

Pull Stumps The Easy, Practical Way

Clear your land the KIRSTIN way—the quick, easy, sensible, economical way—the way that has proven practical under all conditions. One man handles and operates the KIRSTIN—NO HORSES REQUIRED. And yet it is easier for a man to use the KIRSTIN—it is LESS and EASIER WORK than with any other Puller or by any other method. The improved double leverage KIRSTIN, the new short lever model, stands the extreme tests of the very hardest stump pulling. The KIRSTIN'S wonderful compound leverage principle makes any man master of the toughest stumps anywhere. In addition to its practically unlimited power, the KIRSTIN

With a KIRSTIN you can easily pull stumps fast enough to keep your teeth busy dragging them away.



Changes Speed While Pulling a Stump

No other stump puller at any price contains a similar device. With other machines you keep pulling at the same rate of speed even after the stump has broken loose and the hard pull is over. This is a big waste of time that the KIRSTIN Multiple Speed-Changing feature entirely overcomes.

Kirstin ONE-MAN STUMP-PULLER

The Quick-Detachable connections also mean a big saving of time. Furthermore, with the KIRSTIN you can

Clear Over An Acre From One Anchor

No time lost in having to re-set machine for every stump—no unwinding cables from a heavy drum—no driving round and round—no wasted time or effort at all. Just a steady, easy, back-and-forth movement of the KIRSTIN lever brings stumps out quick and easy. Small trees, hedges, brush, etc., can be pulled in bunches. The KIRSTIN gives you unlimited power. It also has surplus strength in every part—and the right speed for every need. If you have any stumps on your farm

You Need a KIRSTIN

Why the KIRSTIN? Because the KIRSTIN is the simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearing device ever invented. Lowest first cost—lowest in cost of operation. It weighs much less than any other, is a great deal stronger, and is covered by

The KIRSTIN Iron-Clad Guarantee

You cannot afford to start to clear your land before you get the KIRSTIN Catalogue. This will be sent you FREE and contains facts about the KIRSTIN Puller, the KIRSTIN Service Bureau and other invaluable land clearing information. We'll also send you ABSOLUTE PROOF that the KIRSTIN is and does all we claim. Try a KIRSTIN on your land—give us your name to yourself. Write today—now—for full details.

Agents Wanted.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.

5506 DENNIS ST., SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

What This Trade-Mark Means to You



It's your guarantee that every can of Canada Paint is full measure, pure, durable, economical, full value and must be satisfactory.

The highest grade materials and the skill of paint experts combine to make

CANADA PAINT

the best quality of paint that can be produced. You never have to guess what is in the can with the Canada Paint trade mark. Look for the C. P. and insist on having it—twice the price won't buy better value. Send for our Free Booklet "What, When and How to Paint," it will help you to select the right finish for each particular purpose.

CANADA PAINT CO., LIMITED,
584 William Street, Montreal.

"C. P. Coach Colors" give a durable finish.

Meco ENGINES

Cut Your Power Cost

In initial outlay and later upkeep MECO ENGINES are the last word in gas engine economy; they are designed to save you fuel, trouble and repair bills—and they do it.

The MECO is a strictly high grade engine, built of the best material by the best mechanics. It is 4-cycle, water cooled, with jump spark ignition, centre fire spark plug in cylinder head, and speed regulator which enables operator to change speed while engine is running. The engine shown below is our regular gasoline engine. Cash Price, complete ready for work. Made in six sizes.

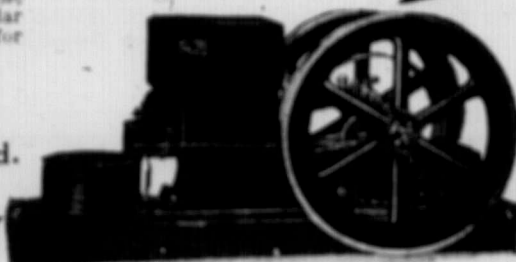
2 H.P.	\$ 58.00	3 H.P.	\$ 67.00
4 H.P.	116.00	6 H.P.	174.00
8 H.P.	232.00	12 H.P.	348.00

F.O.B. Winnipeg

The John Stevens Company, Ltd.
661 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg

Separate bed, cylinder, cylinder head and water hopper. This adds strength to main bearings and lets you renew any of the parts necessary without having to buy a new engine.

\$29.00 Per Horse Power



Horse or Tractor Power?

Continued from Page 7

conditions; it is easily put out of commission by vibration or concussion and although rated to deliver a certain horse power at the draw bar, does not do so unless it is on firm ground. When a horse gets on soft ground we excuse him from delivering power at the traces and let him get himself out; when the tractor gets into a similar position it digs itself in deeper and uses all its power to sink itself further into the ground. The tractor fails in handiness; it rapidly depreciates; it does not reproduce itself; its use upon the land tends to impair the mechanical condition of the soil, and it is very hurtful to roads; the necessary fuel supply has to be bought for cash and is very uncertain in price.

After examining the demerits of both animal and mechanical tractive power it is plain that there is plenty of room for improvement. The fact should be borne in mind that tractive power is a big expense in farm operation; some authorities, notably the Minnesota Station, have figured it at 10 per cent. of the total cost of operating a farm. On small farms, where a proportionately large number of horses are kept or a big tractor, it is higher, on farms where the acreage is large in proportion to the horse power used for the work done or returns, it is usually smaller.

Horse breeders should recognize that much of the argument for tractors lies in the fact of extravagant use of, or unwise use of, horses; in the fact that horse power expense is so often out of proportion to the work accomplished. This is due to a failure to appreciate the cost of keeping idle horse power, to a disinclination to put horses on an absolute business basis, to a general low average of efficiency in doing farm work with horses, due to the horses lacking in ability to do the work with 100 per cent. efficiency, and to the driver being willing to do less than a full day's work after a full day's expense has been expended upon horse power. When comparisons are made they are generally as between a thoroughly efficient tractor and horse power of average efficiency.

Deciding on the Motive Power

In our present state of indifferent use of horse power and disregard for the cost of it on the one hand, and on the other the obvious deficiencies of mechanical traction, the choice of power used must be determined by individual conditions rather than by the unquestioned advantages of one power or the other for all kinds of work. Very apparently there is a place for mechanical traction on many farms, but it is just as apparent that tractors cannot supersede horses as the universal farm motive force. Perhaps the place the tractor should take is already conceded to it and possibly we expect more than it will be able to give. In one branch of farming operations mechanical power easily has a superiority over animal and that is for light road work. We have seen automobiles, by sheer efficiency, take the place of horses for pleasure driving and for passenger conveyance, and we have been ready to concede to the mechanical tractor the probability that it could as readily take the place of horse power at farm work. Perhaps it may. In some aspects of farm work it may be able to demonstrate its superiority as it has in speed upon the road, and if that time ever comes we shall see a remarkable falling off in sentiment favorable to horses. For the immediate future, however, horse breeders may keep their advantage by methods of farm management that will tend to keep down the cost of horse power and keep up its efficiency. Some of these methods are:

- A close relationship between the horses kept and the work to be done.
- An increase in horse efficiency by raising the standard of work horses, and adapting machinery and work to the horse power available.
- A careful distribution of work throughout the year.
- The practice of economy in feeding and care.
- The keeping for farm work the

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