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### **A Wonderful Invention Avery Gasifier-Turns Kerosene Into Gas** TTE have discovered the way to burn kerosene more successfully than it has ever been done before in a tractor. Avery Tractors burn all of the kerosene instead of wasting part of it on account of it not being fully vaporized. Avery Tractors burn kerosene so successfully that we are able to use the lubricating oil over and over again instead of using it only once and then wasting it. Avery Tractors don't just run on kerosene—they burn *all* of the kerosene.

RNFR

Officially Inspected Sealed and Passed as



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Avery Tractors are equipped with double carburetors. The motor is started or gasoline and when it warms up you pull the lever and instantaneously switch over to kerosene without having to make a single adjustment of any kind.

But while a carburetor will mix gasoline with air and form a gas which burns readily in the cylinder, no carburetor has as yet been designed which will successfully handle kerosene. We accordingly place on each cylinder head of an Avery Tractor our Duplex Gasifier, which takes the mixture of kerosene and air as it comes from the carbu-retor and so reduces the particles of kerosene and mixes them with the air as to form a gas that burns more suc-cessfully than kerosene has ever been burned before.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a double carburetor and duples gasifier fuel system which burns all the kerosene.

#### The 1917 National Tractor Demonstration Proved **Avery Tractors to be Real Kerosene Burners**

The rules of the demonstration were that a tractor which burned kerosene was allowed only 5% as much gasoline as kerosene for starting. All tanks were drained, filled and sealed under the supervision of a fuel inspector. Avery Tractors not only met every condition of this rule but did much more.

-They burned kerosene without calling for any more gasoline for starting during the entire week than the 5% allowed for the first day's filling of kerosene.

-They burned kerosene without a lot of black smoke com-ing out of the exhaust-showing that they burned all of it. -They burned kerosenes without part of it passing the pistons and cutting the lubrication—the oil in the crank-case did not have to be changed. -And to show that Avery Tractors would do even more than burn kerosene, a couple of sizes burned distillate.

#### Get all the Facts about the Avery Motor Farming Line

OFFICIAL CAR 10 630 R KEROSENE

1

There is a size Avery Kerosene Tractor to fit every size farm—there are six sizes of Avery Tractors, from a small 5-10 to a large 40-80 H. P. There is also a size Avery Tractor Plow and a size Avery Thresher to fit every size tractor. With an Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator you can also plant and cultivate corn, cotton and other row crops with motor power and double the number of cress you can handle. The new 1918 Avery Catalog is a most interesting 80-page book, telling all about Avery Motor Farming Machines and showing them in natural colors. Write for a free copy and get all the facts. Address

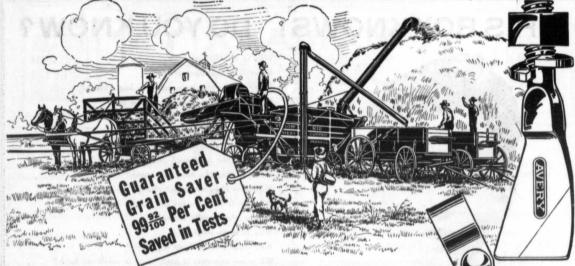
#### AVERY COMPANY. **IOWA STREET, PEORIA, ILLINOIS** 1

Distributors Covering Every Sta



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#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER



## You Need Teeth and Fingers' Like These

HE Avery Cylinder Teeth and Separating Device Fingers will make more money for you as they have for thousands of other men. A Minnesota thresherman of 35 years experience bought an Avery "Yellow Fellow" last fall and now writes us, "I cleared more money than in any two falls before. And such comfort to thresh with a 'Yellow Fellow.'

#### Guaranteed for Life Against Breakage

The one great proof of how much there is to a statement made by anyone is how far he will back it up. It's just for that reason that we guarantee Avery Cylinder Teeth so strong.

We say to you that Avery Cylinder Tee'th are made from genuine tool steel-that they are almost unbreakable-that they will bend double without breaking-that they will wear longer than other teeth.

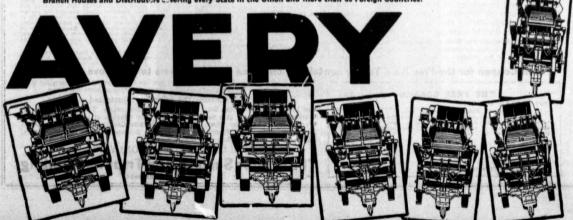
And then we go further and back up that statement to the limit by guaranteeing Avery teeth for life against breakage. An Avery is the only thresher you can buy with this strong guarantee printed right in the order blank.

#### Write for Free Avery 1918 Motor Farming Book.

Learn all about Avery Threshers, Tractors, Plows and Motor Cultivators. You can get an Avery Thresher in a size to fit every size tractor from 8-16 h.p. up-there are eight sizes from a small 19x30 up to a large 42x70 inch. There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm and every kind of work—six sizes from 5-10 to 40-80 h.p. You can get an Avery Tractor Plow in any size from one to ten bottom. The Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator is the newest successful motor farming machine made. Write now and get an Avery 1918 Motor Farming Book free.

#### AVERY COMPANY

685 Iowa Street, Peoria, III. Branch Houses and Distributors evering every State in the Union and more than 60 Foreign Countries.



#### Proven by Test to be Guaranteed Grain Savers

We have proved that Avery Threshers are genuine grain savers by field tests threshing on canvas. They have made the champion grain saving records.

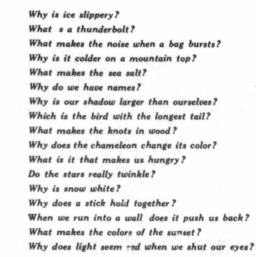
Every Avery Separator is sold under this. special grain saving warranty, "Avery Separ-ating Devices are guaranteed to shake out 99 52-100 per cent OR MORE of the loose grain that is in the straw, the grain to be dry and in fit condition to thresh."

One of the reasons why Avery Separators are the Champion Grain Savers is that Avery Threshers are the only ones equipped with I. X. L. Separating Devices with these fingers that hunt through the straw for the kernels and get them out.



February, '18

## THIS BOY KNOWS! DO YOU KNOW?



#### **TestYour Boys and Girls With These** Wonderful Commonplace Things

Mail Coupon for the Answers

## he Book of Knowledge The Children's Encyclopedia-answers every question a child can ask

Can your child read intelligently and tell you interestingly and correctly about the familiar things which he sees around him? If not, he is not educated, and has not even started on the road to an education.

It is not enough to know that salt comes out of the earth and sea, or that sugar is obtained from sugar-cane and beet-roots, or that rubber flows from certain trees when they are tapped-we must know every step in the processes by which these things are obtained and made use of. We must know the way in which the tiny coral animals build their beautiful reefs, and the way in which man builds his lighthouses in the bed of the sea. We must know how the fibre of the cotton is separated from the seed and who invented the machines that made cotton so cheap. The Book of Knowledge is the simplest scheme of knowledge ever presented to the world.

Place THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in your home-YOUR CHILD WILL GROW UP TO THANK YOU.

#### PICTURES SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

The Book of Knowledge possesses in a marked degree the power to awaken and stimulate growing minds, first and foremost, because it is illustrated with thousands of delightful educational pictures. There must be pictures to attract and ho'd the child's attention-full page illustrations and plenty of them, which tell the story in a striking and artistic manner, and impress the important knowledge of the world upon his mind in a way that can never be forgotten. The child learns more and faster through the eye during the earlier years, when he should be acquiring the love of learning.

In the household where The Book of Knowledge has become the source of joy and usefulness it is just as common a thing to see father or mother, aunt or uncle, absorbed in the volumes as the children. Everybody wants to know,

but nobody wants to be told in a prosy and uninteresting manner. The world of knowledge is also the world of romance, and when the two things can be brought together, as in this remarkable work, there is not a man, woman or child who can fail to be interested, or fail to find out.

#### A VERDICT YOU CAN TRUST

A VERDICT YOU CAN TRUST Seaser Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rohren, Sak, (Prise Wheel Grower of America) says: "I am delighted with The Book of Knowledge. It is fully up to my expectations, The Book of Knowledge is especially of great value in every home where there are children, in contributing a wealth of informatic and knowledge both interesting and instructive. The arrangement is very effective and appealing to children and the profuse illustrations add to its charm. This book should be in every home, more particularly in frames' home, where the opportunities for education are less than in populated centres. The long winter evenings will not be found dull where The Book of Knowledge is to be ledge both interesting and instructive. I am pleased to add my appreciation of The Book of Knowledge." Your verdict will be the same. Give your children a chance to become successful men and women! Education is the key to all success. The Book of Knowledge is Education.

#### Mail Coupon for the Free Book To-day containing clear and simple answers to the above questions

THE FREE COUPON 10-7THE GROLIER SOCIETY The Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man. Please mail descriptive book, "The Child and The Book of Know-eg," explaining the use and meaning of the work and its help-ness to the child at home and in school, and containing clear and ple answers to the above questions. Canadian Thresherman, 2-18

The free, illustrated sample page book will show you how the important knowledge of the world is impressed upon the child's mind by means of striking pichures and stories. The Free Book contains the following illustrated subjects:

The Living Flowers of the Sea, frontispices in three colors: The Procession of the Worlds; The Beginning of a Great Bridge; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Great Workshop Down in the River; Along the Panama Canal Zone; The Wonderful Machinery of Our Ears; Plants That Eat Insects; Strange Animals That Eat Ants; The Space No Man Can Measure, and others. PUBLISHED AND SOLD ONLY BY

The Grolier Society, The Tribune Building



#### WENT OFF TO HIS PLOWING" HE AND

"We are entering the final testing time, when only a clear grasp of principle and an unbending resolution that

the world shall be saved for freedom will carry us through."

PEASANT of Savoy heard of the death of the second of his sons, killed in the Vosges, as he was setting forth to the fields for the autumn plowing. The oxen were yoked in front of the house. The postman handed him the letter bearing The oxen were the house. The the heading of the Prefecture

"He went into the house to fetch his spectacles, read in the presence of his wife, who, anxious, had followed him, and in that of the neighbors, who already knew the news, and then, handing the paper to the companion of his life of labor, said simply:

"God found them ready."

He added slowly:

'My poor wife!

And he went off to his plowing." From "A Crusader in France."

God, what an example! What a sermon for that other husbandman who will read this-that king by his own right of 640 smiling acres, with not a shell His boys are hole in it! all with him, stabled on the farm secure and comfortable as mother can make them; whose biggest tragedy has been an occasional hail-storm.

Now we have never specialized in "potted advice to farmers." We are keenly alive to the suspicion that still clings to the coatskirts of farm journal editors who have gone the pace in unloading advice upon men who probably have more experimental knowledge of the matter in hand on their thumb nails than the editor man carries in his whole anatomy.

No, we are but humble fellow citizens of the men who carry the main responsibility in developing this great country-the farmers. Not figuratively, but literally, we are in their hands. From the first we have been largely dependent on the farmer, but in this crushing hour of crisis, we are almost wholly at his mercy.

But we are not alarmed. We never doubted, far less dreaded him, and this hour of testing has given us a knowledge of the man that has lifted him to a point in

the general esteem he was never accorded in the past. We are the self-invited guests at the same round table with this man and are simply seeking to deliver the message of our heart in the counsel of the common stock.

weakness the past may record, we are out to win by the sheer convictions of our soul, be the price what it may.

We have got to provide the food and everything else we can produce or purchase that is need-



liberated parts of France. the "tares" of war from h An old Fi n his

We, too, are "plowmen"-it ed for the sustenance of some may not be in turning the sod for millions of people who have a new crop, but we have never- neither the means to produce theless a "furrow-slice" to cut. nor (in some cases) the where-The urgency of the hour bears withal to purchase the bare heavily upon us and whatever necessaries of life.

neither the means to produce Those mil-

lions, of course, represent our fighting forces and the civilian populations of invaded territory, as well as those of our own flesh and blood who are suffering through the act of war.

We are asked, and we are expected to do it, because we have the means ready to hand. Humanity never made so strong an appeal to any people as the men, women and children on French, Flemish and Italian soil are now making to the people of Canada; and yet those brave, suffering, toiling souls haven't a word of complaint, not to speak of importunity.

Their very muteness is far more powerful than anything in rhetoric or impassioned appeal. Take another look at that humble French peasant digging up the barbed-wire stanchion and read once more the opening sentences of this article which are printed in italics.

Men and women, what shall set a limit to our service, our energy, our achievements as we contemplate these amazing examples of human bravery? How can any man or woman who is not bereft of the power to think, sit still, or argue from the lap of luxury, in a land of peace and abundance, while such heroic souls are calmly, cheerlessly but still hopefully struggling with the impossible?

Having read so far, friend, just stop here for a moment and let the thought soak into your brain that that dear old fellow with the spade is really your own old father, or brother, or one of the most faithful pals you ever knew in your hour of need. Look around on your far-flung fields. all ready for the seeder, and not so much as a rock or a badger hole on the whole farm.

But this noble old fellow has been cleared out of all he had ever accumulated by industry and thrift. His insignificant holding of a few acres (the nursery and the home of his brave sons who have given 'their lives for France and Freedom) is blown to shreds by the infernal breath of war. He is childless and all but penniless, and yet-God honor him-he is bravely beginning life anew

And we, in Canada, are gaily pursuing the same daily whirligig of the piping times of peace. In Winnipeg, for example, there is no war-except in the hearts of the men and women whose sons are facing 'the Huns in France or Flanders-except for the daily increasing numbers of crippled heroes who to many of the light-hearted, thoughtless ones have lost even the power to interest.

The 'theatres are thronged at every performance, the stores, where gew-gaws and fashionfreaks are dispersed, positively never did such a roaring business as they did around Christmas and the New Year of 1918. The great eating places and the small ones, too, have few empty sealts at meal hours and the menu cards are the very last thing that would indicate that millions of alleged brothers and sisters who cannot escape their circumstances are within an ace of starvation.

"Patriotic" society dames are unctuously conducting sales of home-made cooking with one hand and hoarding fine flour with the other against a threatened curtailment of same by the Food Controller.

A Controller Without Control

We have a Food Controller but no food control-as yet. That. however, is not the fault of the Controller. The Food Controller and his men have the confidence of the people and they have the necessary wisdom and executive ability-but they are lamentably short of definite instructions with the power to enforce them. That is so at the moment of writing.

No, we are very comfortable, thank you. We are suffering no inconvenience or loss that we are aware of. To be candid, we were never so snug in our lives, in every way - physically and temperamen'tally.

If you saw us in our newlypolished pew at Sunday evening service you would understand this. We got up (metaphorically, of course), beside the preacher last Sunday evening, and had a good look at ourselves as we sat there, bulging with prosperity and snug self-complacency.

Here and there amongst us was a countenance that radiated sympathy and on which was written thoughts that cannot be uttered. Sometimes it was an old face, sometimes it was quite a young one, a small-featured ma-donna who did not need to carry that badge of mourning to tell us that her soul had been pierced by the cruel shaft of war. But these faces were only thinly sprinkled amongst that large and fashionable city congregation, well fed and splendidly groomed.

And the theme of the preacher was-"My Belief in Prayer!" Canada Needs a Conscience

The "Wall Street Journal" gives the following about America, and our own "Presbyterian

of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusinesslike behavior. That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft and of greed."

In answer to the query of the 'Record" we would like to say as to the matter of right living that what is good for America is also good for Canada. The injunction of the "Wall Street Journal" would be all right up here in the Northwest if the "prayer before

"There are those who are appelled at the price which has to be paid, and who feel that nothing can justify the prolongation of the present Carnage. Nothing could justify the carrying on of the war for another hour save that to stop it now would mean in infinitely greater loss and suffering in the long run."

Record" asks: "How far does it breakfast" be the spontaneous apply to Canada?":

What America needs more than railway extension and a bigger wheat crop is a revival of piety, the kind mother and father used to have-piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayers before breakfast, right in the middle of harvest; that quit field work a half hour early Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting; that, if necessary, borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary, and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation

heart-wrung entreaty of the suppliant.

If, however, it or the half-hour taken from the field work for the purposes of the weekly prayer meeting are but in response to the perfunctory, cast-iron degree of the farmer, then the act is a farce and that half-hour taken from the field duties is so much priceless time stolen from God's work.

A man is no less engaged in doing God's work when he is plowing, seeding, harvesting or even operating the manure

#### FROM OUR BOYS TO ALL AT HOME



#### February, '18

spreader than he is in the act of worship on Sunday. The only prayer that is a prayer is that in which a man seeks to harmonise his will with God's purpose, and the end of all prayer as we have to do with it is to get God's purpose done on earth.

A prayer of that kind-"uttered or unexpressed"-can go as straight to the Great Father from the plow-handle on the silent, solitary prairie with not so much as a gopher within hearing to bear the man company at the Throne of Grace, as it will from the consecrated crowded temple. And that is some comfort to the farmer in these days who must work alone a great deal of his time-who has his labor supply difficulty and other troubles to think of-while he is praying.

We will never for a moment belittle these sacred, roped-off intervals. Their fellowship blessing to many sincere people is something they would give their lives to persevere. But what of those of our flesh and blood who can rarely, if ever, avail them-selves of anything of the kind?

#### That Fits All Conditions and All Circumstances

Whether in solitude or in association with kindred spirits, the creature whose every waking moment is not a prayer or a lilt of gratitude is to that extent robbing himself or herself of the only thing that really avails and can be held under all circumstances and conditions; that is allpowerful against all odds.

What of our boys in the trenches-on outpost duty-in shell-holes in the open for days and nights on end-in prison camps-in working gangs at the point of the merciless goad of the Hun if the availing prayer is only such as can be mouthed at a general round-up before breakfast or the week-night prayer meeting?

Heary Drummond's idea of prayer as "A sub-conscious reference to God in everything" is the only prayer 'that will cover the whole life of the simple man of the fields and the toiling mother of the farm home. The fact that he may not leave his oxen or his gas tractor to take part in the before-breakfast ceremony or the week night service, does not preclude the lone plowman from enjoying what often is and always might be the greatest experience of real communion that mortal flesh can know.

If there is any dominating in-stinct in man, it is prayer — a yearning for intimacy with a Greater Power than anything in the equipment of mere man. Nothing can eradicate that instinct however little it may be exercised. The child knows all about it and the joy of a father's response to its heart's request.

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The father and mother love also knows all about it, the joy of having the child's confidence and in complying with its entreaty.

Men, generally, have a natural reluctance to speak about prayer or anything that savors of "religious experience." After all, it is by noble example rather than by precept or sanctimoniousness that a man wins the confidence and esteem of his fellows in the matter of religion. This has been proved up to the hilt (if it ever needed proving) by our boys in the trenches.

If an officer has shown his command that he is a **man** and a gentlemen in the best sense of the word, the rest naturally follows. If through the welter of battle there was no time for thought or prayer — there was constantly before the men the sterling, manly, steadfast character of their commander and leader, and may we not say with perfect sincerity that those brave lads of ours make of their great work a prayer?

Who is it will deny that the self-sacrificing devotion of men for their comrades, the succour of the wounded under fire, the pity and help extended to the country-folk, even the rescue of dumb animals—who will deny that prayers such as those were not more acceptable to the Father of mankind that the "words of their mouths and the meditations of their hearts"?

And the effectiveness of a real prayer!'

Major Corbett Smith (who took part in the retreat from Mons and the subsequent advance from the Marne) states a case out of many which he handled himself. One night he had to look after a man who was badly hit and suffering agony. There was no doctor available, and so the major dosed his patient with opium 'to relieve the pain. After a little the poor lad tried to get at his pocket. Helping him the major found a letter and placed it in his hand.

"It's all right, sir," he replied, "numbers not up yet—" Then in a minute or so: "Mother says—she's praying for me—read her letter."

The major says he read the letter, but its contents are too sacred to set down. The man pulled through, partly, no doubt, owing to a splendid constitution, but mainly, we believe with the major, because he willed to live, supremely confident that the old mother's prayer **must** be granted.

There's an old proverb: "Let him who knows not how to pray go to sea." Men are so mean, they rarely seek 'that fellowship with the Eternal One which they might always enjoy, until they are in a hole and cannot get out of it with-

#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

out Him. No man was ever an atheist in the presence of death. Our sons have surely shown us God at this time, for if they do not parade before their comrades their faith in a Supreme Being; their trust in the efficacy of prayer, it is there, nevertheless, hidden deep in the heart of every one of them.

Security, prosperity and ease is the natural environment of the conscienceless crowd in Canada as do the great mass of the farming population. They know where they fall down and they have the manliness to admit it. They know also where they can stand up and confront any tribunal, and they don't get "chesty" about it.

They ach their pile because they

"The issue before us is essentially a moral issue. Have we the clear-sightedness to see how immensely preponderant are the forces on the Allied side, the understanding that to compromise with iniquity is death, the unfaltering faith that right must triumph if we endure to the end, which will give us certain and complete victory?"

it is in America even at this hour. The Wall Street Journal is righ', for in such an atmosphere prayer or anything belonging to the religious instinct is frozen hard. Calamity is perhaps the only thing that will thaw it. Heaven send the calamity soon to this conscienceless crowd, if it can only be reached by calamity.

What has been said has reference almost solely to the city as distinguished from the rural dwellers of Western Canada. Probably no such considerable body of people on earth stands so little in need of cheap advice as couldn't help it with the land 'they purchased—or "acquired." And there are not quite so many, but still a brave company of noble souls, who have made a competence in face of desperate odds by simply hanging on by the teeth, as it were.

In speaking to the best or the "worst" of them, there is a universal admission that farmingmeaning real, intensive, scientific farming carried out on business lines—is sti" in its infancy in Western Canada. They agree without a dissenting voice that the peasant farmer of Franc and

#### FRANCE WELCOMES THE HEIRS OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS



Belgium is still a standard of efficiency they have rarely approached and never surpassed in those qualities that guarantee success. These are thrift, concentration, application, and a genius for conquest in the matter

of weed crops.

But we're coming to it as sure as night follows day, and this war, with all its tragedy, is going to be a mighty factor in hastening things. There's nothing that will make a real Western man of the plains "come across" so quickly and so generously as the invitation to share in the joy of helping a neighbor in need. The slogan printed on the front cover of last month's issue of this magazine had already been taken up and is being made good on many a homestead.

#### Effect of the "Drill" on Future Effort

Canada not only expect but is actually realizing, that ery man will do his best." In the very process of this herculean effort for greater production, the Western farmers are incidentally training themselves for a continuity of these efforts and for more thorough business-like procedure when the urgent need we now face has ceased to exist.

When will it cease to exist? God alone knows, but to the brave conscientious soul that "when" will remain a matter of no concern while the need is there.

The most sensible advice about the war that has been given is contained in a message to the people of the United States by. Sir Lric Geddes, the new head of the British navy. He tells 'them always to consider the war as bound to last at least two years, and 'to act accordingly; then, some day, they will find peace not two years distant, but imminent.

This is the true line of conduct for Canadians, and we are trimming our bunkers in line with that wise counsel. We are neither afraid nor ashamed to rank with the optimists in this affair. What we do know is that when the full story is written of what human effort has accomplised in this great world crisis, the contribution of Western Canada is going to stand out in bold relief from anything that is inscribed on the same page of history.

The end will come when the enemy understand; when he is ashamed. The change must not be merely on paper, but in his mind. Peace will come when he understands the value of a word, of a pledge; when he understands that the crimes committed on the soil of France have been committed against the whole of a mankind from which he is set apart ; when he repents and is **ashamed**.

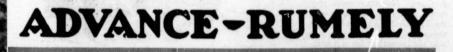
## "The stronger these are the longer shell last"

"THESE days of big horse power and high pressure work demand one big thing of the separator with large capacity—that's strength.

"By strength I don't mean weight. I do mean solidity. I mean the elimination of all weak parts—of all useless parts—of all parts that are made in two pieces that might be made in one.

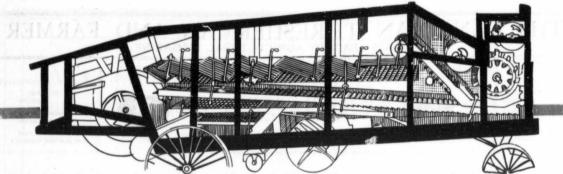
"A one-piece sill, like Rumely sills—will last longer than a twopiece sill that's spliced or bolted. It won't sag, pull apart or break under strain. It's so with the deck rails, the posts, the shakers, the grain pan—with every part of the separator.

"One-piece construction stands up."



18

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER



# The RUMELY IDEAL frame is a one-piece job

YOU'LL find the Rumely sills all one piece, —built with the strength that the heavy strains of present day threshing demand.

A great many separator sills are built of two-piece timber—two pieces spliced or bolted together. There's a reason for that —most often because the sills are swung low down over the front wheels. If the sills on those separators weren't spliced you couldn't make a short turn.

Rumely posts and deck rails also are made in one piece. The sides of the grain pan and shakers are one-piece, too—and to make the frame doubly lasting, every piece of it is mortised and painted before it is placed in position.

In most any community you can find a Rumely Ideal that is the oldest thresher in

that district. It's doing good work—just as good as it did the first day it ran—and running just as smoothly—without knocks or vibration. The owner will tell you that.

Pageg

He'll tell you how, for years, it has handled big runs of grain, and stood up under the power driving it. How it has withstood all the strains of hauling on the road and over uneven fields. What's more—it's going to keep on doing that kind of work.

That's the kind of service that makes a Rumely Ideal separator a worth-while investment. It all goes back, of course, to the designing of the Ideal—it was laid out to not only do the work but to stand up to it. And we knew the difference in strength between one and two piece construction in a separator's frame.

Isn't this the kind of a separator you want?



THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18

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onth preceding date

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of issue.



" $T^{HERE}$  is a new earth wherein all things are being searched

and tested, and those of us are dull,

though perhaps lucky, who can find

much to hold fast to of our easy-going

lives. Men, women and Nations are

alike going through the fire, and

in the midst of all this agony there

none shall emerge unchanged.

remain-the children."

OUR GUARANTEE

No advertisement is llowed in our Columns until we are satisfied that the ad-vertiser is absolutely vertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is defrauded E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom, if the event takes place within 30 days of data advartisement: of date advertise appeared, and com-plaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurr-ing, and provided, also, the subscriber also, the subscriber in writing to the ad-vertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "The Cana-dian Thresherman and Farmer." Be careful when writing an advertiser to say that you saw the adthat you saw the ad-vertisement in "The Canadian Thresher-man and Farmer."

crops.

its birth till the present hour has devoted its pages—the serious part of them anyhow—to the interests

and description of horses, cattle, sheep and swine and the cultivation of field crops. Legislation for the farm has paralleled the work of the press and it has long been a trite admission that stock-breeders place a far higher value upon and are more deeply concerned about the breeding and feeding of the occupants of their barns than they are about the human beings they have themselves brought into the world. Like the Huns, they have been strong in equip-

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ment, but like the Huns they have failed and will continue to fail because they have pinned their faith to the machine and neglected the human element. They are not breeding the men who in their time will make the best out of horses and cattle and sheep and swine and field

But the day is breaking, and the little promises of great things that are

rocked in cradles and go to school are coming into their own. After all it is not the man who has suffered who neglects his children or who makes slaves of their little bodies before they have seen the nearest school play-ground or summer fair. It is the skin-flint who leads his boy to believe he has given him a pig and when the lad has given the best he knows to the when the finished product has been sold. That has been a common practice but it is "perishing by its own suicide" for it doesn't pay to lead a boy to the point where he finds he has been played for a sucker.

An American writer has recently given some remarkable examples of cases in which men have found it "a big paying game" to put big investments of time and money into boys and girls as well as into live-stock. From Western Canada we can give concrete cases and lots of them in which the same "reckless speculation in mere boys and girls" will at least match anything our eousins of the South have on record. And the finest thing of it all is that no bank or individual who as financed a boy or girl has lost a dollar in doing so. The

banks have all declared that they had less trouble in collecting from the youngsters than with the sires in meeting their obligations. No trouble at all in fact, for the youngsters automatically turned up with the note and the cash on the due date.

Last month we said something as to the wonderful response the producers of pork were making to the appeals presented in the name of the war sufferers. Since then we have received some heartening details of what is going on-among them last of all a letter from the clerk of the municipality of Strathcona (Belmont, Man-

itoba) who says in part: "We have formed a committee of six and have been able to place 22 sows with the boys' and girls' club. The The committee are backing the boys and girls at the bank where necessary, and in the end we will be able this fall to ship the boys at the front at least 3 car

loads of extra hogs." And the head office of the Extension Department of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is loaded with similar good cheer from

"other folk's" boys and girls.

Yet

-Daily Telegraph.

There's an old proverb that says "you can't put an old head on young shoulders." Most proverbs are half lies, and head on young shoulders." Most proverbs are half lies, and that one is a whole one for some of the things we have seen the children of Manitoba do can't receive justice in any written account. We have seen the merest slip of a girl start away from town on a twelve-mile drive with a pair of treacherous bronchos with the father of the family lying drink-sodden and senseless on the floor of the wagon. Where did "age and experience" come in there? And what is the relative value to the state of those two—the lass with her heart in the right place and her wits all awake, or the incapable carcass she was shielding with a daughter's love?

On the other hand, there was the friend we visited who had his home burned to a cinder. His wife died a week later leaving him with four little ones, the youngest but twelve months old. But he was a brave lad and a devoted father. He was practically penniless but thanked God he retained his health and, said he: "Best of all-I've the children."

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February, 18

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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

## MAINTAIN YOUR REPUTATION as a FIRST CLASS THRESHERMAN

By saving ALL THE GRAIN for your Customers and your Country. It CAN be done, MUST be done, and you can do it by using a

Grain Saving Wind Stacker

Endorsed by Threshermen and Agricultural Colleges

FORT HAYS EXPERIMENTAL STATION BRANCH OF THE KANSAS STATE A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE CHAS. R. WEEKS, BUFENTROBOT HAYS, KANABAS

The Indiana Manufacturing Co. 1114 Merchants Bank Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind. October 8, 1917

Page II

Gentlemen:

We are now ready to report on the tests we made on this Station with your Grain Saving Wind Stacker.

We had a very good opportunity to give it a fair test; since we had the 524 acres of wheat pretty well scattered on this 3600 acre farm, a part of which was struck by a cyclone, hail and heavy rain, while the other stacks were also damaged in varying degrees by rain. Careful observations showed that in every field considerable grain was being returned from the blower to the separator. Careful tests made on August 30 on field 15-2 gave us a saving of fifty-nine pounds to every fifty bushel load threshed, or nineteen bushel to every thousand bushel threshed.

Farmers around this end of the State, and especially threshing machine men, have become very much interested in the experiment we have conducted with your Grain Saving Wind Stacker.

Thanking you, I am, very truly yours,

CHAS. R. WEEKS, Superintendent.

The Grain Saving Wind Stacker Saves the Grain the threshing machine wastes; it stacks the straw; eliminates back-lash; runs with less power and saves fuel; is superior to all stackers, and costs no more than an ordinary wind stacker.

Obtain Catalog from threshing machine manufacturers illustrating and explaining how the grain is put in the sack, and not wasted in the stack, with the

GRAIN SAVING WIND STACKER

The Indiana Manufacturing Co. INDIANAPOLIS Indiana, U.S.A.

February, '18

### : : MANITOBA'S BIT IN 1917 : : : FOR PERMANENT PROGRESS

GRICULTURE as an occupation commands more attention and is held in higher esteem by the general public than ever before. Prior to the advent of this war the possibility of a world shortage in food supply was not considered. One could safely say that eight millions of people awoke each morning in our Dominion apparently without considering the sources of their daily food supplies. In short, we have been living in a land of plenty and unconsciously were fast developing into an extravagant people.

There is an explanation for this. A man farming a half section of land in Western Canada to-day can produce sufficient foodstuffs to satisfy the needs of from forty to fifty average families; hence it was that many men who had been engaged in farming left the farm to take up other lines of work. Result a world surplus of food supplies with prices correspondingly low.

That is briefly the condition prior to the war. The war has changed the whole situation. Instead of a surplus of food supplies there is an alarming shortage—true, not in Canada—but viewing the world situation the decrease in cereals since 1915 is well over two thousand million bushels. These figures are beyond one's power of comprehension, but let me illustrate.

#### Cause of Shortage

In Manitoba in 1915 we harvested ninety-six million bushels of wheat. In 1916, owing to rust, our yield was decreased to thirty million bushels; whereas in 1917 we have harvested forty-seven million bushels. This shows you that we produced more in 1915 than we did in 1916 and 1917 combined, to the extent of nineteen million bushels.

There, are other reasons which account for this world shortage of cereals besides unfavorable climatic conditions, namely, over forty millions of men have been taken from the ranks of production and placed in ranks of systematized destruction — five times the number of men, women, and children in the Dominion of Canada engaged in avanton destruction, and are consuming more in their present occupation, than they did as civil ians.

Again, the losses from the ravages of the submarines have been enormous. In spite of all these difficulties and obstacles to increased production it is imperative that the food be produced and that the men at the front Synopsis of a great year's work by Hon. V. Winkler Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

fighting our battles be properly fed. Prior to the war it was the

farmer's privilege to produce; today it is his

bounden duty. The farmer is not only the of custodian the landed wealth of our province. but he is also the custodian of the agricultural experience of the province, an asset which cannot be meas-

ured in dollars and cents. In my judgment it is a serious matter to remove the agricultural experience of our province f r o m the ranks of

production when the need for

when the need for increased production is so serious and so acute. These men cannot be replaced, in many instances, for a generation.

The farmer who has had a well-tested experience in farm management in the province of Manitoba is a national asset and must be capitalized. Canada today, owing to her geographical situation, is called upon to assume added responsibility.

#### Canada's Obligation

The shortage of ocean tonnage makes it impracticable to transport food supplies from Australia. New Zealand, Argentine. It then remains for Canada and the United States to feed the Allied armies. The United States have signified their willingness to care for the needs of France and Italy, in addition to caring for her own requirements, but is not able to supply foodstuffs to Great Britain. As a consequence, the obligation naturally falls on Canada, in view of the explanation that distance and shortage of ocean tonnage prevents the other Dominions contributing.

I am pleased to be able to state that we have a larger acreage ready for crop this year than ever before in the history of the province with the exception of 1915. Although fall plowing was curtailed in the early part of October, the open weather during the end of the month and well on in

November enabled the farmers of the province to do a great deal more fall plowing than has been done in an average year.

The work of the Department of Agriculture has been greatly. increased during the past year. It has been found necessary to increase the staff and in one or two instances open new branches.

On assuming office as Minister of Agriculture and Immigration it was found in the interests of Manitoba to place a great deal of advanced legislation on the Statute books of

One of the first Acts to pass the Legislature was "The Settlers' Animal Purchase Act," or what is more commonly known to-day as "The Manitoba Cow Scheme"

At the time I introduced this

bill there was considerable opposition. Doubts were expressed on every side as to the practicability of the scheme. I was, however, quite sincere in my belief that I was fathering a practical measure which would provide the quickest relief to a situation which confronted the homesteader residing between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

To-day I am glad to be able to make this statement and further uphold this measure in the light of two years' experience, and if any proof were needed for the existence of this Act, it could be supplied in the many letters received from settlers participating in this scheme, and who are now able to reside with their families the year around and make a comfortable living.

Prior to the passing of this Act the heads of families were forced to spend their summers working out on farms in order to earn sufficient money to keep their families, and would return to spend their winter in their homes with their families.

In many instances cows have been delivered to the wives of

soldiers now at the front, and in some cases the children of these men were unable to obtain milk and other dairy products. It is very gratifying to know that this condition no longer obtains in this district.

I say that any measure which will help the children of our province is well worthy of the support of any section of the community or any government. What greater compliment could one ask than to have the province of Alberta copy the principle contained in this measure?

I am glad to inform the House that practically all the monies which became due last fall are now in the Treasury—a further proof that we have been dealing with honest and progressive citizens, well worthy of all the assistance we can give them.

#### Horses in Manitoba

Manitoba has always enjoyed the reputation of being a good horse raising province. It is interesting to record that the first legislation on the American continent requiring the enrolment of stallions standing for public service was placed on the Statute books of the province of Manitoba.

I want to compliment Dr. J. G. Rutherford of Calgary, who was then a member of our House for the constituency of Lakeside, for his wonderful foresight in this regard. In 1916 we passed "The Horse Breeders' Act," the most advanced piece of legislation of its kind to be found anywhere on the whole continent of America.

Again we find the Province of Alberta adopting a similar measure, and placing an Act similar to ours on their Statute books. This, I take it, to be evidence that Manitoba is not lagging as far as the adoption of progressive legislation is concerned.

This Act has now been in operation two years, and has got the support of 'the leading horsemen of the province. I recognize that if Manitoba is to continue to raise the finest horses in Western Canada that we must not neglect to provide for the best sires.

While the work in connection with the administration of the Act has been largely educational as yet, we have now come to the time when its provisions will be strictly enforced.

Last session of the Legislature we passed the "Sheep Protection Act." Up to a few years ago farmers were going out of sheep. There were several reasons for *Continued on page 14* 



. Hon. Val. Winkler

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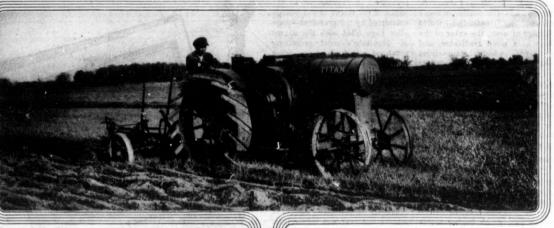
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A Titan 10-20, one of the many tractors equipped with the Madison-Kipp

## They Deserve a Part of Your Buying Hours

THE mere moment of purchase is perhaps the least significant time in the history of your ownership of a tractor.

The most important hours are those in which you study the advantages of various tractor types and the features provided by the several manufacturers of each.

In these buying hours is finally settled the vital matter of upkeep cost.

In that cost the economies and safeguards provided by Madison-Kipp Lubricators play an important part.

They are built on the positive Kipp Valveless Principle.

It pays you to have them on the tractor you decide to buy.

#### They Reduce Repair Costs

Two out of every three tractors now in use are equipped with these lubricators to guard against costly repairs and replacements due to improper lubrication.

The manufacturers of good lubricating oils have told you for years how the sediment gathering in crank-case oil, grinds the piston rings. You know that this sediment also grinds the cylinder walls.

You know how it makes your motor knock by wearing down bearings.

Madison-Kipp Lubricators, being independent of the crank-cose, deliver only fresh "live" oil, free from sediment, and thus do away with the causes of costly delays and repairs.

#### A 10 to 40% Saving of Oil

With the Madison-Kipp the waste due to frequent draining away of sedimentladen oil is avoided.

It uses oil so efficiently that a saving of from 10 to 40% is common.

It should be on the tractor you buy.

It costs you no more and is worth much more.

Tractor owners and manufacturers both are so strongly in favor of Madison-Kipp Lubricators that the factory making them is now the largest in the world devoted to the production of lubricators

The Madison-Kipp Lubricator Co. Madison, Wisconsin



February, 18

#### Page 14

this, but conditions have now changed and the need for more mutton, the tremendous world shortage of wool, the value of the sheep as a weed eradicator, and the profits which accrue from sheep raising are all arguments in favor of sheep raising in this province. The menace which dogs have been to sheep raising has been far more serious than the average person imagines, and the time was ripe to afford the flock master protection against the ravages of dogs.

#### Co-operative Marketing of Wool

The work carried on by the department in the co-operative marketing of wool has been very acceptable to the farmers of the province and has resulted in obtaining very much higher prices for this commodity than would otherwise have been the case had the farmers disposed of their wool locally for a flat price. In 1915, 69,000 pounds of wool

In 1915, 69,000 pounds of wool was marketed through the department at an average price of 26¼ cents; in 1916, 154,000 pounds changed hands at an average price of 32c. a pound; whereas in 1917, 170,000 pounds reached the warehouse, selling at an average price of 58c. per pound, the department receiving close to \$100,000 for the farmers' wool.

While no legislation has been passed in connection with the swine industry, the pig has by no means been neglected and has received more notoriety this last three months than any of the animals on the farm.

The Hog Production Campaign, organized by this department for the purpose of producing food for the boys in the trenches, has received the hearty support of the farmers of Manitoba, and too much cannot be said of the fine spirit and the patriotic sentiment which our farmers have shown on all such occasions, "always ready to do their bit."

#### Agricultural College

This institution is passing through the most trying and critical years in its history. I am glad, however, to be able to report a larger attendance of students this year than last year.

There were enrolled from January 15th, 1917, to January 15th, 1918, altogether 581 students.

The college is not confined to teaching work, but the staff is constantly engaged in demonstration work as well as agricultural research, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

The staff is also at the disposal of the farmers of the province by way of addressing meetings and directing experimental work. I was profoundly impressed of the seriousness of this war, and what it has meant and will mean to our province, in turning over the pages of the report of the college submitted by the president—page after page filled with the names of Manitoba's most promising manhood, all of whom are either defending the lines in France, or else are numbered among our honored dead.

Many of these men occupied important public positions prior to enlistment, and their loss would be a difficult one to replace.

#### Extension Service

This branch of the department has grown tremendously. This winter arrangements have been made to hold over thirty short The courses in the province. aggregate attendance at these schools last year was larger than in any other province and exceeded the combined attendance at the short course schools held in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The 'total enrolment was 954 men, 790 women and an aggregate attendance of over 30,000.

During the summer additional special four day schools were held for women, which brought the aggregate attendance up to 60,000. Two weeks short course schools for boys and girls were held during July at sixteen places.

At twelve places, agricultural wood-working was given, 273 boys taking this work, with an aggregate attendance of 4,302. Sewing was given at eight places, the enrolment being 195 and the aggregate attendance 2,706. Total attendance 7,008, or a grand aggregate attendance of over 67,000 at Short Course Schools.

#### "New" Agricultural Societies Act

For years agricultural societies have not been making the progress they should have made and the smaller ones were depending largely on the assistance which they got from the government. Societies had been organized indiscriminately all over the province, and as a consequence farmers were, in many cases, members of as many as four societies.

The first and foremost object of an agricultural society is its educational function, and there can be little doubt that a large thriving society would be a greater force for good in a community than several weak societies unable to command the support and confidence of the farmers of the district.

At present these societies are improving the live stock of the district, fostering better methods of farming, improving rural conditions and developing a better community spirit, all of which



tends to make Manitoba a better place to live in.

The new act was drafted by members of staff of the department and submitted to the executive of the agricultural societies for approval, and was subsequently approved by the annual convention of agricultural societies of the province. While it has been in operation but one year, reports to hand indicate that it has been a very acceptable measure to the agricultural societies of the province.

Sixty-eight fairs were held in the province during the past year. In addition poultry shows, seed fairs, summer fallow competitions, plowing matches and standing crop competitions were held. Altogether \$90,000 was , 18

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#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

SAWYER-MASSEY 11-22 GAS-OIL TRACTOR I N design and construction an sawyer states which tractors adhere to certain standardized features which N design and construction all Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil have been determined by capable engineers as correct for ł tractor work. The most important of these features are 1st, Multi-cylinder type power; 2nd, Power application to both traction wheels; 3rd, Automobile type steering; 4th, 4 wheels; 5th, Positive mechanical cooling; 6th, Air cleaning equipment. These features have a direct bearing on the manufacture of tractors built for long and efficient service and suited for operation by those not mechanically trained. Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil tractors are built and equipped to operate successfully using either gasoline or kerosene as fuel. While built to maintain the reputation for reserve power and strength that has characterized Sawyer-Massey farm machinery for over 80 years, they do not carry useless weight, and 75% of their actual weight is concentrated on the rear traction wheels, providing greater traction ability, easier handling and less power consumption. All Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors are completely inspected and tested and are built and sold to conform to the Provincial laws of the Prairie Provinces. A full line of separate parts are carried at our warehouses in the principal agricultural centres. Prompt attention to service requirements is a fundamental Sawyer-Massey policy. SAWYER - MASSEY COMPANY LIMITED Head Office and Factory HAMILTON - ONTARIO BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON

CALGARY

paid out in prize monies, of which weeds a few years ago that are amount the Department of Agriculture paid over \$50,000.

#### Dairying

This branch of the service has developed rapidly. In former years the position of Dairy Commissioner was held by the professor of dairying at the Agricultural College, which only enabled him to give a small part of his time to the duties of dairy commissioner. There was no dairy branch connected with the Department of Agriculture.

This year a dairy branch was equipped, a staff of four experts being employed and facilities installed necessary to carry on tests, any of which are necessary in connection with the grading of dairy produce. It is gratify ing to report that seventy-eight per cent of the butter manufactured in the creameries of the province this past year was made from properly pasteurized cream.

Over ninety-six carloads of butter were exported from Manitoba during the past year. This is somewhat remarkable when we bear in mind that in 1912 we imported butter to satisfy the needs of home consumption.

#### Immigration and Colonization

Manitoba in the past has not had the publicity which she has deserved. That, however, is not the case to-day. While it is difficult to carry on effective colonization work under existing war conditions, we believe that now is the time to lay the foundation for an organization which will be able to cope with the immigration which is bound to follow to this province after the close of the war.

The labor problem of late has been a hard one to solve for our farmers, but the shortage has been made less serious through the assistance rendered by the immigration office in placing the available supply of farm labor where it could be utilized to the best advantage.

#### Weeds Commission

No one conversant with farming condition in Western Canada would for a moment question the assertion that the weed problem is the most serious handicap today to profitable farming.

While there are a large number of exceptions to this statement in Manitoba, the average farmer recognizes that it is only by constant care and by giving the fullest attention to methods of tillage and farm management generally that he is able to keep a clean farm.

It is gratifying to report that as a result of the strenuous campaign against weeds there are farms to-day in the Red River Valley which were polluted with to-day in a comparatively clean condition.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

Some of these farms were sold six and seven years ago for \$20 and \$25 per acre and have changed hands lately at as high as \$45 per acre. While the higher priced grain has naturally been a factor in bringing about this raise, the improved condition of the farm has been the main reason.

Manitoba as a province is unique in two respects. It is the only province in the Dominion of Canada which is at the same time a maritime province as well as a prairie province.

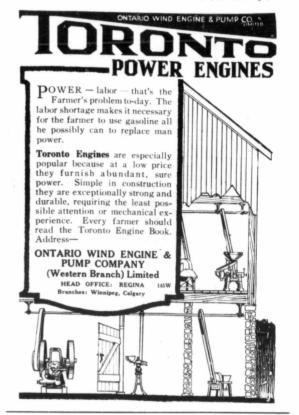
The development of the natural resources in the northern section of the province will represent a wealth far larger than as vet has even been suspected by the average citizen.

The other instance in which it is unique is that it is the only province in Canada which can claim the distinction of having won upon two occasions championships at the largest annual exhibition on the American continent for the best beef steer and has this past year won the world's sweepstakes for wheat.

We cannot estimate, in the first place, the value which such men are to the province of Manitoba, both from the standpoint of production, and as an example and an incentive to their fellow farmers; in the second place as advertising mediums, placing before the farmers of other countries in a practical way what Manitoba is capable of producing when her resources are properly husbanded.

Very briefly I have touched on a few of the more important activities of my department, and, while many of the measures passed are vet in their infancy. I am quite confident that as time goes on they will justify their existence and demonstrate their usefulness. I would not close without paying a well-earned tribute to the press of our province, both agricultural and daily. The power of the press cannot be ignored, and the co-operation which we have enjoyed on every side during the past year is in no small degree answerable for the popularity which my department to-day enjoys in the eyes of the public of Manitoba.

In conclusion, 1 sincerely hope that before another year rolls by peace will be established on terms acceptable to the Allies and that we can continue passing progressive agricultural legislation in this House-not only to meet the requirements of war times-but to satisfy the needs of a peaceful and prosperous Manitoba.



### The HERO Wild Oat Separator

Vibration is practically eliminated in the "Hero" which insures almost perfect separation.



There is no wild oat separator manufactured which is entirely free from vibration, yet vibration is one of the chief causes of imperfect separation. In building the Hero Wild Oat Separator we never lost sight of this fact consequently the Hero is the one separator now on the market which is almost free from vibration. As with all great inventions simplicity is the key-note

#### NOTE THE REVERSIBLE FLEXIBLE DRUM

The drum is a heavy fleece cloth (reversible). The wild oat adheres by its awn or spike to the cloth in the course of rotation and is carried up and scraped into a separate receptacle. An almost perfect separation is thereby accomplished. LIGHT RUNNING

#### LARGE CAPACITY

The Hero is a light running machine and can be operated by hand or ower. The capacity depends on the condition of grain being cleaned. 0 bushels an hour can be expected with a fair sample.

#### SAVE ON FREIGHT CHARGES

The Hero is shipped in knock-down form taking low freight classifica-. Early delivery guaranteed. tion. If your dealer does not handle write us direct.

Hero Manufacturing Co. Limited WINNIPEG MANITORA

February, 18

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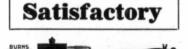
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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

Page 17

## "The Great Minneapolis Line"



### QUALITY

remains long after the price is forgotten. Quality in Tractors is that which gives many years of satisfactory service and a liberal return on your INVESTMENT

Minneapolis Tractors are built to render such SERVICE Serviceable

Participante de la constante d

## There is a Minneapolis Outfit to Meet Your Requirements

#### Minneapolis 15 H.P. 4-Cylinder

HE MINNEAPOLIS 15 H.R 4 C

Farmers owning small or medium farms can now profitably own and operate an efficient Tractor, but it must be efficient in the highest sense of the word.

It must operate economically on kerosene, be simple in design, strongly constructed of the highest grade material and working parts should be easily accessible.

be easily accessible. The Tractor should have ample power to draw the size plow suited to it over all kinds of tillable soil and at proper speed to enable the plow to do its best work.

soil and at proper speed to enable the plow to do its best work. Don't buy a Tractor cheap in price, freaky in construction, or too small for your needs. The best is cheaped in the long run. A Minneapolis 15 will place you in the class of

A Minneapolis 15 will place you in the class of SUCCESSFUL POWER FARMERS

Write for a catalog giving full description of this Tractor, as well as Separator and Plows of suitable size to operate with it.

#### Minneapolis 20 H.P. 4-Cylinder

This size Tractor is a very popular size and furnishes dependable power for operating medium sized threshing machines and other belt machines.

It will plow and harrow, draw your drills or binders, haul your produce to market, help to make good roads or do various other kinds of tractive work in a highly satisfactory manner. It will work faithfully for you as many hours in the day as you require.

You can plow deeper, plow cheaper, get in your crops in better season and reap bigger harvests.

You will be pleased with the work this Tractor will do for you and satisfied with your investment.

Would you like to have a catalog giving all the details?

#### Minneapolis 40 H.P. 4-Cylinder

BIG SAVINGS are made possible in the operation of BIG FARMS by the use of the now famous MINNEAPOLIS BIG 40 Farm Tractor.

This Tractor was designed and built for the purpose of performing the most work possible in the least time and at an economical cost of operating expense and upkeep. That it has fulfilled all the requirements in a satisfactory manner is evidenced by the fact that the demand for it has largely exceeded the supply each year.

If you are farming a large acreage with horsepower, won't you give us an opportunity to show you the way to Big Savings?

If you are already a Power Farmer, you will surely want to know more about the Minneapolis Big 40.

### Not How Cheap, but How Good!



20 H.P. 4-Cylinder Gasoline

If it's **real service**, economical operating and up-keep expense that you are looking for in a tractor, then you will be interested in knowing all about



Built Right Run Right Sold Right Write To-day for Particulars



Gasoline 20 H.P. 4-Cylinder

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. HOPKINS (West Minneapolis) MINNESOTA

Canadian Branches; WINNIPEG, Man.; REGINA, Sask.

Special Agencies: CALGARY, EDMONTON, Alta

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, 18



I was asked the other day what a tractor was. Imagine the question, "What is a tractor?" at such a time as this when so much time is being spent trying to convince governments, agricultural societies, and the farmers themselves, that the tractor is the biggest help we've got when it comes to keeping up production.

'What is a tractor?" It wasn't a question on an examination paper, it was a real live person asking for information. Of course, this person lived in an eastern city, but then so does the Dominion Government, and since I have been asked that question, I have been wondering if that would be about as much as the government officials would know about tractors and, if it is, why, it's no wonder that the value of the tractor in present day circumstances, does not receive more official recognition.

The Extension Department of the M.A.C. will have its short courses going in full swing when this issue reaches its readers.

I have lately heard quite a bit of comment on the fact that the government spends a lot of money on these short courses when they might be giving it to the Red Cross or some other such fund, this same comment making a certain corner of the general public look like one of those little windmills that the youngsters are so fond of putting on the wood-shed roof.

It wasn't so very long ago that these same people were raising seven kinds of a row because they were not getting back the money that they were paying into the government. It's pretty much the same old story, the man that shouts loudest draws the crowd, and the government can't do anything right. Don't think that I am upholding the government as a ruling power, far be it from me to dabble in anything that looks like politics. I don't know anything about them and, what is more, I'm afraid of them.

But, to get back to the road that I branched off from, I understand that the M.A.C. is an institution that the government brought into existence, and the government still keeps it going. The government gets its money from the public and, in the service which the M.A.C. gives, the money is being given back to the people.

Also, if the public will listen and profit by the teachings of the M.A.C., they will find that it is helping them to keep up production so as to feed the boys at the front, and there you are: it is doing both the things that part of the public kicks about it is not doing.

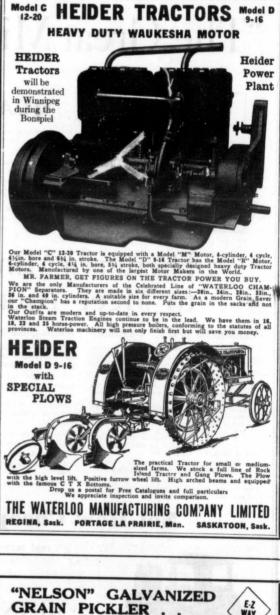
The Extension Service of the M.A.C. carries the college all over the province, and puts it down here and there for a couple of weeks at a time. All you have to do is to drive to the nearest point at which a short course is being held, pay your enrollment fees to the local association (not to the M.A.C.) and get all you can out of the course.

I think, myself, that the gas engine work is the most popular part of these courses, and you'll find that most of the gas engine instructors are practical men who know what they are talking about but, at the same time, you are cutting your own throat and badly scratching your neighbor if you make a point of going to these short courses with the one purpose of asking questions that will, eventually, stick the instructor. There are mighty few men in any line that cannot be stuck somewhere, and the gas engine instructor is only human.

Ask all the questions you want to, but keep them confined to the practical use of gas engines. The instructors are practical gas engine men, and are out to teach the practical side of gas engine work. They only have a limited time to spend at each place, and it is largely up to you whether they spend that time in giving you good, practical information or in useless discussion of matters that do not amount to two rows of pins in the practical use of gas engines.

I am not writing this as a representative of the M.A.C., and I do not know any more about how far the College is willing to go to help the farmer get the most use out of his gas engines any more than does the average man who has talked to representatives of the institution. But the Canadian Thresherman has dubbed me "the tractioneer," and, as such, the service which the M.A.C. is offering, appeals to me, and I would like to see the farmer and the nation get more out of it, so I'm going to jump around to the other side of the question for a while.

The short courses are doing a good work, a very good work, and





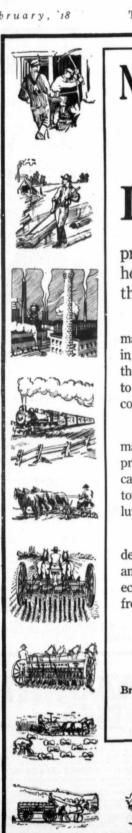
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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

Page 18A



## Now Then, All Together, to Help Win the War!

**INCREASED** PRODUCTION is now the most crving need of the hour. A world famine is at hand unless every effort possible is put forth along the line of producing food, to feed the armies at the front, and help make up the serious shortage of food supplies in the various Allied Countries.

Everybody can help—those who produce the raw materials; the manufacturer who fashions these materials into the implements used in raising crops; those who transport the implements to the farmers; the farmer; the thresher; the elevator employees and those who have to do with the shipment of food products across the water-the co-operation of all is needed at this critical time.

Farm help is scarce, as in all lines of activity, and it is only by making use of the most efficient labor-saving implements that the present world-crisis can be coped with. Large-sized implements which can be operated with the minimum of man power will go a long way towards securing the increased production of food products so absolutely essential at this time.

You take no chances with Massey-Harris Implements, as they are designed by those having years of experience with farming conditions and the building of suitable machinery to handle the farm work economically and satisfactorily. The line includes everything needed, from the plowing of the land to the hauling of the crop to market.



Page 18B

the people who have attended these courses other years show a great improvement in their handling of gas engines, but I don't think these courses go far enough. I have been carrying around the impression that these courses hit the average pupil as a sort of a spasm and, by the time that summer comes around, a whole lot which has been learned in the winter, is forgotten in the time between the short course and the summer work.

It would not be reasonable to suppose that farmers could be persuaded to leave their work to attend a two weeks' short course during the busy season; but it is reasonable to suppose that they might be coaxed to leave their work for one or two days or, in the middle of summer when the evenings are long, they could quit a little bit early and drive to a neighbor's farm after supper to learn a few fittle things about gas engines.

The local agricultural society could make a success of the summer work by finding out upon which branch of gas engine work the community wanted the most instruction. If lining up bearings was the big part of their troubles, an engine which needed its bearings lined up, could be procured, dates arranged, the neighbors notified, and a man procured from the College to—no, not to line up the bearings, but to show how to do it.

If a community wanted to know how to get more use out of its gas engines, I don't doubt but what the College would supply a man to give instructions as to tractor hitches, how to handle different machines with a tractor and anything else which leads to the same end.

From what I have read and heard, I believe the Extension Service of the M.A.C. is willing to give the farmers all the help that they really want, but you have got to ask for it, and the harder you ask, the more you will get. Everything comes to him who waits—if he goes after it.

On every side we hear the same old story, "They're taking our boys away from us; we will stop farming and let the land lie idle." If anybody had told me a few

The anybody had torn life a few years ago that the farmers of this country would lie down when they were needed most. I would not have believed it. The boys are being taken to Europe to fill the holes in the ranks so, instead of digging in and doing everything possible to keep the boys fed and to enable them to win the hight which they are fighting for us, we are saying, "What is the use, the boys are all away, and things are all going wrong anyway, we will just let the land lie."

I fully expect to have somebody jump on to me for what I have just said; in fact, I would not be surprised if somebody pushed a brick wall over on top of me, but the spirit of "what is the use" is spreading over the country far faster than I like to see it; in fact, I do not like to see it at all. Where would we be if the boys at the front said; "What is the use?" and went over and had a friendly little game of penny ante with the Germans?

The men who are letting the land lie idle are either quitters or they do not know any better. In either case there is something about them that needs adjusting.

There is one man in the province who made about \$50,000 out of last year's crop. He has three sons at home, has two automobiles, two tractors, and a bank balance that would put most of us on Easy Street for the rest of our lives. It was necessary for me to talk to him for a few minutes the other day and, in the course of our conversation, I remarked, "Well, Mr. Blank, conscription will not hit you very hard; it will only get one of your boys, and you have lots of power." "Oh," he said, "if they take my

"Oh," he said, "if they take my boy, I will have to quit farming. I cannot afford to farm without the boys."



Chairman of Tribunal—"And don't you think you might do something of greater national importance than selling fried fish?" Applicant for Exemption (doubtfully)—"Well, I might sit on the Tribunal!"

Don't Delay Plowing

-because your ground is too hard for horses to break, or too soft to support their weight. Do it when you want with a-



### **Order Your Tractor NOW!**

It will pay you to order your Waterloo Boy Tractor EARLY. Coal shortage and limited shipping facilities are making deliveries hard to make, and the extraordinary demand is taxing the factories to the limit.

Write to-day for Catalog, and then send your order early

#### MANITOBA AGENTS FOR Aultman & Taylor

Tractors-18-36 h.p. up to 30-60 h.p.

Separators-20-in.-23-in. and up to 42-in. cylinder.

A full line of repair parts carried in stock, ready for immediate shipment at our warerooms, **104 Princess Street**, **WINNIPEG**.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Limited



February, 18

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THE STANDARDIZED TRACTOR siness machine designed along so al lines of proven worth, with no fr 15-30 h.p. p. talogue and rock bottom price. GILSON MEG CO. LTD. WINNIPEG. MAN



res, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, mps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equip-ent and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy ar supplies from us at wholesale prices. your suppl

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame Street West, Montre

#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

I did not say anything, I did not dare. I just took a walk around the town until I cooled off. A man with everything at his hand could not farm, could not make an attempt at helping to feed the boys at the front, because one boy out of three had to go and help fill the ranks.

This was only one man. I have met dozens pretty much like him in the past month; and each one gets me a little hotter, until I have to go away and cool off somewhere. I took off my hat to one man in the train the other day, though; he sat and listened to a man explain how it would be impossible for him to farm any longer because he could not get enough help, and then he laughed, the dry mirthless laugh of a man who is mad clean through, and he got up and walked out of the smoker

The man who had been talking wanted to know what was the matter, and the other occupant of the car explained : "That man and I are veterans of the South African War; we both carry some pretty sore spots that we got down there. When we came home, we settled down and farmed. We did well and we made money. We have got lots of money now, and we are not making any more free gifts to the country than anybody else is, but we are farming.

"I am a bachelor, with a section of land; my friend is a married man, with another section, and no children : but his wife is as British as either one of us. We could not get any help this summer so we organized. You can laugh if you like, but we organized, Bill, his wife, and me, and we are farming.

"We swore we would farm as long as we had money enough to buy gasoline to run the engines. We have two of them, and we use them because all the organization in the world would not let two men and a woman farm two sections with horses.

Yes, sir; we organized, did Bill and his wife and me, and we are farming, and we will farm as long as there is flesh on our bones and breath in our bodies. The boys need something to eat, and by . they'll get it as long as we can give it to them. Some of you 'cannot farm' people should get a taste of starvation mixed up with hot sand or cold mud for a while; it would do you good."

I wanted to shake hands with the veteran, but I sat and thought for a while, then I got up and went out into the coach and hid myself in the smallest possible space.

We have got the power in the country. If we do not know enough to use it, somebody ought to make us use it. It is power and level heads to use it, that is going to count these days.

DRUMMOND

#### Harness and Saddlery of Quality THIS REPRESENTS OUR "PREMIER" HIGH-GRADE CUSTOM-MADE, BRASS-TRIMMED FARM HARNESS "As Standard as No. 1 Hard Wheat" quality of this harness, both as regards the material and workmanship our exceptionally low price, has made this the biggest seller of its kind Hundreds of our customers are using this harness dails wire versed from factometers are using the selection of the selection of the selection them we can most highly recommend this harness to new customers. with ir w Brass ings plete with Snaps and oller Slides BRIDLES-14-inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass rosettes LINES-Made from firm selected stock as uniform in thickness as it is possible to full length and weight. 1 inch. TRACES—Considered the most important part of a harness, are cut extra heavy, a selected tracestock, 6 ft. 4 in. long, with heel chains. 134 inch wide. ine. a selected tracestock, 6 ft. 1 m. long, with need chains. 13 mch wide. BELLYBANDS—Heavy folded, 12 mch. PADS—6 inches wide 134-inch layer, heavy, 114 mch billets to buckle. HAMES—418 steel, black, brass hall too, brass line ring, bolt style, heavy hame straps. BREECHING—5 ring style, heavy, folded seat, 114/in, full length layer, box loop ups, side straps 1-in, with snaps, larg straps 1-in, style straps 1-in, double scalloped s on leadury, rib straps 1-in, running to hames through loop on pad. BREAST-STRAPS—Extra heavy, 12/inch, with roller snaps. BREAST-SIKAPS—Extra heavy, 12-ment, with roter shaps. TRIMMINGS—Buckles and rings, heavily japanned; brass spotting, as illustrated; solid brass breeching buckles, brass hame balls and line rings spreader straps. Weight of harness packed for shipment, about 90 pounds. No.4HCTI--Premie" Heavy Brass-Trimmed Breeching Harness, complete as described, less collars. Weight packed for shipment, about 100 lbs. **\$73.50** No. 4HCT2—"Premier" Heavy Brass-Trimmed Breeching Harness, **75.00** with Send your Order direct to-day or write for new Spring Catalog which has full particulars of any style of harness required. C. S. JUDSON & CO. LIMITED Logan and Sherbrooke St. WINNIPEG. Man.



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Page 18D

February, '18

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How to do a Good Job of Tractor Plowing By RAYMOND OLNEY Carefully Laying Out the Field at the Start is Necessary to do Good Work

THE first job of plowing with a tractor I ever did was not one to be proud of by any means. I started in about the same way I used to do with the three-horse team and walking plow back on the home farm. That is to say, I didn't pay much attention to the headlands.

Before I had entirely finished with the lands, however, I saw that I was going to have some difficulty in plowing off the headlands and make a good job of the whole field. I had not been as careful as I should in coming out at the ends of the lands. In fact, two adjacent sides. The outfit which I was using consisted of 15-30 h.p. tractor and a six-bottom plow. It was necessary to leave about 60 feet at the ends of the field in which to turn. I therefore set each stake 60 feet from the two adjacent sides.

The distance which these stakes should be set, however, will depend upon the size of the outfit, as well as upon the ease with which the outfit can be turned. Some tractors will turn shorter than others. After setting the stakes, I drove the tractor and plow to one corner and plowed

#### Do You Know This?

From sources of information the accuracy of which is beyond all doubt, we are assured that sooner or later *during the coming season* while field work can be carried on, there will be a serious shortage of delivery in farur machinery and implements.

Farmers are most earnestly urged to overhaul all machinery, implements and tools NOW—to ascertain what must be replaced or repaired, and to have these made good without a day's delay.

The same advice applies with special force to men who contemplate the purchase of new machinery—particularly in tractors, tillage tools, separators, etc. Stocks and repair parts are now in dealer's hands, but when these are depleted, no one can say when they can be repeated.

The week of March 4th to 11th (inclusive) has been agreed upon as *Repair Week*, and every farmer is placed on his honor to take part in this patrickic duty (while he at same time is catering to his own best interests) around those dates, if he cannot clean up sooner.

We are not at liberty to publish details, but the war urgency on manufacturing houses will for some time absorb probably their entire equipment.

the ends were decidedly jagged, and to plow the headlands meant that I would have to plow some of the land twice or leave some unplowed.

It didn't take me long to learn that, if I intended to do good tractor plowing and save as much time as possible, it would be necessary to have some system about it. By the time I was ready to plow the next field, I had worked out a definite plan of how I would go about it.

I had proved to myself by this time that the success of plowing a field with an engine depends to a great extent on how the field is laid out in the first place.

First of all I set stakes at each corner of the field, the sides of which in this case happened to be square. A stake was set at each corner the same distance from the across the end in a straight line between the two stakes with two plows in the ground cutting a shallow furrow. Then  $\sqcap$  drove to the other end of the field and did the same thing there.

The object of this was to provide a guide for pulling out the plows at the ends of the furrows, when turning on the headlands. Usually it is even better to plow all the way around the field in a straight line between all four stakes, especially if the field is not a perfect rectangle or square. The idea in this is to leave a strip of land around the outside of the field, of uniform width, which can be plowed after the portion in the center has been plowed off in lands.

After striking the guide furrows, I then proceeded to plow Cantinued on page 34D

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LINE ENGINE STOP?

Hiram Diggs, our estimable cross questioner, asks the above question.

does not at times realize that the times and things sometimes change and the "old time" ways

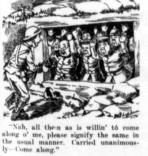
"What makes the gasoline engine stop?" Principally, because the gray matter that is supposed to be in each human being's top piece-and which is necessarily lacking in an engine-is not used. Gasoline engines are subject to abuse the same as humans. Take the man who abuses his internal workings and the first symptom that something is wrong is his mulishness. Continue the treatment and the first thing he does is to kick over the traces. Just so with the engine. Monkey with the adjustment or the internal workings, and the engine gets

everything around ! im gets out of sorts, too. Give a man a dose of salts and he soon tones up to where everything seems bright and rosy. Give the engine a thorough cleaning out and it will respond in the same way. Feed the man sour dough and too much of any one kind of food and you know the result. Feed the engine low grade fuel and too much oil and every thoughtful engine operator knows the result. Some engines, like human

beings, are built so that for a time nothing seems to affect them, while some engines are so constructed with parts that they are affected by many influences. The first kind when they go wrong are the hardest to get right, while the others can be and are easily tuned up and do much better work for a greater length of time.

So just put it down that when your engine goes wrong and refuses to run that in the majority of cases, it is man trouble instead of engine trouble.

The less a man thinks of himself the less unhappy will he be.



#### Quick Plowing and Deep Cultivation Mean Bigger G. A. Soline

Hiram is good old soul and of doing things change also.

mulish too. When a man gets out of sorts,

Crops for Uncle Sam and More Profits for You



**Cleveland Tractor** 

-WO -more than ever before--you must work quickly and well. Farm and firing line must fight together.

America's acres must yield more than ever before. But the task of stimulating production is hedged about by difficulty.

Munition plants and factories have steadily trained labor from the fields. The new regulations unskilled farm place

hands in the first draft class. Over a million horses already have been shipped abroad and the needs of our own army are yet to be filled.

You must replace muscle with machine.

The Cleveland Tractor will plow 31/2 miles an hour-8 to 10 acres a day. That equals the work cf three good 3-horse teams and 3 men.

This same time-saving speed, so profitable in plowing, is of equal advantage in harvesting, mowing, discing, spreading manure and other hauling work The Cleveland not only conserves time and labor but it does better, cheaper work.

Travelling on its own tracks, this sturdy little machine will go practically anywhere - even through ditches or gumbo, sand and gravel.

It will not pack the soil, nor mire, slip or flounder.

It weighs less than 3200 pounds and has 600 square inches of continuous traction surface.

Although small enough for work in orchards and among small fruit trees, the Cleveland develops full 12 h.p. at the drawbar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h.p.—plenty for stationary work such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping, and many other uses on the farm where power is

needed.

Rollin H. White, the famous motor truck engineer, designed the Cleve-

land Tractor. He uses only the best materials. Gears are the same quality as those of the finest trucks and are protected by dirt proof, dust proof cases

Mr. White has so constructed the Cleveland that it steers by the power of its engine. It will turn in a 12-foot circle.

And can be

Put yourself in a position to produce the record roops called for by Uncle Sam—and incidentally to make more money for yourself.

Write to us to-day for complete information on the Cleveland Tractor and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer. Address Dept. A.Z. or use the coupon.

#### WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS

GUILBAULT'S LIMITED - - Winnipeg, Manitoba FOUNDRY PRODUCTS LIMITED - Calgary, Alberta NORMAN COX, Saskatoon - - Saskatchewan



Name..... State whether farmer or dealer. City..... County..... Province.....

#### THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio -

#### A WONDERFUL POSTER CALENDAR

We are in receipt of a remarkably effective and commonsense trade calendar for 1918 from the F. E. Myers and Bros. of Ashland, Ohio, the celebrated makers of all manner of hand, windmill and power pumps, hay unloaders, forks, pulleys, door-hangers, etc. The design is one which this

company has adhered to for thirty years, and is one that the country dealer is glad to preserve since the display includes perfect reproductions of practically every speciality produced by 'this company.

All the storekeeper has to do is to lead his customer up to the calendar and he can spot his choice on the instant. This year the Myers Brothers send out their annual sheet, with some striking novelties and a new heading, but the design, shape and size exactly fits the file which the old-time dealer has probably hung on the same nail since he received his

first New Year's card from the old firm.

If you haven't got one of 'this remarkable "one-page catalogue" of many things, you should write for a copy which will be sent you free with pleasure.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have a 36-60 oil pull tractor in good shape; will trade for large steam engine or will sell tractor with 40-64 Rumely separator at a bargain. Curtis C. Baldwin, Sparta, Michigan.

BOYS AND GIRLS-Everybody-Chew spruce gum, it is the best. Send 25c. for 3 big chunks. A. Wallace, Tees, Alta.

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#### Page 18F

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18

#### HOW I KEEP MY ENGINE BUSY

By Ray H. Gauzy 1 have a 12-25 -----

- tractor and I find it a very successful tractor at most any kind of work that I wish to use it for. We have used it for a great many different things and one of the most important things is plowing and it has given splendid satisfaction. We have plowed through places in the low ground that were so wet that water stood in the furrow, but the engine did not mire down but took the plow through without any trouble. I would not advise anyone to plow when the ground is wet, but we wanted to see what could be done with a tractor and we found that we can use a tractor any time that we are able to go in the field and do good work with horses. We used a three - bottom ---- engine plow the first fall and found that we had plenty of reserve power to pull the fourth bottom, so we sold the small plow to a neighbor who had purchased a smaller tractor and we purchased a fourbottom plow of the same make which gives us entire satisfaction in every respect.

We use about two gallons of gasoline to the acre and plowed from seven to eight inches deep. We mix the gasoline with onehalf kerosene, which gives good satisfaction and leaves no carbon deposit. We have a pilot guide with the tractor and with a selflift plow it surely makes a good one man outfit.

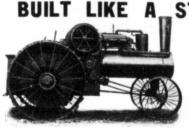
We have used the tractor to bale straw and for this work it is hard to beat, for it is possible to throttle the engine to most any speed desired. The man who owned the baler tried two other engines before he put the tractor on it, and he was better satisfied with his machine and the work it did than any time before.

After we had the tractor we decided to grind feed for the cattle, so we bought a good secondhand mill at a public sale. The man who owned this mill used a 12-horse power steam engine on it and he told us that our engine was too small, but we had no trouble to handle the mill to its full capacity.

We have a fine outfit for wood sawing and the beauty of it is one can saw his wood when he is ready and does not have to wait until someone is in the neighborhood with an outfit.

I think that this engine is not a bit too large for a three hundred and twenty acre farm as that is We have never what we have. used it to put in small grain, but I do not see why it could not be used successfully. We expect to try it next season.

The only repair we have had to buy is one valve stem guide,



The Townsend Twin Cylinder Kerosene Tractor, 12-25 H.P. **OTHER STRONG POINTS** 

Strong shat trong shafts, large bearings, heavy wide faced gears perfect lubrication—these and scores of others. in the second se to good pulling power-easy steerin

#### YOUR MEIGHBOR

YOUR NEIGHBOR-WOUR NEIGHBOR-the local Fairbanks-Morse dealer, is convinced he has the tractor for you. Go and talk it over with him and let him prove it. He knows that it will be a most profitable investment for you-the: let him give you the facts and figures to show it. The un-questionable reputation of an old reliable firm stands back of him. See him to-day.

## A\_STEAM ENGINE-**Runs Just as Smoothly**

It's a compact, sturdy, dependable, all purpose Farm Tractor. Has a real kerosene motor with high tension Dixie Built-in Magneto-dirtproof enclosed gears-single lever control-direct drve for belt work-and every other tested, proven, necessary tractor feature.

#### NOTE THAT STRONG FRAME

it's the combined Frame and Radiator-a patented feature exclusively for the Townsend Tractor-the biggest develop-ment ever attained in farm tractor building. This frame ment ever attained in farm tractor building. on the

#### TOWNSEND TRACTOR

gives the appearance, and has the durable construction of a steam tractor—provides at the same time an effective cooling system and a strong, rigid foundation for the engine and transmission parts. The radiator shell is of heavy holler plate—riveted at the seams—fitted with standard bolier tubes through which cold air is drawn by the exhaust for cooling the water. The cooling water is forced through the cylinder jacket by means of a circulating pump.

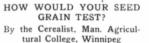
#### The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited WINNIPEG Calgary Saskatoon



do not see but that we have just as much power now as when we bought it in the fall of 1915. I would estimate the life of a tractor of this kind at ten years. more than paid for itself.

I think there are quite a few

and all can be used in the same way but this gives you an idea of how we kept our engine busy and got good returns most all the time.



February, 18

The spring of 1917, being very late, resulted in a late harvest and a considerable amount of frosted grain. There is no method of measuring with the eye the amount of damage likely to result from frost, especially with oats and barley. In many cases plump, bright appearing samples, to all appearances only slightly frosted, germinate less than 20 per cent. The only reliable means of estimating the value of immature and damaged grain for seed is by making a thorough germination test.

A number of tests have been made to date by the seed testing department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and below is an analysis of the first eightyfive samples received of the 1917 crop. Number of samples germinating :--

 91
 to
 100
 per cent
 12

 81
 to
 90
 per cent
 12

 61
 to
 80
 per cent
 24

 41
 to
 60
 per cent
 53

 31
 to
 40
 per cent
 4

 11
 to
 30
 per cent
 4

 11
 to
 20
 per cent
 3

From the above figures the following facts may be noted :---

 Only 14.1 per cent of grain received will make first-class seed.
 14.1 per cent grades as

second-class seed.

3. 28.2 per cent grades as third and fourth-class seed.

4. 43.6 per cent is unsuitable for seed purposes.

There is a great need for seed testing this year, and the seed testing department of the college is prepared to test samples of all kinds of grain for Manitoba farmers. All samples are tested free, the only cost to the farmer being the postage on the sample of grain. In forwarding the samples of grain the following suggestions should be observed :--

1. Send at least two ounces of seed.

2. Be sure to have your name and address placed inside the package of seed. Do not depend upon placing it on the outside of the package, as it may be removed or blurred during transit.

3. It is an advantage to state in a brief note accompanying the sample, whether or noi it has been damaged by frost, heating, etc. It aids in making a more speedy test.

4. Samples do not come postage free to the college, consequently, care should be taken to see that enough postage is attached to the package. Samples, with insufficient postage, are subject to delay in transit, and often lost



The Wonderful—Light-Running **Gilson Thresher** UNION BANK 'Goes like Sixty" OF CANADA Loans for Livestock THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding G COMPANY LTD. purposes. It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds. Consult the Local Manager for particulars. PAID-UP CAPITAL - - \$ 5,0:0,000.00 TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED 140,000,000.00 on The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada ARNINI

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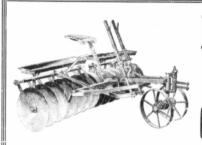
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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18



## McCormick Tillage Tools Make Real Seed Beds

NLY downright good seed-bed-making service can make a line of tillage implements popular. If tillage tools are wrong in design or in materials, in the big points or the little details, they may struggle along for a while but they won't pan out.

McCORMICK TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS—disk harrows, spring-tooth harrows, smoothing harrows, cultivators, scufflers, land packers and drills—continue year after year playing their big part in the making of Canadian seed beds because they pass all field tests that must be met before any machine can get the careful farmer's O.K.

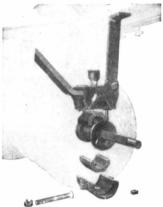
Men who design McCORMICK tillage tools, or design improvements for them, know conditions as thoroughly as it is possible for men to know. That is why you will find betterments on your implements this year that were not there a year ago. Next year they will be better still. It is this interest in better seed-bed-building that accounts for rapidly-increasing sales of McCORMICK tillage implements in Canada.

Ask the dealer for particulars concerning McCORMICK tillage tools. Write the nearest branch for a catalogue. This is a good time to consider your 1918 plans.

## International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES:

WEST Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



EAST-Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.

Detail of McCormick disk bearing. Observe that hard oilers are used, also that the upper and lower bearings can be reversed and that they can be turned end for end, giving practically four wears in one.

#### FOOD SAVING BY SUBSTI-TUTION OF MOTORS FOR HORSES

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#### By O. P. Austin

THE announcement that grains suitable for human food will no longer be fed to horses in Great Britain calls attention to the possibilities of gradually enlarging the production of the world's food supplies by utilizing for that purpose the vast areas now devoted to producing grain for horses, for which the world is rapidly substituting power driven vehicles and cultivators.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that this process of substituting the motor for the horse on highways and farms has already made rapid progress in the United States. The number of horses on farms in the United States in 1917 is no greater than in 1910. while population has in the meantime increased thirteen per cent, and these changes do not include the horses in cities, where the substitution of power driven vehicles for those drawn by horses is even greater than on the farm. The total number of horses in the entire United States in 1917, including farms and cities, is probably less than in 1910, while population to be fed has increased thirteen per cent.

Meantime the transfer of production from oats, chiefly used as food for horses, to that of wheat as food for man, seems to have made even more rapid progress. The number of acres devoted to the production of oats in 1916 showed an increase of less than eleven per cent over that of 1910, while the acreage devoted to wheat in 1916 showed an increase of twenty-seven per cent over that of 1910, corn also showed an increase, though not as great as that of wheat.

During the 1910-1917 period in which the horses in the country showed a slight decline, and the acreage devoted to the .production of their food showed a less gain than that of food for man, the production of petroleum used as food for the road and farm machinery taking the place of horses shows an enormous increase. The quantity of petroleum produced in the United States was in 1910 8,801,000,000 gallons, and in 1916 12,264,000,000 gallons, an increase of approximately fifty per cent.

Meantime there has been an enormous growth in the number of power driven road and farm vehicles and tractors, the census of 1915 showing over \$500,000,000 worth of automobiles produced in 1914, against a production of less than \$200,000,000 worth shown

by the census of 1910. Of farm tractors the statistics while incomplete are sufficient to show plainly that they are now performing much service for which the farmer was formerly dependent upon the grain consuming horses. A recent statement by the Department of Agriculture shows as a partial census of tractors in the United States, 34,371 actually in commission, and representing every state in the Union. Very recent reports indicate large numbers of farming tractors being purchased for community uses, and a single manufacturing concern in Ohio reports contracts for agricultural tractors aggregating at present \$15,000,000, with prospects of \$50,000,000 during the year.

Figures of world production of the various cereals indicate that the substitution of petroleum fed power machines for the grain fed horse could also materially increase in other countries the area available for production of food for man. The area devoted to the production of oats, chiefly food for horses, aggregates for all countries, for which figures are available, about 140,000,000 acres, wheat 280,000,000, corn 170,000,-000, rice 140,000,000, rye 100,000,-000. World production in normal years is, in very round terms, oats approximately 4,500,000,000,

wheat 4.000,000,000, corn 4,000,-000,000, rice 5,000,000,000, rye 2,000,000,000, and barley 1,500,-000,000. In the United States where oats and wheat grow side by side on lands capable of producing either grain, the area devoted to oats was, in 1915, the banner crop year, 41,000,000 acres, and to wheat, 60,000,000 acres, suggesting that the gradual substitution of the petroleum fed roadster and farm implement for the grain fed horse, as the present generation of horse passes out of existence, might largely increase the wheat producing area, while a similar substitution might follow in other parts of the world, as a whole, in which the area devoted to the production of bats is about onehalf as great as that devoted to wheat.

Meantime world production of that substitute for horse power on roads and farms, petroleum, is inoreasing with remarkable speed, the total world production of petroleum having grown from 150,-000,000 b a rr els in 1900 to 328,000,000 in 1910, and 430,000,-000 in 1915.

Judge—"What is the verdict of the jury?"

Foreman—"Your Honor, the jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane." 18

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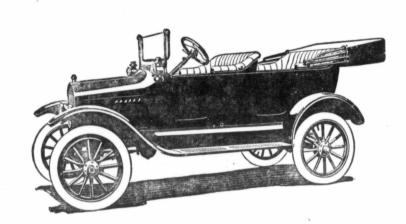
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## A Ford Car Takes the Place of All These Things

WHEN you own a Ford you can do away with many articles that are a source of continuous expense to the man who still drives a horse. For instance, not only your driving-horse and bugg, but the single harness, blankets, whips, currycombs, brushes, horse-shoes, pitch-forks, feed-bins, etc.

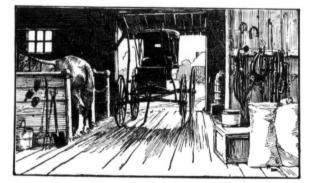
In their place you have a speedy, dependable, dignified, roomy Ford Car—complete in itself. It is vastly superior to the narrow, cramped buggy that travels so slowly. And when a Ford is standing idle it does not eat three meals a day, and it requires no "looking after."

A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring	\$495
Runabout -	\$475
Coupe	\$770
Sedan	\$970
<b>One-ton Truck</b>	\$750
F.O.B. FORD,	Ont.



Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario

#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, 18

## What a Tractor Plow did in a Small Field

An Indiana Farmer Demonstrates that Power Plowing is Superior to Horse Plowing By C. A. BACON

THE man with the small farm who is thinking of buying a power outfit for plowing, has several things to take into consideration. The chief one is: Will this outfit plow the ground as satisfactorily as his horse plows? Will it do better work and do it easier, quicker and cheaper than horses?

If the ground has not been plowed properly, and as well as it can be done by horses, the farmer has no business with a tractor outfit.

The reason for this seemingly strong statement is simply this:

When a farmer buys a tractor to pull a plow, he naturally expects that plow to turn the ground and do a better job of plowing for him than he can do with his horse-drawn plows.

Many Things to Think Of

There are so many little things in connection with plowing that do not seem of very great importance; yet when a man stops to reflect that he is largely dependent upon the way the ground is plowed for the success of his crops, these little things have a big meaning. In some cases it may mean the difference between a good crop and failure.

If the ground is not thoroughly stirred and turned over during the process of plowing, the seedbed can never be worked so that it will produce its maximum crop. Plowing is the basis and the most important operation of preparing the seed bed.

Anyone who attended the power - farming demonstrations last year came away with a full realization of the fact that farmers were interested in plows to

an equally great extent as they were in tractors. The reason is they saw that tractors would be of little value to them, if they did not pull the plows in such a way that they could do the right kind of plowing. The advantage of tractor plowing over plowing with horses is obvious, if it is done right. In the first place, the farmer can plow deeper. He can plow longer hours. Furthermore, he is not hurting his horses at a season of the year when they are softest.

These reasons alone are sufficient to justify most farmers in the purchase of a tractor-plow outfit.

To demonstrate the value of a tractor plow in a small field a 4bottom, self lift gang was taken into a wheat stubble field near South Bend, Indiana, early last fall. The plow was a new idea in tractor plow designing.

#### Demonstrating the Value of Tractor Plowing

This stubble field was covered with weeds that had gone to seed. The operator in striking his backfurrow started the outfit through the centre of the field. The rear bottom of the plow was set so as to cut full depth. The front plow was raised so that it turned just enough ground to make a shallow furrow.

The operator left enough unplowed ground at each end for headlands. On the return he left the plow in the same adjustment. By so doing he turned a neat center ridge that was not higher than the rest of the plowed field. After he had plowed a few rounds, he had started to plow



Bosch (douened after long Homeric combat)—"Kamerad!" Pat—"Be jabbers, 'tis the word I've been thrying to remember for the last twinty minuts."



## **Tractor Grub Breakers**



#### Make Idle Acres Yield Rich Returns

There are thousands upon thousands of acres of rich h and now laying idle that can be made to produce food for us and our Allies, and at the same time bring rich returns to the owners. By employing P. & O. Grub Breakers the ground can be broken and a crop raised on it the same year. Brush land, mesquite land, swamp land that has been drained—any land that will permit the passage of a tractor can be successfully and economically broken with a P. & O. Grub Breaker.

The plow cuts a furrow 24 inches wide by 6 to 12 inches deep. The share and mold are  $\frac{4}{3}$ -inch thick, of finest steel, and the beam comprises 3 steel bars 1 by 5, giving a cross-section of 15 square inches. It would require a straight pull of one thousand tons to pull the beam in two. In other words there isn't a tractor built that could pull a P. & O. Tractor Grub Breaker to pieces. The plow weighs one ton.

You can reduce ordinary brush or mesquite land to a state of cultivation in a single season by using a P. & O. Tractor Grub Breaker. Write now for descriptive circular.

Made by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., U.S.A. International Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited Sales Agents for Canada Winnipeg Brandon Regins Sakkstoon North Battleford Yorkton Estevan Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge



**GIEGER WELDING WORKS, SASKATOON** 

#### The Man Who Carries no Life Insurance

is in no more danger personally than the man who does—but his wife and children are. Instances innumerable go to show that a Life Policy offers the surrest way of providing for dependent ones, and the only way within the reach of the great majority. Under the Limited Payment Policies of the Great-West Life the Insured not only protects his family, but provides for his own future as well. Rates are low and within the reach of all. Ask for rates at your own age.



out the headlands by driving around and around the field. By this method the field did not contain deadfurrows, and the

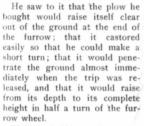
backfurrow was no higher than the rest of the plowed ground, an ideal job of plowing. In plowing this field the opera-

tor set the plows to cut deeper than he would have done had he used horses.

This same farmer, before starting in to plow, realized that he was confronted with a problem more serious than he had had for His field was full of a vears. species of obnoxious weeds that had gone to seed. He knew that, if he did not plow deep enough at that time of the year to get the seeds buried deep in the ground, he would have trouble with his next crop. For this reason he insisted upon having the plow equipped with the latest improvements in trash covering attachments, which he knew would enable him to put the trash and weed seeds on the bottom of the furrow.

He realized further that he could not plow his field with a horse-drawn plow in the length of time that he had for plowing, and put the weed seeds down deep enough so that they would do no harm when he sowed the field

It was this feature of the tractor outfit that appealed to him.



This enabled him to plow at the ends of the field the full depth. In this way the ends, as well as the other portions of the field, were properly plowed, an exceptionally important feature because of the weed danger. He saw that these features rivaled horse gangs in this respect.

This tractor plowing - outfit with the one man and four bottoms enabled him, with the tractor traveling at the same speed as horses, to plow the ground in the same time it would have taken with two men and eight horses.

This tractor not only enabled him to plow his land quicker and easier than he could with his horses but he was also able to do a much better job of plowing.

It is this feature, combined with the ability to do the work at the right time, that makes the tractor of such importance for plowing as well as other farm work.

## What would the oil in <u>your</u> engine show

OR years, both motorists and engineers were in the dark as to the amount of friction and consequent wear due to the sediment formed in the average motor oil

Inferior oil breaks down under the terrific heat of an automobile farm tractor or stationary engine and forms voluminous black sediment. This sediment causes rapid wear of the parts because it crowds out good oil at points where friction occurs.

#### How a lubricant muzzles the tiny teeth of friction

If you could look at the surface of a hearing or other engine part through a powerful magnifying glass, what would you see? Not a smooth, even surface, but thousands of micro-scopic teeth. Sediment excludes the protective film of the oil and allows these tiny teeth to grab and tear at each other, thus causing rapid wear.

#### A practical proof of superiority

The Sediment Test, illustrated at the right, is as simple as it is convincing. The bottle to the left contains a sample of ordinary oil

taken from the crankcase of an engine after 500 miles of running.

In the right-hand bottle is a sample of Veedol after being used for 500 miles under identical conditions. Notice that ordinary oil contains over five times as much sediment as Veedol.

#### Make this test for yourself

Make this test for yourself Drain the oil out of your crankcase and fill with kero-sene. Run the engine very slowly for 30 seconds and then clean out all kerosene. Retill with Yeedol and make a test run. You will find your engine has acquired new power and a snappy pick-up. It will run more smoothly and give greater gasoline mileage. Bur Vardel to de-

cater gasoline mileage. **Buy Veedol to-day** Your dealer has Veedol in stock, or can get it for you. he will not, write us for the name of the nearest aler who can supply you.

An 80-page book on lubrication for 10c. An 80-page 000k on internation tox tox. Written by a prominent engineer. Used as a text book in mary schools and colleges. Also contains Veedol Lubrication Chart, slowing correct grade of Veedol for every make of car, fractor, or stationary engine, winter or summer. Send Do. for a copy. It may save you many dollars

EEDOL

TIDE WATER OIL CO. VEEDOL DEPARTMENT Successors to Platt & Washburn Refining Co

Bowling Green Building., New York Branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco





tures that cause rapid destruction of the average automobile oil

Millions of tiny teeth cover the ap-parently mirror-like surface of a bearing or other working part of an engine. These teeth tear and an engine. These teeth tear and grind each other unless kept apart by a protecting film of lubricant

## Vision's Value

Good vision is a commodity you cannot purchase.

If your eyesight is not perfect you should make every effort to improve it.

Glasses may be a necessity; but this is a question you cannot decide for yourself. The advice of a skilled optometrist is required.

Our system of sight testing is thorough and we can detect the cause of the eye troubles or the slightest defect of vision. A visit here will be a source of satisfaction to you afterwards.

**R. J. PATTON Optometrist Optician** 211 Enderton Bidg. WINNIPEG JUST WEST OF EATON'S Phone M.



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#### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18

## A Thresherman's Experience with a Gas Tractor

FTER having used steam power for threshing twenty seasons I bought my first gas tractor late in 1915. This was a very wet year, and as we used a four wheeled tender to hold the necessary coal and water, we had more or less trouble in moving over the soft fields. And largely to get rid of this surplus load, as well as to cut expenses in other ways, by cutting out water hauling, and also the more or less annoying item of coal es fuel, which was hauled by our customers, we decided to discard our steam tractor... Sometimes we ran short of coal and when we would order more you can better realize than imagine the chagrin expressed by the farmer who had to make an extra trip to town, sometimes as far as ten miles away. For water we depended for the most part on wells pumped by windmills and when the wind did not blow we experienced no little trouble in obtaining water as well as fuel.

It was late in September when I gave an order for a 30-60 gas tractor, and it was about October 1st when it arrived. As it had rained and as I was anxious to try my new machine out, I got a ob pulling an ensilage cutter. They had previously been using a gas engine of another make and as this was a fifty-foot silo it required considerable power. Although the engine they had been using had a higher rating than mine they had had a lot of trouble with choking the cutter, and it was with misgiving that I undertook the work.

I thought if the tractor was going to fall down on the job 1 wanted to know why, so I ran it myself. It had been said by some of my competitors that "Ring has made a success of steam and we are sorry to see him go broke with a gas tractor," or other words to that effect. On the morning we were to begin work you may be sure I was on hand early and had the gas tank filled, oil reservoir full, also the oil pump filled, my motor started and belted up and waiting the first load of bundles. There had been a doubt in my mind whether I could speed my engine fast enough with the pulley that was on the cutter, which would curtail the amount of power available. So I started with the governor turned down and speeded the motor until the man at the cutter signalled he had the required speed. After running the

first hour and succeeding hours, to say that farmer was pleased is to put it mildly. We cut more ensilage in three hours than they had previously cut in a day's run.

The trouble with the engine they had been using was due to poor governing, caused, in my opinion, by slippage of the drive belt on the tractor pulley and a poorly adjusted governor.

I finished the season's threshing using my gas engine. As previously stated, 1915 was a very wet year. Poorly stacked grain had numerous wet and grown bundles to try a thresherman's soul as well as his source of motive power. I had made up my mind that if a gas engine could make good in the grain we had that year it would make good anywhere.

Ît did make good, having ample power and to spare, and I want to say not least is the steady motion so necessary to good work. With steam power one needs a good fireman to get the same results.

During the last season I hulled more seed and, according to the seed buyers, did a better job of cleaning than any of my competitors, and I think it all due to the better governing qualities of the gas tractor.

I find that I use from sixty to seventy gallons of gas per day pulling the grain separator, and in hauling we used forty gallons per day. Our gas cost us on an average about sixteen cents per gallon.

I have a man to run my engine and he is with it constantly, as I think it better to have some one there when you want to stop or start and if anything is going wrong a stitch in time is worth more than the proverbial nine.

The gas tractor operator's path is not always strewn with roses, due, in my mind, to the inexperience of said operator. While it is nice to lay abed while the steam engineer fires up, the tractioneer never feels at ease until he has the exhaust puttering. Then he has a lurking dread that she will stop short with no apparent reason, when the gas tank is full and everything else on examination seems to be in apple-pie order. But there is always a reason, and happy is he who can reason and find the reason. I can remember when a small boy, when steam tractors were in their infancy, when some ill wind seemed to blow nobody good and

## Over and Over! Again and Again!

We have told you about the merits of the GARDEN CITY FEEDER over and over, again and again—not hundreds, but thousands of times have we proved to our Customers the truth of our assertions.

#### The following letter is a fair sample of what the users of GARDEN CITY FEEDERS have to say about them:

#### Pense, Sask., Dec. 3, 1917 Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd. Regina, Sask.

#### Dear Sirs:

As the threshing season is over I thought perhaps you might be interested in knowing how I liked the feeder purchased from you this fall. I used it twenty-five days, threshing all kinds of grain in all kinds of conditions, and must say it is a WONDER-FUL FEEDER, it feeds so evenly that there is NO VARIATION in your separator or engine, which insures PERFECT work in saving and cleaning grain; and so LITTLE grain drops down under the feeder that there is very little cleaning up to do. I consider it SAVED ME THE PRICE of the feeder on this season's work. If I were buying a new machine it would have to be equipped with a GAR-DEN CITY long feeder. I take pleasure in recommending your feeder to anyone contemplating buying a machine, and I KNOW IT WILL PAY any man that has a fairly good separator to DISCARD his old feeder and equip it with a GARDEN CITY. Thanking you, I am, Sirs,

Yours truly (Signed) J. H. REID

WE PROVED OUR CLAIMS TO MR. REID. WILL YOU LET US PROVE THEM TO YOU?

We carry a full stock of feeders and repairs at the following places:

BRUCE DAVISON CO., Brandon, Man. MART McMAHON, Lethbridge, Alta. W. S. MUNROE CO., Calgary, Alta.



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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

There are no "Slackers"

among the men who make or who use the "LION BRAND" of Rubber Belt or the "YELLOW FELLOW" Endless Thresher Belt. They realize that whole-hearted SERVICE is the only thing that counts in the world, that its value is "above rubies" and that anything slip-shod bearing on it the stamp of "service" is a crime. Worse—it is the biggest of all commercial blunders. We have therefore put the best brains and workmanship of our best men (regardless of the dollar-cost) into the



Sold by all thresher companies doing business in Canada. They may cost a trifle more than some fabrics that are always a big risk but that is forgotten in the added years of service, and we guarantee our goods against all disappointment from slippage or breaking. It is not possible to make better belting by any scientific method known at this day.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, Not in any trust or Combine WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE EDMONTON

an eccentric slipped on the shaft. the folks generally had something to talk about the rest of the season and ever after on such occasions? If such things happen nowadays the men in the same field do not know it. Why? Because the operators of to-day grew up with the steam engine and know just what is wrong and also know how to make the necessary adjustments. When the human element is as old with the gas engine experience I bespeak for it the same knowledgethat followed in the wake of its predecessor.

Now, I was or am young to the gas engine and have not been entirely without trouble. As is my usual practice with all my machinery I thoroughly overhauled my tractor before starting the season of 1916. We took the motor down, tightened the main bearing on crank shaft and cranks, examining each part as replaced. After assembling and running the motor for a time and to make it the quietest running engine ever, I adjusted the push rods. After running it for some time we put her away until the time should arrive to begin threshing.

When we got ready and had the separator out and were all ready to couple up, not a yip could we get out of that tractor. After trying vainly for half an hour to crank her we got a neighbor's engine of the same make and put on the belt, and in this way got her started.

As it was too late then to pull out that day we thought to wait until the next morning and pull out bright and early, as we only had seven miles to go, and would get there in plenty of time to be-gin shock threshing. Well, we started in at 4 a.m. to crank that brute and after looking into every possible reason that came to our minds, which ran all the way from the kind and quality of gasoline to wiring, platinum points, magnetos, batteries, coils and other things too numerous to mention, we finally got her going and on the road. Having decided to try burning kerosene we had filled one tank with that and the smaller tank with gasoline. After getting on the road about five miles she ran out of gas and stopped and I caught up with them after they had refilled the tank and were ready to start again.

After trying for thirty minutes without any success in getting an explosion we decided it was time to find out just what was the real trouble, and with that end in view I loaded the bunch in the auto and came to town for dinner and to call up the branch manager at Wichita for instructions. I

called him over the long distance and after telling him my troubles, listened to his advice, all of which I had previously tried out. While eating a hurried dinner I thought things over item by item and only one thing did I think of that I hadn't examined. I decided to first let those push rods down and then prime and turn her over. After an early meal we were soon back and had the push rods readjusted, and, needless to say, the first time over away she went. One may well surmise my temper by this time, and I resolved then and there if that engine would not start when and wherever I should feel like starting it I did not care whether it ever moved another inch. So I stopped it and started until I was satisfied it would go. And thus ended our only real starting trouble. We find that good, clean, well adjusted platinum points are half the battle. This engine is equipped with Remy low tension magneto and starting is on six dry batteries, size the same as used in automobiles. We carry a battery tester with us and if there is question as to amperage that is quickly settled. I find batteries perfectly satisfactory for starting purposes.

As to burning kerosene, we gave it a try out though not as thoroughly as I should have liked. From the little we tried it I decided it was a matter for experimentation. This was the way it worked for us. We turned the valve in the air inlet so as to take hot air from around the exhaust pipe and when the carburetor bowl was too hot to hold. turned the valve to kerosene, then opened the needle valve on the carburetor slightly. After running a few seconds we started the water, letting it almost run in a stream as there was a decided knock in the cylinders. But we never got much farther as it invariably killed the motor sooner or later and as it seemed better to thresh than to "monkey" we gave up trying kerosene and used gas. I have watched other makes of tractors burning kerosene and while several seem to do good work I have the first one to see that burns kerosene at all loads in the same manner that it will burn gasoline. Also I have yet to meet an enthusiastic owner of a kerosene burning tractor. I do not mean to belittle kerosene burners, but think they have their work and place, this opinion being based on testimony of the users of both. When we have a carburetor so made that we can burn kerosene with as little adjusting as with the present gasoline carburetors, then can the laymen use them with satisfaction.

February, '18



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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

## Just Out-New Case Catalog

THE Case Machinery Catalog is now off the press. It is one of the most handsome power farming catalogs ever published. It contains much information that will interest every farmer, big and small. There are 112 pages describing the latest type of farm power equipment, built by a concern known in every civilized country on the globe.

Thousands of farmers and threshermen now on our list will soon have this book in their hands. Farm folks each year await it with interest. It shows every new, practical and worthwhile feature. This book is filled with interesting illustrations. Reproductions of the machines in their actual colors are shown. Field scenes showing Case products in practical operation are pictured in abundance.

If you are planning on buying a kerosene tractor, steam engine, thresher, power plows, balers, silo fillers, road machinery, etc., it will be a mighty helpful book to show you what is up-to-date in this line of machinery.

This book is yours for the asking. We send it postpaid to any man who is sufficiently interested to write for it. A post card with your name and address is all that is necessary.

J. I. Case T. M. Company, Inc. 890 Liberty St. Racine, Wis.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18



#### Raising More Bacon By Mrs. BRENDA E. DOW

T is said that the people of B.C. think that they will have the same difficulty in marketing their hogs as they are having in marketing their potatoes. They forget that the potatoes are for home consumption, practically, while bacon will be in demand wherever there are men to eat it. If there are plenty of hogs in the country, there will always be a market found for them at a good price; for, although each man and woman of us should have a dozen hogs for sale tomorrow, it would not glut the market for any length of time.

But if we are going to raise enough hogs to feed our army, we must carefully consider the best means of raising them. We must not follow the haphazard methods that have led to the common belief that hogs are a difficult and precarious proposition. As a matter of fact, there is nothing easier to raise than the pig, once we get to understand his requirements. Summed up in few words, the hog needs shelter from cold winds, dry sleeping quarters and a warm soft bed, pure water to drink, exercise, fresh air, plenty of food (almost any kind if he likes it), sunlight. Now a little commonsense used along with the above information will make a successful hograiser.

For instance, my husband has three-quarter sections of land, mostly under cultivation. He has no expensive buildings, but he has his farm dotted with straw piles from last year's crop. Suppose he has capital suffi-

cient to invest in five hundred

brood sows in pig, bred to farrow in April and May. Yes, of course, it would take a lot of capital, but we are supposing the case.

Sows should not be kept in large herds. We will divide these five hundred pigs into groups of five in a group. This will make one hundred groups.

If we use one half-section for the pigs, we can give each group of pigs three acres of land, and have a little left over.

We can build a portable wooden pen for the accommodation of five sows in summer time for about ten dollars. All we need are two skids, a few upright skantlings, a few boards, and a brace or two. The pen should be twelve feet square and four feet high, and one corner should be so built as to form shelter from wind and rain.

A smaller pen just large enough to make a nest for the sows to sleep in, could be used if the farm, or part of it, were fenced with hog fencing. This would be much the better plan. Having one-quarter section so fenced, and giving each group of five sows a nest made like a Vshaped hen-coop, only larger, on skids, all is very simple. Place these pens as far apart as your land will allow. On a quarter section, with the pens placed all around it, they will be six rods apart.

Now haul a pile of straw to cach pen. Just pile it up close by, and throw a little inside for a bed. Spend five dollars more on a small yard in front of each pen. That is, just run another fence inside the quarter-section, meeting



Consuming to Produce-Doing THEIR Best in "Greater Production"



## Cream Separator

THE

is beating all records as a food saver. While it may not produce, the "Magnet" is one of the most conscientious and effective food conservation "weapons" the Food Controller has in his whole battery of offence. It saves every particle of Butterfat that is in the milk and hands it over without a word to the butterman and the cheese-factory.

#### AND HOW EASY!

DAIRY WOMEN know that the "MAGNET" bowl and one-piece skimmer is easily washed sweet and clean in less than five minutes—a saving of from 10 to 15 days' labor each year over the time required to properly wash the disc kind.

After nearly eighteen years' constant use on Canadian farms The "Magnet" has established beyond the shadow of a doubt that its square gear drive and ball-bearing adjustments is unequalled as effective piece of dairy mechanics and has nothing in front of it in lasting quality.

#### MAGNET ALWAYS SKIMS CLEAN

because its bowl is supported at **both ends**, cannot wobble and therefore will do perfect skimming for a life-time. Dairy men and women can avoid all "misery" by buying the up-to-date "Magnet" Cream Separator. "Facts are chick that winned ding, and canna be disputed."

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd. Head Office and Factory: Hamilton, Ont. WINIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE



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the inside corners of your pens. Do not fasten your fence and your pens together permanently, but leave it so that any time you like you can hitch a team on to any one of your pens and haul it away.

Have a small door big enough for a pig to pass through at each side of each pen, as well as the large door at the front, which, as the pens stand, opens into the large field.

Sow a strip a rod or two wide around your large field to rape. Sow the center of the field to oats and barley mixed.

Until this crop gets a real good start, keep your sows in the small pens and narrow yards adjoining them.

In addition to the portable pens in the fields, it will be necessary to have a large shed divided into small pens for farrowing pens. It may be arranged like a large stable, with spaces eight feet square, partitioned off in rows like stalls, each space having a door opening into a passage. This building must be well ventilated, but must have a rain-proof roof.

Each pen should have a railing around the inside, about eight inches above the floor and the same distance from the walls, to prevent the young pigs from being crushed by the mother.

When it is time for a sow to farrow, or a few days before the time arrives, bring her in from the portable pen and place her in the farrowing pen prepared for her.

Feed her slops and succulent foods that will have a tendency to keep her bowels open.

When she farrows watch that the little pigs do not get chilled. If it is cold weather it may be necessary to place them in a warm basket for a short time. It is easier to keep a little pig from getting chilled than it is to bring it around after it gets too cold. Care and attention given at farrowing time will give good returns later on.

With so many sows to care for, it will keep a man busy all the time. The rounds of the pens will have to be made every day with water and food. This, for so many, will require a man and team.

The most time will have to be spent in the farrowing pens during the season.

As soon as possible, get the sows and their litters back in the portable pens, so that the young pigs will be able to run out doors in the sunshine and fresh air.

Feed them all liberally on rape. It will not be long until some of the litters can be allowed to run at large in the big field. They will have to be watched carefully to see that no fighting occurs amongst the mothers.

A few large self-feeding hop-

pers for dry chopped grain can be placed at intervals near the outside of 'the field. These can be filled up occasionally, saving much work.

When winter approached, the portable pens can be drawn up close together, to form rows in any shape desired. They might be drawn up in a square, twentyfive on a side, with the doors opening inwards. Or I think I would prefer to have them placed in a circle around a big straw pile, a little way out from it, doors facing it. Then pile straw over them, leaving only the doors open. Let the pigs run in and out at will.

The average man will do better to start operations with one portable pen of five brood sows, and about four extra farrowing pens. The portable pen will serve as farrowing pen for the fifth sow.

But whatever number of sows you keep, bear in mind that they need to be kept dry, and to have fresh air, clean water and exercise, and with it all an abundance of wholesome food.

In the winter time no better food can be given than whole oats scattered on 'the ground, either threshed or in the sheaf, but scattered so that the pigs will have to take exercise while eating them.

There are men who do very well by keeping their pigs in small pens nearly all the time; but sooner or later these men find sickness breaking out amongst the pigs. And then they say that pigs do not pay, and are an uncertain thing to raise.

#### THE TALE OF A GROWING PIG

(We published this little "pome" last August, but as its sentiment is so peculiarly in line with the slogan of the hour for "greater production"—particularly in bacom—uc are reprinting it.—Ed.) If you want to burn the road.

Buy a pig.

If you want to raise the load, Buy a pig.

O, he's little, but he's wise,

He's a terror for his size,

And he's quick to advertise— Buy a pig.

If you want the cheapest board, Buy a pig.

If you want to own a Ford, Buy a pig.

He is solemn, but he's fat, And he knows just where he's

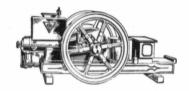
at, And he always comes to bat—

Own a pig. O, it's really somewhat hard—

Keep a pig. That he has to end—in lard— Keep a pig.

He makes sausage, ham and sich,

Pickled feet and bacon flitch, And he makes his owner rich, Keep a pig!



### Think of all the work this ALPHA GAS ENGINE would save you

WiTH this simple, strongly built engine you can saw wood, run a pump, cream separator, churn, washing machine, feed cutter or feed grinder, and save time and labor around your farm.

If you need a gas engine, it will pay you to buy a good one. An ALPHA costs little more to begin with than a cheap, poorly designed engine, and will quickly make up for any difference in the first cost by the longer and far more satisfactory service it will give you.

The ALPHA is simple and durable in construction and is free from any of the complicated, delicate parts that make some engines a constant source of irritation and expense. You can operate it with either gasoline or kerosene, and it will develop its full published rating with a minimum amount of either.

An ALPHA is a saving investment any way you look at it. It will save the money you now must pay out to get done work that requires power, because you can own and operate it for less than it would cost you to hire some one with an engine, and it will do quickly work you are now doing by hand and give you more time to attend to other work. The sooner you get an ALPHA, the sooner it will pay for itself.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd. LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Eutter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request. MONTREAL PETERBORO WINIPEG VANCOUVER SO,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

## PEERLESS SPAN GATES

THE gate pictured below is a companion to the Peerless Perfection farm fencing, strong, durable, with heavy tubular brace, which stiffens it like a steel bridge. It swings true and rigid as an oak door hung by a master mechanic. Lateral and upright wires securely clasped at all intersections and stretched upon a strong rigid frame of tubular steel electrically welded into one solid piece.

### FOR LOOKS, WEAR AND SERVICE

In appearance a Paerless Gate says: "I am guardian here." For durability it is of heavy open hearth steel wire, galvanized and can't rust at any point. For service it is put together to last a lifetime and is the cheapest, best gate made. You will be interested in our Catalog.

#### Write Today for Literature

describing all our many styles of Gates, all kinds of Farm and Poultry Fencing for farm, ranch, residence, park, etc. It will pay you well to get acquainted with Peerless Perfection standard of construction. Write today.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd. Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

February, '18

## Varieties of Cereals for Manitoba (Experimental Farms Note)

#### Wheat

Marquis is now the variety of wheat grown by the great majority of the farmers of Manitoba. It has reached this pre-eminence in comparatively few years and has done so on its merits. It outyields any other variety tried at Brandon Experimental Farm. has excellent milling quality, has strong straw, is hard to shell, is considerably earlier than Red Fife and more rust resistant. It is the best variety to grow in practically all parts of Manitoba.

Red Fife is the old standard variety which held the first place before the introduction of Marquis. It was the variety that made the reputation for quality which Mani-toba wheat holds. On very dry light sandy soil it may still be preferable to Marquis, as it produces a heavier growth of straw under these conditions.

Kitchener is a new variety of great similarity to Marquis. It has a more compact head particularly at the tip, and the grain is -lightly longer than that of Marquis. It has not been tested sufficiently long at Brandon for a pronouncement to be made as to its comparative value.

Prelude is an extremely early variety, and for that reason may be of some value in extending the growing of wheat into regions where the season is too short and precarious for any other variety. Wherever Marquis can be grown with even fair immunity from frost, Prelude is not desirable, as it is much less productive than Marquis, has poorer straw, shells easily, is bearded and does not equal Marquis in colour of flour.

#### Oats

Banner is the variety that has given most uniformly good results in the tests at Brandon. It is unexcelled in yielding power, has a thin hull, has straw of fine quality and yet able to stand up as well as coarser kinds and matures in reasonably good time. It does well under a great variety of conditions. Many newer varieties have been tried, but none are any better than this old standby.

Gold Rain has given very good results at Brandon. It yields equally as well as Banner and has fully a good straw, if not better. It is a little earlier than Banner and has a thin hull. However, the colour of the hull is yellow, and this makes the oat much less attractive than a white oat, and consequently less popular.

gained a good deal of favor and in tests at some stations, particularly in Saskatchewan, has given good results. However, at Brandon it has never been in the lead either in yield or earliness.

Abundance was extremely popular throughout the West for some It won this popularity vears. through its ability to win prizes at shows. It is probably the best show variety grown in the West, as it is plump and very heavy. However, it has never shown up well in yield at Brandon and its rapidly diminishing popularity shows that farmers are having the same experience.

Daubeney is a variety that is of value in serving a special need. It ripens from a week to ten days earlier than the standard varieties. It is therefore suited to use in districts where Banner or other varieties of similar type do not ripen early enough, and for very heavy strong land where they lodge badly and do not fill properly Under these circumstances Daubency will ripen and fill satisfactorily where failure would result otherwise. Under ordinary conditions it is not desirable, as it cannot yield as well as later kinds and the grain is thin and light.

Orloff is of similar character to Daubeney, but is a mixture of yellow and white grain, whereas Daubeney is pure white. This variety is also sold as Sixty Day or July oats; these, of course, are misnomers, as it does not ripen either in sixty days or in July.

#### Barley

Manchurian is a pure selection from the old sort known as Men-It is a heavy yielding sixsurv. rowed barley, of good quality, good strength of straw and reasonable earliness. It is probably the best variety for Manitoba use

Gold. Two-rowed varieties are not equal to six-rowed in yielding power or earliness under Manitoba conditions, and are therefore not recommended. Of those tested at Brandon, a Swedish variety named Gold has given best results

#### Flax

Primost or Premost is a very satisfactory variety, being a good yielder and early

N.D.R. 52, N.D.R. 73, N.D.R. 114, are three sorts originated in North Dakota. They have given excellent results at Brandon, No. 52 being slightly better than the other two. In addition to being good yielders and early they are supposed to be wilt resistant. The absence of flax wilt at Brandon Victory is a variety that has prevents a test of the latter claim.



The hen has the right idea—she pays for her keep. Does the gopher?—not on your life! Follow the hen's advice-cut it out-quit feeding the gophers-kill em!

### Use Kill-Em-Quick—It Kills !

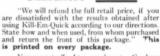
Gophers are greedy, but wise and hard to fool. It's extra hard to fool them on poison. Unless it is flavored entirely to their taste, they won't eat enough to make them sick, let alone kill them. Most poisons are sold in very weak form, because the taste is hard to conceal and the gopher must eat a lot to kill him. Kill-Em-Quick is different. It is concentrated, exceedingly strong, intensely sweet and palatable to gophers. They always eat it and the tiniest particle taken into the mouth invariably kills.

#### **Kill-Em-Quick Is Cheapest**

Cheapest-because it kills all the gophers and increases crops from one to five bushels per acre. Weak poisons in big packages are expensive. They cost more per gopher killed. They use more grain --they let gophers live to ruin crops.

Kill-Em-Quick is strongest, by Canadian Government test. It's vastly cheaper in the long run.

#### Guarantee-Read It!



You cannot afford to experiment. Gophers do their worst damage just after seeding time, while the grain is young. If you want to save your crop, get the poison the Manitoba Agricultural College says is the "most effec-tive". Get Get



#### **Gopher Poison** The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Better be safe than sorry. Get Kill-Em-Quick from your dealer or prepaid from us on the receipt of the price, if he cannot supply you. 40 acre size, 50c; 100 acre size, \$1.00.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd. Dept. C Winnipeg, Canada

Urge your Councillor to furnish Quick - It will drevere I Tickle the Stoplers To Death !

The Mule

Kicks Harder

Than the

Elephant.

Kill-Em-Quick

Kills More

Gophers than

Big-Package.

Cheap

Poisons.



, '18

### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

Page 31

### FIRE ACCIDENTS WITH GASOLINE MAY BE LARGELY PREVENTED

A PERSON who is careless in the use of the highly inflammable oils, kerosene and gasoline, is just as blameworthy as the person who is careless with loaded firearms," says Professor Robertson Cook, of the South Dakota State College Engineering Department. Professor Cook suggests the following simple rules to prevent nearly all explosions or fires caused by kerosene or gasoline — accidents in which usually some one is badly, perhaps fatally, burned :

First. Do not bring or allow exposed gasoline or anything covered with gasoline into a room where there is a lighted stove or lamp. A spark of any kind may be enough to explode the gasoline vapor formed.

Second. Use the greatest care in rubbing any article soaked in gasoline or in cleaning with gasoline as the friction may cause an electric spark which will ignite the gasoline.

Third. If gasoline stoves or lights are used, the odor of gasoline in the room should be a danger signal not to be neglected and all lights and fires should be put out at once and not relighted until the trouble has been located and remedied.

Fourth. Never put gasoline in a can unless such can is painted red and plainly marked "Gasoline." Do not put kerosene into gasoline cans.

Fifth. Do not pour oil into a wood or coal stove, whether the stove is hot or cold.

Sixth. Do not fill the lamp or can full of oil but leave a small air space at the top to allow for expansion.

In case an oil fire does start, do not pour on water but cover with earth, flour or sand. If a person's clothing takes fire, do not wait to get water to dash on same, but wrap instantly in the nearest coat, rug, or blanket and thus smother the fire.





The Duck—I take off my hat to our rooster. He's crowed about himself until they've put his statue up on the barn. It pays to advertise.





25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

### Page 32

### CROP ROTATIONS FOR THE WEST

(Experimental Farms Note)

The inroads of weeds, the drifting of soil due to the loss of soil fibre, shortage of labor and scarcity of hay lands, are all contributing factors in turning the attention of farmers to some systematic crop rotations. Hitherto, many, in the newer districts especially, have given no attention to this matter, cropping as much land as they can get in, in the spring, and summer-fallowing the remainder. Others have followed the practice of having three-quarters of their land in grain each season and summer-fallowing onequarter. Others again, have followed the practice of summer-fallowing one-third of their land. while some few farmers, especially in the extremely dry districts have followed the practice of summer-fallowing one-half of their land each season.

No systematic arrangements of crops means that the farmer cannot plan his work ahead. Summer-fallowing land every fourth year may be satisfactory in the newer districts where there is ample moisture and very heavy soil, but in the drier sections, especially where the summer-fallow is not thoroughly worked, the third crop of grain is apt to be very weedy and an unprofitable crop.

Summer-fallowing every third year when the work is carefully done should give two good grain crops and up to the present is proving a profitable method on strictly grain farms. Ultimately, however, the increasing cost of keeping weeds in control and the loss of soil fibre and plant food will result in a serious decrease in the profits from this system.

Summer-fallowing every other year is an expensive method, both in point of cost of operation and in loss of plant food. While this plan may be necessary in the extremely dry regions, there is always a tendency in the moister sections for the crop to grow too rank and fail to mature before the autumn frosts.

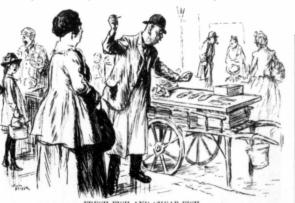
The Experimental Farms have been testing out a number of rotations and one of the most practical and profitable that has been tested out on the Scott Station is as follows :- First year, wheat; second year, wheat; third year, oats seeded down to western rye grass; fourth year, hay; fifth year, hay or pasture; sixth year, summer-fallow.

The cost of operating this rotation and the return values therefrom have been recorded and the average yearly profit per acre for five years from this rotation is \$3.18, whereas the average profit per acre for the same period from the system which included 'two grain crops, summer-failowing the third year, is only 5' 91 per acre. That is, that the actroduction of grass crops in the rotation decreased the cost of operating and increased the returns per acre, so that there resulted in the five years an average yearly gain of \$1.27 per acre. In districts where farmers are keeping live stock and hay is becoming scarce, the introduction of grass in the rotations might well be considered.

Farmers who have more land than they can handle due to the shortage of help might also consider this rotation since it distributes the work more evenly throughout the season. Farmers with weedy land have in this system a plan to aid in the control of weeds. Many of the weeds will grow up in grass the first season and be cut for hay before they mature.

Farmers who have soil that is inclined to blow will find that the roots will not decompose immediately the crop is plowed, but will remain for a few years in the soil to bind it together and thus prevent drifting.

It might be pointed out that



FRESH FISH AND CHEAP FISH

Customer: "Are they fresh?" Fishmonger: "Fresh, lady! Why, they was swimmin' in the sea this mornin'! Fresh! Lor' bless-Lie down ye devils!"



FACTORIES-London, Eng.; Toronto, New York and St. Louis.

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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

**Bigger Crops of Better Grade** 

B IGGER CROPS and a better grade of grain result from planting with DEERING drills. They plant the seed at a uniform depth, giving the whole crop an even start and producing an even stand. Even ripening, better color, better grade and higher prices for the grain follow

DEERING front seed delivery, the long leverage of the rear pressure springs, and the slanting feed r n openings in the fluted force feed, are a few of the features that make DEERING drills do such good work. These features are worthy of special attention from any drill buyer.

The DEERING drill line is complete. It includes double disk, single disk, hoe, and shoe drills in sizes from 14 to 22 markers-6-inch spacing. The different styles of markers are

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

### BRANCH HOUSES

WEST-Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

EAST-Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont : Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.

where there is sufficient summer pasturage, fencing would not be necessary, but where it is desirable to pasture the land, at least one field would have to be fenced each season.

### THE COST OF A BUSHEL OF GRAIN UNDER DIFFERENT ROTATIONS

(Experimental Farms Note)

The growing of crops under a systematic rotation effects a decided reduction in cost per bushel as compared with the production of grain without such a systematic alteration. That there is a wide difference also between different rotations as to their effectiveness in reducing costs is shown by the results secured during the past few years at the Lacombe Station, where a number of rotations are under test.

In the beginning, these rotations were selected because they were considered at least somewhat adapted to conditions. The most striking difference in costs is shown in comparing any rotation including pasture and hay, with a straight grain rotation in which no provision is made for carrying live stock during the summer months. The value of the rotation which includes grass is shown in the physical effect of the addition of fibre to the land.

by such a system, and the figures showing the cost of a bushel of grain as grown in these two main classes of rotation do not express the whole difference between them. As the years pass, the cost per bushel will show a greater spread than at present, for as the fertility of the one area is maintained or increased, the yield of grain will be maintained or increased, while in the other group or cropping system where no such provision is made for adding to soil fibre and fertility, the reduced strength of the land will mean reduced yields and usually less bushels per acre means greater cost per bushel.

The life of the land is lengthened

At Lacombe there is a rotation known as "Rotation "C," which runs two years in grain and one year in summer-fallow. The second year the grain is disced in in the stubble. The cost of a bushel of wheat under this system for the past two years has

been 70c. per bushel. On Rotation "K," which is three years in grass, two in grain and one in roots, the cost of a bushel of wheat for the same number of years has been 271/2c.

On Rotation "L," which is considered quite well adapted to Central Alberta conditions, wheat has cost 391/2c. per bushel to produce.

interchangeable. Grass seed attachments can be supplied for any DEERING drill.

The local dealer carries the drill best suited to your work. See him and choose a DEERING drill that will plant your. seed so that you have a much better chance of a bumper crop. Or, if you like, write the nearest branch house listed below for full details of all

DEERING drills.





MANITOBA WELDING & MFG. CO. 56 and 58 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, Manitoba EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE WE COVER THE WEST RRUTHERS CO. ALERS AND EXPORTE HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENEGA ROOT HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANDON MANTOBA WINNIPEG

SMALL PROFITS

### Page 34

Since no straight grain rotation carrying oats only is carried on, there is no comparison available between the cost of oats per bushel in this class of rotation, as compared with the cost of oats on the "mixed farm" rotation, but that a simlar difference would be shown is scarcely open to dispute. At Lacombe the main farm rotation is operated on six approximately forty-acre fields, and the following arrangements of the crops has been adopted :---

First year-Hay. An application during the winter following the taking off of the hay crop of barnyard manure at the rate of twelve tons per acre.

Second year-Pasture.

Third year-Pasture until July or August, when the sod is plowed six inches deep and worked down as the plowing proceeds.

Fourth year-Oats. Fifth year-Oats.

Sixth year - Barley seeded down with timothy and alsike.

Such a rotation has been found effective in cleaning the land, since many of the weed seeds in the manure germinate during the rainy season, but as they lie on the surface they die shortly after. For this class of soil, summerfallowing is not thought advisable for the reason that crops growing on well-tilled summerfallow of the previous year always lodge, consequently do not fill properly and are expensive and difficult to harvest. The partial summer-fallow provided by the fall cultivation given the soil in the third year of the rotation has been found sufficient to insure an excllent crop of grain the year following. The rotation has the advantage of losing no time, all of the land producing each year. Alsike has never failed to make a fair stand, and the combination of clover and timothy gives a hay of a fair to good feeding value.

### CONSERVATION AND UTIL-**IZATION OF FARM MANURE**

All investigations go to show that farm manure has its greatest value when fresh, that the liquid portion is richer than the solid material, and that the former is more readily lost through drainage and leaching. Hence it is that every precaution is taken here to ensure a minimum loss of plant food constituents in the manure, and is the chief reason for applying manure to the land, where practicable, as quickly as possible after it is produced.

At the Central Farm, Ottawa, the liquid manure is absorbed by means of litter, usually cut straw, and as each load of mixed liquid and solid manure is gathered, it is taken directly to the field and is spread on the land either by hand or by means of the manure

spreader, as convenient. This method is carried on consistently throughout the year, although during occasional winter seasons this system may be disorganized for a time due to the depth of snow or other causes. The contour of the land at this farm, which varies from fairly level to gently rolling, lends itself admirably to the foregoing plan of procedure.

The manure is always applied systematically in definite cropping systems or crop rotations. The amount and frequency of application vary according to the duration of the rotation, but, without exception, in the regular farm rotations, six tons per acre of fresh manure is allotted to each two months. year of the rotation. For instance, in a three-year system of hoed, grain and hay crops, eighteen tons is applied for the hoed crop. In four year rotations twenty-four tons is the quantity used. For a

thirty tons, of which fifteen tons is applied for the hoed crops and the balance is spread in lighter dressings for the clover and timothy hav areas.

Where manure is applied for cultivated or hoed crops the importance of incorporating the manure thoroughly with the soil as near to the surface as practicable is closely observed.

### CAMPAIGN ON THE NOXIOUS WEEDS

The members of the Weeds Commission of the Provincial Department of Agriculture have just completed a series of educational meetings extending over

The territory covered included the Oak Point line; the C.N.R. from McCreary to Grand View: also the Varcoe and Kirkella branches of the C.P.R.

was suitable for the use of a lantern, a set of lantern slides, illustrating the principal weeds and methods of control, was used.

Pictures showing the most suitable implements for weed eradication were thrown on the screen. and the most approved methods of cultivation were discussed and illustrated.

This new departure enabled the speakers, Messrs. S. A. Bedford and H. B. Brown, to describe the weeds clearly, and also greatly helped the farmers to understand the methods of weed control recommended by them.

After the holidays these meetings will be continued until nearly all parts of the Province are covered.

She-"Why do they paint the inside of the chicken coop?"

He-"To keep the hens from picking the grain out of the



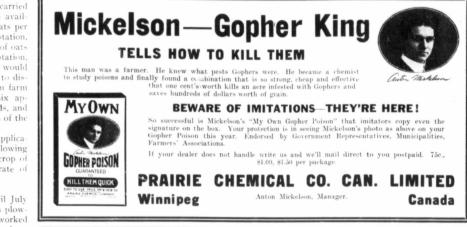
"A

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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18



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# These Tractors are Making Big Money for Others and so Will They Make Big Money for You

The big problem before you to-day is to raise bigger crops. Despite the shortage of help and horse-power, you must do this. You can easily boost your production in 1918 if you work your farm with one or more Aultman-Taylor Kerosene Tractors.

Your work is no different from hundreds of other wide-awake farmers who have found a satisfactory solution of the power and help problems in the Aultman-Taylor Kerosene Tractor.

What Aultman-Taylor Tractors are doing for others, they will do for you.

. You should judge a tractor by results produced in the field; that's the only true basis on which to judge tractor value, and that is the basis on which we ask you to judge the merits of Aultman-Taylor Tractors. If you base your decision on results produced—not claims—your choice can be none other than Aultman-Taylor Tractor.

### WRITE FOR BIG 1918 AULTMAN-TAYLOR CATALOG

We want you to get our big, attractive 72-page catalog. It's crammed full, from cover to cover of real interesting information. It puts you wise as to how machinery such as you need should be built. To make sure you get your copy, drop us a card to-day.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company LOCK BOX No. 64 Mansfield, Ohio BRANCHES AT CALGARY AND REGINA





Page 34B

February, 18

# FREE DISTRIBUTION of TREES

# **GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

Any Farmer living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure Free of Charge enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt around his farm buildings and garden.

Over thirty-three thousand successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution. Already over 38,000,000 trees have been given away free. About 7,000,000 will go out this spring. Increase the value of your farm and make it more homelike by planting trees.



Superintendent's Residence on Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905.

Same place in 1914.

All Applications for trees to plant in 1919 must be received before March 1st, 1918. A limited number of Evergreens is available for delivery this spring under special conditions. Evergreens grown in the Nursery have thriven well in all parts of the Canadian West in the past ten years, proving their suitability for prairie planting. All applications and enquiries should be addressed to

Write for Bulletins on Tree Planting.

NORMAN M. ROSS, Nursery Station, INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN

## Farm Machinery Under War Conditions

From an address by E. A. WHITE, Assist. Professor of Farm Mechanics, University of Illinois-January 30, 1918

The problems of the individual farmer must now be considered in the light of the effects which they have upon the conduct of this war. Methods of production which formerly were suitable to meet the needs of the individual farmer may be very inefficient when considered in the light of our present demands. As soon as we become adjusted to this viewpoint we will leave nothing undone to insure a maximum production of the most needed foodstuffs. We have before us a wonderful opportunitybut also a serious obligation-and our task in this direction can only be considered finished when everyone connected with agricultural production is endued with the unconquerable spirit to do his or her best for the welfare of the nation.

### 1918 Problems

For the season of 1918 our machinery problems concern the distribution and efficient use of machinery now in the hands of the manufacturer and farmer.

Prices are high, but the demands of the present situation allow for no retrenchment in the

On the other hand, it is wasteful to purchase an excessive amount of machinery. In this case, enough is just right. We have entire confidence in the judgment of the farmers when it comes to the question of what machines are necessary in carrying out their individual programs.

### Order New Machines Early

In the past we have generally waited until a new machine was immediately needed before purchasing the same, sometimes going from a breakdown in the field to the dealers for this pur-The demands of the pose. present situation call for the placing of orders for new machines which will be needed this coming season immediately. The best authorities agree that prices will not be lower. The dealers, fearing retrenchment on the part of the farmers, due to the high prices, have been very reluctant to lay in their usual supplies. We already know that the transportation situation is serious, especially as regards freight, the means by which purchase of necessary machines. machinery is generally shipped.



"Happy Farmer" Tractor handling 3 bottom 14 inch plows. backsetting Timothy Sod at a depth of 8 inches on the farm of Sir Rodmend Rohlin, Carman

# Further PR "Happy

Here is the

Several hundred "Happy Farmer" Tractors have been sold and delivered to the French Government and have been adopted as their standard. A guarantee in itself. This also bears out the Bran-This also bears out the Bran-don Demonstration of 1917 when the "Happy Farmer" Tractor plowed an acre in 45 minutes at a cost of only 31 cents for Cheap Coal Oil, by far the best showing in the fall. field.

You should have all the facts regarding

## "HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR"

Twin Cylinder motor-completely water-jacketed-simple design-sturdy construction-Hyatt Roller bearings-self-steering-turns square corners right or left.

### FREE TRACTIONEERING SCHOOL

Edmonton, Feby. 18-23. Calgary, Feby. 25 - March 2. Open to all farmers and farmers' sons who desire to become familiar with the workings of a Tractor. It will greatly assist in increased production if you know all the practical uses of a Tractor.

See your local dealer now--better still-write or wire for full particularsact at once

We have a distributor near you for prompt service.

Happy Farmer Company, Limited, Winnipeg Branches and Service Stations: | REGINA. Cor. Halifax Street and 7th Avenue.

UNION MADE

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In some cases raw material is being allotted to manufacturing companies on the basis of orders received. In view of these conditions the user can render a real service by placing his orders early. Here is a chance for unselfish co-operation between the manufacturer, dealer, and farmer which will insure that a sufficient supply of machinery for the production of this year's crop is on the farms in time.

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This step will also assist in somewhat relieving the acuteness of the transportation situation later in the year. It will furnish a means of knowing exactly where machines are needed, and allow time for shipments to be handled. In fact, it is the only way in which this material can be efficiently routed.

### Order Repairs Now

The same conditions which make the early ordering of implements and machinery desirable apply to repairs. In the past we have been in the habit of ordering repairs by telephone or telegraph and having them delivered very promptly by parcels-post or express. The present and probably continued congestion of the mail and express service make it almost a certainty that many costly delays can be prevented this coming season if repairs are ordered early. Every machine should be gone over and the repair parts which may be needed listed. List broken parts, worn parts, parts which are known to wear out or break. Then place an order for the same immediately. A machine with one part broken is generally useless. Breakdowns at the best cause exasperating delays. To reduce these delays to a minimum, a small outlay for repairs may prove to be a very profitable investment.

### Repair Work

All machinery now on hand should be gone over carefully and put in the best possible state of repair. The army at home should be just as thorough and efficient in its preparations for the great spring drive as the army on the firing line. Let us get behind this movement in carnest and go into the field this mechanically coming spring mechanically equipped as never before. Go over the machinery and tighten the bolts, replace broken parts, worn boxes, sharpen all edge tools such as plows, harrows and cultivators; see that the oil holes are open.

### Care of Machinery

Of course every implement should be housed if possible. Many authorities state that "machinery does not wear out; it rusts out," a condition which can be largely prevented. In the

REGISTERED TR ARK Is there a G.W.G. label on your overalls, working pants or shirts? Do you know that every garment bearing the **G. W. G.** trade mark must give you perfect satisfaction, or upon satisfying your local merchant of its defect you can demand from him a brand new garment? He has been given implicit instructions to replace any garment that is found to be unsatisfactory and return it to us. Such a strong and binding guarantee

could never be given had we not absolute knowledge of the greater strength and wearing qualities of every G.W.G. garment. By a mechanical cloth testing machine, each piece of cloth must resist a great strain, to prove that it will stand up against the wear and tear the garment will be subjected to when in use.

Insist on having G.W.G.

SHIRTS PANTS COMBINATION OVERALLS

OVERALLS

"They last longer because they're made stronger." GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it. We Manufacture BOYS'

he Great Western Garment Co. Ltd EDMONTON. ALTA.

present situation, neglecting to properly care for implements and machinery is unpatriotic. Raw materials from which it is made are needed for the active prosecution of the war. Labor is scarce. The Allies are looking to the American manufacturer for machines with which to plant and harvest their crops. Orders from England and France have increased 500 per cent, in some in-

stances, since the war started.

Here is an opportunity to render patriotic service!

OVERALLS

SHIRTS

### **Plow Problems**

This implement is perhaps the most baffling of any with which we have to deal. It is a mach-ine which must be constantly studied. Every change in soil conditions brings its own particular plow problems. We must be constantly alert to make the

ing the country a demand for light-draft plows. Now lightdraft in itself is desirable if quality is not sacrificed. We plow to prepare a seed bed and that takes work.

Here is one point where some of the tractor advocates have tended to lead us astray. In an endeavor to compete with each other and convince the farmer use of this machine efficient. At that a small-powered tractor the present time there is sweep- would turn a large amount of

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the center portion of the field in lands of convenient width. This part was plowed off by a combination of backfurrowing and deadfurrowing.

In order to avoid backfurrows and deadfurrows some tractor operators start plowing in the center of the field and plow around and around without raising their plows until the field is finished. With large gangs of disk plows this is the only method that can be followed to advantage. But it has its disadvantages in that a large amount of unplowed land is left at each corner of the field, which has to be plowed out with horses.

In a similar method the plowing outfit is started at the outer edge of the field and driven around and around until the job is finished. The disadvantage of this method is that a crescentshaped strip of unplowed ground is left at each corner on each round. Of these two methods the former is to be preferred.

Going back now to the method which I started out to describe, after the lands had been plowed off, I still had a strip of equal width around the entire field, which was plowed off in the following manner: I started the outfit at one corner, nearest to the plowed ground, and finished this strip by plowing around and around the field.

I had plowed this field without having to drive the engine over any of the plowed ground or without having to plow any of the ground twice. The result was a smooth, even job of plowing that could not be equalled in quality of work by horses.

Power farmers as a general thing will find that this method, with perhaps a few variations to meet the different conditions, will be best suited for their plowing operations, whether their fields are square or irregular in shape.

**THE WARD WORK-A-FORD** We illustrate on this page a new contrivance that promises to be a big money saver for users of engines.

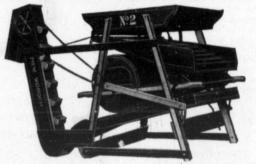
It is the Ward Work-a-Ford, a mechanical device intended 'to transmit the power of a Ford engine to drive other machinery.

# The Boat Loads of Weed Seed Shipped Each Year from Fort William Can be Turned Into Good Grain if No More Weed Seeds are Sown.

## Get a COCKSHUTT NEW WONDER GRAIN CLEANER

It is the only mill on the market with a graduated adjustment of the shake on the upper and lower shoes. This is a very important feature, as more shake is required on the upper screens when cleaning dirty grain than when cleaning comparatively clean grain. More shake, too, is required when cleaning seed grain than grain for the market. Less shake is required on both shoes when cleaning flax, grass seed, etc., than in cleaning wheat, orts or barley.

The AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED can be regulated to operator's wishes by a hand wheel and feed screw. It



stops or starts automatically when the mill stops or starts—no further adjustment is needed.

SPECIAL CLEANERS on the lower shoe brush the underside of the screen—keeping it clear so that the last bushel is as clean as the first. The ARRANGEMENT of SCREENS is such that it is almost impossible for wild oats to get through with the good grain.

Full descripton of this machine is found in Special Leaflet. Write today for it or see our agent.

CALGARY

Company, Limited

SASKATOON

Cockshutt Plow WINNIPEG REGINA

The Ward Work-a-Ford is a solid independent jack, easily placed wherever needed. The Ford car is simply driven up to it, crank removed and a steel coupling on the jack slips over the end of the engine crank shaft. This coupling connects with a jack shaft, on the end of which is a friction clutch pulley for belt work.

This contrivance makes it possible for a man to use his Ford engine to do all power work up to 12 or 14 horse-power requirement.

It adds no permanent attachment to the car, and cannot injure the engine in any way. Full power of engine goes through to the belt, and there is no wear whatever on the transmission or tires.

The attachment also includes a governor, which controls the speed in the engine, making it possible to use it on jobs like sawing and grinding with perfect success.





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Continued from page 34C ground, the tractor manufacturers have demanded light-draft plows, frequently sacrificing quality of work to attain this end.

Many mistakes have been made in this direction. It should be kept in mind that the tractor is or should be designed for the purpose of plowing; the plow is not used for the purpose of showing off the tractor. No matter whether the tractor or the horse is used, it takes power to plow plenty of it.

Of course the draft will vary with the type and condition of the soil. The meagre data available on this subject indicate that the draft will vary from 3 lbs. per square inch of furrow cross-section on a light sandy soil up to 20 lbs. per square inch on dry gumbo sod. Tests conducted at Illinois some years ago indicate that under favorable conditions brown silt loam stubble required a draft of about 4 lbs. per square inch of furrow cross-section.

Under these conditions a 14in. bottom working at a depth of 6 inches would give a draft of 336 bbs. When the soil becomes dry it plows much harder. Tests reported by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company show that the draft frequently runs up to 7 or 8 lbs. per square inch of furrow crosssection. A 14in. plow bottom working 6 inches deep which requires 8 lbs. per square inch would require a pull of 672 lbs.

A horse working at the rate of 2 miles per hour is supposed to be able to exert a continuous pull of from one-eighth to one-tenth his weight. On this basis it

They Cannot Will Garage Concerns at all weathers. Cleanend instantly with soap and water. Styliahly cut, with soap and water. I water can be and freshness or direct. The soar fresh all stores or direct. The soar fresh at all store

would require 2 1344-lb. horses per bottom under the first condition, and 4 such horses when the plowing becomes harder. These figures indicate that throughout a plowing season 4 horses do not furnish sufficient power for a 28 in. gang plow.

This fact is amply borne out by field experience. To do real efficient work we should use 5 horses on our gang plows and when plowing is hard 6 if possible. Frequently we sacrifice quality in plowing because we have not sufficient power. Much of this difficulty has been overcome by the use of the tandem hitch which is the only efficient method for working 4 horses on a sulky plow or 5 or 6 on a gang plow.

### The Tractor

Much has been said and written both for and against the tractor. In the midst of all this discussion the tractor has been tried in the hands of the practical farmer and pronounced successful. It will not serve as a remedy for all our troubles or completely supplant the horse. Much damage has been done to the cause of power farming by extravagant claims for the tractor. To-day we can say that when properly used the tractor furnishes a desirable source of power for soil preparation machines and belt work. One of the big objections to the tractor has been its unreliability. To overcome this difficulty calls for: Better designed tractors; gas engine education for the users; better care of the tractor.

### Expert Service

Some dealers and most manufacturing companies have a corps of men whose services are available for expert work. If you have on hand a machine which which has not been working properly the past season, make a complaint through your dealer immediately or write directly to the company. This will offer an opportunity for the expert to become acquainted with the trouble and plan for taking care of the same before the coming season opens.

If trouble is encountered during the working 'season which cannot be remedied by local talent, put in a call for the services of an expert from the manufacturing company. In this particular regard very efficient service can be rendered by unselfish co-operation on the part of the manufacturer, dealer and farmer.

### Short Courses

The tractor companies are making a most commendable effort to meet this problem by conducting power farming schools in large numbers. Their efforts in this direction should be unified, greatly augmented and enlarged.



# Pure Air Facts!

Leaving out the "humanitarian sentiment," from the moment you place live stock in a building that is not practically as well provided with **pure** air as it is outof-doors, you begin to take risks that run to disease and death: You begin at once to lose in water and food supply.



By actual test, the food and water consumed in a badly remtilated barn is out of all proportion to that required by feeders in an atmosphere that is built solely of a free current of fresh air the weight and quality of finished article considered.

This diagram actually states that proportion per feeding unit.

Water and Feed Consumed by Live Stock where no Ventilating System is used

MADE IN CANADA

Shows the Saving in Water and Feed as compared with above when the

WATER

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# Townsley-Made-in-Canada Ventilating System is Used

If you will send us the roughest sketch of your barn interior, giving dimensions, we will send you-without any obligation on your part-complete plan in detail of our system adapted to your barn with cost of same. It will pay you to an extent of which you have no conception if you will give this your immediate attention.

Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electrical Co., Ltd. 1206 Rosser Avenue, BRANDON, Man.

### Page 34F

This need for detailed instruction upon farm implements and machinery can be me't in two ways: Two or three large schools should be established where men who can be away from home may take a course of about one month in length. For those men who cannot spend this amount of time away from home, community schools of about one week each should be held. Both these schools should take up as complete and practical a study as possible of at least tractors, plows, and binders.

### Problems Which Will Come as the War Continues

From the farmers' standpoint we are chiefly concerned with two problems, viz.: How can our machines be operated so that troubles, breakdowns, etc., will be reduced to a minimum? How can farm power be used more efficiently? Of course, if the proper attention is given to the care of machinery, troubles will be greatly reduced.

### Education Needed

Fortunately, the proper steps to take in the care of machinery are well known and this phase of the problems merely calls a campaign to stimulate every farm operator to action. This can be accomplished by making proper use of the agricultural press, organized extension work, farmers' institute meetings and the distribution of literature.

### Conclusions

Thus to sum up the farm machinery situation: We find ourselves confronted with at least three distinct problems. In the first place we should go into the field this coming spring mechanically equipped as never before. It behooves us to be prepared. Machines should be put in order. Repair parts secured. Lost time through breakdowns reduced to a minimum.

### AVERY BRANCH HOUSE MANAGERS AND OFFICERS VISIT NEW FACTORY

On the completion of their week session at the home office of the Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois, the Avery branch house managers, jobbers, officers of the company and heads of departments, chartered a special Pullman Parlor Car and made a flying trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to visit the new motor factory which Mr J. B. Bartholomew, president of the Avery Company, amounced at the last meeting had just been purchased by the Avery Company.

The Davis Manufacturing Company, which is the factory recently purchased by the Avery Company, has been supplying the THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER



All those who made the trip were greatly pleased with the amount of work which the motor factory was putting out and marvelled at 'the special machines which were doing, in one operation, the work which formerly took the time and careful skill of a dozen men. Service and the service of the servi

The Avery Boys at Milwaukee

Februarv, '18

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# The Thrift Car

A farmer 30 miles from town with an Overland is closer than one 5 miles away who depends entirely upon horses.

Often a repair is suddenly needed when harvesting—with an Overland it is no trick to go to town, get the repair and return to work without losing precious time.

Sixty percent of all the Overland cars sold are bought by farmers. Why?

Because this thrift car combines in a maximum degree all of the five essentials necessary for complete satisfaction.

> Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 1215

Willys-Overland, Limited Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario Branches: Montreal, Que, Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask. Page 36

### **RE-ORGANIZATION IN** WEST OF THE SAWYER-MASSEY CO.

OR the better handling of a rapidly increasing business in Western Canada, the Sawyer-Massey Company have found it expedient to increase and make important redistribution changes in their effective sales force.

During the past three years Regina has been regarded as general headquarters with the various

branch houses tributary hitherto. Now each province will superintend and handle its own business.

T. A. Drummond is head office representative for Western Canada, with headquarters at Regina. There is probably no more familiar and respected per-

sonality in farm machinery and implement circles than Mr. Drummond Starting in as an apprentice with the old John Abell Co., he subsequently became general manager of the American Abell Co. at Toronto, and when that company



was absorbed by the Rumely incorporation, our friend joined the Sawyer-Massey Co. as factory superintendent at Hamilton. In 1914 he was sent west to manage the company's interests in the three prairie provinces, and with conspicuous success he discharged the onerous duties of that position until receiving his new position as head office representative for the entire west.

W. F. Fuller is now Saskatchewan manager, located at Regina. Mr. Fuller started as office boy in the Sawyer-Massey Company's head office some twenty years ago. and after passing through the various departments, came west in 1910 to take charge of the company's collections. He held this position till 1915, when he became western sales manager. Mr. Fuller's genial personality, tact, and business qualities have won many friends and patrons to the historic firm which he has served from boyhood, and it is quite unnecessary to say that in his new position the folks of Saskatchewan may bank on the very best services it is in the power of the Sawyer-Massey Company to render them.

### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

This province will also find at Saskatoon an entirely new warehouse occupied by the Sawyer-Massey Co., equipped with a complete representation of all the machinery specialities made by the firm. It will also be found a convenient rendezvous for the big and rapidly increasing population which is settling on the magnificent territory around Saskatoon, in the matter of spare parts, repairs, etc., which will all be handled with the same satisfaction which has always

distinguished the service of the old house.

E. J. Balfour-another old Sawyer - Massey "boy" — is now Alberta manager. Born at Wolseley, Saskatchewan, Mr. Balfour has travelled as salesman for the Sawyer-Massey Company in Alberta for the past

eight years. He has had a wide experience in every end of farm equipment and every one who knows or has come into business contact with him will speak in the highest terms as to his fitness for the new and responsible position.

John Robertson will now manage the company's business in Manitoba from the Winnipeg office and warehouses. Mr Robertson has been in command at Winnipeg for some time. He has seen many years of service with his company and is thoroughly acquainted with his territory, its peculiarities and its needs. A complete stock of machinery is always kep't up at Winnipeg and every facility is on the spot for an instantaneous repairs service.

The services of A. C. Campbell (well known to readers of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer from his able articles on gas engineering) have been secured to take charge of the new and extensive educational service



A. C. Ca

the company is promulgating in line with its western business. He will conduct schools at the following points :-- Winnipeg, Feb. the 18th to 23rd; Calgary, March 4th to the 9th; Regina, March 11th to the 16th; Saskatoon, March 18th to 23rd. These will be entirely free to farmers and farmers' sons who care to avail themselves of the privilege.



E VERY owner of garden space must help to grow food for his family this year, as a patriotic and personal duty. It is a vital wartime necessity. He must be doubly sure the seeds he selects will produce the most vigorous possible crops. In other words, he must plant **Rennie's seeds**, indisput-ably the standard of high quality, dependability and unques-tioned purity. Rennie's War Garden Seeds are pledged to help win the wity. win the war



There's full generous weight in every ton of the economical, slow-burning KING coal. Place your order now. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

> THE CARDIFF COLL ERIES, LIMITED EDMONTON, ALTA.

February, '18



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aws, ning Mr. Campbell has done great work under the auspices of the Agricultural College Extension Department, and his fine record is still fresh in the memory of many students who are readers of this paper.

The Sawyer-Massey Company has been taking a big share in making munitions while the occasion lasted, but is now devoting its entire capacity to the manufacturing of its standard specialities in tractors, threshing outfits, roadmaking machinery, etc. The complete staff is now at full speed and the very best is promised down to the smallest service in machinery repairs or equipment.

### AULTMAN-TAYLOR, MACHINERY OWNERS PLEASE NOTICE!

The Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Limited, have just completed arrangements, whereby they are the Manitoba agents for the Aultman-Taylor line of threshing and plowing machinery.

This line is too well known to need any description. Heretofore, Aultman-Taylor threshers have been handled by the International Harvester Company, but until further notice, the Manitoba end of the Aultman-Taylor business (which includes gas tractors as well as threshers) will be handled by the above concern.

A full and complete line of repair parts will be kept in stock at 134 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, thus giving to Aultman-Taylor users a thorough and up-to-date repair part service.

### HART-PARR OF CANADA, LIMITED

It will doubtless be of interest to the many owners of Hart-Parr goods, both real and prospective, that hereafter the Hart-Parr business will be handled by the Hart-Parr of Canada, Limited. This company will be located at both Winnipeg and Regina, where complete stocks of machinery will be kept on hand. The places of business will be: 328 William Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba: 1618 Eighth Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Hart-Parr line is too well known to the Western Canadian farmer to need any further description. The new company is well organized and is thoroughly equipped to meet the requirements of Hart-Parr customers, both as regards new goods and repairs.

Young lady (with hopes)— What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride?

Male floorwalker-Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one! Winnipeg



Ship by Freight-Tallow and Raw Hides. By Express or Parcel Post, Insured-Raw Furs and Sheep Pelts.

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### THE WORLD'S BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Napoleon said that the successful man was always the man with the best information. Where ignorance is the occasion of greater mischief than any-where else is where it takes the form of a want of information on what are generally greated as the common place generally regarded as the common-place things of life.

After all, what are "common things?" To common minds, common things are not wonderful. Mere common place fa-miliarity takes away the charm from those minds, but the well-trained mind goes beneath the surface and wonders at To common everything; and this wonder, grown and wise, is the spirit of science.

and wise, is the spirit of science. Books and observation to a great pro-portion of mankind are the sole base of education. One has said that "man is a creature with a great sense of curiosity, but in most cases born with very poor eyesight." That is so. Honestly hed eyesight at the state of the sole base of the sole of the sol Dut in most cases born with very poor gregispht." That is so. Honestly, bad eyesight or the inability to make use of the eye as the window to our men-tality has been at the bottom of all our trouble or want of success where we ought to have succeeded.

Books have been our salvation. woke us up, so to speak, or rather they stimulated interest or still greater euriosity and then we couldn't help digging for more knowledge.

Forty-five years ago when we were scratching for an education, there were even then tons of books on all sorts of subjects; but even if we could have found the price to buy the library we coveted, no human brain could assimi-late the mass of miscellaneous "dome" he late the mass of miscellaneous "dope" he must swallow if he browsed broadcast in this way in the fields of literature.

What would we not have given then for but an hour's access now and again to anything like "The Book of Know-ledge," not to speak of the privilege and joy of having it in the house as "our very own"?

When it was first brought to our we "fell in" right away, bought it, and out of over a thousand high-class volumes of literature we possess, it is one book we would not part with.

book we would not part with. We bought it chiefly for the use of our young folks, but our own grey hairs continue to find a mass of information and real help in it on a multitude of subjects that we probably would never otherwise have become possessed of. Certainly the price of the twenty splen-idly illustrated volumes was a mere bagatelle when its contents are weighed against it. against it.

Not only have our own people pored over it but it quickly became a kind of effectuating library to a large and grow-ing circle of school friends and others who do not possess it. Fascinating at any time, it makes the school "home work" a delight and no longer a drudge

To any man or woman who would relcome advice (the full risk of which the writer and this magazine will gladly undertake) as to the very best thing to do to day in owning a complete library at the cost of a dozen ordinary novels we unhesitatingly "The Book of Knowledge." recommend

"Ine Book of Knowledge." Every reader of "The Canadian Threaherman and Farmer" knows some-thing of the enthusiasm with which its editor continues to deal with the inter-ests of the young people. Here, if ever, there is a case where he can say that no parent or guardian can spend a dollar or two to such good purpose as in pur-chasing a set of this very remarkable book. book.

book. In all sincerity it is as far ahead of anything else of the kind ever attempt-ed, as a ten-bottom gang plow is ahead of the prehistoric wooden mouldboard. Our appreciation of its value was fixed when we saw it for the first time and every subsequent appeal to its pages has served to enhance the keenest sense of its worth. of its worth.

We are strong believers in the supreme educational value of good illustration. The ten thousand fine illustrations in

T is a proven fact that rolled oats makes the best feed for work horses, and with the high price of grain every farmer can well afford to have a two or threeroller crusher for this purpose.



2 and 3 Roller Crusher

"The Book of Knowledge" are in every case very high-class photographic repro-ductions, or have been engraved from per-fectly executed drawings, in hundreds of direct from the famous historical res and portraits in our great nal galleries and celebrated private cases pictures ation

collection One fine surface paper used in the book lends itself to the printing of the finest detail of these matchless works of art. Every one knows that pictures speak far more effectively than anything of art that type or the spoken word is ever able to accomplish. And the pictures are only one feature of this great educational work.

### CANADA'S ANSWER

[The fallowing winese were written by William R. Ruggles, a journalist at Gal-veston, Texas, and published in "The Alcalde," the journal of the ex-students of the University of Texas. They were suggested by a picture of a Canadian troop train leaving for the front.]

Cheering thousands thrill the parting as the engine's sucking breath Gathers speed to bear them onward to

the greedy may of death; "For God—for King—for Country!" rolls the summons of the drum,

And the great Dominion answers to the Empire's call of "Come!"

From the wheat fields of Alberta, from

From the wheat fields of Alberta, from the great plains sweeping free Where the Peace and Athabasca roar their passage to the sea, They have come to heed the calling— they have laid aside the plough; "We will answer England's summons," says the great Dominion, "NOW."

"Ave, we know the cost of harvest-we

have harvested before— en survive for every hundred in the fallow field of war; Ten

There is yet young grain left standing for the waving fields we spent. Though the sickle's swing played havoc with the ripened crop we sent.

"Our brothers went before us for the

"Our brothers went before us for the old Dominion's pride, And the ghost of worn battalions tell the Empire how they died! What is death beyond the moment of the shrappel's shricking roar?

Should we fear to go a marching where so many marched before?

"Shall we fear to join our brothers in Valhalla of the dead? Shall we fear to follow after where their

By their

hero souls are sped? By the graves of those departed, by their hearts that knew no fear, When the Empire calls the muster, the Dominion answers 'Here!'"

Get our prices from your Dealer or write us direct, so as to get your machine installed before spring work sets in.



Manufacturers of Wood and Iron Pumps, Feed Grinders, Pump Jacks, Engines, Windmills, Stock Tanks, Etc.



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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, '18



The Lilt of a Laugh

Page 40

I've toiled with the men the world has

blessed, As I've toiled with the men who failed; I've toiled with the men who strove with

zest, And I've toiled with the men who wailed.

wailed. And this is the tale my soul would tell As it drifts o'er the harbor-bar; The sound of a sigh doesn't carry well, But the lilt of a laugh rings far. And that one smiles, until in truth You fail in keeping track.

And, since a smile can do great good By cheering hearts of care, Let's smile and smile, and not forget That smiles go everywhere!

We can never get more out of ourselves than we expect. If we expect large mental attitude toward our work, toward life, we shall get much greater results than if we depreciate ourselves, and look for only little things.

The ability to hold mentally the picture of youth in all its glory, vivacity and splendor has a powerful influence in re-straining the old age processes.

Many a fellow paints the town who wouldn't even whitewash his own fence.

Some people work themselves up to the boiling point trying to follow some other fellow's printed directions on how to keep

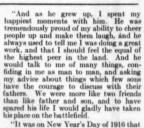
### Trust-Hope

Twelve years ago when I undertook to write our department for women the manager said: "Write cheerfully, put hope into the hearts of those splendid western women. They see enough of

hope into the hearts of those splendid western women. They see enough of tragedy and discouragement—make them want to read your messages for the en-couragement they will get. Make your page ring with optimism." Thave tried to carry out his instructions —but that was before the war—and hearts were not aching as they do now. Yet I believe it is more necessary now than every before to carry out the instructions of the magger. Yes we wantour women to find hope and help in this department. We would create in it an atmosphere of optimism. I do not mean cheap thought-less optimism that does not consider pain. Tmean the optimism that is the triumph of faith in God—the triumph of the soul in the hour of trouble—that supreme self-mastery that sees the vision of heavy through the clouds. The of the very best examples of this personification of optimism through sor-row is Harry Lauder. The American Magazine has this to say of him. I quote it because I, believe it will help our readers—exectally those who are next of kin:

means to him—and how he is facing the future. And so, when he came back to our shores a few weeks ago, we asked him for this article. Here it is—ankedly pathetic, yet curiously inspiring. It sim-ply proves again the extraordinary recov-ering powers of a strong-willed human being. Nothing can down him! Out of the seeming wreck Lauder now emerges a far more wonderful man than ever before — a man with renewed faith and a nurrose far more wondertui man taan ever berore — anan wih renewed faith and a purpose to serve his fellow men. Read what he is doing and what life is to him now. His story is an unforgettable human document. —The Editor of The American Magazine." think I am an old man. But I am only forty-seven. At that age, a man should feel as though he was coming into the full-ness of his powers, as if, for the first time, he was ready to use his experience, his brains, and his ability to push further on, to make new concourse and to form new to make new conquests, and to form new ambitions

But to accomplish anything of worth in "But to accompish anything or worth in this world, one must have an incentive of some sort, and the reason that the future seems dreary and desolate and filled with blackness for me is because I have lost my incentive. When the Germans killed my only son, Captain John Lauder, on the



ns place on the battlefield. "It was on New Year's Day of 1916 that the news came to us of John's death at the front. I was lying in bed at my home in London, resting for my performance in the theater that afternoon, when all at once I heard a terrible cry from the front of the house. I was stunned for a moment, and then my head began to swim because of the awful fear that clutched at my heart. ""No no no". Lexied to mead the second

"'No, no, no!' I cried to myself, prop-ping myself up in bed. 'God couldn't be so cruel. He simply couldn't take my boy

boy." "But when I saw my wife's face, I knew....She was standing in the door-way, her agony reflected in her eyes, holding out the telegram to me. Some-how, she crossed to my bed, and sobbing her heart out as she gave me the printed message, she rested her head against mine and cried out her woe and her pain, while her eyes blinded with tears and a heart suddenly struck numb, I read the fateful telegram which informed us that Captain John Lauder, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, had been killed in action on the 28th of December, 1915. "What are we going to do now? I

Sutheriand Highlander, of the Figgle and Sutheriand Highlander, had been killed in action on the 28th of December, 1915. "What are we going to do now? I cried to my wife, after a moment. "What are we going to do now? The set of the

"Oh, that I could convey unto you the heating balm that that thought was to my soul! I would that I could picture to you the joy of the thought that I was to see my John again at some future date, just and was waiting for his mother and me to come to him. And I brought his image be-fore me, and imagined him holding out his arms to his mother and myself to fold us within his loving embrace, and in the joy vereated by that picture I was able to as-suge some of my pain and distress, and return to an almost normal state of mind. "And because of the great comfort that my belief and faith in the future life have brought me, I have become humbly grate-ful and thankful that I never mocked the



The Pacifist; "But for what are you fighting?" The Soldier: "This"

The following quotations are taken from the article in Harry Lauder's own words:

"From the shell-drenched trenches of Prance to the peace and security of America; from a country shedding its lifebiod to one about to shed it; from the state of glorious, proud parenthood to the utter loneliness of one without a son, have I come in the last two years. And the things I have seen and the things I have heard and the things I have per-sonally had to bear during that period of any one man, and I firmly believe that were it not for the simple fact that during my hours of greatest agony and trial I have heard the the low strong to the second the second and to my strong the shear the second bear before the public for thirty-five years, I suppose that people From the shell-drenched trenches of

28th of December, 1915, they killed every spark of ambition, every hope ic: the future that was burning within my breast. It was for my boy, my son John, that I had worked, traveling thousands and thousands of miles around the world, playing almost continuously, with very little rest between seasons.

"My son John was more to me than any thing else in the wide world. From the day he was born until the day of his death day he was born until the day of his death, he was my one pride and my one joy. He was always with us on our travels, no matter where we went, and between the matinee and evening performances I would rush back from the theater to the hotel room to watch my wife, with jealous eye, tuck him into his bed, and to get his good-night kiss and feel his warm arms around my neck. That nightly process of putting John to bed was almost a sacred event. 18

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ave atename of God or cast Him from me at any period of my life. Because I know, I am convinced, that He has helped me to bear this great blow by making my conviction that this life is not the end stronger than OTOF

ever. "And that is what every father and mother who loses a son must do—have strong, unbreakable faith in the future life, in the world beyond, where you will see your son once again. Do not give way to grief as I did. Instead, keep your gaze and your faith firmly fixed on the world beyond, and regard your boy's ab-sence as though he were but on a long journey. By keeping your faith you will help to win this war. For if you lose it, the war and your own personal self—are lost.

nep to win this war. For if you lose it, he war and your own personal self-are lost. "When the news of John's death spread over all the world, everyone apparently began to wonder if I would return to the stage again, knowing, as they did, of my love for my John. And after they had nished wondering, all my friends began to bombard me with telegrams and cables and letters, asking me to come back to the boards again. "Don't desert us, Harry,' they all eried. 'Forget your sorrow in your work. The world is sad enough, so come and cheer us up with your songs and stories." "And my English Friends came to my house in London and said: "Thick of what an example you will set if you let your grief get the best of you. What will happen to England if every mother and father give up. Nork to grieve brave of you to do so." "And so, because I saw it was my 'tuy to help cheer up the nation, and because I realized that the greatest panaces for sor-row is work. I went back to a London there to give my usual performance. "So Igo on, doing my day's work as best hat I cannot stop until my God calls me to come to my boy. And I try to be chertl."

cheerful." I wish we had space to quote the entire article. Harry Lauder is going through the world with a word of cheer and a song to all mankind—and a message straight from God—for his great sorrow has put him in touch with The Infinite.

If smiles are human sunshine, And men are mortal flowers, Oh, smile and make those flowers bloom With all their blooming power.

Does an Education Pay? From Success Magazine.

From Success Magazine.
Does it pay to escape being a rich igoramus?
Does it pay to escape being a rich igoramus?
Does it pay to a chrysalis to unfold into the state of a grind?
Does it pay to learn how to make life a grind?
Does it pay to learn how to make life a grind?
Does it pay to learn how to make life a grind?
Does it pay to a cryselit be beauty and fing out its beauty out of the state out of the state out to be out its weight and bit laces tater of.
Does it pay to have expert a dvice and for of a narrow life; to push out one's out and the laces tate out one's out and the hairs for watches, thus durar weight ngold?
Does it pay to change a bar of rough fig to thanking for watches, thus durar weight of therwise remain undiscovered?
Does it possibilities on one's nature which might otherwise remain undiscovered.
Does it possibilities on one's nature which might otherwise fung and the figure the should be and the state of the out is weight otherwise remain undiscovered.
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About Women A Federation of women's clubs includ-ing Women's Institutes, Home maker's clubs, Home Economics, United Farm Women and other clubs may be the

# PURITY FLOUR GOVERNMENT STANDARD

# Explanation

E are enclosing this pamphlet in each bag of Purity Flour (Government Standard) going to the housewives of Canada, giving some explanation with reference to this Standard Flour which the Government has ordered all flour mills in Canada to manufacture on and after January 28th, 1918.

We are obliged, under these new regulations, to manufacture this Standard grade of flour only, but we expect when the war is over that these regulations will be rescinded, and we can commence again the manufacture of our regular high quality Purity Flour.

We might say in connection with this Government Standard Flour, that it is in no sense of the word a War Flour, as it is a pure White flour, being 100% of the flour that is contained in good sound wheat. The new milling regulation, to put it in simple language, means that millers instead of making several grades of flour as previously, are now compelled to put all of the flour that is contained in good milling wheat into one grade. This still gives a good all-purpose flour, but of a slightly more creamy color as compared with our regular high quality Purity Flour.

### Suggestions for Baking

Suggestions for Daking With the exception of the cream-ier color, which is unimportant in these times, you should be just as successful in your baking as with the high patent flour. On account of containing the more glutinous portions of the wheat berry, the flour may work in a slightly different manner. Care will have to be exercised at first, until you get accuainted with the until you get acquainted with the difference. You may have no difficulty at all, but in case you do, the following suggestions will be of some assistance.

No. 1-Make the dough slightly firmer, using a little more flour to the same amount of liquid, or

"The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches." -Lloyd George.

We know the housewives of Canada well enough to know that it is not necessary to ask them to co-operate with us in the matter of using this Purity Flour (Government Standard), which is intended to help conserve the wheat supply, and assist Canada in the winning of the war.

### Suggestions for Baking

less liquid to the same amount of flour

of flour. No. 2—Be careful to keep the dough from getting too warm. An overheated dough from this flour will be more serious than in the case of a high patent flour. No. 3—It will not need to stand

No. 3—It will not need to stand as long as was formerly necessary. Be particularly careful not to let it stand too long in the pans. No. 4—To insure the best results, use a little more yeast. If setting a sponge over night, make it somewhat stiffer. No. 5—The system of setting a sponge over night will probably give the best results with this class of flour.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd. "Millers to the People"

Our Nurses

Our Nurses Manitoba intends to increase the dis-trict nurses to 25. It seems only a few years back that six women met Arthur Hawkes in Winnipeg and urged him to use his influence for nurses to be placed in country districts. We showed him letters from pleading women. A great stride the past few years for the protection of human life has been made. Dr. Fraser estimates that 50 per eent of mortality smong children could be prevented. Let us use every possible effort to aid these uurses and doctors in this most important of all movements.

### Our Women Farmers

Our Women Parmers The West is fast making progress in good farming by women. Some are raising stock, others are cultivating fields and many are reaping success with poultry. I wish some of our readers would write us of the experiences in their farm work. I remember seven years ago my sister, who lives on a farm determined to have sheep. Her husband at first opposed the idea—but she got the sheep. To-day—well, they are both grateful for their sheep.

Let us make this department alive with interest about women who are doing things. Will every reader write us about her work?

result of a movement now pending. This would create great strength in bring-ing about much needed reforms.

The would develop great subject in the second secon

Winnipeg Brandon Calgary Vancouver Victoria Toronto Ottawa Montreal St. John

"(6) The objects of the women's section are those of the association as a whole, and particularly: "\* (a) Better rural schools. "'(b) The development of local taste for finer things of life. "(e) Wholesome recreation for old methods."

"(e) Wholesome recreation for old and young promotion of better leg-islation — Dominion and provincial. "(e) Education of women in the duties of citizenship. "(f) Strengthening of the Associa-tion."

tion." This organization will be a great power

for good.

Our Teachers

Our Teachers —specially those who are living in those pieto and acquaintance with some who years and the some who years and the some with the pieto some with the some who years and the some who years and the some who work, caring for the side schedule the there work. I believe this work under taken by the educational department will har reaching results must be felt. Will teachers write to us? Perhaps helpful tuggestions might be of great use to other teachers.

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### Page 42

### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

February, 18

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A little form, in snowy whiteness dressed, I held in wordless rapture to my breast.

The tiny fingers fluttered to and fro And grasped at space; they knew not where to go; The wondering eyes looked up into my

own, And from their depths the faith of Childhood shone.

And then above our little one He bent. His fatherhood a sweeter meaning lent To our relationship; I saw God's plan For humankind—the Parenthood of Man.

Ah, sweet the joy that dwells within my heart!

A love so deep that oft the teardrops

start. God lead us on our journey, undefiled— A Trinity of Father, Mother, Child. G. W. R., Ohio.

### The Milk Situation

The Milk Situation We mothers have been watching the milk situation in Winnipeg with keen interest and anxiously hope the judgment will not sentence us to pasteurized milk. Two years ago I nearly lost my little girl doctor advised me about her milk was not to use the pasteurized milk. She has thrived on the milk that has not gone through the process of pasteurization. I do not see why we have to follow New York City ideas about milk. The question arose in the milk conference—How much fat has the milk? I had been buying a quart of pasteurized milk a day for cooking, and had looked carefully for a bit of ream. Every day about an inch of ream could be seen at the top of the small neeked bottle. During the milk othere or four times that amount. Why? The Haaling Power of Flour

### The Healing Power of Flour

The Healing Power of Flour When my baby was recovering from bowel trouble—diarrhoea—the doctor ad-vised me to take a bowl of white flour, put it in a bag as for pudding and boil it continually for ten hours. Then remove it from the rag. There will be a hard crust. Cut through the hard crust and scrape a spoonful of flour and put it in her broth or milk. This is very healing to the bowels. It is excellent. I did this for several weeks while she was recovering. I found the one boiling would last about five days. five days.

Babies and their Care In bottle-feeding babies, oatmeal water excellent. This may be used instead of is excellent.

well-covered bottle or jar. Fresh air, is of the utmost importance and the baby should be kept outdoors as nearly as possible all of the twenty-four hours in summer. In their need of fresh air babies are something like plants. The elements that are needed for their growth but also helps to carry of some of the waste products of the body through the lungs and the skin. and the skin

and the skin. Salt baths, with gentle rubbing from head to feet with olive oil or cocoa butter ic excellent. This rubbing should always be towards the body, that is, beginning at the feet and making the movements up the legs or, beginning at the hants with the strokes going up the arm. This should always be done very gently. **Something that Hslps** 

Something that Helps Babies suffering from mal-nutrition should never be allowed to remain very long in one position. Even while they are sleeping, they should be moved. Mothers should always take up these ill-nourished babies several times a day and walk around the room with them and hold them in their laps.

### Food Formulas for Children

Bed Juice by the Cold Process—One pound of finely chopped round steak, six uncess of cold water, a pinch of sailt; place in a covered jar and stand on ice or in a covered jar and stand on ice or in a covered jar and stand on ice or in a fixed stand stand on ice or in a covered jar and stand on ice or in a covered jar and stand on ice or in a fixed and all the juice squeezed out by placing the meat in coarse muslin and twisting it very hard.
The fixed stands of the process of the process of the standard stand on the process of the

ounce and a nair of thin cream, to a nair pint of broth. Albumin Water—The white of one fresh egg; half a pint of cold water; pinch of salt; teaspoonful of brandy. This should be shaken thoroughly and ied cold

the use of Dunlop Thresher Belts "PRAIRIE" and "RELIANCE" is quite general throughout every threshing community. Threshermen realize that Rubber Belts surpass any other kind for the work they have to do, and

That Dunlop Thresher Rubber Belts embody all the good qualities of an Ideal Rubber Belt. Dunlop Thresher Belts are made

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Wherein lies the secret of

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Ask our nearest Branch for a sample of either Belt or both Dunlop Canvas Thresher Belts and Dunlop Agricultural Hose are thoroughly upholding the reputation of the "Two Hands" Line of Rubber-made Goods.

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Makers of Tires and Tubes for all purposes; Mechanical Rubber Goods of all kinds and General Rubber Specialties WINNIPEG BRANCH: 354 Donald Street

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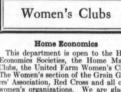
either with a spoon or from a bottle. It is useful in cases of vomiting, and can sometimes be retained by a very irritable mach

stomach. Beef Juice—One pound of rare round steak, cut thick, slightly broiled, and the juice pressed out by a lemon-squeezer, or, better, a meat-press. From two to four ounces of juice can generally be obtained. This, seasoned with sait, may be given cold, or warmed by placing the cup which holds it in warm water. It should not be heated sufficiently to coagulate the albumin which is in solution, and which hen appears as flakes of meat floating in the fluid. How and when may beef juice be used?

the fluid. How and when may beef juice be used? With infants who are strong and thriv-ing satisfactorily it may be begun at ten or eleven months; two teaspoonfuls may be given daily, diluted with the same quantity of water, filteen minutes before the midday feeding; in two weeks the quantity and be doubled; and in four weeks six teaspoonfuls may be given. The maximum quantity at one year should not be more than two or three tablespoonfuls.

should not be more than two or three tablespoonfuls. With delicate infants who are pale and anaemic, beef juice is more important, and it may often be wisely begun at five or six months in half the quantities meeticand tioned

mentioned. When should white of egg be used? Under the same conditions as beef juice, particularly with infants who have difficulty in digesting the proteids (curd) of milk. At six months half the white of one egg may be given at one time, but soon after this the entire white of one egg. The best manner of cooking is the "wordbad" ser. The best ma "coddled" egg.



Home Economics This department is open to the Home Economics Societies, the Home Makers Clubs, the United Farm Women's Clubs, The Women's section of the Grain Grow-crs' Association, Red Cross and all other women's organizations. We are glad to publish reports, papers and news con-cerning women's organizations. We want this department to be conducted by our women readers. Clubs may be of very great assistance to one another in this way.

way. Splendid conventions have recently been held and there never was a year when women have been so vitally interested. For the most helpful letter from a woman attending one of these conventions we will give a prize of two dollars. Let all letters be in by March 15th. Tell us about the best feature of the convention you at-tended. In what way were you helped most? most?

We are always pleased to hear from Mrs. Dayton. She has a message in the following letter for all women. What a pity that some of the women in our city have been hoarding flour! How can we enjoy white oread when our soldiers need it over there?

I trust every reader will consider Mrs. Dayton's letter. We are so proud of her as our representative to conventions. To the Members of The Home Economic

To the Members of The Home Economic Societies:--Dear friends--During the years pre-ceding the war the work of the Home Economics Societies has been to assist the home, school and community along all lines tending to promote better living. After the war broke out this work was not only continued but everywhere this organization turned its attention to Red Cross and patriotic work, and splendid things have been accomplished through its efforts, but now we are called upon for greater effort. An effort that is not only vital to the success of our men at the front, but an effort to save humanity--to do not only our bit but our all to save it from sarvation. We women of Manitoba dare not refuse, if we value not only our own son's, but our own soulds welfare. Our men returning are struck with the comfort with which we are surrounded in contrast to the conditions existing in the countries al war. If we are to have fellowship with the splendim em fighting for us we, too mist-sarifice.

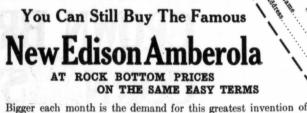
rounded by plenty it is difficult for realize that famine is staring the in the face, that even now nursing

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER



USE THIS COUPON

of and



a great inventor----the Amberola that has brought the world's best music into thousands of farm homes---music for dancing. patriotic and sacred music, humorous stories and entertainment that has made life much brighter in many a home outside the larger cities. Your family need the musical education that Mr. Edison's great invention makes possible.

## Sends this Amberola to you .00 **Complete with 10 Selections**

Think just what the possession of one of these great entertainers means in your home. Think of the added hours of pleasure and enjoy-

ment-and for so little money. Old and young alike will appreciate the instru-mental and

vocal music that the Amberola makes possible in your home.

Why buy an unknown and inferior make of instrument when you can purchase an

EDISON at these prices ?

# Other Styles at Different Prices



mothers and little children are starving. The next six months is a most critical time. In Canada little can be produced. If our Allies and our men at the front are to be fed the food must be conserved, and it is our duty as an organization to strive to bring this home to our people in every possible way. At our forthcoming Annual Convention one whole session is to be given over to this question, but we should bet way and then, we should begin at once.

Ask representatives of all organizations

in your community to work with you. Form committees in each town and village. Get your teachers interested. Have some one speak on the great need to the school children, and at every possible gathering, talk about it every-where—have demonstrations at your regular meetings on the use of substitutes, see that your grocer and butcher keep these. Set apart a Sunday and ask your clergymen to speak on the great need of to-day is a sacred thing, as sacred as the

manna with which God fed the Israelites and like it must not be hoarded but shared. We must realize our individual re-sponsibility, the front line with our own boys as part of it is holding to-day, let us see to it that no slackness on our part shall weaken it. It is not only our Empire's liberty but our own personal liberty which is at stake, and we must be free or die. Let us lead the way in co-operation with all other organizations in the work of conservations and production There were more pigs raised in the back



No expense has been spared to make the New Edison instruments the finest that money can buy You know what the name Edison means on a product. It is the same as Steinway on pianos.

yards of Germany last year than in the whole of Canada, and this was done chiefly by women. Many of you are personally known to me and I am sure, once you know the great necessity you will act without delay. Eliminate' all waste, shift our consumption from bacon, beef and wheat, so badly needed overseas, to other foods which we have or ean get, and prepare now to have the best garden you ever made next year. Literature on this subject may be had from J. B. Reynolds, Pres. M.A.C. Sec. Food Control Committee, Winnipeg, or through S. T. Newton, Superintendent of textension Service. Sincerely your friend and fellowworker.

Rebecca Dayton, President, Provincial Board H. E. S.

President, Provincial Board H. E. S. Charleswood Dear Mrs. Hamilton—I have great pleasure in sending you a report of our society for the year 1917. We held our annual meeting Nov. 16th, when Mrs. M. Vialoux, our president, wished to resign her office. I must say that great credit is due to Mrs. Vialoux for her untiring efforts to make our society a success and for her very pleasant way of smoothing over difficult places. Mrs. Dumbril was elected president, Mrs. H. Brown, sec.-treasurer; the directors for the year being Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. M. Vialoux, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Webber; auditor, Mrs. Tasker. The report of the year being read was very satisfactory. During the summer months we have held silver teas at different member's homes,

Solver teas at different member's homes, with the splendid result of  $\$^{-6.20}_{-6.20}$  being realized. In the winter we held patriotic whist drives, the sum for them being  $\$^{-5.20}_{-6.20}$ which drives, the sum for them being \$35, which we hope to carry on this winter. We have had some very useful and inter-esting demonstrations during the year. We have had Miss Crawford for the forme canning, and Miss Senior with the dress-making, also Mrs. Graham for the mil-linery. I am sure that every member that could be with us for these demonstra-tions enjoyed them very much. We have received for the year's working the sum of \$100.75. We have paid into the following organizations as follows: Red Cross Society. \$29.50 Belgian Relief. 9.00 Women's Tribute. 7.50

9.00 Beignan Rehet. 9.00 Women's Tribute 7.50 Boys' and Girls' Club. 25.00 We have a nice little balance in bank and in hand and we are horing to start working for Red Cross early in the new year. I am yours sincerely, Mrs. H. Brown, Sec.-Tress.

### Manitou

The Manitou society has had a full year's work with a programme full of help and inspiration. The roll call is



The Canada Starch Co. Limited

answered by quotations from a poet named on their neatly printed yearly

answered by quotations from a poet named on their neatly printed yearly programme. These are some of the monthly subjects for their programme this year: Food Constituents, Conservation of the Child, Conserving Wheat, Planning Meals, Con-serving Beef, Proper Substitutes, Diet for Children, Planning Meals, A Week's Food for a Family, Dress, How to Create a Cheerful View of Life, Labor-Saving Schemes in the Homes, The Old Year and Its Lessons, A Word for the New Year. The following paper by Mrs. F. A. MacCharles was read at the January meeting, Mrs. MacCharles, the first president of the H. E. S. is still an active worker. In the early days of the H.E.S. her boys were young lads, now she writes, one is back from France and the other one is in the wilds of German East Africa. It takes a letter three months to come from him. Our mothers are enduring much yet they are so hopeful Trials come and seem unbearable, but the Unseen Power comes and makes one stone the wilds of Europe." There is always hope in this world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin this world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always poin in the world just as there is always point in world just as there is always thous and in point in world just as there is always they en.

toba last year. Christmas dinners cost 55 per cent more this year than in 1914.

97 Piece **Dinner** Set and lovely Silverware Given To You

3,000 men in casualty list for November for Manitoba. United States at war with Austro-

additional and a standard part of November for Manitoba.
 United States at war with Austro-Hungary.
 Explosion in Halifax, 200 blinded and about 1500 killed.
 Col. Roosevelt visits Canada.
 Trouble in Brazil.
 Capture of German East Africa. Last of Germany's colonies to be taken.
 Some hundred Canadians took part in the capture.
 Queensland is expected to have a crop of 100,000 toss of sugar theig vert.
 20,0000 lbs. of sugar theight in New York for Russia to be released.
 Inter-Allied Conference held in New York for Russia to be released.
 Inter-Allied Conference held in New York for Russia to be released.
 Jations represented: France, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Servia, Roumania, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro, Brazil, Cuba, Russia and Siam.
 Jerusalem taken from Turks by British under General Allenby.
 Joninon: Election, 44 majority for Union, 3 seats doubtful. Only one Laurier-Liberati in Manitoba who did not lose his deposit.
 Russian armistice.
 Britain cancelled contracts for Russian rifles.
 St. Boniface, elevator burned with

rifles. St. Boniface elevator burned with 80,000 bushels of wheat. Two Norwegian ships torpedoed. Canada soon to be nearly all bone dry. Troops at front get turkey Christmas. Admiral Jellico replaced by Sir Rosslyn Wornvas

Wemyss.

Germany's plan—peace without annexa tions or indemnities.

Fort William

United States will control and operate all railways during the war.

Forty-six below zero in Saskatoon on December 28th, 1917.

December 28th, 1917. Oleomargarine on sale in Canada, with two firms manufacturing it. Fifty-one wooden ships being built in Canada, 33 of those in B.C. Also hundreds of trawlers and drifters pro-pelled by steam.

in Canada. United States has the largest crop of

corn this year they ever raised. No more money allowed to be sent to

No more money allowed to be sent to Germany by sympathizers. A decrease in insanity in Great Britain and Ireland since the war started. United States contributed \$25,000 to-ward a fund being raised in Britain to perpetuate the memory of Earl Kitchener. Henry Ford is speeding up the building of a merchant fleet. Heavy attacks by Germans on French fronts in Alsace and Lorraine. Two German airolanes brought down

Two German airplanes brought down on Sussex coast and considerable damage

Increase in Dominion freight rates granted by railway commission. Quakes destroy Guatemala, 125,000 homeless.

hometess. Three deaths in New York from cold. Saturday, Dec. 29th, coldest in Mon-treal since 1879. Greater hog production slogan for Manitoba.



"Why didn't you come for the wash yesterday, Liza?" "I ain't workin' no moh, Miss Elsie, since I jined de Lodge. I'se a lily now." "What do you mean?" "I'se jined De Lilies of De Fiel' Lodge of De Daughters of Solomon, and de lilies of de fiel' toils not neither do dey spin." spin

YOU can secure without penny of cost this magnificent complete 97-pie English Dinner Setvice and lovely set of half-dozen Wm. Rogers teappons entry of cost stress 97-piece a Dinner Schvice and a stot of hald-coster Win, Ac-teo fald-coster Win, Ac-boat, pickle (si), and a faliad bowi. It is ha sautiful set of Teaspoons are in the famou nd 12 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covere ral design and will surely delight the most fastidio ation design with French grey handles and brightly (fith, Bino are in the famous - **Read our Wonderful Offer** 10 establish a salional reputation for Dr. Edson's Pamous ionic and Nerre Pills and are sparing no expense to secure rep-tionic and Nerre Pills and are sparing no expense to secure rep-rised Canada who will help us by introducing this famous rem rest Canada who will help us by introducing this famous rem That is why we offer to give away these magnifi

Carnation design with French grey handles and prightly postence ov-Will you sell just 12 boxes among your friends at only 25c, per box? You can easily do this box of the world's best known prescriptions, a tried and pro-read excess?. It is note of the world's best known prescriptions, a tried and pro-meters of the was and impure bhood, pervouves, indigetion, considuation namina. In all run down conditions of the system it will be found a grand bi-ther and revisition, and as a comment into it for block and server in this no equi-tion and the server is the server is the server is the server.

builder and revitalizer, and as a general toxic for blood and nerves it has no eight Send No Menney—Jast send your mane and address to-day and we will a the 12 hover postage paid. You will be niste to self them quickly and easily bees every purchaser of a hox and othin a beautiful grift of final surverse from us for Than return our money, only 8.5M, and we will promptly send you, all delive receives without selling any more goods by ainply showing your fine we will be reviewed and set of the selling set of the your friends and getting only 16.5M to the sell our goods and earn our files pre-turns as you did. We pay all delivery charges reliable to your door. RESEMBER YOU TARE NO HISE. You do set open a cent of your on eith hem you will take then hoke and give you beautiful perminane or pay you a cash commission on the muantity you do sell. Write in day if you wish to take . Address as vantage of this liberal door. I give you have portunity of all files. Address as to the set of the set of the set on the penet of your on the set of the set of the set of the your books. Address as to start good the liberal door. I give you have portunity of all file the . Address at the set of the set of the set of the your books the set of the set of the set of the your books the set of th

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### Page 46

United States assures Canada of material to manufacture binder twine. Strike at New Glasgow car works

settled

Stiled. Settled. Sir McK. Bowell, once Premier of Canada, died.at Belleville, aged 94. As a reward for gallantry of Newfound-land's overseas forces, it has been desig-nated "The Dominion of Newfoundland." A serious scarcity of iron and steel. 500,000 tons of barley were used in Great Britain in the production of beer in one year. Knitting in church during service is permitted in one church in Denver. Quebee legislature to discuss secession. Italians sank two Austrian cruisers in Trieste harbor. Spectacular advance on Cambrai by General Byng.

Gene. The

General Byng. The arrival of British and French troops at Venetia has put new heart into the Italian troops who are holding their

the Italian troops who are holding their own of the Piave. Likelihood of civil war in Russia. Trotaky said, "Russia did not overthrow Caarism to kneel before the Kaisee." The Pope disapproves of any Christian power which vachures to aid the Turks in the recapture of Jerusalum. President Wilson's private secretary was arrested as a German spy.

Recipes

Oatmeal and Rye Muffins 1 cupful rolled oats, 1½ cupful hot milk, 3 tablespoonfuls syrup, 4 teaspoon-fuls baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls butterine, 1½ cupful white flour. Heat milk, salt, syrup and shortening together and pour over the rolled oats. Cover the mixture and let stand half an hour (If you are in a hurry you may add oats and boil one minute.) Sift rye and white flour with the baking powder and mix with the other ingredients. The batter should drop thickly from spoon. Bake in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

Boston Muffins 1½ cupfuls flour, ½ cupful cornneal, 1 tablespoonful sugar, ½ teaspoonful sel; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 table-spoonful butterine, 1 egg, 1 cupful milk. Sift flour, corn-meal, sugar, salt and baking powder together. Add melted butterine, egg volk and milk. Lastly stir in lightly the beaten white of egg The muffin batter should be a triffe thicker than for pancakes. Bake in greäsed rings on a hot griddle about ten minutes. ten minutes

### Breadcrumb Waffles

Breadcrumb Waffles 1 well beaten egg, 2 cupfule sour milk, 1 cupful breadcrumbs, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful sugar, ½ teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonful sugar, ½ teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonful sugar, ½ teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonful so baking powder, 2 cupfule flour. Pour the milk over the breadcrumbs and let them soak until they are thoroughly softened. Wash until free from lumps and add two cupfuls of flour sitted with salt, soda and sugar and baking powder.

Apple-Rice Pudding 1 cupful rice, 1 to 3 eggs, 3 cupful sugar, 3 the butter, 3 large apples, 3 cupful small raisins, 3 teaspoonful cinnamon, 3 teaspoonful salt. Boil rice till very soft. Strain, add egg yolk, sugar, raisins, cinnamon and salt. Add apples cut in very small pieces. Beat the whites of eggs stiff and add. Put all the butter in pudding dish till melted. Stif half of it into the pudding. Bake in a hot oven for forty minutes and serve hot.

Eggless Muffins 2 cupfuls fiour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 5 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 cupful milk, 1 tablespoonful melted butterine, 1 tablespoonful syrup. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Then add milk and syrup, beating into the flour until the mixture is smooth and light. Finally add melted butterine. Bake in gent ins for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Boston Brown Bread 1 cupful rye flour, 1 cupful corn-meal, 1 cupful graham flour, ½ teaspoonful soda, ½ cupful nolasses, 2 cupfuls sour milk or 1¾ cupfuls sweet milk and less

soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful salt. Mix the corn-meal, rye and graham flours together with salt. Dissolve soda in sour milk (or in a little water if keweet milk is used) and mix with the flour. Then add the molasses. Mix thoroughly. Steam for three hours, in round bread pan or baking powder cans. Fill the cans only three oursters. quarters

**Oatmeal Bread** 2 cupfuls boiling water, 1, cupful rolled oats, ½ cupful molasses, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ yeast cake, ½ cupful warm water, 4½ or 5 cupfuls flour. (The exact amount of flour can not be given as quality varies). Pour boiling water on oats. Cover and let stand one hour. Add molasses, yeast, salt, and the flour, besting thoroughly meanwhile. Let the dough rise. Then beat thoroughly again, as it is too soft to knead in the unual way. Put into bread tins and let it rise one hour. Bake in a slow oven. in a slow oven

### Salmon Cutlets

1 large can of salmon Cuttets 1 teaspoonful paprika, juice of 1 lemon, 1/2 cupful cracker-dust. Mash salmon and add grated onion, lemon juice, egg and cracker-dust. Mix and make about and cracker-dust. Mix and make about ten cutlets, according to size desired. Roll in cracker-dust and fry till a nice brown. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. The recipe for the dressing follows.

### **Mayonnaise** Dressing

I tablespoonful m. 'tca butter, 1 tablespoonful more a spoonful flour, 2 egg yolks, 34 cupful warm milk, paprika, pinch of salt, 32 teaspoonful dry mustard, 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice . 'Mix all these ingredients, the lemon juice last.

Chopped Herring (Entree) 2 salt herrings, 1 small onion, 2 hard boiled eggs, 1 roll, 1 tablespoonful white vinegar. Wash and peel the herrings. Take out benes and cut into small pieces. Add grated onion, eggs and the roll soaked in water. Chop fine, add vinegar and serve. and serve

Potato Puffs 2 cupfuls of mashed potatoes, 1 table-spoonful of butter, ½ cupful of crean, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of sait, 1 teaspoonful of sugar. Heat the potato and butter in a succepan, add the cream, salt and sugar, and then the beaten yolks of the eggs-tet heat thoroughly, but do not boil. Remove as soon as yolks are well mixed in, add the very stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, and bake quickly in greased gem pans.

A Good Cake Filling A cake filling of raisins is made by chopping fine half a pound of plumped raisins, adding to them a third of a cupful of builing water, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon-juice. Cook in a double-boiler until it is thick enough to spread on the cake. This may be used also between slightly sweet-ened crackers or cakes for afternoon tea, or as an emergency dessert.

### TF

If I can dry one tear to-day, Hold back one soul that wants to stray, Or show to one the Higher Way, My life will fuller be.

If I can speak one soothing word, Inspire a talent, yet unstirred, Or check some sentence, best unheard, My life will fuller be.

If I can spare, of my scant store A mite, to cheer some life more poor, If some lost hope, I can restore, My life will fuller be.

If I can keep my thoughts all pure My words all kind, my deeds all sure Some heart from evil to allure, My life will fuller be. —Mrs. Gertrude Walton.

"The moment we fear anything we open the door for the entrance of the actualization of the very thing we fear. An animal will never harm a person who is absolutely fearless in regard to it. In the degree that we come into a full realization of our oneness with God do we become ealm and quiet, undisturbed by the little occurrences that before vex and annoy us."



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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

**Our Young Folks** When Our Fathers Were Little Boys

When our fathers were little boys, Before they grew to men, I wonder did they make a noise Or have a good time then? I wonder did they ever fight And punch each other's nose, Or if they slways did just right And never spoiled their clothes.

- wonder did their mothers sodd E-metimes and make them cry? wonder if they ever told A teen,-weeny lie? wonder if they ever had Such dirty hands and face? wonder were they ever mad And banged things 'round the place?

- I wonder did they ever run To fires hard as they could? Or if they called it better fun To sit still and be good? I wonder were they ever small And kept back in the shade? Or didn't they have to grow at all, But jour come ready made? —Katherine Forrest Hamill.

### Disobedience

Disobedience My mother one day said to me That I should very careful be, And never, never, when at play, Touch anything to hurt me; Good little girls, ahe said that day, Do 'racefy what their mothers say, And if I only would obey Good huck would ne'er desert me.

And so I tried my very best, Because, as you have surely guessed, I really wanted, honest true, To please my sweetheart mother. But, oh, I don't believe she knew How you will sometimes long to do The very thing you oughtn't to— Just that thing and no other.

So when I saw a queer-shaped ball All gray beside the garden wall, I kicked it, very gently—so— To find what might the thing be. How in the world was I to know 'Twas full of horrid bees—oh, That out of it they'd swarming go On purpose just to sting me?

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS Dear Boys and Girds.—This depart-ment has been shamefully crowded out because of lack of space, says the manager. Now if they leave us out any more there will be a reekoning with Cousin Dorsi, for I think boys and girls are more im-portant than men and women, so here-after they can leave out other departments but not our boys' and girls. This depart-ment will be in every month from now on. The guarantee is Cousin Doris' life. Now

we must make it hum with good letter<sup>r</sup> and essays, and make it necessary fo them to publish. First, we want all the news we can get of the boys' and girls' clubs. Why you are beating a long way the clubs men and women have. The work you did last year was marvelous. This year you are going to raise enough cattle and hogs and grain and vegetables to keep the country in food.

arain and regetables to keep the country in food. We want letters telling all about your resperiences. Tell us just how you raised horses. For the best letter from a boy we will give a prize of two dollars and we well give a prize of two dollars and we well give the same prize for the best tetter from a girl send recipes they will a start and the best department in the mage were boy and girl reader in the same comminications for fised all letters and comminications for his department from the set department fised all letters and comminications for his department to Cousin Doris, co pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Arain and the set department to the set of the same set of the fis department to Cousin Doris, co pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Arain Set of the fis department to Cousin Doris, co pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Arain Set of the fis department to Cousin Doris, co pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Arain Set of the fis department to Cousin Doris, co fis department to for the set of the s

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Win-the-War-Sergeant: "Remember Golden Rule, gentlemen. Keep a leg "Remember the



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Good music possesses a wonderful power to develop the finer traits of a child's character. Familiarity with the compositions of the great masters is an asset of almost incalculable value. Your children love music. Why not, therefore, so direct their taste that they will learn to appreciate the very best music that has ever been composed? You can readily do this, while at the same time giving added enjoyment to every member of your family by securing for your bane a. composed? You can readily added enjoyment to every for your home a



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### Page 48



Big Doll and Doll ( Pendant and Ring.

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### THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

came in from her play and said: "Mother, I see God every day." Now isn't it lovely to have such wonderful vision? Another time she said: "Mother, I was thinking that if Daddy had his eyes closed all day and he was not asleep, but he could not open his eyes, why Jesus would come down and fix them." Every night Cora Marjorie lisps a prayer for Soldier Harry. She has never seen Soldier Harry. She has never seen Soldier Harry. She has uever seen Soldier Harry. She has U-but we write to him and one time he wrote us after he was wounded, and he wanted the little girl to pray for him every night. He said it was only through God's goodness that i-was saved in the battle of Vimy Rid, I know Cora Marjorie's prayers will help Soldier Harry, for she "sees God every day." \_\_\_\_Cousin Doris.

### **TEACHER'S FAVORITE** By Cousin Doris

Teacher's favorite sat in the very back seat. Her hair hung in eight pretty golden curls and right on top of her head was a blue silk bow. Her dress was all blue and white and she looked so weet that most everybody wanted to be

sweet that most everybody wanted to be near her. The little girl in the seat in front of her teacher's desk looked down on her dark red print dress. It was faded and old fashioned. Her hair was pinned back with two wire hair pins. It was hard to remember that seven times nine are sixty-three under such conditions. "Seven times nine are sixty-three"—

"Seven times nine are sixty-three"— "seven times nine are sixty-three"— "seven times nine are—" "seven times nine—" and the little lone gift's sleepy head lowered. Fairies passed in front of her one by one, each handing her a multiplication table worked out in golden figures set with diamonds and pearls. They were all so beautiful that she learned to recognize them immediately. Immediately four little history fairies danced about her and wove in front of her eyes a wonderful picture revealing all her history lessons. The hard places were made clear to her, and the whole book opened before her like a beautiful story. Seven times nine are sixty-three".

book opened before her like a beautiful story. Then the lights went on and she was carried in front of a moving picture anorama of the whole world in picture. In a few minutes she knew her whole geography. Tiny little flower fairies brought her golden pens and she wrote her copy so perfect that a little artist perched himself on the end of her pen and wisely pernounced if fine. The place was full of school book fairies all eager to make clear to the lonely little girl her lessons, for fairies like little girls who help their mothers, and they knew tha t this little girl had taken care of her baby sister while her mother worked. Then the fairies hurried away and brought in immediately a dazaling Christmä tree. There was a key at the very top. It was so heavy that it took ten to carry would unlock any heart. The little loop eit took it and walked

and told her it was the key of love and would unlock any heart. The little lone girl took it and walked over to her teacher and reached up to unlock the door of her teacher's heart. Like a flash of light the teacher drew the little lone girl to her and kissed her. Then the findes joined in a circle about the tree and danced till the lessons were all recircle.

all recited and a need on the tessons were suddenly a fine mirror flashed a wonderful reflection before the little lone wonderful reflection before the little lone girl's eyes. There she stood transformed in a new dress and a beautiful ribbon made her huir look like that of a princess. 'I' shall always have my lessons now for I see them all so clearly,'' she said as the fairies one by one stole up to kiss her. A terrific explosion hurt her ear-'Mary,'' it thundered, 'wake up!'' Mary rubbed her eyes, the fairies had vanished and right in front of her in ugly black and white was "seven times nine are sixty-three.'' ''Yes, dear, you may be excused,'' the teacher said to the little girl in the back seat.

back seat.

"Mary, you may remain thirty minutes after school for going to sleep," exclaimed the teacher as she buttoned her favorite's coat

coat. That night the teacher had a dream. It was full of little fairies who showed her the open heart of the little lone girl. The next day was Christmas and the teacher had no favorite for she unlocked every little heart with the key of love.

# What Is An Internal Bath? By R. W. Beal necessary for the attainment of hap-piness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their

By K. Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths eivilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most im-portant as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason portant as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tre-mendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintain-ing of health.

ing of health. If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any mis-conception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more ap internal water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner. If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people

take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further ar-gument in favor of internal bathing be unnecessary to convince Unfortunately, however, it is not would be unnecessary, them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will en-able them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for hea'th-producing necessity. ould

recessity. Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to im-prove their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or ne-glect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that 'universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxi-cation," "auto-infection," and a multi-tude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent nractice of internal bathing.

curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing. How many people realize that nor-mal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal track make it impos-sible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women. That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the deli-cate human organism to be operated on

to all. Nature never intended the deli-cate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unpresenter and avoidable too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world. How many the world.

February, '18

proper care. Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? In-ternal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for neople of all acces and in all

ternal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease. People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevit-able result.

able result.

buy, and heath would be the meric If you would keep your blood pure, your neart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, prac-tise internal bathing and begin to-day. Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all

the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT. THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the in-ventor of the "J.BL. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the bre-eminent au-

Infelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent au-thority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written con-taining such a vast amount of prac-tical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 1215, 103 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article. in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obliga-tion.

on. Perhaps you realize now, more than rer, the truth of these statements and the reading of this article will result

in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that informa-tion. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your wind send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well? sickness in the world. How many people can you name, in-cluding yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small. It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenous days people have time to do everything else

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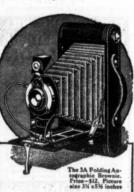
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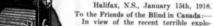
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To the Friends of the Blind in Canada:-In view of the recent terrible explo-sion in Halifax, and the number of per-sons who have become totally or prac-tically blind as a result of the same, the sware comparison in Halifax for the several organizations in Halifax for the care and training of the blind find them-selves almost overwhelmed in meeting the new conditions which have arisen. the new conditions which have arisen. Even before the disaster the resources of the Halifax School for the Blind, the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, the Maritime Association for the Blind, the Maritim demands upon them, but these demands have been suddenly increased by the ne-cessity for providing shelter, care and training for upwards of two hundred men, women and children who loat their sight as a result of the recent disaster. Inder these circumstances it is impera tive that an appeal be made to all sym-pathetic and public-spirited Canadians. The best and most effective way of pathetic and public-spirited Canadians. The best and most effective way of making provision for these sightless people is to immediately increase the Blind Endowment Fund so that it may reach a total of \$500,000.00. The in-come arising from such an endowment fund will enable us to meet the pro-blems of the blind in Halifax in a sys-tematic and practical manner, and would bring to many a one now helpless and hopeless no nonrunities to fit bimeaff hopeless new opportunities to fit himself or herself for the battle of life. No greater need to help the blind has ever arisen in any part of the world, and I believe that when the people of Canada fully appreciate the situation generous help will be forthcoming.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Will You Help?

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

The Blind Endowment Fund is in the The Blind Endowment Fund is in the hands of the three trustees, namely: the President of the Board of Managers of the School for the Blind, Halifax; the Treasurer of the School for the Blind and The Eastern Trust Co. of Halifax. A Few Typical Cases of the Recent Disaster May be Cited

Disaster May be Cited A woman of 31,' now totally blind, is a patient in one hospital while her little daughter 9 years of age, totally blind, is a patient in another. Two other children of this mother were killed in the explosion, and two were badly cut but will recover. The husband and father was killed at his work.

father was killed at his work. In another family the mother, 35 years old, is totally blind, the father has lost one eye and a child aged 5 is totally blind. There were seven chil-dren in all in this family, of whom the remaining six are being cared for by aged grandparents. One of these chil-dren is tubercular.

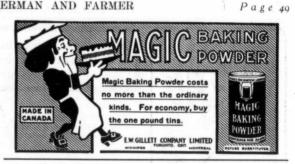
A young wife of 18 whose husband is in the army is still in hospital, four months pregnant and frantic over prac-tical blindness.

tical blindness. In another family the mother was killed. The father, a discharged dis-abled soldier, who has lost one leg was not injured in the explosion. When their two children, little girls, were seen in one hospital, one about 2½ years old, had one eye enucleated, a hand nearly severed by cuts and bad cuts on face; the other child, about 20 months old, had had to have both eyes enuc-leated; the visiting workers met the volunteer heretofore inexperienced in nursing, who had the night of the dis-aster, held these children during their operations. operations.

A mother, 45 years of age, now total-ly blind, had five children of whom one is missing, one lost a leg, one is suffer-ing from serious injury, and one is total-ly blind. The father was probably killed, as he has been missing since the explo-sion. The child of their married daugh-ter is also totally blind and badly mutilated.

A woman of 39, totally blind, had a child of ten totally blinded in the explo-sion who has since died. A second child, aged 12, has lost one eye. The husband, a soldier, is in the trenches overseas. Contributions towards the Blind En-dowment Fund may be sent care of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, or to Sir Frederick Fraser, School for the Blind. Halfar.

Blind, Halifax.



I sometimes hear a person say, "I don't see any good in her." No? Then you cannot read human nature. Look deeper and you will find the very God in every

human soul. But remember it takes a Christ always spoke to the highest, the truest and the best in men.



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ing, in fact an ideal food for bables in every way. Get a tin of Savory & Moord's Food to-day from your Stores, and note how eagerly baby will take it, and what marked improvement and steady progress will follow its use.

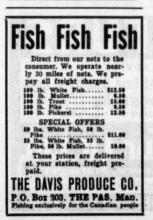
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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

### Agricultural Relief Fund for the Farmers in the Devastated Regions of the Countries of the Allies

### To the Editor:

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation have been caused. The peasant farmers of Belgium, France, Serbia, Roumania and Italy, whose farms were in the immediate areas of battle, have lost everything and in some cases even the land itself.

A British Empire Fund is being raised by voluntary contributions to render first-aid in the restoration of agriculture on such farms in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Rou-mania and Italy. The object of the fund is to help in reinstating the peasant farmers in 'the invaded countries of our Allies. This will be done by gifts of seed, livestock, implements, etc., to enable them to make a fresh start.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, who was a member of the **Executive Committee in England** is patron of the Canadian branch.

### Provincial Governments Will Co-operate

After a visit to all the provinces of Canada I can report that they are in hearty sympathy with the proposal that Canadian farmers should participate in contributing to the relief of their brother farmers, on whom have fallen such terrible losses because their farms and homes were in the invaded districts. ------

The Ministers of Agriculture and the leaders of the agricultural organizations in the several provinces have expressed themselves as entirely in sympathy with the effort to provide an opportunity in each province through which the farmers may extend practical financial aid to their brother farmers who have suffered so greatly. Rural Organizations Will Assist

The general plan is for each provincial committee to invite the co-operation of existing organizatons of farmers, such as Farmers' Institutes, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, the United Farmers, 'the Grain Growers' Associations, and their similar bodies in all the provinces, to arrange for their officers, in each place, to become a local committee to disseminate information, to receive contributions and to forward them to the provincial honorary-secretary-treasurer for the province. The farmers are being invited to regard February as the relief

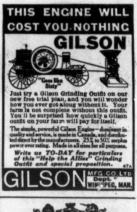
month for brother farmers in the devastated regions. Local committees and individuals will arrange to receive donations on behalf of the fund and remit the proceeds to their respective provincial headquarters. Some of the newspapers and journals may arrange to receive and acknowledge contributions from their readers.

The Cause Touches Our Hearts The farmers of our Allies, in the devastated regions have lost everything in the war. In some places the land itself is torn beyond any possible recovery into use for growing crops. The farmers of the whole British Empire want to help these brother farmers to get on their feet as soon as they get back possession of their farms. Their houses and machinery have been destroyed. They have nothing left with which to begin farming again. We, on the other hand, have lost nothing as farmers through the war; but in some cases have made money because of the increase in prices. We ought to help our stricken brethren as soon as the enemy is pushed out of their countries. We want to do that for several reasons. The object is humane and we are a humane people. They are our Allies, our neighbors and our friends. We want to help them for the sake of the good name of Canada. It would ' be a good thing in our international relations to have it known that the dairymen of Canada gave something, a good thing to have it known that our graingrowers gave something, a good thing to have it known that our livestock men gave something, that our poultrymen and fruitgrowers have given something, and, above all, that our country women have remembered their sisters whose farm homes have to be re-established out of ruins. We want for Canada a place among the nations, on behalf of our farmers which will be in keeping with what our sons and brothers have done and won on the fields of battle.

For all these reasons may I suggest to your readers that we think kindly of giving some aid to the fund; for these peasant farmers who have suffered. We will never miss it; it will be laid up where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. It will be to our everlasting credit.

J. W. V. Robertson,

Chairman Executive Committee.



## nopsis of Canadian Northw Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any more ris years old, who was at the mencement of the present war, and has continued to be, a British subject or a m a quarter-section of available Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Pilcant must appear in person at Dom Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for Di Entry by prayry may be made on cortain and cultivation of land in each of three In cortain districts a bomestander

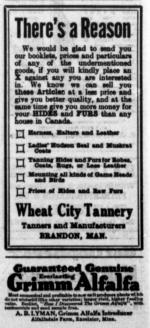
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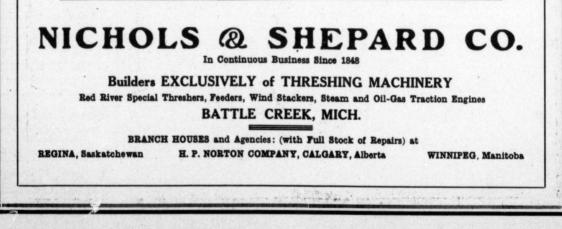
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