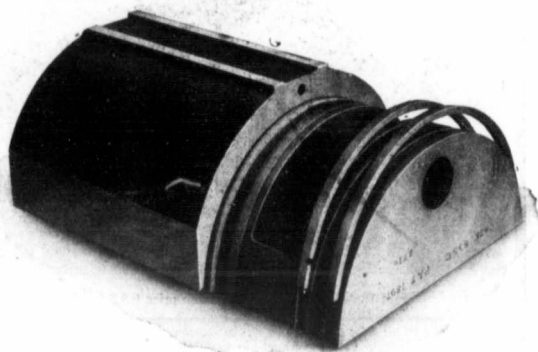


In the January issue of this paper we gave you a partial list of customers of the

# GOULD BALANCE VALVE

Who stated, over their own signatures, that the valve did exactly what the company warranted it to do; that it fulfilled every condition of their printed warranty; and was one of the best investments ever made of that amount of money. We have thousands of such letters in our files, but lack of space prevented their publication. ONE MAN might test the valve and be mistaken; even TEN MEN might be wrong in their conclusions, but SIX THOUSAND engine operators could not be mistaken.



One of our agents who has sold the Gould Balance Valves for three years and has equipped every engine in his territory, writes us:

"I have not heard a word of complaint on all of the Valves that I have sold, and I think that this is proof enough that it fulfils every condition of your printed warranty."

This agent is only one of the many hundreds who say the same, and is a sample of the satisfaction exhibited by our agents who have sold the Gould Balance Valves for the past three years.

In view of the above facts ask yourself the question: "Can I afford to go without a Gould Balance Valve?" As every engine owner either needs increased power or a corresponding saving in fuel, water and oil, have his engine work easier, handle easier, and do better work; he can only give one answer to the above question, and that is to equip his engine with a Gould Balance Valve.

The valve is warranted for five years, and is guaranteed to increase the power of a traction engine from 18 to 30 per cent. Write us for catalog which explains it fully.

## Gould Balance Valve Company, Kellogg, Iowa

### GEORGE WHITE & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

should strive to make the land produce a full and complete crop.

Now, if the land will produce sixty bushels of wheat per acre, why be content with twenty-five or thirty bushels? It costs just as much to plow the land and prepare fields for a small crop as it does for a large crop. It costs equally as much to harvest the small, inferior crop as it does the bumper crop. These ideal conditions can be secured by sowing seed that is large and plump. The crop will not only be larger, but all grain will ripen at the same time. Added to the extra yield of grain will be a large increase in the straw, the one way possible to make the land produce a maximum return.

A great many farmers will make up their minds and promise themselves that next year they will prepare their seed carefully, but when seed-time comes they have not attended to it before the ground was ready; then at the last minute they will go to their bins and take any old grain and use it for seed. There are others who will take their grain to an elevator to have it prepared for seed. The elevator does little more than the threshing machines. While they do remove a certain amount of the weed seed, they make no pretense of grading it, and it is very often the case that a farmer will bring home a new and dangerous weed seed from the elevator.

There is no place where a farmer can get his seed or grain cleaned without paying well for it, and no way in which it can be as conveniently and cheaply done as by having a fanning mill at his own place

where he can grade it on wet days. He saves the price he would otherwise have to pay for grading, and has all of his screens, etc., at home for feed, and the additional price he would get for his seed on the market would amount to very considerable.

The farmer who is a business man in matters of this kind will be a business man in other things, and in driving through the country it is a very easy matter to determine who the business men of each section are; you will find that they are buying extra sections, while the shiftless man wonders how to meet the next payment on the mortgage.

A very important item which every farmer should consider is that by owning a good fanning mill he will be saving a large amount of timothy seed from his crop of wheat. A field where sod has broken or where the timothy grows up around stones, stumps, and along fences will yield a considerable amount of timothy seed; where timothy hay has been fed a great deal of timothy goes into the field with manure. This will come up with the crop. There is never a grain crop that does not yield some timothy seed. Sometimes there is a saving of from ten to fifteen bushels. A large amount of money can be made by cleaning out the mangers in the barn and running the fine chaff and seed found there through the fanning mill. Sweep up the floor where the hay has been thrown down from the loft all winter. Save the chaff and shells after the hay bailer has been at work. Clean

the timothy out of the foul seed that comes from the separator at threshing time and you will find that you have hundreds of dollars which formerly went to waste.

In selecting a fanning mill it certainly pays to get the best; one that is equipped to do any and all kinds of work. There are on the market fanning mills that will do everything the manufacturers claim for them—in fact, they are general purpose farmer's mills. There is one that will separate timothy seed from wheat before it strikes the blast of wind; with the old-fashioned machines all this valuable seed was blown out with the chaff.

Get one that will secure all of the large plump kernels, for seed, one that will not only grade all small grains such as oats, wheat and barley, but that will also grade seed corn.

Now, we would like every farmer who reads these pages to consider if it will not pay him to have a fanning mill. We have only touched on a few of the different ways whereby this machine will earn extra profits for you. Not many of you are farming for your help, and in any case, each and every one is anxious to get the largest possible returns for his labor. If, after due consideration, you decide that it does not much matter what kind of seed you sow; that all other things being equal, inferior seed will produce just as good a crop as the best seed obtainable, that it is not worth a small expenditure to help keep your farm clean and assure those

extra profits for years to come, then we say: Do not bother with a fanning mill, because we ourselves would not buy anything which we did not think would pay and certainly would not advise anyone else to do so.

To produce bigger returns is what the fanning mill is for; it is purely and simply an investment, not a luxury.

If, however, you decide that it will pay you to sow good seed, that it will pay you to prevent any more weeds getting on your farm either through the manure or the seed, that it will pay to make that farm yield you the fullest possible returns for each cent of capital invested and labor expended, then we say that the fanning mill is a necessity.

Have all this grading done and everything in readiness when seed-time comes; there will be no joyous harvest-time if this matter of preparing the seed has been neglected, because "like begets like" and it is unreasonable to expect you can raise wheat from mustard or oats from tares.

When somebody offers you something for nothing, look out for the reason.

It is a wise man who, instead of harvesting his crop of wild oats, reforms and lets it go to seed.

"A parting glass"—The girl's final look in the mirror at her hat.