

This is the Small Tractor You've Been Waiting For

HERE'S a tractor, the ADVANCE RUMELY "8-16", that was especially designed to fit the needs of the small and medium size farm—a small, light weight kerosene burning outfit—to meet the demand where the famous Rumely OilPull is too large.

The "8-16" is economical, easy to handle and durable. It supplies reliable power for every farm job and, just as important, it is made by a Company with an established reputation for dependability.

A One-Man Outfit

It is a real one-man outfit—tractor and plows are combined in one machine, and full control is from the driver's seat. With the Advance-Rumely you plow the same as with a horse gang, the plows are in front of you where you can always see what you're doing. Also you can back up with your plows, make short turns and cut square corners.

An Advance-Rumely "8-16" not only will plow, but it will draw your discs, drills, harrow, mowers and binders, and on the belt it will run a small separator, hay-baler, silo filler, sprayer, feed grinder, etc. In fact, it will deliver the same reliable, steady power on all jobs—draw-bar or belt. When used for other jobs

than plowing, the plows are quickly detached.

Kerosene for Fuel

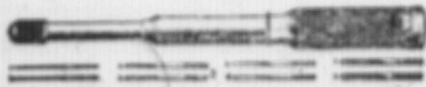
Kerosene is its fuel, and it burns kerosene, not as a makeshift proposition, but continuously and at variable loads as well as full load.

The powerful four-cylinder motor and the entire machine is Advance-Rumely built throughout. It comes from the same shops that build the well known OilPull tractor, the Ideal separator, and all the other dependable machines in the Advance-Rumely line.

Write our nearest branch for a special catalog on this new Advance-Rumely outfit.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO.
LA PORTE (Incorporated) INDIANA

Address the branch nearest you
Calgary, Alta.—Regina, Sask.—Saskatoon, Sask.—Winnipeg, Man.



Free—Mr. Punch Automatic Drill

It works by a spiral twist. You simply place the drill point and push, the handle revolves after each stroke and the handle turns through eight points of different slant. Each slant is contained in a compartment by itself, and the number is printed over the hole in which it is contained, as shown in the illustration. The drilling points range in size from 1-16 to 11-64 of an inch. This useful tool will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will order four yearly subscriptions (one at \$5.00 each) to The Grain Growers Guide, at \$5.00 each, to the nearest neighbor, and the above and address of the subscriber to The Guide office. If you can collect a two-year subscription at \$5.00, it will count the same as two yearly subscriptions. Mail your subscriptions to—

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Based on a Knowledge
of Western Conditions

This Blissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The

Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers. 91

T. R. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O, ELORA, ONTARIO

we came, sufficient in itself to cover loan; equity in half section of land and business system in farming methods. Liabilities consisted of threshing bill, \$56; implement notes, \$200, and a payment of principal and interest on land

Going to the bank at — we interviewed the manager, who was the essence of politeness, but politeness is, I fear, largely *finesse* in bank managers. Owing to an extraordinary stringency, at least so said the manager, in the money market, the interview was barren of results.

Our need was urgent, so we applied to a friend who, knowing us for what we were, lent us the money required, viz., \$500, to be repaid in two years. Our intention when endeavoring to borrow from the bank was to repay in six months with the payment coming from the city property.

Our total crop in 1914 was 650 bushels of oats off 50 acres of land. In the spring of 1915 we applied to the government for seed grain. Word came back that as we had purchased our farm we were on patented land, and therefore we were not settlers. Not being able to follow the subtleties of this philosopher's line of reasoning, we wrote for further particulars. Exchange of notes took place between the government and us, ending after a protracted correspondence and pointing out of the patriotic duty of the government, in a diplomatic victory for us. We were granted seed grain, but such is the perverseness of human nature we later refused it, and with part of our property payment bought our own seed grain sufficient to sow 190 acres of wheat, oats and barley. This left us short of funds, but we decided rather to run the risk of starvation during the 1915 growing season than be beholden to the government. Thru work obtained between seeding and harvest, this eventuality, however, was averted.

Banker Agent for Grain Company

The history of the big 1915 crop is common property now. We got our share. Having seen that the crop should be marketed slowly, we decided to hold our grain until February, 1916, at least, relying on the bank to supply credit to enable us to do so. The Bank Act had been amended, too, during 1915, so that we were reasonably sure of securing a loan from the bank this time. We had in our granaries 4,000 bushels of No. 5 wheat, 1,800 bushels of No. 2 C.W. oats, and 300 bushels of No. 3 C.W. barley. We went to the bank with a statement of our affairs, but a new manager greeted our entry. "Did he know us?" "No." "Had we an account at the bank?" "Unfortunately no." "Ever have one in his bank?" "No." "So sorry, but can't oblige." "The amendment to the Bank Act," we ventured. "Oh, that, we can't go out and inspect your grain; besides, there's the elevators. What would become of them if all the farmers held their grain? See, here is a card; a friend of mine in Winnipeg. Ship to him and it will be all right. Bring your grain tickets and we will advance against them. Good day. Glad to have met you." And we were out on the sidewalk, with the feeling that we had been again refused.

We stopped our fall work and hauled out our wheat, three cars of it, getting 73 cents clear for two cars and 83 cents clear for the third. The same wheat would have brought us 92½ cents clear in February, 1916. We paid our debts and bought a couple of winter shirts with the balance. Hauled out our oats and barley in February, 1916, getting no more for them then than we would have done in the fall of 1915. Such is the irony of fate.

Our crop last fall consisted of 1,400 bushels of wheat, 3,600 bushels of oats and 350 bushels of barley. But we decided to dispense with the doubtful aid of the bank this time. Prices were good when we threshed, so we hauled direct from the machine to the elevator, four miles away. This is the first year we have had a surplus of cash. We have bought four more horses, another cow, a sulky plow and a wagon. We now have \$2000 worth of machinery, \$1,200 worth of horses, \$200 worth of cattle and sixty hens, but no pigs, all these being paid for. We have repaid the \$600 loan received in 1914 and made land payments