Are you prepared for it? Will you continue to waste good days waiting for a threshing gang to come along or will you—this year—make a strike for independence and a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

24-46 Separator and 15 H. P. type "Z" Kerosene Engine with built-in magneto

Let this sturdy machine help you solve your threshing problem. Its dependability is unfailing. It is easily operated, threshes fast and clean, and its strong construction guarantees a satisfactory and enduring service.



OUR FREE CATALOGUE

explains this machine in every detail, and it's mighty interesting reading too. A copy is yours for the asking.

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If coal is used for fuel, it is well to coke a quantity of it before putting the iron into the fire. The fire is kept from spreading by sprinkling water around the edges. The fire should not be allowed to burn too slow, because this makes it necessary to place the iron nearer the tuyere and brings the hot iron too near the cold blast. For this reason the blast must always have a good bed of fire to pass through before coming in contact with the iron that is being heated. The hot iron should not come in contact with the fresh coal. As the fuel is burned the coke is brought toward the centre and fresh fuel is added on the outside of the heap, where it can coke slowly.

The fire must always be kept clean, all cinders, ashes, and scraps of iron being removed. Care should be taken to prevent lead and Babbit metal from getting into the fire as they are objectionable, particularly if welding is to be done.

If the fire is not to be used for some time it may be held by putting a stick of hardwood into the fire and pounding the fuel down around it. The blast is then turned on gently for a few moments to liven it up well. After this it may be left without a blast for an hour or more, and can be restarted by turning on the blast. The ashes and cinders are then raked out and

blown out with the blast, or dropped into the cinder pit.

Forms of Fire

The fire may be maintained either open or hollow. In the open fire the combustion takes place on top of the heap over the tuyere, while in the hollow fire, a section of which is shown in the above cut the combustion takes place inside, the top being roofed over with coke and coal. A hole is left in front for the iron. The advantages of the hollow fire are that it is much hotter than the open fire, as the hot roof radiates heat as well as the hot sides and bottom, and it also heats the iron more evenly and thus lessens the chilling by contact with the outside air.

Fire-Tools

The following fire-tools should be provided for each forge as shown on opposite page.

A *Poker* (a) which is a rod of iron or steel about half inch in diameter and at least twenty in. long, with a handle at one end; a *Fire-hook* (b) which is similar to the poker, but has a hook bent on one end; a *Shovel* (c) which has a sheet-iron blade and a long handle, and a *Sprinkler* (d) which consists of a forked iron handle sprung into holes in a tin can, the bottom of the can having holes punched in it for the escape of the water. This is used for cooling parts or pieces of iron and for keeping the fire from spreading.

OF VITAL CONCERN TO THRESHERMEN

On page 12 of this issue will be found the announcement of Messrs. Stidolph and Nellermeoe who are inviting the inquiries of threshermen and operators of leading types of agricultural machinery to what they have to offer in insurance protection under the "Employers' Liability Act." This matter is now of the very first importance to all who are in any respect held liable under the Act.

The Act (assented to on 10th March last) to provide for compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in the course of their employment is very definite, and the requirements cannot be evaded under a severe penalty. Among others, it is obligatory (under class 17, section 1) on all engaged in "Milling, manufacturing of cereal or cattle foods, warehousing or handling of grain, or operation of grain elevators, threshing machines, clover mills, or ensilage cutters."

Briefly the Act requires: "Subject to the regulations of the board, every employer shall prepare and transmit to the board a statement of the amount of wages earned by all his employees during the year then last past and an estimate of the amount which will be expended for wages during the then current year, and such additional informa-

tion as the board may require, both verified by the statutory declaration of the employer or the manager of the business, or where the employer is a corporation, by an officer of the corporation having a personal knowledge of the matters to which the declaration relates."

At the time of filing the said statements and declaration every employer shall file with the board a policy of insurance in form satisfactory to the board, issued by a company or underwriter approved by the board, providing for payment to the board of compensation which may become payable by the employer under this part during the period covered by such statement and policy.

The crucial point, however, is in clause 5 of this section: "If an employer does not comply with the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) or (3) he shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars a day for every day during which such non-compliance continues, and if any statement made in pursuance of their provisions is not a true and accurate statement of any of the matters required to be set forth in it, the employer for every such untrue statement shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500."

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