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The ¹⁰ ⁵ **CANADIAN**
FARMER
THRESHERMAN AND

WINNIPEG CANADA
OCTOBER
NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES



Published Monthly by E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED — Our Fifteenth Year



En-ar-co Products

- En-ar-co National Motor Oil
- En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline
- En-ar-co National Light Oil
- En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Give the Farm the Profitable Efficiency of a Modern Factory

The farm of today has the importance equal to that of great factories. And in serving the nation's needs, both produce a profit in ratio to the efficiency of each separate unit.

Machinery represents a heavy investment. Its continued operation requires additional money. If either farm or factory is to be successful, this invested capital must produce dividends.

Reduced operation costs, lower depreciation and increased output are the things that count big when profits are figured.

There is where En-ar-co Products meet the most exacting farm requirements—*your* individual needs.

What En-ar-co Products Will Do for You

They give your machines longer life and greater operating power. That means less expense and greater income. It means profits!

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Proved highest quality by long years of practical tests and use under varied conditions. Lubricates perfectly with least carbonization. Will give perfect satisfaction in any make of tractor, automobile, motorcycle or gas engine. Try it.



En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline

A pure, dry, homogeneous gasoline that produces the power you have a right to expect. Always uniform in quality. Insures continuous power—a silent, flexible power that means more mileage per dollar for auto or tractor—more productive energy for gas engines.



En-ar-co National Light Oil

It gives your home a cheerful, clear light. No odor, charred wick or black chimney. It produces a steady, even heat for oil heaters and cook stoves. It maintains uniform heat in incubators and brooders, insuring the hatching of every fertile egg and nature-heat for the chick. National Light Oil is the most economical fuel for kerosene powered tractors.



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Canadian Oil Companies Limited, Dept. 117, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

I own..... automobile or tractor and inclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about

I use.....gals. gasoline per year. I use.....auto grease per year.
I use.....gals. motor oil per year. I use.....gals. kerosene per year.
I use.....lb. axle grease per year. I use.....gals. tractor oil per year.

My Name is.....

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Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, Limited
General Offices, Dept. 117, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.
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Officially Inspected
Sealed and Passed as
**KEROSENE
BURNERS**

Avery Tractors Don't Just Run on Kerosene They Burn ALL The Kerosene

There is a lot of difference between the way different makes of tractors burn kerosene. Some just "get by"—others really "make good."

An agricultural engineer who is an authority on tractors writes, in reporting on the 1917 National Tractor Demonstration: "Some of the kerosene burners appeared to get along without any trouble where others, judging from the

smoke, looked as though they were burning soft coal. To be painfully exact and truthful, I may say that there are mighty few successful kerosene burning motors."

Another authority says, in reporting on the demonstration: "Unfortunately there was no final checking up on the amount of kerosene passing the pistons into the crankcase on any of the machines."

OFFICIAL CARD
DISBURSE HP 24 812 20
MOTOR SPEED 1400 RPM
PLOW SPEED 2 MPH
KEROSENE

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DISBURSE HP 24 812 20
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OFFICIAL CARD
DISBURSE HP 24 812 20
MOTOR SPEED 1400 RPM
PLOW SPEED 2 MPH
DISTILLATE

The 1917 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.

The Avery Company accepted the rule gladly as an opportunity to show that Avery Tractors were real kerosene burners. The tanks on every Avery Tractor were filled with kerosene and every day of the entire demonstration every Avery Tractor proved that it was a real kerosene burner.

Avery Tractors Did More Than Just Burn Kerosene.

They not only burned kerosene but—
They burned kerosene without calling for any more gasoline 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 coming out of the exhaust—showing that they did not waste fuel but burned all of it.

They burned kerosene without the fuel passing the pistons and cutting the lubrication—the oil in the crankcase did not have to be changed.

They burned kerosene without wasting oil—as do tractors with mechanical oilers where the oil is used only once.

And to show that Avery Tractors would do even more, two sizes were run on distillate.

Burning Kerosene is One Thing— Burning ALL of it is Another

It is a big step in advance from burning gasoline to running on kerosene, but it is just as much or more of a further step from running on kerosene (as most any tractor

can do for a little while) to burning all of the kerosene, as do Avery Tractors.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System and the only make of tractors that really burn all the kerosene.

Owners of Avery Tractors Burn Kerosene Successfully

Avery Tractors are making records in the field burning kerosene as well as at demonstrations and exhibitions. Read below what owners say.

"Our engine runs as smoothly on kerosene as on gasoline. We haven't had a bit of trouble with it."

J. D. Steele, Daviess Co., Ill.

"Am using kerosene all the time except for starting and it works just as well with it as with gasoline."

Wm. F. Schroeder, Renville Co., N.D.

"There are eleven gas and oil tractors in our country. None of them handles kerosene as well as the Avery."

Hosea O. Stoner, Hancock Co., Ind.

"Am using my Avery Tractor plowing every day and it is giving the best of service with pure kerosene."

Geo. R. Squire, Wood Co., Ohio.

"Our Avery Tractor burns kerosene as good as any other make of tractor burns gasoline."

J. W. Eggelson & Sons, Bates Co., Mo.

"The Avery Tractor sold me last fall, is the only successful tractor burning kerosene in this territory."

Fred Caves, Jackson Co., Okla.

The best time to place your order for a tractor for 1918 delivery is right now. See the nearest Avery dealer, or if there is no Avery agent at your trading point, write us for complete catalog, and we will take the matter up with you direct.

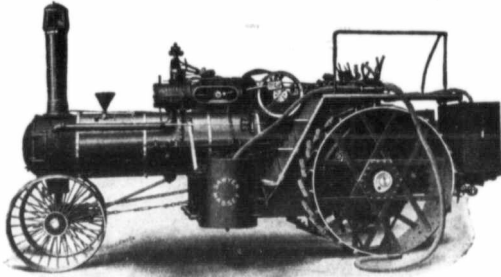
AVERY COMPANY
Manufacturers
685 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.

Canadian Avery Co., Limited

Western Canadian Distributors
WINNIPEG - REGINA

Get a Sawyer-Massey!

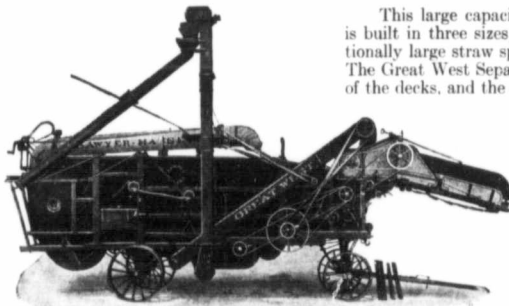
(Made in Canada)



Rearmounted Steam Tractors

POWERFUL REARMOUNTED STEAM TRACTORS

In two sizes—22-68 and 25-76 horsepower; designed for heavy duty work and built for pull both at the drawbar and in the belt. These simple cylinder Rearmounted Steam Engines have rocker grates, duplex steam pumps, balanced valves, jacketed boiler, straw burning attachment as part of the regular equipment. The boilers are built to conform to the Alberta and Saskatchewan Boiler Laws, and carry 175 lbs. pressure. These engines have strong, wide face gearing, oversize shafting, wide bearings, exceptionally strong constructed drive wheels, and will give you better service than you expect. If you are interested in Steam Power for threshing or plowing, the handling of an immense amount of heavy work at low cost, and in a short time, send to-day for free information telling what these powerful Steamers will do for you.



New Model Sixteen Bar Cylinder Great West Threshers

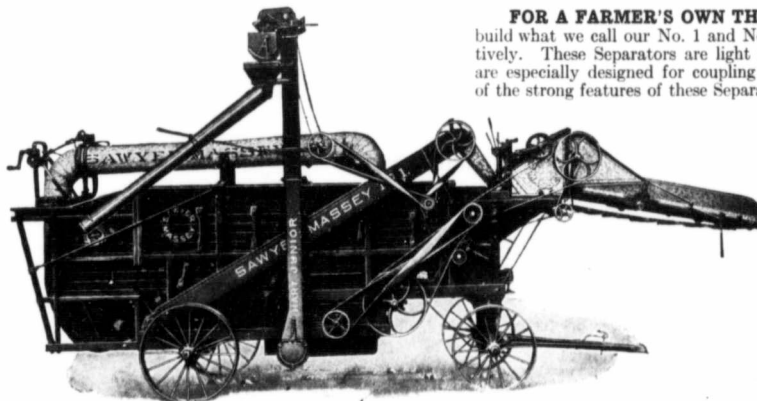
Engine over carefully first before purchasing, and anything we can do to help them to decide we will only be too pleased to do it."

THE NEW MODEL GREAT WEST

This large capacity, 16-bar cylinder Thresher, designed for large farmers and custom work, is built in three sizes, 32 x 56, 36 x 60, and 40 x 64. As they have a very long body and exceptionally large straw space above the decks, they will stand all kinds of crowding without choking. The Great West Separator is the only machine on the market that the speed and length of throw of the decks, and the speed and throw of the shoe can be changed. This enables the thresherman to adjust his machine to the work on hand, doing good work quickly when threshing tough, frozen or wet grain.

Read the following quotation from letter of J. H. and Peter Holstein, of Rhein, Sask., dated September 16th, 1916:—

"Thinking that you would like to hear from us regarding the 32 x 56 Great West Separator and 22-68 Rear-mounted Engine purchased this season, we would say that we threshed over two thousand acres and averaged three thousand bushels per day, and never had any trouble at all. We were always ready to go when the grain was fit to thresh, and may say that we gave all our customers perfect satisfaction. We have had two machines before, and they did not give us as good satisfaction as this one. We would strongly recommend any person who is in the market for a machine to look the Great West Separator and Sawyer-Massey to adjust his machine to the work on hand, doing good work quickly when threshing tough, frozen or wet grain."



20 x 36 and 28 x 44 Sawyer-Massey Individual Threshers

three teams and a pitcher. I threshed 100 acres of flax with it and put through 700 bushels a day. I would just as soon go into a field of flax as a field of wheat—men who have threshed for years tell me they never saw a Separator handle flax like this one. I had no trouble with this Separator at all, just took it out to the field and started, and I can do the same this fall without any trouble."

We also manufacture complete line of four-cylinder Gas-Oil Tractors. Combination Outfits, Road-Making Machinery, also Steam Engines of a smaller size than those described above.

Talk with our Local Agent in your town, or write for free catalogue and detailed information, stating the size machinery you would like special information on.

Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited

Branch Offices and Warehouses:
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Vol. XXII

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1917

No. 10

FATHERS and mothers of Western Canada! What are you doing for the young people you have brought into the world as we know it today—beyond the bare duty of feeding and clothing them.

This is a day in which no one dare become indifferent to what is going on in human affairs. Our own countryside is being drained of the very best of its manhood at a pace which has long since outdistanced the normal means by which the frightful wastage can be made good.

In this war, or its aftermath, you and every member of your household has or will have a part to play. The individual responsibility in this case is too clearly defined and too urgent to leave the smallest loophole for escape from the imperative duty of the hour. It means that every human being belonging to the state must either be at the battle-front or doing something to support the battle-front. There can be no "card party" while the home is on fire.

As Mr. Belloc has said: "There

THE COLLEGE IS THE COMMUNITY BUILDER

What Manitoba Agricultural College is doing for Western Canada

can be no third event. The enemy thing unbroken is incompatible with us. Either it lives and we die, or we live and it dies." Every reader of the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" who can think for him-

self all probability have been known to the reader, and in not a single instance could it be said to have been a life that might have been spared for aught but the very highest service that a man can render to his fellows.

Our one hope is in our young people. They are the only "reserves" who can take the place of the fathers and brothers who have rendered the last service that men can offer to their friends. Leaders in every department of life are needed above all else. What are you doing to fit yourself for leadership? This article will help you.

self or herself has willed that "the enemy thing" must die, but knows full well that the killing will prove a very long and costly process.

Already some hundreds of thousands of lives have been laid on the altar. Some of these in

No, they were no "wastrels" those noble spirits who dropped their plow in mid-furrow or their thesis in the class-room to take part in a jamboree on the battlefields of France and Flanders. They knew what they were going to, had counted the

cost and were ready on the instant to pay it in full.

Now if the state is but to hold its own in the march of civilization, those heroic ones who have passed on must be replaced in the life of the state at the earliest possible moment. How is this to be accomplished? It can only be done through the safeguarding and training of the young people. To Canada this is self-evident, and she has provided for the contingency in character and measure to meet the most exacting demands this generation is likely to make upon her educational resources.

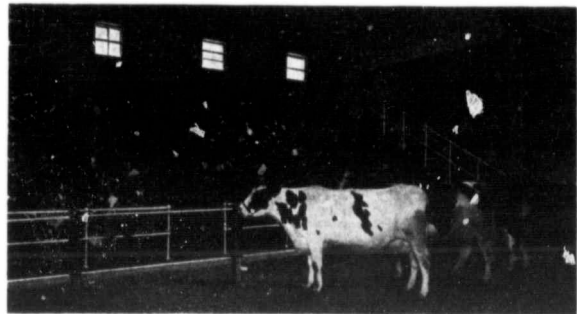
One organization of many of its kind has especially commanded our interest since its inception, and this not wholly because it is of "our own home town." If Manitoba Agricultural College had been pitched on Mount Ararat instead of on the prairie near Winnipeg, the feeling of admiration for the soul of the institution and the men and women we know who have graduated from it would scarcely have suffered.

The purpose and much of the



Our Community Builders under weigh at Manitoba Agricultural College.

"goods delivered" by our agricultural colleges is common knowledge, and the particular scope and equipment of our own Manitoba School of Agriculture has been set forth again and again in



A Class in Live Stock Judging.

these pages. For this reason, what may follow will not take the form of any fulsome appreciation of the college contents.

The writer's one desire is to urge on every young person in Western Canada to-day, or parent of a young person, the wisdom (if not the necessity) of securing something of the advantages which positively can only be obtained through the medium of a course taken at the Agricultural College. This for reasons which would induce the writer to send his own flesh and blood to the college at any cost were it not at this moment actually "holding the line" in France or otherwise doing something tangible "to make the world safe for democracy."

The counsels of actual experience usually have greater weight than the laboured arguments of mere advertising "copy." These observations are made from the heart and from actual experience—otherwise they would not appear on these pages. The purport of them will show the eternity of difference between the case of the pupil who elects to grub in solitude and the student who at any sacrifice will surround himself with the atmosphere of the classroom and the constraining charm of the instructor who is born to impart.

"I know nothing in human felicity that I would care to barter for the joy of the classroom!" In the hearing of the writer this exclamation rang from the lips of the late Professor Henry Drummond in one of his frequent outbursts of enthusiasm while he spoke of his own "job" as "a student of God's great universe and an exponent of the same" to his fellow-mortals.

Drummond did not hold a monopoly of this "classroom joy." It was shared by every one of the thousands who came within the

magic circle of that wonderful influence. The merest "dead-beat" with his record of plucked exams, no less than the wholly serious divinity student took fire, and the blaze it kindled in the

souls of these men was never extinguished.

Now something of the same kind is on record of Manitoba Agricultural College. If God made only one Henry Drummond, the spirit of that good man seems to have wandered far afield and cast some portion of its



Taking the Creamery Butter-makers' School Course.

mantle on more than one unassuming member of the faculty of this farm university of ours.

While going the rounds of the farm homes of the West, not once or twice but on very many occasions, has some statement been volunteered to us to the effect that the time and money spent in residence at the Agricultural College was the very best investment of the whole venture in farming.

Young women who as mere "slips of lassies" had gone through the dish-drying drudgery of the kitchen came back rosy and happy from their college course in household science and art with a taste for these things they had never known, and having formed a circle of friendship that was at once a benediction and a perennial source of inspiration to them.

Boys whose whole outlook upon the farm had been colored by the interminable daily grind of unpro-

ductive chores came back charged with an enthusiasm for horseflesh and mechanical power that enabled them almost in one season to raise the old dried-out farm from the point at which it had barely paid to where it began to prove a "real money-making proposition." They had acquired a knowledge and grasp of things and principles which had previously loomed up before them as an impenetrable, uninviting, blank wall.

These are facts which have come within the knowledge of the writer without any serious hunting, and he will be most delighted to furnish the names and addresses of, at least, a score of cases in Manitoba to whom the "anxious parent" might apply if he needs reassurance before placing his offspring in the custody of the college authorities.

Who shall appraise the value to the state of one energetic farmer handling his acres and his livestock, not by guess work or blundering first hand "experience," but according to knowledge of scientific applied facts and first prin-

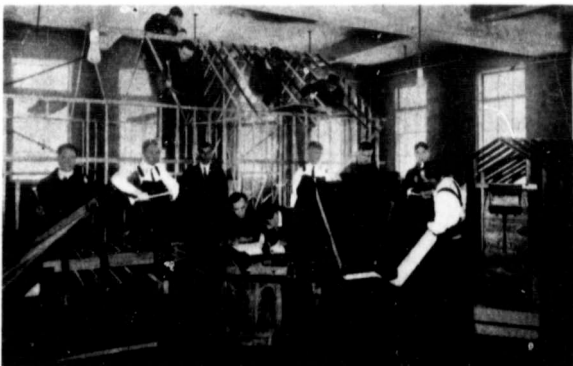
This, however, is but one and by no means the most impressive circumstance in the case for the college. While it makes enthusiastic and capable farmers and farmers' wives—sometimes out of the most unpromising material—it also manufactures teachers and leaders who are capable of taking the whole educational equipment of the college on their backs, as it were, to any part of the far-flung Dominion which the college cannot reach.

With sad unanimity the war's casualty lists tell us that the gifted men, the leaders, the high-spirited irrepressibles have gone down in greater proportion to their numbers than the rank and file. No less than fourteen leaders from our own Manitoba Agricultural College staff are at present on active service overseas and the roll of honor of old students and graduates is a most impressive one.

From every quarter we are assured that the great call of civilization is for highly trained men and women to take the place of those noble spirits who have made the supreme sacrifice. Western Canada (as has been abundantly proved in the war) breeds a manhood and womanhood second to nothing that has yet been discovered and tested of the human race.

The whelps of this matchless breed are now fast rushing to maturity on the farm homes of Western Canada. What are you going to do with your little bunch this winter, Mr. Farmer of Manitoba? Have you no higher appreciation of their worth, of what you owe them, of what their inherent splendid capabilities deserve at your hands than to keep them sawing wood, grinding feed and cleaning out your cattle barns?

As of those who know something of what it means to encourage and enter into the spirit of the young folks, we urge you in the name of decency and simple justice to do the square thing by



Practical Training in Farm Building Construction.

those young men and women of your own flesh and blood in the matter of education. It does "pay" to give them the best you can, whatever may be your standard of reimbursement. Money was the least part of ours—and they brought us plenty of it, too.

If you have a lass over 16 or a lad between 16 and 20 who can possibly be spared from the farm or home during the coming winter, send them to the Agricultural College. This paper will gladly take its part in personally guaranteeing their comfort and security while they are away from the home circle and pledges its reputation on the fact that these same young people will fill your heart with pride when they come home to do their bit in the spring work of 1918.

We do not presume to judge any man's position or his ability to send one or more of his young people to the Agricultural College. There are many things in a man's circumstances that the outside world knows nothing of and has no right to concern itself with. The whole matter lies inside the individual man's own waistcoat. May heaven open his eyes to his unspeakable folly if from sheer indifference, meanness or any unworthy reason he withholds this golden opportunity from his offspring. With the crop and the price of it in this year of 1917, Western Canada never had money to spend as the farmers have it to-day.

Will any one have the confidence in us to write and say he has some young people he earnestly desires to send to the college, but cannot spare the price? Our correspondents may rest assured that their confidence in us will not be abused, and it is highly probable we could smooth out the difficulty.

Long ago, Manitoba became a word to conjure with wherever men discuss the theory and practice of intensive agriculture. Not by any means the smallest part of her fame has been earned by

men and women who have passed through the classrooms of her Provincial College of Agriculture. Time and space would fail us in any effort to do justice to the names of some of these we have known and followed in their subsequent career.

Those of them who stuck to the farm have reached a high pinnacle of success alike in producing and in the business conduct of their affairs. Others are "holding down" important positions as leaders in other institutions of the kind, in the field of agricultural journalism and in important industrial and commercial organizations.

The present occupant of the chair of Field Husbandry in Manitoba Agricultural College is an old student and graduate of the same. Only "once in a blue moon" is a man thus feted by those of his own household, so to speak, and we rarely hear of a man who is "a hero to his own valet." When we do he is a hero, and this—still young—Manitoba

The office of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for this province is also filled by an M.A.C. graduate. He was born and raised to the verge of manhood in the same little rock-ribbed principality that

is a very pleasant experience to us who have banked on him to listen to the unanimous tribute of admiration and whole-hearted affection for the man expressed by men who at one time or



A Class in Dressmaking.

cradled that wonderful man who is now prime minister of England. In whatever respect they may constitutionally differ, neither of these gentlemen hold their jobs by favor! All the

another—some of them for many years were his colleagues or pupils at Guelph.

The greatest thing in the world is Love. You will find its ideals in the incarnated spirits of your own offspring. Look into their wonderful faces again and think of them when you have read this.



Cooks who will capture the best men living.

graduate could only have landed and stayed where he is by unquestioned merit and by special ability to impart what he knows. In this case there is the further qualification of a quiet but persistent way of getting things done.

world takes off its hat in these days to David Lloyd George. In this province and even in a wider circle our own "Man of Harlech" is known as one who also has a remarkable knack of expressing his convictions, and his luck is invaluable in "getting there" with anything he sets out to accomplish.

Most fortunate from the start in the selection of its staff, our college at the present moment is singularly well equipped. From the president downwards, the men and women in charge of the various departments and classes are instructors of wide experience, and the moral tone and social atmosphere of the whole circle is something in which we take more pride and satisfaction than we can adequately set out in detail.

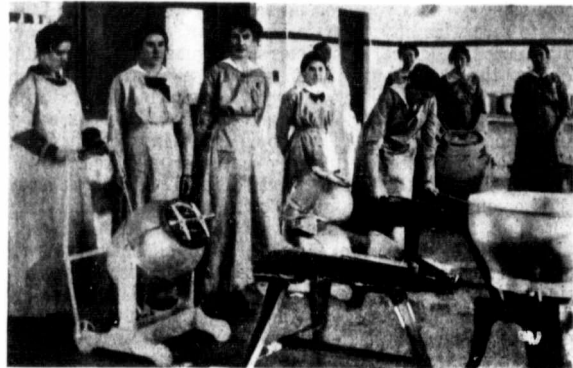
President Reynolds came to Manitoba with an enviable record of many years at Guelph. "Off his own bat" he has already won the esteem of a wide circle of western men and women, and it

Starvation Will Win the War. Declares Hoover

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 19.—Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, speaking at the world food situation at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that starvation would win the war, and the side best able to organize its resources for food production and conservation would come out victorious.

"The food situation of America and the Allies is such," said Mr. Hoover, "that the neutral countries cannot hope to get food from the United States unless they expect to furnish equivalent service in other directions to the common people against Germany. Food has, since the war began, gradually assumed a larger place in the economics, the statesmanship, and the strategy of warfare. The Allies are blockading the food from Germany and the surrounding neutrals are under great pressure to export their supplies both ways. The Germans are trying to starve the Allies by sinking the food ships, and all the governments are faced with reduction of consumption, stimulation of production and readjustment of wages. The winning of the war is largely a problem of who can organize this weapon."

And in all of this—the supreme test of our ability to win for a lasting peace—every farmer and his wife in Western Canada has a responsible part to play.



Getting down to real facts in the Home Dairy Course.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA

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PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON EDITOR WOMAN'S SECTION
J. L. MIDDLETON CIRCULATION MANAGER

Oct.

The Soul of The Ranker

1917

OUR GUARANTEE

No advertisement is allowed in our Columns until we are satisfied that the advertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is dissatisfied with E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom. If the event takes place within 30 days of date advertisement appeared, and complaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurrence, and provided, also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." Be careful when writing an advertiser to say that you saw the advertisement in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer."

THIS war will be won by platoon leaders and Sergeants," says a military expert. This is a well-merited tribute to the platoon officer and his sergeants but hear what the lieutenants and the non-coms. have to say of the men. The writer possesses a letter written by a young Canadian officer now on the Western front. From such a letter one looks for certain lurid details and perhaps some grandiose appreciations of the general staff, but in this precious document the writer starts with the men, continues with the men and cannot get away from the men. He says that of all the wonderful things which have impressed him since he lined up with the fighting forces in France nothing has so possessed his heart as the magnificent spirit and morale of the men. "Their courage and indifference to their environment of mud and blood and the everlasting tornado of artillery is simply amazing."

While the soul of the ranker is thus the backbone of civilization at the battle-front, how do we stand at home in Canada? If we have nothing to rely on but the old parliamentary hands and party chiefs—God help us! Leadership to-day is "in the air"—in fact we have no leaders. At the moment of writing, there isn't a man in sight among the old time party gladiators with the pluck of his sagacity and convictions who will stand out and tell the people that in-so-far as "government" is concerned, the country is marking time. Yet so it is. The political arena at this hour is like a pen of panic-driven sheep, scrambling for a way out or in (they can't make up their minds which) ba-ba-ba-ing for the bell-wether. Who'll be the bell-wether? Is there no platoon leader, sergeant, corporal or simply a man possessing the soul of the ranker who will shame the old bell-wethers into action or lead us "over the top" himself?

In the meantime, what do you suppose are the thoughts of the lads at the front—those of them on whom is laid the agony of reading the home newspapers in these days? As for ourselves, we now omit these from our regular parcels of comforts and home cheer to the boys. What wonderful equanimity in the face of hell do these politician chaps of the home base exhibit! How ponderous is their leisured tread in any movement they make! How wise they look and how little they say—or do! How impossible to get them to commit themselves! "The men in the trenches must have our whole-hearted and instant support," is their platform slogan; yet volunteer recruiting is at 40 below and the first draft will not be called to the colors until 10th December! It

means, according to the attitude of the home politicians, that an election is of greater consequence than an attack upon the German lines. It means that if General Currie and his heroic lads should need the support we have pledged them, they must just sit tight until certain sleek, well-fed politicians make up their mind whether they will or will not "take a seat in the cabinet."

How different with the man in the street—the ranker! Thank God, "the men (and women) are splendid." The heart of the nation is sound but it is crushed with a load of sadness as it thinks of its boys in the trenches and realizes its impotence. It would move if it could, "but for these bonds" of accumulated red tape and political huxtering—the trappings of our "constitutional system!" All you can do, my brother of the ranks is to vote. You may howl your indignation from the housetops, you may "write to the papers" with a quill dipped in your own blood, but it will avail you nothing. You must wait, wait and still wait until the politicians and lawyers and party "managers" can "form a working company!" Does it need explaining? Look at the newspaper headings; take to-day's (after months of negotiating) mind you) "Satisfactory Progress being made at Ottawa towards Union Government" "considerable number of obstacles being removed as result of yesterday's meetings." Think of "obstacles" at such a fateful moment.

Well, this castigation of our great ones is no less futile. We know that, but it will let you know that we are thinking of these things just as you are. When we get a chance to talk face to face with any of these "important" chaps, you may rest assured we do so, sometimes in language hot enough to liquitize the metal chunks that print these pages. The time will come, however, when we can make ourselves felt, and in your company, plain Mr. Western Farmer we feel perfectly safe. Junius has said: "The people are often wrong in their opinions in their sentiments they are never mistaken." We are not asking you to give a "legal opinion" when you next exercise your right to vote, but to give an honest and fearless expression to that "sentiment" or instinct that infallibly guides the soul of the ranker to a distinction between right and wrong—between what is the wise and what is the unwise thing to do. The "trimmers" of the Long Parliament times trimmed their sails to the wind of every politician they feared, and went to the gibbet, almost to a man. Cromwell's idea was what was the Right thing to do, and he raised England to the highest pinnacle of human glory.

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**"It is 90 per cent done
By this 'Man Behind the Gun'"**

**This
Check Plate
Prevents
WASTEFUL
Re-mixing
of Grain with
Straw!**



**Well! What's the Story about This "Big Gun" and
"The Man Behind," as Found in the**

RED RIVER SPECIAL THRESHER?

**Between
These Two
Points the Grain
Is Hurlled Against
Grates by the BIG
CYLINDER—and
then Saved from
Re-Mixing**

This is a brief story of Why the Red River Special gets the grain out of the straw. *One reason why*, rather—the others are in the big catalogue.

So effective is the combined action of our giant cylinder, with its surplus of teeth and extra large concave surface, with "The Man Behind the Gun," that fully 90 per cent of the separation is done at this point. This combination—the essential and vital features of which are amply protected by basic patents—gives the Red River Special a nine-to-one advantage over other machines at the very beginning of the operation.

The cylinder hurls, at a high rate of speed, the partially threshed grain against the separating grate section of "The Man Behind the Gun." The grain passes between the bars—strikes the check plate—falls to the grain pan—and cannot thereafter be remixed with the straw. Before the straw passes on to the beating shakers, 90 per cent or more of the grain has been removed, only a small percentage remains, and this is beaten out by the beating shakers as the straw travels through the machine.

This "Man Behind the Gun," together with our Big Cylinder and the concaves, grates and beating shakers, is wholly responsible for the ease and rapidity with which exceptionally large and difficult runs are put through the Red River Special. Other special features—almost equal to this in the savings they make possible are fully described in the catalogue. Drop us a card if interested.

IT SAVES THE FARMERS' THRESH BILL!

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Red River Special Threshers, Feeders, Wind Stackers, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

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BRANCH HOUSES (with Full Stock of Repairs) at

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LARCOMBE WHEAT-KING AT PEORIA

WHEN we heard he had gone with his bag of wheat to Peoria, something ran up our spine akin to that sensation we experience on reading from the news bulletin boards: "British attacked on a wide front at dawn this morning." We were as certain as we were conscious of our own existence that the attacking party would not come back empty handed, and sure enough, up he comes with that acre-wide smile of his behind a bigger "bag" than our best wishes dared to expect.

Our old friend and college chum, Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, has captured the world's sweepstakes for wheat. In a contest open to the world and against many keen competitors, the award was made at Peoria, Ill., on 24th September last, and Mr. Larcombe is now safely home with his loving cup of solid silver standing over 2½ feet high, it is said. It used to be a grand challenge cup, but is now the property of the winner. May the worthy man be spared many years to contemplate the fine monument to his industry and skill in his life's work.

To say that Manitoba is proud of the incident and all that it means is a faint expression of something in one's feeling of satisfaction that cannot be expressed. But Mr. Larcombe did not represent "the whole cheese" from Manitoba, and his neighbors from Saskatchewan were in their own way worthy companions with exhibits of produce that but a few years ago might have "staggered humanity." To-day they are usual and are fast becoming the common standard of what can be got out of a happy combination of Western soil, Western climate, Western brains and hard-headed application.

The occasion was the Twelfth International Soil Products Exposition, and it is the first time in the history of the exposition that the province of Manitoba competed. The end justified the attempt, an attempt that was by no means a half-hearted effort, but a whole-souled "push" made with the solid purpose of winning.

In all, this province carried away three sweepstakes, eleven firsts, six seconds and six thirds. That the number of firsts is so large we believe is due in great measure to Mr. W. T. G. Wiener, of the Field Husbandry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, who personally selected and prepared many of the samples sent to Peoria.

There were something like 1,725 entries of all products in the show, and over 100 of wheat. These exhibits, it may be taken, were of the very choicest and came in from a wide geographical area. In the hard spring wheat types open to the world, Manitoba made her finest showing, taking first, second and third. Mr. Larcombe's sample was last year's Marquis, and Professor Harrison writes of it: "Showing distinct superiority in brightness and uniformity of color, plumpness and evenness of kernels and the absence of any tendency to piebald grains. This year's win-

rows on land which has produced potatoes. I am careful to plant the wheat exactly in the row where the potatoes were grown. I am only a plain farmer and do not pretend to know anything about plant food or the control of wheat root diseases, but I do know that if I plant the grain between the rows where the potatoes were growing it is not nearly so good. Lastly, I do not believe in just head selection. I plant my grain about a foot apart in the rows and then select the plants that give the best results.

"I always thresh my plot by hand, taking a few stalks at a

white oats. For rye, John Strathern, of Beulah, is "top-sawyer"; for flax the banner was carried off by J. H. Prichard, of Roland; and the best sample of two-rowed barley in the show was sent in by Mrs. Chas. Depape, of Swan Lake. Archie Cooper, of Treesbank, Man., came second to Mr. Larcombe with his wheat, and there were a lot of Manitoba honors that we haven't space to detail, but any one of which was something of which the province "might well be proud."

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., is "no small potatoes," by any means, and we would like to give him a page all to himself. He came away with the sweepstakes for spuds and has the distinction of having won more individual prizes than any other Canadian competitor at this show.

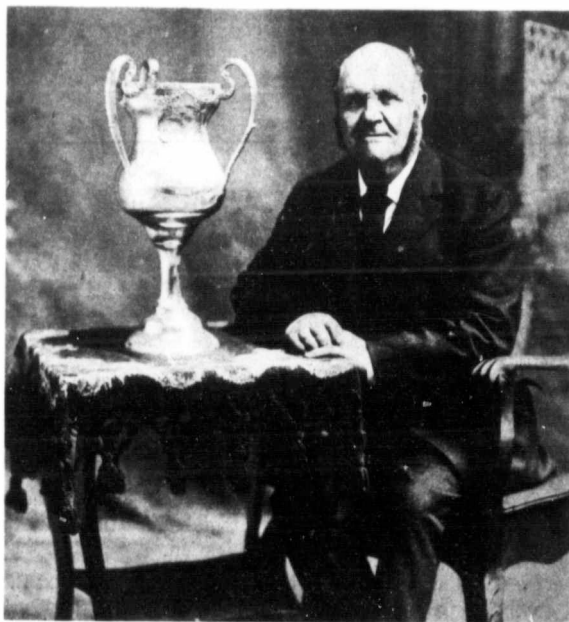
The Manitoba Products Exhibit

Every one we have seen who attended the Peoria Exposition speaks in almost extravagant terms of praise of the educational display designed and executed by Louis Kon, Superintendent of Immigration. For some technical reason in the office requirements it was not allowed to compete with the state collections, but we are assured by thoroughly impartial visitors that it was undoubtedly the best collective exhibit in the show.

It was also a subject of pride to Manitobans and a source of wonderment to their cousins of the south to see such a magnificent demonstration of what can be grown in high-class fruit in the province in the exhibit made by A. P. Stevenson, of Morden. His boxes of apples (several varieties) would find a ready sale and a good price in any market and his "crabs" were also worthy of the space they occupied and the company in which they found themselves.

Many other well-known western friends were in evidence. The Dominion Government display (got up by the Chicago office) was very fine and our own Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had a most attractive "stand" and its subject matter was bound to influence a large number who contemplate trekking to the North-West.

Peace surely hath its victories more renowned than war. This, to Western Canada, is an event which will have far-reaching consequences, far beyond the keenest foresight of to-day. Long life to Larcombe and Bully for Western Canada!



S. LARCOMBE, of Birtle, Manitoba—Looking a trifle thinner than usual from suppressed jubilation

ning sample is so nearly perfect it is impossible to imagine anything better."

In course of an interview, Mr. Larcombe gives the following detail of his methods of cultivation and selection:

"I am able to grow a sample of wheat like this because of four things I have got on my farm at Birtle. The climate is just what is needed for good wheat production. We have warm days, cool nights and a limited amount of moisture and absence of high winds. The soil is clay loam rich in nitrogen and phosphates, the wheat producing elements. Nature has thus done her best to make conditions right for me. My share consists in cultivating the soil and selecting the right seed.

"I always plant my seed plots in

time and striking the heads over a screen or stool. I never pound it until all the grain is out of the head, because I find that the plumpest and best grain thresh easiest. In this way I get the best grain from the best plants. I have been working on wheat improvement for a number of years and am now satisfied, for I have achieved the dream of my life by winning this magnificent trophy with wheat produced in Manitoba."

Further Trophies for Manitoba

Manitoba not only has exhibited the best wheat in the world but she also wins the sweepstakes for the finest exhibit of oats "the world" has been able to produce. M. P. Mountain, of Solsgirth, carried off the highest award with a stunning sample of

GRIND YOUR OWN GRAIN With a Real Good Outfit

REMEMBER! We Guarantee Every JUDSON Engine or Grinding Outfit to always give you the Service you have a right to expect. Try one for thirty days at your own work; if you are not absolutely satisfied we will take it back and return your money and any freight charges you may have paid.

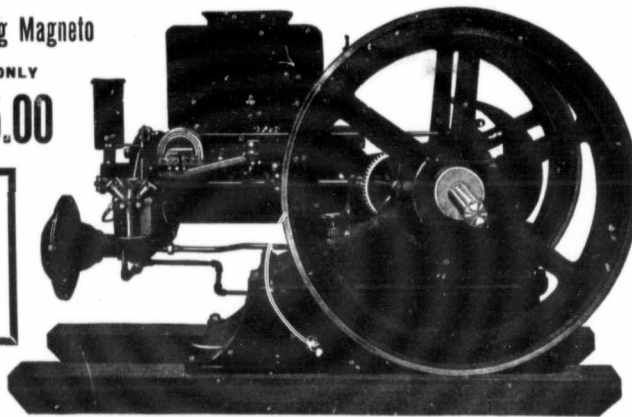
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Self-Starting Magneto

7 H.P. ONLY

\$225.00

Our 7 and 9 H. P. Engines will successfully handle any of the Small Portable Threshing Machines



Proven to be the Only High Grade Engine Sold Direct to the Farmer

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENTS We will quote you on a complete outfit

Economy of Fuel 1 1-3 Cents

Judson Engines are Fuel Savers— Demand this in an Engine

In competition we ground 100 lbs. of barley at a cost of 1 1/2c. with our 7 H.P. Engine, while it cost some of our competitors as high as 5c. We not only save you money on the cost of an engine, but we save you money on fuel when using a Judson Engine. Send your order now, and start to save money.

Note the Solid Iron Base of Our Engines, in contrast to Wood Base and Tin Tanks used by others. Equipped with Self-starting Magneto, does away with all batteries and is always ready to start. These engines are shipped complete in every way, with pulley, so that when engine reaches you it is all ready to go. A complete Book of Instructions goes with every engine, telling you just how to start the engine and take care of it.

Judson Engines are the only engines offered for sale to-day that show the actual brake horse power as well as the rating of each engine listed.

Rated Horse Power	Brake Horse Power	Diameter Pulley	Shipping Weight	PRICE of Engine only, with hit-and-miss governor and self-starting magneto	PRICE of Throttle-Governed Engine, for kerosene or gasoline with Magneto
3 1/2 H.P.	4.00 H.P.	14x 4	650 lbs.	\$107.50	\$125.00
5 H.P.	6.02 H.P.	18x 6	1000 lbs.	165.00	178.50
7 H.P.	8.50 H.P.	20x 6	1375 lbs.	205.00	225.00
9 H.P.	9.75 H.P.	22x 6	1800 lbs.	263.00	285.00
10 H.P.	11.10 H.P.	22x 8	1925 lbs.	325.00	350.00
12 H.P.	14.02 H.P.	20x10	2275 lbs.	375.00	400.00
14 H.P.	16.10 H.P.	20x10	2450 lbs.	420.00	450.00

Don't buy an engine until you are shown surplus power the engine has over and above the rated horse power. Note the extra power in a Judson Engine.

JUDSON BALL BEARING GRINDER

Ball Bearing Self Oilers Shake Screen Feed



Lever for Throwing Out of Gear When Starting

\$35.00

The Reversible Grinding Plates are of universal type and are made of special, hard, chilled iron. They are constructed with concave surfaces instead of flat, which decreases by fully 25 per cent. the power required for grinding. Two sets of plates shipped with each machine, one set of coarse, and one set of fine.

Size of Drive Pulley	Capacity Bus. per hr.	Weight lbs.	Price
No. 1—6-in. Dia., 6-in. face	25 to 45	250	\$18.00
No. 2—8-in. Dia., 7-in. face	25 to 45	300	\$25.00
No. 3—10-in. Dia., 8-in. face	40 to 65	350	\$28.00
No. 4—12-in. Dia., 8-in. face	50 to 85	400	\$35.00
Extra Burrs, per set: 6-in., \$1.75; 8-in., \$2.00; 10-in., 12-in., \$3.00.			
Double Bagger, to suit Grinder (Extra)			\$13.00

"IDEAL" DUPLEX FEED MILL



Complete with Eight Grinding Burrs

For Grinding all kinds of Small Grains

This is the fastest grinder on the market for small engines. It has the "Duplex" principle of double burrs, that is two sets grinding at once, and not one pair only, as in other machines. It has force feed, and will grind more grain with the same power than any other small mill on the market. This is one of the distinguishing features of this mill that has made it famous.

Relief spring on burrs so that small nails or hard substances can pass through without injuring them. Complete with eight burrs.

No. 5—Horse Power required, 2-5; Pulley, 4 in. dia.; Capacity, 10 to 12 bushels per hour; weight 100 lbs.	Price, \$17.50
No. 5 1/2—Same as No. 5, with 6 in. legs	\$18.00
No. 6—H.P. required, 3-6; pulley, 6 in.; capacity, 15 to 20 bushels per hour; weight, 150 lbs.	\$25.00
Extra Burrs—For No. 5, \$1.50 set. For No. 6, \$2.00 set.	

IMPROVED ROLLER MILL

RUNS EASILY GREAT CAPACITY

NOTE FEATURES: The ONLY Roller Mill made with Expansion Rolls so that Nails or other substances cannot injure Rolls.



Rolls can be placed at any distance for coarse or fine crushing as desired. Shaft extends on either side of roll making it possible to place pulley on either side—size of drive pulley, 12-inch diameter by 6-inch face. These mills have greater capacity than the plate type and can be run with less horse power.

No. 3CT125—No. 2 Roller Mill. Horse power required, 3 to 10 H.P.; speed 400 to 800 R.P.M.; weight 550 lbs.	
Price, complete, as illustrated, with sacking elevator	\$88.50
No. 3CT136—No. 2 Roller Mill, without sacking elevator. Weight, 450 lbs.	Price \$81.50

BELTING FOR USE IN MAKING A GRINDING OUTFIT

In making up a Grinding Outfit allow:
 20 feet of 4 inch belt for 3 1/2 H.P. Outfits
 25 " 5 " " 5 H.P. Outfits
 30 " 6 " " 7 and 9 H.P. Outfits
 40 " 7 " " 10 and 12 H.P. Outfits

Price of Premier Brand Extra High Grade Rubber Belt:
 4 inch..... 30 cents 6 inch..... 38 cents
 5 inch..... 35 cents 7 inch..... 46 cents

We lace all belts free of charge for our Grinding Outfits.

C. S. JUDSON CO., LIMITED DEPT. C.T. WINNIPEG, Man.

Our Catalogue is Ready for Mailing. If you haven't received a Copy write for one

Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph



Only \$1.00

and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity!* Send coupon today—now!

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BEST on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crackling brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the polkas, the duets and quartets. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartets singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today!

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 337, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

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Our NEW Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—while this offer lasts!

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THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR AT WORK

Calgary experienced an influx of farmers, several hundred strong, on Monday and Tuesday in the last week in September, to witness the demonstration of the Cleveland tractor. They came from all parts of the province, and were a very enthusiastic and

White, the man who designed and built the White Motor Track and the automobile of the same name. He has made it easy to operate, economical to run, easy to care for and absolutely dependable in operation. Great results are looked for, and the shortage of labor is something the farmer need no longer worry about.

PLAY FAIR WITH TRACTOR

In buying a tractor, you should play fair with the manufacturer and with the tractor. If you buy a tractor for a certain number of plows keep that number behind it, and no more. No matter if your tractor goes along easily with that number of plows, do not put any more on, because that will mean an overload. You have a right to expect the rated horse power of a tractor, and every tractor manufacturer must, of course, guarantee to you that it will pull so many pounds. That is the standard of horse power rating and that is all you have a right to expect it to pull. It may sound peculiar to some of you to consider horse power of tractors in pounds pulled. At the same time, the rate at which the tractor travels has much to do with the number of pounds it can pull. For my own benefit and for the



wideawake lot of men. And they were not disappointed, either; in fact, they went away thoroughly convinced that the tractor is absolutely essential to good farming. The demonstration was conducted by the Foundry Products,



Limited, who have the exclusive selling rights for this tractor for the province of Alberta. Some surprising things were done, such as plowing virgin prairie with two fourteen-inch plows at a good rate of speed. It will plow eight to ten acres a day, and besides not miring or packing the soil, it does not lessen the fertility of the soil over which it passes. It runs on its own endless track, a caterpillar, geared - to - the - ground traction, which conforms to the unevenness of the land. It weighs only 1,750 pounds and is very economical. The tractor is built for work and not for parade. It demonstrated its ability to turn in twelve foot circles, and will operate on hilly farms due to its low centre of gravity and its length of traction surface.

It was designed by Rollin H.

benefit of my students, I figured out the difference in pounds to be expected of a tractor when traveling at its normal speed on low and on high. From this reckoning it became very evident that the amount a tractor can pull depends upon how fast it is traveling. There is a certain definite rule that, for instance, if you have a tractor that will pull 3,000 pounds at two miles an hour, at four miles an hour this tractor will pull just half that amount. Speed, therefore, is a vital factor.

The pull in pounds for a 14-inch plow bottom runs around 300 to 500 pounds. If you are considering a three-plow tractor, you will want one that will pull at least 1,500 pounds or more. A tractor that will pull 1,500 pounds is supposed to do this on level ground with good footing.

"KEEP the COLLEGES FULL"

"WHERE young men are qualified and the army has not called them, send them to college," advised the British war specialists who came to the U.S. and Canada this year.

The British Government has just voted \$25,000,000 to set its colleges in full motion again, and particularly its technical institutions in agriculture.

Says Dean Curtiss, of Iowa Agricultural College, who visited Canada recently, "Canada realizes that it needs leaders in agriculture more than ever now, and will need them in the years to come on farms, in schools, and in experiment stations, and that it can train them best in the agricultural colleges." The farmer of the future cannot meet the nation's needs unless he



A Seed Judging Contest

is thoroughly trained to do so. The world is moving swiftly and the farm must keep pace. Reasons for getting an agricultural education were never stronger than they are now. The nation needs well trained farmers; the farms need them; the young man himself needs the education.

We make a special appeal to you, young man and young woman of the west, to enter the Manitoba Agricultural College this fall.

The nation, the community about you, the farms you work, the homes you live in, and you, have a future. For the nation, the community, the farm and the home, and for you, the war has made the problems and responsibilities of the future immensely more important than before. How are you

FREE TUITION

Four free tuitions at the College offered to young men and young women

For the four best letters on either of the subjects:

"The advantage of a course in agriculture."

"The advantage of a course in home economics."

This competition is open to PROSPECTIVE students only, and free tuitions, to the value of \$25.00 each, will be granted in the first year's course when the winners enter the College.

Two of the four prizes will be awarded to young men, and two to young women. Those wishing to compete may secure information about the College from students they know, or may receive a folder by writing to the College.

The articles should not be long, and should be written with a view to persuade students to take advantage of a course at the College. When completed, the articles should be signed by the authors, and mailed to the President of the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

planning to prepare yourself to meet these responsibilities? You must be prepared to meet not only your personal future, but take your part in the future of the nation, the community, the farm, and the home.

In all of these interests, leaders, trained and capable, will be needed leaders who have knowledge and skill.



Leaders in Western Canada—still making use of the College

The Manitoba Agricultural College not only enables its students to gain skill in farming and housekeeping, and knowledge that leads to higher production and economy of time and resources. It also trains students to think clearly and justly, to speak and write effectively. It trains for leadership.

The war has made its demands upon young men and young women too. The students of Manitoba Agricultural College who have not enlisted for actual war service, have done their full duty to the nation in farm production and household management, and done it more effectively because they have been to college.

Young women over sixteen years of age, young men between sixteen and twenty, young men over twenty who have been farming and who have not been called to the colors, should come to the Agricultural College to prepare themselves for greater opportunities and better service.

The estimated value of the crop in the three western provinces this year is the highest yet. Hundreds of you young men and young women can afford a winter at college. The College course will increase your earning power. You can be spared after thrashing, when College opens. College closes in time for spring work.

Write for folder describing the first year course in either Agriculture or Home Economics. State which one you want. Write to-day.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
WINNIPEG

FIRE PROTECTION AND THE AUTO

THERE are few automobile owners who fail to appreciate the danger from fire in their garages or on their cars, and who do not have a wholesome dread of its appearance; especially is this true of farmers who live away from protection that municipal fire-fighting apparatus is supposed to afford.

An automobile, the very operation of which is dependent on highly inflammable greases, oil and gasoline, can quickly become a flaming furnace. All it requires is the starting flame or spark. Therefore every precaution should be taken to avoid this. Not only should every precaution be used to prevent the starting of a blaze, but every precaution should be taken to be able to quickly smother a fire in its incipency.

A few buckets of good, clean dry sand or ashes, kept handy, should be an important part of the regular equipment of all garages. Nothing will more quickly smother flaming oil, unless it be a chemical extinguisher, which is more expensive, and perhaps more efficient under certain circumstances. Sand or ashes is inexpensive and is not subject to deterioration. Never pour water on an oil or gasoline blaze, as its only effect will be to spread it, thus making it more difficult to control.

Carry an Extinguisher in the Auto

For protecting it while on the road, every automobile should have as part of its regular equipment one of the good chemical fire extinguishers now on the market. Most of these have been approved by the national board of fire insurance underwriters and bear the label of the underwriters' laboratories. This is the only kind that can and should be depended upon. The simple act of installing an extinguisher bearing this label on an automobile, automatically reduces the fire insurance 15 per cent, therefore anyone who equips his car with an extinguisher bearing the fire underwriters' approval, should notify his insurance agent at once, and the company will allow him a rebate on his unexpired insurance.

A leading cause of motor-car fires is a back fire through the carburetor, setting it ablaze, and from which other parts of the car catch fire unless it is quickly put out. A blaze of this kind is almost always due to a cold motor or cold weather. When this happens, the best thing to do is to keep on cranking the motor until

it starts, when the suction thus induced will usually suck the fire out, or rather into the carburetor. If this fails, use sand or a chemical extinguisher, either of which has saved many cars from the fire fiend.

Another cause of fires is dragging brakes, or their continuous

This danger is due to the ignorance of many persons of the deadly nature of the fumes of carbon-monoxide, which is a gas produced by the combustion of gasoline in the engine cylinders. One strong inhalation of this gas will cause death in most persons.

In the open air there is little

line engine and allow it to exhaust in a closed building. Open the doors wide and this ever-present danger is avoided. Automobile owners should never forget this. Two well-known suburban residents of one of our large cities recently lost their lives by forgetting to observe this very important precaution.

CARE OF THE CAR

The lack of washing and failure to wash properly will do more toward ruining the appearance of the car than any other thing. The varnish of the new car is hardened and benefited by frequent washing with clear cool water. Mud, allowed to dry or freeze on the car, takes up all the oil from the varnish and leaves the finish streaked and spotted. A single washing, done carelessly, will destroy the luster that careful washing has preserved for months.

Start in by cleaning the top. Give it a good stiff brushing to remove the loose dust and then either sponge it or use a soft brush with clear tepid water and castile soap. A chamois skin kept especially for the purpose will hasten the drying, and, of course, the top is not folded back until it is thoroughly dry. About every other time it is a good idea to give the interior a little more attention than it gets from a stiff brushing.

Use Ammonia and Water

Go over the leather upholstery with a woolen cloth dipped in clear water to which has been added a few drops of ammonia. If the upholstery is of cloth it can best be cleaned by sponging with water containing a little salt and alcohol.

Now you are ready to use the hose. Be sure to remove the nozzle and flow the water over every part of the body. This serves to wash off as much of the dust as is possible, and to loosen the mud, or ice, or snow, so that with a little patience it can be floated off. In cases where the car is exceptionally dirty it is well to let it stand 15 minutes and then shower it again.

Take a soft, clean sponge and, following it with a gentle stream from the hose, go lightly over the body. If certain panels are grease spotted, these should be separately washed with pure water and castile or other neutral soap, but with this one exception: Bar soap, soft soap, or soap solution should never be used on the body above the chassis.



An Up-to-Date Country Garage

or steady use on long steep hills or mountains, until they become so heated as to set fire to any grease or oil that may be upon them. This can be avoided by the use of compression on long hills, thereby saving the brakes, and by frequent inspection of the brake drums or bands, and the removal of any oil or grease that they may have accumulated on them.

Don't Run Car in Closed Garage

In connection with the fire danger, it seems advisable to warn automobile owners against another real peril to which they are subject, but which though it is deadly, can be easily avoided if proper precautions are taken.

danger, because the gas quickly diffuses, therefore the danger arises almost exclusively when the engine is allowed to run in a closed building, as this permits the carbon-monoxide to accumulate, and if one full inhalation is accidentally taken direct from the exhaust, unconsciousness or even death sometimes results. Often persons will be suddenly attacked by a severe headache while working in a closed garage, and this can almost always be traced to the presence of carbon-monoxide, which the lack of ventilation has not allowed to escape.

Therefore, all that is necessary to avoid this real peril is to remember never to run any gaso-



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Spark Plug Troubles

By J. G. ZIMMERMAN, E.E.

PERHAPS no part of a gas engine using high tension ignition is subject to more real and fancied troubles than the spark plug. The service which it must withstand, both due to natural causes and the personal or human element, is very severe. But in many cases of trouble an easy remedy is found if the matter is understood and followed up carefully and cautiously. There is nothing more exasperating than to be trying to solve a trouble problem by tinkering with one part of an engine when the cause lies in another. Unless one has no repair parts or replacement parts, usually he can find and correct the trouble. A reasonable supply of repair parts, on hand and properly cared for, is essential to good service.

Before going into the general spark plug troubles and giving the remedies, it is well to note that it occasionally happens that one make or type of plug will successfully fulfil a certain set of conditions whereas another will not. To condemn one as a bad plug for all service and praise the other as the "best" is in such a case unwarranted. Hence, care must be exercised to make sure things are suitable for a given plug instead of condemning it if it fails. The remedy is, try several makes or varieties of one make.

Following are the most frequent troubles with a discussion of their causes and suggested remedies:

- (1) Carbon deposits.
 - a. On surface of insulator.
 - b. In cracks or pores or crevices in insulator.
 - c. Bridging spark gap.

A layer of carbon on the surface of the insulator will, because of its being an electrical conductor (even though a poor one), short circuit a plug. That is, the current will follow the carbon path to ground in preference to jumping the higher resistance path or gap through the gas charge from insulated pin to ground.

Carbon deposits occur mainly because of imperfect combustion of the charges. Such badly burning charges leave a deposit of carbon on all parts exposed to the gas and as the spark plug is also exposed it receives a deposit on the insulator. Deposits also occur due to the use of a low flash test lubricating oil which carbonizes at the temperatures reached in the cylinder.

Where porcelain is used for the insulator there are several things to bear in mind. Porcelain is made

up from a fine powder sealed or burned together with a flux. All porcelain is more or less porous. The manufacturer coats the finished porcelain with a glaze which is "burned" or fired on. This glaze is a sort of glass which is non-porous and therefore seals up all pores of porcelain on the surface. It is treated at a lower temperature than the porcelain is fired at. The glaze has another important function to perform. This is, that a smooth, clean surface will accept a deposit of carbon less readily than a roughened surface will. Hence, the porcelain is made smooth and non-porous by the glaze. And it should never be sandpapered when cleaning off carbon. Use brush and gasoline.

If porcelain becomes cracked in any manner or is allowed to become heated in a temperature near or above the melting point of the glaze, it becomes pervious to oils either in the cracks or through the pores. Oil getting into these cracks or pores will, sooner or later, become charred to carbon with the resultant shorting of the plug.

Carbon deposits form at the spark gap in many cases due to the presence of a bead of oil between the spark points. This oil, though of itself a fine insulator is exposed to both the hot gases and the spark itself. The spark is intensely high in temperature and heats the oil to a charring temperature. Such carbon bridges the gap and shorts it.

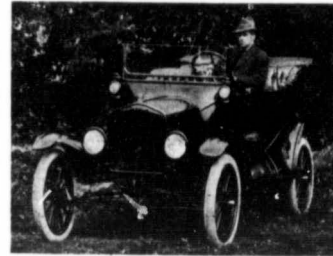
Oil gets between the points because of being splashed there or because of a bad location for plug where oil tends to accumulate or flow toward the points. Remedy is obvious. See later notes on location of plug.

- (2) Effects of heat.
 - a. Great internal stress due to differences of temperature on inside and outside of insulator.
 - b. Warping out of fit and adjustment.
 - c. Burning off of glaze of porcelain.
 - d. Burning of sparking points.
 - e. Warping. (See also No. 4.)
 - f. Dirty threads of plug.

While porcelain as usually made for spark plugs has a reasonably low coefficient of expansion, it is nevertheless appreciable and different from iron or brass. As a consequence the great difference of temperature between the tip of porcelain in contact with the burning gas and the cylinder walls with which the body of porcelain

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is clamped into contact results in a great tendency to expand sharply at the joint. If this becomes greater than the porcelain can stand, a crack will result, separating the lower part of insulator from the upper and naturally a leaky plug results or the porcelain may even chip off and drop into the cylinder causing severe scoring. Obviously, the clamping screw against the asbestos copper washer and the porcelain shoulder must not be too tight or cracking will be sure to result. Likewise a joint too loose will allow the leakage of gas past the joint with resultant loss of power. To determine the proper clamping pressure is a matter of experience, for no one can tell another just how tight to draw up the nut. Replacement of porcelain or stone is the only remedy.

With mica as the insulator we have two distinct types of plugs, namely—the mica washer type and the rolled sheet type. The former has washers placed face to face along the insulated pin of plug and these are, after being very tightly clamped together, turned to shape just as a piece of metal is turned up in a lathe. The layer mica type uses sheets of mica rolled one on top of the other into a sort of cylinder like the sheets of paper in a blank book bent and rolled over a rod, only the leaves of mica are not all wrapped at one time and each sheet is made to overlap the previous one so no direct opening remains from outside to pin, but a tortuous path is thereby provided which is far too long for a high tension current to travel easily. Hence in this type the insulation is very good and it is impossible to puncture such a plug.

The mica washer type is subject to considerable trouble from oil getting between the washers. Such oil layers, even though very thin indeed, will carbonize when subjected to the burning gas temperatures at the exposed end of insulator and finally short the plug. Obviously no successful or easy repair is possible other than the replacement of insulation or plug complete.

The rolled mica plug is, however, more readily cleaned of deposit for it is only the outside layer of mica which is coated with a shorting deposit. There will be more or less of a deposit between the layers of mica from outside to pin but when the end surface is cleaned of carbon the inner layers of carbon do not help to puncture. Hence to clean such a plug we must do two things. First, clean off all the deposit on the outer layer of mica and then second, clean the outside ends of these layers to break the path from outside layer to pin.

Continued next issue.

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Carbon and Dope

SOON after a man gets his first car and wears off the glamor and novelty along with the pristine polish of the varnish he begins to realize that it is after all but a human-contrived thing. By degrees it is borne upon him that if sundry little details could be improved and various little kinks straightened out driving a car would be purer pleasure. It begins to seem amazing that there are so many things left undone that Yankee ingenuity certainly ought to be equal to doing.

Somewhere he has read that the gasoline engine uses only about 20 per cent of the energy contained in the gasoline that goes through it. What a small matter it would be, he cogitates, to save a trifle of that lost 80 per cent—say, enough to increase his gasoline mileage from 15 to 20 or 25! And with all the available knowledge of chemistry and things what's to prevent someone from getting out something that will prevent carbon from sticking to the spark plugs and cylinder heads? About this time, if not sooner, he discovers that there are many things he can buy that are guaranteed, more or less definitely, to chase the little serpents out of his Eden, and he wonders why the majority of men who drive cars are content to plod along with common, undoped gasoline and with carbon constantly accumulating where it will do the most harm. At this stage he is not unlikely to try his luck. The experiment isn't costly. Perhaps he takes a chance, "treats" his gasoline, readjusts his carbureter according to instructions on the package and finds—that actually he gets more mileage and less carbon than before.

Why doesn't everyone do the same thing? There is no imagination in the improvement made in his running. He actually gets better mileage and less carbon. Maybe instead of mixing something with his gasoline he uses a mechanical appliance—and gets the same results. There are almost numberless methods of making things a little easier for the motorist, ranging all the way from dime-a-gallon gasoline substitutes to new engines, but mostly frequenting the middle distance and pivoting on the treatment of the fuel or the carbureter. Always there is simplicity and usually the cost is exceedingly moderate, so that if the experiment fails it won't be a serious matter anyway.

It may be pointed out that

there is a very sharp line drawn between two types of plans for getting more out of the fuel than seems possible without the extra assistance. There are plans that are the work of engineers and are founded upon the results of experimental work and experience and genuine knowledge. And there are, unfortunately, plans that are founded upon the inexperience of those who buy and are led, by more or less artful phrasing, to the desired convictions and to the purchasing point. The first cannot be too strongly recommended in their aims, while the latter—well, it doesn't do much good to condemn them, for there always are credulous ones to take the places of those who grow wise with experience. But early wisdom is a thing much to be desired.

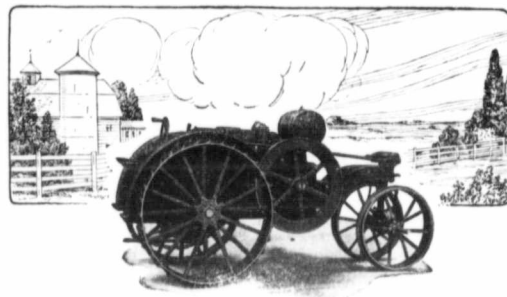
Considerable light is thrown on the workings of some of the gasoline "dopes" by tests that have been made under conditions such as to preclude all but impartial and conclusive results. One such test will serve as an example, for it is typical of its class. It was run off over a route consisting mostly of good roads with slight grades. Gasoline was fed from a calibrated one-gallon tank and all readings were carefully checked. The test was made at the behest of a bright young man who was on the verge of closing a considerable contract for the vitalizing stuff, and the handling of the dope was directed by a middle-aged gentleman of no little experience—an agent of the manufacturer. According to the wise one's directions, the test was started by running the car over the course with straight gasoline and with the carbureter set at what was considered the best average adjustment for all-round running. The result was 9.5 miles before the engine coughed itself into inactivity.

The second stage of the test consisted in filling the one-gallon tank with gasoline that had been treated by the middle-aged expert in strict accordance with directions, readjusting the carbureter to give the largest possible volume of air (the "addition of hydrocarbons makes this essential" it was explained) and running over the same course at the same speed until the gallon was exhausted. The result was amazing. The speedometer showed 14.3 miles and the bright young man was jubilant.

But the quiet chap who had fixed up the tank and the instruments and was looking for the truth, the whole truth and no-

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thing but, was not quite ready to quit. He insisted that to make matters perfectly square a third run should be made with untreated gasoline, the carbureter setting remaining as the dope expert had placed it. But the expert demurred.

But the engineer insisted, and not only did the engine consent to run with the carbureter as the expert had set it, but it ran to such good effect that the speedometer actually registered 15.5 miles when the last drops had been burned. The expert felt that the result must have been due to the dope having "worked through the engine," but another run with the same result disposed of that objection.

Long before the end of the last melancholy circuit the expert had relapsed into savage silence and the young and ebullient agent wore an expression that boded ill for the contract. The engineer merely looked unconcerned. As a matter of fact, he knew just about what would happen, for it was by no means his first experience of the kind. And many others who have made careful tests of a similar character have obtained similar results. It has been found that when the use of gasoline dope is accompanied by a resetting of the carbureter adjustments the same results can be obtained, in most cases, by simply resetting the carbureter and forgetting the dope. Further, it usually is discovered that while such readjustment, which is invariably in the nature of a wider opening of the air orifices, is satisfactory enough for easy running on fair to middling roads and on slight grades, it will not do so well when the running conditions demand full engine power, for the mixture will be too lean for the best results. For hard pulling the engine will have to burn more fuel, dope or no dope.

Carbon deposits are, of course, decreased when the mixture is given more than a normal proportion of air, so far as deposits from gasoline are concerned. Nay, more. It is the experience of many drivers that a sooted spark plug may be cleaned by running for a time on a very lean mixture, the excess of oxygen combining with the carbon and burning it off gradually. So the readjustment of the carbureter may explain the decarbonizing claims also. Generally speaking, where good results are obtained with fuel energizers or with carbureter assistants that are not based on sound principles, it will be found that previous to carbureter readjustment the mixture was considerably richer than was necessary. Probably it is worth what it costs to be told that the carbureter isn't passing sufficient air for the good of the engine, so why kick about

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CO-OPERATION means working together in the interests of all concerned. That's why this consolidated company will be used by many thousands of farmers in Western Canada. It's going to work directly for the farmer in giving him bigger returns for his labor, better value for his money and greater power to obtain improved living and working conditions. You will find it profitable to deal with this Company because it can help you through its buying and selling power. It stands solid in the interests of all farmers.

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Whether you decide to sell direct to our nearest elevator, or to consign it to us either to Winnipeg or Calgary, we can look after every little detail and get you the highest price possible. If you have never shipped to us why not let us prove to you that this Company is upholding its name as a FARMERS' Company?

This also applies to the shipping of your Livestock.

Write United Grain Growers' Limited for Grain Shipping Bills and Instruction Forms



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Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend Success College. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS
BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED
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These substantial Workingmen's Houses are built by the Hiram Walker Co., Walkerville, Ont., using Stucco laid on a foundation of

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

Nailed direct to the studding, lath side out, Bishopric Stucco Board takes the place and saves the cost of boarding, sheathing paper, furring strips and lath, and 80 per cent of the work. The total cost of the finished Bishopric wall averages from 53 per cent to 60 per cent that of a stucco wall applied over the usual foundation.

Made of heavy sheets of Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on one side with sized sulphide fibre board, and reinforced on the other with bevel-edged lath, Bishopric Stucco Board combines a perfect key for Stucco or Plaster, with a complete sheathing, wind-tight, damp-proof, warm and permanent. It helps to offset the growing cost of building.

Write us for samples of Bishopric Stucco and Lath Boards, and Booklet showing houses on which they have been used.

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., Limited
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Thresher Belts and Belting

"RED WING" for those who prefer the "Stitched Canvas" or "Cotton Duck" Belt.

"STAR" and "LUMBER KING" for those who like Belts made of Rubber Material.

Securely stitched, of the best Cotton Duck "RED WING" Belts are waterproofed and braced to give power without stretching. "STAR" and "LUMBER KING" Belts are the finest available made of Rubber Material. Protected against wear and weather.

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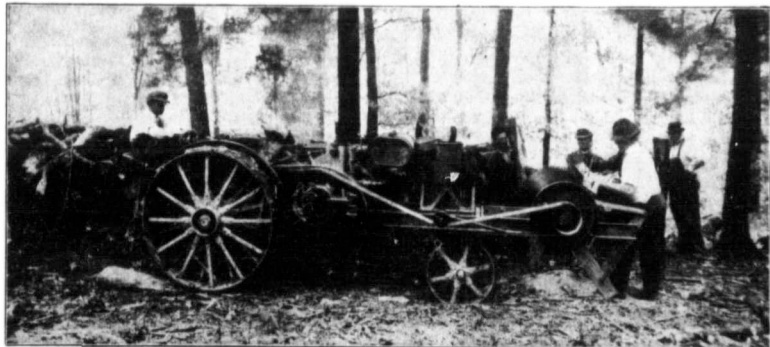
Branches at Winnipeg, Brandon,
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Calgary, Lethbridge.

it? That's the philosophical way to look at it.

There is a fact well known to those who have had experience in carbureter design but less so to most carbureter users, that has a good deal of bearing on the subject. It is possible to adjust almost any decent carbureter so that it will feed the engine a mixture that will give it practically maximum power—all of which it is capable—at one speed and load. Change the speed and load, however, and it is a remarkable carbureter that will not require readjusting before it will give maximum power under the altered conditions. Most carbureters, therefore, are compromises, giving greatest efficiency at the point where the most running is done and doing the best they can at other points. It often is found that extra air valves and other carbureter improving devices permit close readjustment at ordinary running speeds and therefore really effect a saving in fuel in the long run, though in a laboratory test covering various ranges of speed and load, the results would be decidedly different.

Going back to carbon, it may be pointed out that this disagreeable black stuff is practically insoluble, so far as engine deposits

are concerned. Carbon deposits due to an excess of lubricating oil are usually not all carbon, however, but are partly half-baked oil and more or less gummy. Anything that will soften the gummy substance will loosen up the structure of the deposit so to speak, and allow it to flake or crack off and go out with the exhaust. But an old, hard, thoroughly cooked coating will simply stick where it is until it is scraped or burned off. There are many "solvents" that will loosen up the gummy stuff, but there is a virgin fortune waiting for the man who can produce something that will dissolve the real, hard-shell crust.



Ingenious Sawing Device Attached to Avery Tractor

Ralph N. Shafer, Cambridge, Ind., owner of an Avery 8-16 h.p. Tractor, doesn't believe in allowing his tractor to have any too much rest. His motto is "The more you keep your tractor busy the more you make."

The above cut shows the ingenious method he devised for attaching the saw directly to the tractor. The frame on which the saw rests is a 5-inch channel 7 ft. 6 in. long and slips over the tractor frame, to which it is securely bolted. To continue in Mr. Shafer's own words, he says, "The mandrel is one which I had on a tilting table saw frame, and will carry a thirty inch saw which will cut as large

a stick as can be handled, or one about 10 in. in diameter.

"I put a 10 in. dia. x 6 in. face pulley on the shaft, which drives the saw about the right speed, and can move from one pile to another without ever changing a thing or even to take the belt off. It is equipped with a tilting table, which is the easiest to operate, and the work it does cannot be beat, it being the only combined outfit in the country. I have no trouble in getting all of the sawing in the country for miles around. Can cut from 5 to 8 cords of 18 in. wood an hour, for which I receive one dollar per hour. The cost of building it was small, amounting to about \$20.00 besides my own labor."

Better and Cheaper Work with the Tractor

Dear Sirs,—I take great interest in reading the letters of experience of tractor owners. As I own a tractor there may be a few things I might say that would help some in their purchase of a tractor.

In the spring of 1913 I bought a Hart-Parr 30-60 tractor; it is a four cycle, hit and miss governor, with one road speed, of 2.3 miles per hour.

As I knew nothing about gas engines, I hired what was supposed to be an engineer. He started to plow, and, of course, he had plenty of trouble. He was incompetent, the engine was too much for him. As I could not get another man I had to make the best of it. However, he plowed some 500 acres in 30 days. The plow is an eight-bottom Verity, which is sold by the Massey Harris Co. This is a very good plow; it certainly does as nice a job as anyone can wish to look at.

Two weeks before threshing I got the company's expert to come and put the engine in shape for threshing. When he came I was busy at harvest, so I stopped my binder and he spent two days putting it in shape. The condition it was in was due to the poor man running it in the spring. I helped him what I could and get more pointers than my head would hold. Last thing before he left we plowed timothy sod for two hours. She pulled the eight plows nicely.

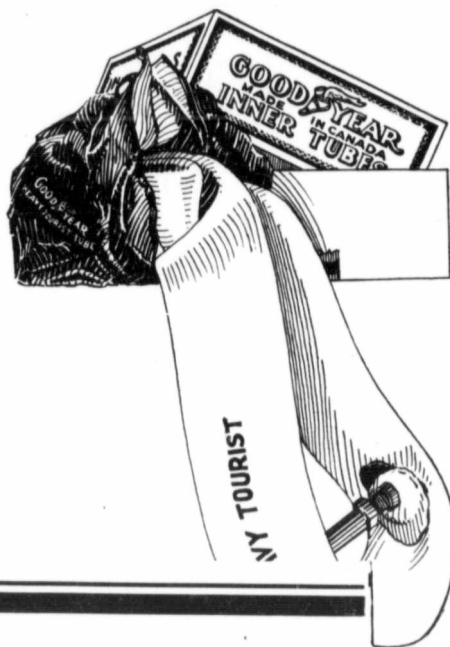
I got an Avery Yellow Fellow, 36-60 separator, which I claim can not be beat every way you have a mind to take it. It is a very heavy machine, and as it was eight miles to the station I thought I would take the engine

to fetch it home, and also get some practice, as I intended running the engine myself.

I started for town directly after breakfast, the engine ran slick as a top on gasoline, but as soon as I tried kerosene one cylinder would quit firing. I tried everything I knew, without any better result. At last I shut off the oil on that cylinder and run her to town on the one, as I didn't have gasoline enough to take me all the way. When I reached town I got barrel of gas and got things running O.K. again. After dinner I started for home.

I knew with the separator behind she should burn kerosene. After going half a mile on gas I tried the oil without success. I worked with it some three miles. My brother was with me, so he said for me to steer and he would take a try. I was so disgusted I felt like running it into the ditch and leaving it. He worked with it some two miles. One cylinder fired every charge; the other one would fire once in a while and then throw black smoke. We thought she was getting too much oil, so would shut some off, but it worked just the same. At last my brother said if a little oil wouldn't work, maybe more would be better, so he set it for considerable more. Away she went, just fine.

We found out we hadn't been feeding enough oil, that it was too lean to fire then. The next time it was too rich, and, consequently, then black smoke. We got home the rest of the way fine. That was Saturday. On Monday afternoon we started out to thresh. My brother was going to run the separator. He had never run one before, and as no person around



Tubes That Reduce Tire Costs

Good tubes—Goodyear Tubes—will help you get that lower-tire-cost-per-mile that offsets your high gasoline cost-per-mile. For the tube has a more than superficial bearing on tire costs. It may make or break a casing.

Consider the slow leak—a common feature of poor tubes. It is a nuisance, necessitating constant inflating. But it is more serious. It causes under-inflation—which ruins casings.

If tire costs matter to you—if greater mileage is desirable—choose tubes carefully. Choose Goodyear Tubes because they are fair to your tires.

Lamination is a quality-giving process. By it we insure air-tightness of a greater degree than is otherwise possible.

Fine rubber is rolled out thin as paper so that it can be rigidly inspected for leak-causing flaws. Then these transparent, perfect sheets are built up, layer on layer, into a Goodyear Tube. To perfect it we vulcanize the valve patch in instead of sticking it on.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

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MADE IN CANADA
TUBES



OUR LOCAL TRIBUNAL

"I'm not asking to be let off—I'm only asking for more time. I've got a lot of contracts to finish."

"How long will they take?"

"Oh, about three years—or the duration of the war!"

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36-37 Canada Life Bldg. WINNIPEG

Got Gophers?
Kill 'Em Quick
Kill 'Em with
KILL 'EM QUICK
before they hole up for the winter.

Buy a Titan 10-20 And Plows To Go With It

Buy on the Titan Tractor Record



A TITAN 10-20 tractor is a safe machine to buy. The present model has been at work steadily on average American farms for more than two years. Their standing is established. Ninety-six per cent of Titan owners say they are perfectly satisfied with the amount and quality of work the machines do, and with their fuel economy.

Every Titan tractor operates successfully on kerosene. You can always get a plentiful supply of kerosene or distillate, at a reasonable price.

TITAN 10-20 is recommended for average farms. It is a three-plow outfit with two plowing speeds, 1.85 and 2.50 miles per hour, turning from 7 to 10 acres a day. You can use it for

all kinds of belt work up to 20 h.p., and for hauling, as well as for plowing.

Titan tractors give steady, reliable service. They operate successfully on kerosene. They reduce labor costs. By getting the work done in the right way and at the right time, they increase yields. A Titan tractor is a safe, profitable machine to buy.

To have a Titan tractor delivered in time for fall plowing, your order should be placed soon. Write us for catalogues. Write us about a line of plows that has the proper plow for your special needs.

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.

had an Avery separator we had things to ourselves. We threshed 75 bushels in two hours. She didn't seem to work right, so we quit and got inside and had a thorough investigation. At last we concluded we had found the trouble.

Tuesday morning we started with four stook teams. Things went fine, and that day we threshed 800 bushels of wheat. Then we got a full crew, 6 good stook teams with 4 pitchers in the field. As we only do our own threshing, which that year amounted to 23,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels of oats and 2,000 bushels of barley, we find that with 6 good stook teams we can thresh on an average of 1,300 bushels of wheat a day and do a first class job. The separator will take it as fast as three men could feed her, and the engine would drive her easy. But for the extra you thresh it don't pay.

We threshed as high as 1,600 bushels of wheat in a day and 3,500 bushels of oats. We make it a rule with the gang that they be on hand ready to start at 7 o'clock, and if they work a good steady gait all day we will have the machine cleaned up and drive belt rolled up, between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, generally 7.30. We find by doing this our gang does good work.

I have threshed four falls with this outfit and have threshed many a day from morning to noon and from noon to night without a stop of a minute. I can say it is the easiest separator to keep running I have seen.

The engine has done five seasons' plowing and the four seasons I have handled it I have had but very little trouble. This spring I plowed some 700 acres. I can average 22 acres a day quite handy.

A neighbor across the road had five average horses plowing six inches deep, and he had all his horses could handle. I was plowing ten rods away 6 inches deep where the wheel packed it and was pulling eight plows with ease, using 2½ gallons of kerosene per acre. I have plowed timothy seed shallow, and after a month backset it deep, pulling the eight plows, using 2¾ gallons of kerosene per acre. I also use three sections of harrows be-

hind the plow. This spring instead I put on a 12 foot packer, which does a nice job. I have mostly mile furrows and can plow it straight as an arrow. I have plowed some side hills—in fact, places I never supposed an engine would work.

The engine starts very easy in cold weather, even down to zero. I am certain plowing with a tractor is done better and cheaper than with horses.

Sample Market Trading What Does it Signify?

THE natural and universal method of selling an article is to show it to the prospective buyer. The simple meaning of sample market trading in grain is to show to the prospective buyer the sample of the grain. In this way grain is sold all over the world. The grading of grain and the selling thereof by inspection certificate is practically an invention of North America. All other countries buy and sell their grain by sample alone. In the United States of America, while there is inspection in the grain markets, either by the Grain Exchanges, Chambers of Commerce or by the state, sample market trading exists side by side with the selling by grade. Canada has been in an unique position in this regard. Canada has been the only grain growing country that, by statutory regulations and the method of storing by grade in terminal elevators, makes impossible sample market trading, and has compelled the owners of grain to sell by government inspection certificate and the buyers of grain to buy by government inspection certificate. The creation of sample market trading does not mean the abolition of the present government grain inspection system. It will not alter the grades as defined by law, neither will it alter the method of determining the commercial grades under the Canada Grain Act. It will not make any more difficult the work of the inspection department under the Board of Grain Commissioners. It will simply mean a little more manual labor for the samplers under the jurisdiction of the inspection department. These men will procure for the Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange official samples of all cars marked for sample trading.

To the lay mind it would seem ludicrous for a horse dealer to sell a horse by inspection certificate, a real estate agent to sell a house by inspection certificate or a merchant to sell a suit of clothes by inspection certificate. It therefore naturally follows, and it seems ludicrous, that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest have had no other method of selling their grain other than by inspection certificate. All this, of course, was changed on the 1st of September. Sample market trading was officially opened on that date at the Head of the Lakes. Nothing was taken from the system of governmental in-

spection, but the farmer has now two methods of disposing of his grain where one, and one only, prevailed before.

Does the new order of things make any difference in the method previously adopted by the producers in loading their grain at the initial point? Decidedly no. The farmer will load the grain in the same way as previously and his shipping bill will be the same, but with this important difference: If he desires to take advantage of sample trading, he will write two additional words on the shipping bill—simply two. The words are "Sample Trading."

These words will be copied from the shipping bill to the way-bill by the railway agent. When the car arrives at the point of sampling, Winnipeg, the government samplers will examine these waybills and where the magic words "Sample Trading" appear, an extra sample will be taken from that car and forwarded by the first express to Fort William. While the car has been in transit the farmer will have sent his shipping bill to his agent or commission merchant. He should instruct his agent not to sell the car until the agent has secured a bid from the Fort William sample market. If the price offered is no more than that under which the grain could be sold on inspection certificate, nothing has been lost to the farmer. It has not cost him a cent.

If the producer can secure a better price by selling on inspection certificate, he can do so, but every grain dealer, elevator man, miller and farmer knows that there are certain choice individual lots which are just a shade better than the grade given. A car may be an excellent 2 Northern, but hardly good enough for 1 Northern. This 2 Northern is worth more than the car which just got into the 2 Northern class. Grain of this description will sell for a better price than by inspection certificate. A good 2 Northern and a poor 2 Northern both command the same price under the inspection system.

There is also grain that is slightly bleached. On this account the grade is lowered, but both the farmer and grain dealer know that the milling value of the grain has not been impaired. Then take grain grading tough. There is a large spread between this kind of grain and of that grading straight grade. There is no doubt in the world that these and other grades

Look for the Dealer Who displays this Sign



1 1/2 H. P. \$70

On Skids With
BUILT-IN MAGNETO

3 H.P. \$128 F.O.B. WINNIPEG 6 H.P. \$224

A Fairbanks-Morse Quality Engine at a popular price, the greatest engine value offered.
"More than rated power and a wonder at the price."

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Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost
—Low Fuel Cost—Low Maintenance Cost. Long, efficient, economical
"Power Service".

SEE THE "Z" AND YOU'LL BUY IT.
Go to the dealer who displays the sign shown above. See the features that make it the one best engine "buy" for you. When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with the local representative of the manufacturer. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary

See the "Z" And You'll Buy it.

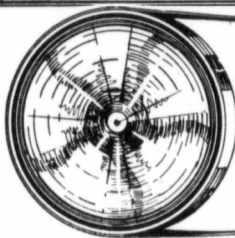
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Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast
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Sold by all thresher companies doing business in Canada. They may cost a trifle more than some fabrics that are always a big risk but that is forgotten in the added 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

will sell for far more, under sample market trading than under the inspection system. Take for instance barley. Two cars might be graded No. 3, and they would be binned together in the public terminal elevators and sold at the same price, but one car might be barley of the 'two-rowed variety, while the other car might be six-rowed variety. A big difference in the value of the grain, but under the old system both selling on the same certificate. Again, a car of No. 1 Northern might come along, which is good enough for seed wheat. Surely this is worth more than No. 1 price? It will certainly command more on the sample tables.

Further, for the sake of comparison, let us look at the Minneapolis cash wheat prices for a few days (and, by the way, Minneapolis has one of the best sample markets in the world.)

August 13	One Northern.....	\$2.95 to \$3.00
	Two Northern.....	2.90 to 3.00
	Three Northern.....	2.45 to 2.55
August 17	One Northern.....	2.40 to 2.45
	Two Northern.....	2.34 to 2.40
August 24	One Northern.....	2.45 to 2.70
	Two Northern.....	2.55 to 2.60
	Three Northern.....	2.50 to 2.65

It will be noticed that the spreads for the same grades vary from 5 to 25 cents per bushel. What does this indicate? It means that a car of good wheat sells for

25 cents a bushel over the poor wheat of the same grade. In other words, the millers at Minneapolis will pay 25 cents a bushel more for some cars of 1 Northern over other cars of the same grade. This illustrates in dollars and cents what sample market trading means to the producer.

Many people, farmers and laymen alike, are under the impression that sample market trading will revolutionize the grain system of this continent. It might eventually, but sample market trading and its benefits have got to be brought to the farmers' notice, and he has got to be shown that sample market trading has inherent benefits.

Sample market trading all boils down to this—it will not in any way affect the present inspection system; it provides another method of disposing of grain, and the ultimate success or failure of sample market trading depends entirely on one thing—will it bring financial benefit to the producer? We are emphatic in saying it will!

Twelve Months of this Magazine for \$1.00

OLD JACK FROST



will not chill your body if you are forewarned and buy yourself a



Brand Sweater

Made in up-to-date style

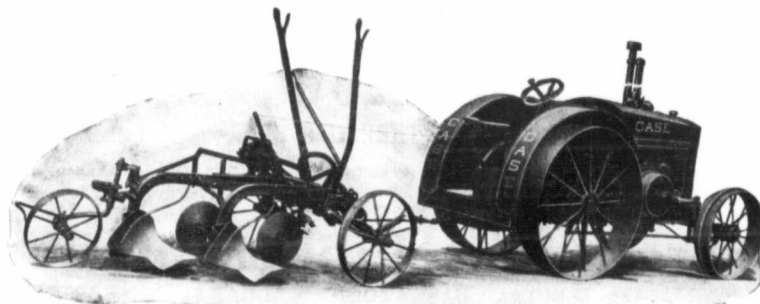
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Every garment guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money back.

Sold in all Stores throughout the West.

No. 411—Guaranteed all-wool, one of the new Fall Styles for Men made from the famous English Bechive Worsted.

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NORTHLAND KNITTING CO., Limited
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Case Established Record at Fremont

Fall plowing - that's the work for which a Case tractor and Grand Detour plow is ideally suited. No combination will give more excellent satisfaction. After plowing is done your Case tractor is ready to perform *any other operation on the drawbar or on the belt*. If you haven't a tractor you want to investigate Case tractors, a size for any farm. The outfit illustrated above is a Case 9-18 kerosene tractor pulling a Grand Detour plow. It can plow six acres 6 inches deep in ten hours at a fuel cost of 19½ cents per acre. That's what the recent test at Fremont, held by the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska, proved.

This test demonstrated the remarkable economy of Case kerosene tractors. It was the answer to the question "Why is the demand for Case tractors greater than the supply?" The test also proved that with the Case 9-18 the fuel cost was only 5½ cents an acre to seed the land. It costs only 2.7 cents for fuel per acre to pull a 20 foot 4 section spike tooth harrow.



The Sign of
Mechanical
Excellence
the World Over

Case tractors lead the field today. Quality is built into every part. They are made to last and give efficient service. Buy a tractor, but remember to first investigate Case tractors. It will be to your benefit to do so. Write for facts today.



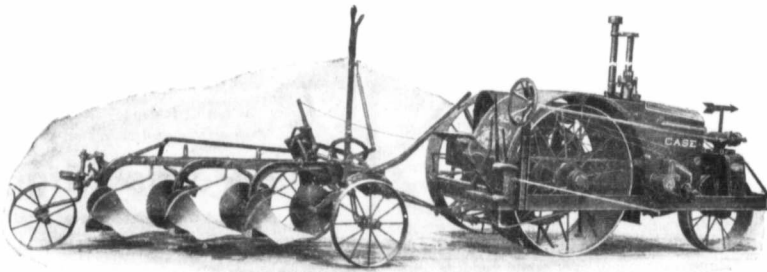
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J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc. 877 Liberty St. RACINE, WIS.

WARNING.

We want the public to understand that our plows are NOT the Case plows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works

CASE



More Official Records of Case at Fremont

Here is the next largest size outfit recommended for small or large farms. It's the Case 10-20 kerosene tractor and the Grand Detour 3-bottom rigid beam plow. We selected and recommend to you the Grand Detour after most thorough tests of other well known makes. We choose only the best. Grand Detours have many *exclusive features* that insure *good plowing*. Now you can rely on getting a *real plow rig* that will do the business in *less time* and at *less cost* than any other outfit of like size.

In the test conducted by the University of Nebraska the Case 10-20 plowed an acre 6 inches deep in one hour 6½ minutes at a fuel cost of only 20½ cents.

The Case 10-20 is *powerful, yet simple and accessible*. It burns *kerosene economically*. No other tractor of its size is built so thoroughly or so carefully. For all farm operations such as plowing, discing, seeding, silo filling, threshing and other work it is just the thing.

Case built the first gas tractor over 25 years ago. Today Case tractors are being shipped to all parts of the world. Farmers are *demanding quality* and *insist on Case tractors*.

Investigate Case tractors before you buy and you will learn why leading farmers are choosing Case. Write and get descriptive literature.



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

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Home Tanning of Skins

Skins and Hides are a Valuable By-Product

PREPARATORY to tanning skin soak in soft water. Unless the hide has been salted add a little salt to the water. Green hides should soak for 10 to 12 hours, according to thickness, dry hides from two to six days. All hard or unbroken spots must be softened.

To remove the hair or wool, immerse the hide in a liquor composed of 10 gallons of cold, soft water, 8 quarts slaked lime and 8 quarts hardwood ashes. Let it soak from two to six days, or until the hair or wool slips off easily.

If it is desired to keep the wool or hair equal use instead of the liquor equal parts of slaked lime and hardwood ashes, moistened to form a thin paste. Spread this on the flesh side, roll up the skin, flesh side in, and place it in a tub or barrel, barely covering it with water. Let it soak from 1 to 10 days, or until the hair or wool can be easily removed. Scrape off the hair and flesh with a fleshing knife.

Hides soaked in the lime liquor become "raised," and to reduce them to their original thickness they must be entirely freed from the lime. This is done by what is termed "bating."

A "bate" is made of 10 gallons cold, soft water, one-half bushel wheat bran, and a quarter of a pound sulphuric acid. It should be prepared a day or two before using in order that the bran may ferment. Put the hide into this bate and let it remain until it is reduced to its natural thickness, and is as soft as a green hide. Rinse it in soft water and work it out at least once over the fleshing beam. For a thick hide a second rinsing and working are necessary.

To make a tanning liquor for light hides, add one-half bushel wheat bran to 10 gallons soft, warm water, stirring it in. Let it stand in a warm room until it ferments, then add seven pounds salt, and stir until it dissolves, then slowly stir in 2½ pounds sulphuric acid. Put the hide into this liquor and handle it until it is perfectly saturated. This tan imparts no color to the leather, but

acts as a mordant for setting a variety of bark or vegetable colors.

Light hides should remain in the tan liquor from 4 to 12 hours. Then rinse them in soft water two or three times, pushing out all the tan from the fur or hair. Tanned skins should be thoroughly rinsed before applying the liquid stuffing, made as follows:

Beat together one third leached lye and two-thirds tanner's or neat's foot oil, and apply with a stiff brush. Give calf skins two coatings, furs one light coating and deer skins two, one on each side. Hang them in the shade to dry. When half dry, take them on the beam over some yielding substance, and by pushing the edge of the flesh knife stoutly over the leather in all directions it will become soft and pliable.

All hides and skins when drying are like full cloth. When wet, they contract or pull up, and have to be stretched. After the liquid stuffing is dried in, dampen the hide and work it on the fleshing beam over some yielding substance like a sheep skin. Use the flesh knife, which is circular like a cook's chopping knife. By pushing the edge stoutly in all directions over the leather, it will become stretched, and fit for use.

Skinning for Good Hides

In skinning cattle great care should be taken that it is done properly, for wrongly shaped hides are classed as No. 2 and bring no more than those having holes in them. If the throats are cut across, as in the illustration, the heads are cut off before weighing.

The correct method of skinning cattle is shown by the dotted



Profit or Loss

in the dairy end of your business of production will be largely—sometimes wholly—dependent on the type of separator you are using. If it is one of a number of machines we know of that are sold as "separators," there can be only one result—endless trouble and continuous leakage. If you want to have an absolute guarantee against all disappointment and loss, get a

"MAGNET" Cream Separator

Seventeen years' constant use on Canadian farms have established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the "Magnet" with its square gear drive and ball-bearing adjustments has nothing in front of it in this respect, as well as for its own lasting qualities.

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. The

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.

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 St. Louis 218 Victoria Bldg.
 St. Paul 319 Endicott Bldg.
 Toronto 14 Manchester Bldg.
 Winnipeg 400 Hammond Bldg.
 Montreal ... Room 506, 459 St. Paul St.

lines in the cut. The incision should be made as far as the armpit on the fore leg and then run forward to the point of the brisket.

A curved knife, as illustrated, is most suitable for skinning. It should be kept as close to the hide as possible to prevent hacks and cuts. As far as possible the skin should be pulled and jerked off rather than employing the knife.

A Convenient Smokehouse

This smokehouse costs little. It is constructed of eight 2 x 4's 6 1/2 feet long set in the ground about nine inches and about two feet apart so they form a circle. Then tack tin 14 feet long around them, leaving a place for the door.

If tin cannot be had the desired height it can be riveted so that very little smoke can escape. Across the top 2 x 4's are nailed and hooks inserted to which the meat is hung.

The roof may be of lumber or tin as desired. The door is of lum-

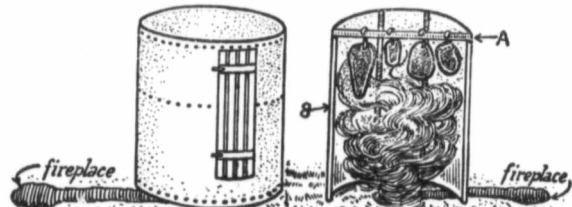
ber made to fit snugly, and the fire place is about four feet from the house. It is dug about two feet deep and a trench is dug from it to the smokehouse about nine inches or a foot deep. It may be dug into the smokehouse a little way to give the smoke free entrance. The trench is covered with tin.

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ing will remove a large percentage of the bacteria and much of the food for their growth. Application of steam for 30 seconds kills very few, but it will supply heat to dry the utensils which prevents bacterial growth, so that there will be practically no more present 12 hours later than five minutes after washing the utensils.

Much emphasis has been laid upon thorough cleaning of utensils, and rightly so, but the process of drying is equally as important in warm weather. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in hot water, steam or oven sufficiently to evaporate moisture.

General recommendations for the care of utensils are: (1) Rinse in lukewarm water as soon after use as possible. (2) Wash in hot water containing washing powder which will remove grease. (3) Rinse in clean hot water and place in live steam 15 seconds; drain and place right side up until steam evaporates. On the farm where steam is not available sunning will give effective results. (4) Invert in a clean protected place when dry.



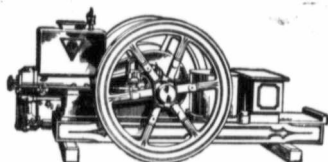
Fireproof Smokehouse Built Largely of Metal

After the fire is started and when it begins to burn good, cover it over with tin and cover with dirt all places in which the smoke comes out. Thus it is forced into the smokehouse through the trench. If meat should fall it does not burn or taste of fire.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN UTENSILS

Most of the bacteria which get into milk come from the dirty cow and from the utensils, such as cans, pails, strainers, coolers and separators, which have not been properly cleaned. In winter the cows are likely to become dirty from confinement in the barn; but in summer they are easily kept clean, so that they are then of little relative importance in contaminating milk. On the other hand, a far greater number

HARD JOBS MADE EASY if you have an



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For some reason, many farmers who without hesitation will buy a mowing machine that they can use only seven or eight times a year, will balk at buying a gas engine with which they could save time, money and labor every day. They seem to regard it as a luxury, when as a matter of fact it can be put to so many different uses that it will save its own cost more quickly than any other machine on the farm.

Go in and see the local Alpha agent. Let him show you for how many different purposes you can use the Alpha, and why it is the most economical engine to buy and the most satisfactory to own. If you don't know who handles the Alpha in your neighborhood, write us for his name. The sooner you get an Alpha, the sooner it will pay for itself.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 3 to 25 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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A GOOD INVESTMENT The Cyclone Portable Elevator

Does away with hired help when loading your grain—loads from 1200 to 2200 bushels per hour—has a greater capacity, and is the strongest built elevator in use to-day. It not only loads cars, bins, and granaries but it is equally serviceable for taking grain from field tanks and elevating into wagons.

Regular length of elevator is 20 ft. and when raised to its extreme height the outlet is about 17 ft. from the ground. Higher leg can be furnished if preferred. Swivel discharge spout is three ft. long with an additional five ft. of flexible extension, extra lengths of which can be furnished.

The elevator is 8 1/4 inches wide, made of No. 16 gauge steel with a heavy center board which effectually prevents sagging, twisting, or bending. Grain is elevated by means of close fitting flights attached to heavy sprocket chain. This is driven from the top by a separator chain outside the elevator leg. In this way the conveying side of the flight chain is kept taut, so that it may run at any speed desired. Since the grain is carried above the center board, there is no tendency when operating fast for the flight to carry the grain down again. A windlass mounted in the derrick permits easy lowering or raising.

Fairbanks-Morse

Famous 3 h.p. type "Z" kerosene engine operates it perfectly; still, if you have an engine, you may use it, the truck being strong enough to carry engines up to 8 h.p., or it can be used with a sweep horse power. We furnish a Steel Roller Bearing Power with one 16 ft. and one 8 ft. tumbling rod, three knuckles and a rod rest.

See your dealer to-day or write us for prices. You will be shipping your grain shortly and will be wanting your elevator then.

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

Agriculture After the War

THOSE who attended recently the third annual Rural Life Conference at University Farm, St. Paul, were fortunate in having the opportunity to hear one of the greatest students and deepest thinkers on country life problems in America. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who traveled half-way across the continent to address this conference, has been called "the greatest American rural sociologist." As a member of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, which was authorized to make a thorough study of rural life and economics in this country, he sprang into national prominence. Since that time he has extended his investigations into other countries, notably Denmark, Germany, England and Ireland, where before the war these problems were being solved. To-day he stands as perhaps the greatest American authority on the questions that involve the betterment of the economic, educational, social and home life in the country.

Dr. Butterfield believes that this war will result in a mighty stimulus to agricultural efficiency and the betterment of country life. Already it has raised agriculture to a plane of national importance and given it the recognition and dignity that it deserves and that other great industries receive. He believes that after the war there will be an insistent demand, not only by the nation at large, but by the farmers themselves, for greater efficiency in the production of America's food-stuffs and greater economy in their distribution. It can be accomplished. Fifty years ago Denmark was a poor, unproductive, thriftless country, barely supplying a poverty-stricken people with the necessities of life. When

this war broke out it was the most efficient agricultural country in the world; the farmers were exceedingly competent, exceedingly prosperous and exceedingly happy; exports of choice farm products to other countries were making Denmark wealthy. In America it is simply a matter of adapting and enlarging the application.

"The key-word of efficiency," said Dr. Butterfield, "is organization." That is the method that he would employ to cure our agricultural ills, as it was employed in Denmark. Not an autocratic, monopolistic organization that would elevate the farmer to the very position that he now blames others for holding, but a democratic, all-inclusive organization that would advance agriculture to the place where it would not only bring greater prosperity and greater happiness to country people, but be of greater service to the nation at large. In this scheme of national agricultural development, there is an interdependence between producer and consumer that demands consideration. The farmer must not forget that the land bears a certain relation of responsibility toward the people that must be fed; and the consumer must not fail to realize that the farmer requires a fair compensation for his efforts.

Organization based on the principles of democracy is what Dr. Butterfield would prescribe for American agriculture. And such organization can only come through true co-operation. Even in some of the most autocratic countries of Europe agricultural organization is distinctly democratic. It is democratic because they have found that the most successful organization is not that which centers control in the



OUR LOCAL TRIBUNAL

Farmer (applying for exemption): "I farm a couple of acres an' I have four head o' cattle, a horse, half a dozen sheep an' a goat. I also keep a few fowls."

Facetious Member of Tribunal: "That isn't a farm at all. It's a Noah's Ark."

EVOLUTION Not Revolution

AN established business like the grain business cannot be changed over night.

Farmers are so used to selling their grain basis inspection certificate that it will take time for them to be convinced that the best method of selling their grain is on **SAMPLE MARKET**, and the best place is **FORT WILLIAM**, where sample markets were inaugurated on the 1st of September.

What is Sample Market Trading?

The simple meaning of sample market trading is to show a sample of your grain to the prospective buyer.

Advantages of Sample Market Trading

It provides another method for you to sell your grain. Nothing will be taken away from the present Governmental system of inspection. If you cannot get a better price for your grain under sample trading you will still have the privilege of selling your grain as formerly, i.e., on inspection.

What You Must Do to Take Advantage of Sample Trading

When making out your shipping bill simply mark on the same the two words "Sample Trading." An extra sample will then be taken by the Government samplers for the sample tables. Then instruct your agent or commission merchant to get a bid from the Fort William and Port Arthur Sample Market before he disposes of your grain. If the price offered does not exceed the price fixed by the inspection certificate you do not lose anything and it does not cost you anything.

Nothing is taken away from you, but another method is at your disposal for the sale of your grain. You had better try it.

This Exchange will be issuing, at stated intervals, circulars outlining the benefits of sample market trading at the Head of the Lakes. If you want to secure these, please write. Further information cheerfully given.

Address the Secretary

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

hands of a few, but organization built on co-operation of the people and by the people themselves. That is what American agriculture needs; co-operation that will banish inefficiency and eliminate waste; that is developed gradually and built firmly upon the success of small beginnings; that gives the producer control of his own affairs, but recognizes the right and needs of the consumer. Such organization is big in principle as well as in fact, not narrow and spiteful as some would have it. It is the very kind of an organization that we are building in the Northwest through the medium of our Farmers' Clubs—an organization that gives service, and happiness, and knowledge, and friendliness, and mutual confidence, and equal place with money-making.

LEARN TO LIVE ON A FARM

Someone has said that the farmer's family faces two problems—how to make a living on a farm, and how to live on a farm. Although many people would answer unhesitatingly that everyone knows how to live on a farm, while how to make a living is a very real problem, there is, after all, some doubt as to which is the greater problem.

Successful living in any place depends primarily upon the spiritual and mental attitude. One must be in sympathy with the natural environment in which he finds himself.

The family on the farm must have a feeling of permanency. They must believe that it is the best place for them to live, the ideal place for a home, the place where the children have the best opportunity to develop strong bodies, sound minds, and the characteristics that make for efficiency.

They must believe in wholesome recreation for themselves and every member of their household. They must realize that all the really worth while things of the city, such as household conveniences and labor-saving devices, opportunities for education, for the enjoyment of music, art, or literature and the companionship of others, are within their reach at some times and in some forms.

When they are convinced of these things and have learned "to love the wind and the rain, the growing things, the birds, and all the rest, the dawn, the early morning odors, and to find each part of the day, each twilight, and each nightfall filled with wonders," they will know how to live on a farm, and how to make a living on a farm will be less of a problem.

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You can't afford to "let the painting go this year". Rot and decay are the greatest menace to property. You keep up life and fire insurance—why neglect your home?

A little paint or varnish on the outside or inside *now* will save you much greater expense later on.

LOOK IT OVER! THINK IT OVER. PAINT IT OVER!

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S-W Flat-Tone: A flat oil paint for interior walls and ceilings. The best decorators recognize the value of Flat-Tone for producing a permanent, velvety finish that will not rub off and is washable.

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| 28-INCH SEPARATOR, 9 H.P. Engine, Trucks and all Fittings | Cash 7 | \$748 | 24-INCH SEPARATOR, alone, all Fittings | Cash | \$355 |
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AS USED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN, ETC.

Tractor Cheapens Cost of Work

By CHARLES A. ATWOOD

HOW about feeding that 60-cent oats to those four or six horses that you need only for the rush work at seeding time? Have you weighed the tractor proposition against your feed account next winter? Many a farmer has resorted to figures to help him solve this problem, and he no longer debates so much on whether the tractor is practicable or whether it is detrimental, due to soil packing and the like, but rather he wants to know, "Will it pay me to own a tractor?"

Of course, this question can scarcely be answered with an infallible "yes" or "no" until individual conditions are considered. Much depends on the operator, the size of the farm, topography of the land, type of soil, the crops raised, and the number of horses the tractor would displace. Granting, as far as this article concerned, that all these are properly taken into consideration, we will study here only the one point, "Will it pay?"

What Does the Tractor Cost to Operate?

From the use of a small-sized tractor on a 200-acre farm I give my personal experience and figures, trusting that they may be of some value to prospective tractor users who are trying to decide this question. I have an 8-16 tractor, which I purchased early in April, 1916, and have used it for plowing oats and corn ground in the spring, disking in oats, filling silo in summer with alfalfa, silage, pulling a road grader, plowing stubble and disking ground for wheat, filling five silos with corn silage, fall plowing of sod and baling several carloads of hay last winter.

The tractor was in use on 67 different days during the nine months, and took the place of from six to ten horses at draw-bar work. It handled the silage cutter and baler nicely at the belt. The total number of hours the tractor was actually doing work was about 403, or an average of six hours a day during the time used. Of course some days the time ran as low as one hour, and on others as high as 13 hours. We never tried plowing at night, although we may do so when pressed for time.

This is a kerosene-burning tractor, hence the cost of fuel is less than if gasoline were used, for a gallon of kerosene will do nearly as much work as a gallon of gasoline on a heavy load.

The following gives the cost

of lubricating oil and fuel used while plowing. The figures were computed from work done on a heavy loam soil, where three plows are a maximum load for a tractor of this size, and where, without a good operator, two plows could be handled to better advantage and less overload to the engine at moments of extra stress.

Spring plowing (cornstalk ground), fuel cost per acre, \$0.27; time per acre, 1 hour and 12 minutes.

Spring plowing (clover sod), fuel cost per acre, \$1; time per acre, 1 hour and 24 minutes.

Early fall plowing (oats stubble), fuel cost per acre, \$7; time per acre, 1 hour and 9 minutes.

Late fall plowing (oats stubble), fuel cost per acre, \$0; time per acre, 1 hour and 11 minutes.

Late fall plowing (wet, silage, corn ground), fuel cost per acre, \$0; time per acre, 1 hour and 30 minutes.

December plowing (clover sod), fuel cost per acre, \$6; time per acre, 1 hour and 42 minutes.

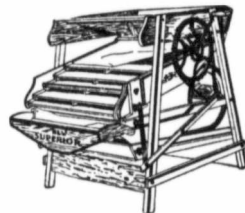
With one exception the tractor pulled three plows, eight inches deep, at all times. The December plowing in the clover sod required so much power that only two plows could be handled without overloading. The cornstalk ground in the spring plowing was also plowed only seven inches deep. Note especially the variation of the operating cost due to the condition of the soil at the time of plowing and the number of plows pulled.

In all I plowed 205 acres, counting 45 acres of custom work. The work on my 200 acres was done with the tractor and four horses, for the tractor did all the heavy work of plowing, disking and some of the harrowing. The horses were always in good shape, and two of them, brood brood mares, raised a fine colt each.

In spring disking the tractor pulled two eight-foot disks and a 10-foot harrow and prepared the ground at a fuel cost of 17 cents an acre. Deep disking for wheat required more power, as only two disks could be pulled, at a cost of 18½ cents an acre. It required an average of 38 minutes an acre to do the disking. Cutting silage cost \$2.05 for fuel each 10-hour day, baling hay \$1.82 a day, and grading very hard roads with a six-horse grader \$2.86. Very few repairs were necessary during the first year of operation, and these were adjusted by the manufacturer at a very reasonable cost to me. Naturally the cost of repairs will probably increase as the machine gets older, but even when repairs, depreciation and interest on the investment are figured in, the

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With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

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are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

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Made in Sizes 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

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Will increase speed 50% or more.

THE PICKERING GOVERNOR CO. PORTLAND CONN, U.S.A.



small tractor will prove a profitable addition to the equipment of the quarter section farm.

As a whole, I have been well pleased with my tractor, both in the quality and quantity of work done, and I can see no detrimental effects to the fields when properly handled. It will plow deeper, and with a good operator will leave the ground more level than 95 per cent of the horse gangs in this country. For heavy work in the fall there is no comparison between the tractor and the horse.

SHOULD THE AUTO BE USED FOR INDISCRIMINATE POWER ON THE FARM?

O PINION is divided on the advisability of using an automobile for farm power purposes, according to prominent automobile engineers, in letters to this magazine. Some feel that the automobile motor should not be used for such purposes. The motor and other mechanical parts are not originally designed for heavy duty. The average service required of the motor in automobile service is about 15 per cent to 20 per cent of its maximum power. If used for more than this the parts are liable to wear out quickly.

Others feel that under certain conditions the automobile can be used for these purposes quite successfully. The motor should not be loaded to its maximum power at all times. The constant load should not be more than 75 per cent of this.

For example, if the motor is rated at 20 horse power it should not be loaded more than 15 horsepower. At the drawbar this would equal 7½ horse-power, as half of the power is lost in transmission to the wheels. This would equal the average work of seven horses.

Special attention should also be given to the cooling of the motor. In automobile service the water in the radiator is cooled largely by the rapid motion through the air. In tractor service either a larger radiator should be used, or a fan with a greater capacity than the one on the car. The oiling system should be also made to supply more oil.

If all these points are heeded and some gumption used in employing automobile power for other purposes by means of some of the many manufactured devices or homemade contrivances now in use, little harm need result to the automobile engine or its working parts. If the above points are not followed, or a car is used carelessly for other purposes than that for which it was built, it may be injured.



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act? The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

103

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Write to Department "A" for Particulars.

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The Farmers' Relation to Our Food Problems

Herbert Hoover Explains Why Food Administration is Necessary to Foster National Co-operation in Securing Greater Production, Adequate Distribution and efficient Consumption.

FOOD Administration as I see it is the intelligent co-ordination of all the forces in the country to solve the specific food difficulties and problems which have been imposed by the international situation. The solution of these national difficulties depends entirely upon the co-operation of all those concerned. With our people, there can be no force used on production and no force used on consumption. There can, however, be intelligent leadership and there can be a stimulation of patriotism to effect ends for the common good. The support of this leadership and the stimulation of this patriotism lie in the hands of the farm press in a very important way.

I wish to give you some impressions of the situation as I see it and of the nature of the problems which naturally arise from it, and I wish to say at the outset that the majority of the food problems which have arisen in the United States and which will arise in the future, would have occurred even if we had not gone into the war. They are based on the underlying economic currents and disturbance of economic forces. Our entry into the war makes the solution of these problems even easier than it would have been otherwise, because we can now summon patriotism and devotion to its solution in a degree that would not have been otherwise possible.

Shortage in European Production
The outstanding basic facts in the food situation are:

(a) By diversion of millions of men from productive labor to war, the food production of our Allies, and of Europe generally for that matter, has greatly diminished. The soil has been depleted on account of shortage of fertilizer and labor; and to-day we find the present harvest among our western Allies is short of the normal by 525,000,000 bushels of grain.

(b) These countries always import a considerable amount of their foodstuffs and to-day their markets are dislocated and many of them entirely stifled. They are thus thrown upon North America for a larger proportion of their imports, and in fact, if we are to maintain them with food during

the coming year, we must export from this country 200,000,000 bushels of wheat as against our normal export of 80,000,000 bushels. And we must furnish them with 400,000,000 bushels of other cereals as against our normal pre-war export of under 50,000,000 bushels.

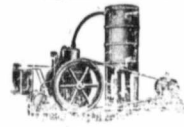
(c) The demand for more meat, shortage in fodder production and the necessity of confining shipping to the most concentrated of foods, all tend to the depletion of the herds of Europe; and they are now making large inroads into their capital in animals. From now on they will make even larger inroads. With every decrease in shipping it becomes more logical for them to kill and eat their animals and depend upon us to replace their animal foods, than it is to import fodder in hope of maintaining their animals.

(d) The Allied countries have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs by every device of which individual loyalty is capable, and of law. Their populations are now drawing foodstuffs on tickets or other restraints in an endeavor to meet, so far as may be, by reduction of consumption and elimination of waste, the decreased food supplies of the world and the threatened still further shortage of shipping. This reduction of consumption, however, does not bear uniformly upon the entire population. The soldiers in the field, the men working from 10 to 12 hours in the shops daily, millions of women in physical labor, require a larger percentage of protein and fat. Therefore, restrictions in consumption fall almost wholly upon the aged and upon the women and children.

Such is the physical picture, and there are certain conclusions as to conduct on our part. The first is that we must by every device possible in the stimulation of production and equally strenuous endeavor in reduction of consumption and waste, provide the margins of foodstuffs required by our Allies. The fact is that this is our war as much as their war, and unless we can keep the women and children of our Allies fed, the western line will surely be thrown to our Atlantic seaboard and it may be thrown in an infinitely more dangerous quarter, in the ransom of Canada as penalty for England's defeat. The other premise is one equally strong in my mind and is one of simple duty to humanity; that we

Switch the Button—it does the rest

FARMERS throughout the West, are no trouble whatever, no lamps for enthusiastic in their praise of the LISTER-BRUSTON Automatic Electric Lighting Plants, because they make their homes bright and cheery for very little expense in installation and operation—and they are so easy to operate, stops the engine.



A SIMPLE, LITTLE PLANT

which consists of three parts: engine and generator on base, switchboard and small battery. Can be placed on any floor, in the basement, or barn, or as far away from the house as you may desire. Requires no other foundation. The only attention needed is to fill the gasoline tank and the lubricating oil reservoir when they get low. Think what one of these lighting plants means to you in your home. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices and learn with what little cost you can have electric lights in your farm buildings.

Lister Gasoline Engines

Built in England and sold the world over. The high grade of materials and workmanship employed in the manufacture of the Lister engine, its superior construction, equipment and finish, combined with its great simplicity, render it the most economical and reliable power available for the use of the Western farmer. Made in 2, 3, 5 and 9 h.p. sizes.

Lister Grain Grinder

was designed for the Western farmer by experts of many years' practical experience in this country. We guarantee it to do more work (with the same power) than any other grinder of its size. Very large capacity; easy running, fine adjustment, strong reversible plates. Sold with or without base.

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Other Lister Lines
Cream Separators, Churns, Pumps, Pump Jacks, and Sawing Outfits

When Mother Peels Apples

she likes apples that are good all the way through. That's why she buys "O.K." apples. She knows she won't find any worms or scabby apples in a box bearing the label of

OKANAGAN UNITED GROWERS, LIMITED
VERNON, B.C.

Only clean, well ripened apples are packed by a co-operative organization of 1,400 growers, employing 280 people, who work in 37 packing houses and offices.

WRAPPED APPLES KEEP LONGER

DON'T SCRAP YOUR BREAKAGES

Send us all your broken or cracked Cylinders, Crank Cases, Gear Wheels, Gear Housings or Machine Parts. We will deliver perfect results and save you money.

HUB WELDING COMPANY
253 SHERBROOKE STREET, WINNIPEG
Lowest Prices consistent with Best Workmanship.

should, out of our abundance and our waste, do our part in a world suffering with us to maintain an ideal and a faith which must be the foundation of the world's hope in civilization.

Increase in Animals Needed

In production we must guide ourselves with as much forethought as we can summon to meet the physical situation which I have outlined. The gradual destruction of animal food supplies in Europe simply means that we must increase our supplies by that quota. It also means that with less demand for our fodder grains Europe can turn her production after the war toward food grains and that, as an actual fact, the great economy in shipping space will necessitate, with increasing destruction, the further concentration of our food supplies to Europe more largely upon animal foodstuffs. Nor will this end with the war. This is the outstanding dominant fact which we wish to bring home to every American producer; that in his own interest, in the interest of the nation, and in the interest of the war, we must turn the face of our agriculture toward increased production of animal food and ultimately decrease our export of bread and fodder grains.

Due to the shortage in ships, we must confine our shipping to the most concentrated foods. This year our programme of supplies to our Allies must be wheat, meat, pork and dairy products. We have an abundance of many other foodstuffs, and without hardship on the American people, ought to substitute those which we have in abundance for the concentrated foods which we can export. Nor is the elimination of waste and unnecessary consumption a hardship. It is a virtue and has a vast economic importance in that we reduce the expenditure of our people in order that we may meet the burdens of war.

One phase of the shortage in shipping to which we must give serious heed is that certain sections of the world are continuing their production, and, being unable to pour these foodstuffs into the markets, are accumulating them as against the time of peace, or, alternatively, as against the time when, by extinguishing the submarine and increasing shipping, it will be possible for these foodstuffs to come to market. It is worthy of consideration by our wheat growing population, that, by the first of January there will be 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in Australia awaiting market and another 100,000,000 bushels in India, not now available to our Allies. If peace were to come, or if the submarine were to be overcome, there would no longer

be a shortage in the world's wheat supply, but there would be an overstock. We have placed an embargo upon the shipment of food and other commodities from the country because, if we allow an unlimited drain from our supplies, we will face absolute shortage next spring. We must monthly take stock of our position to see that we are allowing through this embargo only what we can spare. We must insist upon the export of cheese, for instance, in place of other fats.

I have outlined these problems which are but a few of those confronting us, in order to demonstrate two things.

The first is that if we are to trust alone to the ordinary course of demand and supply, to determine price levels in this country, not only of foodstuffs, but of all commodities, we are faced with the great inequalities in distribution amongst our population. We are faced with the possibility of undue drainage from our supply into the European vacuum and

ultimate total shortage of our necessities. We are faced with rampant speculation; for unless the opportunity for speculation is destroyed or prevented, speculation will ensue and millions of dollars of money will be made from the misery of our own people. We must obtain stimulation in production in order that we shall supply not only the Allies but our own people; we must obtain a reduction in consumption and waste. These are the reasons for food administration.



There's One Weed that should be on your Farm

WHEN you take a neighbor out and show him your wheat, or oats, or whatever, and you are inclined to be a little proud of it, remember this: The man that grew the tobacco that goes into Tuckett's Marguerite and Tuckett's Club Special was just as proud of his crop. You grow the best wheat—he grows the best tobacco.

No matter how devoted you are to a pipe—there are times when a cigar is more suitable for the occasion. There is a certain solace about tobacco, and a man with a philosophical turn of mind once said, "Well, there is one weed that should

be on every farm—that's tobacco."

Did it ever occur to you that you would get a heap of pleasure if you kept a BOX of Cigars on the place? Did you ever think that there is no better way to spend an evening than in the company of a good book or paper, and a cigar?

When you go to town the next time, get yourself a box of 25 Marguerites or Club Specials—both excellent quality but differing somewhat in size, shape and blend. Each containing high grade, carefully selected and ripened, mellow leaf.

We are proud of the reputation these cigars have in Western Canada. These two cigars were "early settlers." They were in the West when cities were

towns, towns were settlements, and settlements didn't exist.

Wouldn't it add a lot to the pleasure of life if you could go, right this minute, as you are reading this journal, and pick a Marguerite out of your box; light up, and fill THIS room with fragrance? You KNOW it would.

So don't forget when next you are in town to buy yourself a box of Marguerites or Club Specials. You will find them in almost every cigar store, hotel, general store, restaurant — anywhere tobacco is sold.

*P.S.—

And, by the way, Tuckett makes an UNUSUAL cigar. It's same is the TUCKETT PREFERRED PERFECTO — 2 for 25c. It's a pure Havana filler of the best—fragrant, mellow and smooth. For fragrance and flavor it is unobtainable, and it is a great favorite among particular cigar smokers of Western Canada. It's the last word in cigars.

*Perfect Smoke

THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

Western Distributors: TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton. 4

"Administration," Not "Control"

We have insisted that the title of this new government function should be "Administration," instead of "Control," for we have to approach it from an entirely administrative side, from a sense of co-operation, co-ordination, and organization. And we approach the problem with view that every commodity is of different circumstances and requires a different organization and, therefore, presents in itself a different problem.

We have summoned to our assistance from the whole length and breadth of the country those men who are prominent in their knowledge, experience, and skill, in dealing with some special phase of this problem. With their best advice, and in conference with these people, engaged in these special activities, we are endeavoring to find remedy for the evils which have grown up and, in each instance, to find a method of administration that will ameliorate these situations one by one. There is no panacea for any problem; there is no remedy of complete satisfaction. There is only compromise of the lesser evil.

Time does not permit me to traverse the whole of the administrative measures proposed for each of the commodities. Many of them are but partly developed and require further and more widely extended conferences with producers and those specializing in these branches, in order that they may be properly and safely found. I do wish, however, to take a few minutes to discuss some broad aspects of agricultural production as I see them. For some years I have given much of my life to the study of economic problems, and making no pretense of mastership, I merely present to you a few views for your own consideration. In the first instance, during the past twenty-five or thirty years, we have had an undue migration from the farms to the towns. That migration has been founded on the basic economic fact that agriculture has been less profitable than industry. In fact, a large part of our agricultural production has been based on sweated labor. There have been other contributing causes: the depletion of virgin soil and lack of knowledge and experience in its re-fertilization. Even if this war had not come, we were in a few years due for an economic revolution; for our productive capacity in foodstuffs has fallen behind our productive capacity in industry. The war has precipitated this question upon us; for with the reduced consuming power of the world's population, due to the destruction of property and life, we shall have after the war less demand upon industry, and in-

Horses vs. Tractor

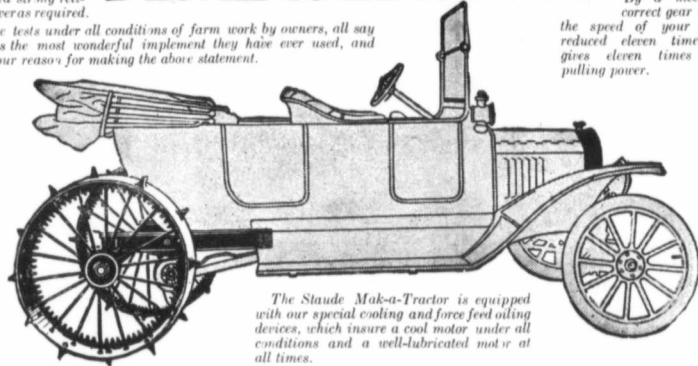
Cheap power for the plow is a big question with the farmers of Canada West. Getting the plowing done in the fall before it freezes up, and in the spring before it gets too late, makes it necessary that no time be lost and that the power which is used be such that it can be employed every day. Such power is the

STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is not a trick fashio ed to tickle the fancy of the prospective tractor buyer, but is built along the lines that make for service and suitability. What it does in one day it will do every day in the year. It is a general purpose tractor answering the farmer's call at any time, and strong reliable power as required.

Severe tests under all conditions of farm work by owners, all say that it is the most wonderful implement they have ever used, and this is our reason for making the above statement.

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor converts your Ford Car into a strong, serviceable machine that will do the work of four horses for twenty-four hours a day, and do it cheaper. It doesn't strain any part of the Ford Car, and the engine works no harder than when travelling along the road at a normal rate of speed. By a mechanically correct gear reduction the speed of your Ford is reduced eleven times, which gives eleven times increase pulling power.



The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is equipped with our special cooling and force feed oiling devices, which insure a cool motor under all conditions and a well-lubricated motor at all times.

Your Ford Car has the power, and through the system employed in the Staude Mak-a-Tractor the power of your Ford, which gives such wonderful results on the road, is converted into tractive power for field work, without in any way causing harm to the motor, gears or chassis.

The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is used by hundreds of farmers, and positively does what it is built to do. More of these machines have been sold through the farmers seeing the work it does than in any other way. It is being used in the heaviest soils of Western Canada for plowing, and many farmers have used it for discing, harrowing and harvesting. It positively takes the place of four horses under all conditions.

Please bear in mind that there is only one Staude Mak-a-Tractor. The market is deluged with many other so-called Ford Tractor attachments. The Staude is the original and genuine. Moreover, the Staude Mak-a-Tractor is built in Western Canada by the Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., whose reputation was established through building Stewart Sheaf Loaders and Thrashers.

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Guaranteed GLOVES and MITTS

Sold at all Stores throughout the West

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"There are None Just as Good"

Manufactured in Winnipeg by
NORTHLAND KNITTING CO. LTD.
618 ARLINGTON STREET



dustry will have become less profitable; but on account of the destruction of animals and exhaustion of soil in Europe, there will be no diminution in the demand for food. Therefore, if I interpret the signs correctly, the farmer is coming into his day and it is the duty of all of us to support him.

Another economic force which we have to meet is the cost of the war and the inflation which must grow out of its finance. For these causes the prices of commodities will rise steadily through the course of the war. The best we can hope is to guide the relative increases in order that their disproportion shall not cause undue hardship and that they shall not give opportunity for vicious speculation. The farmer must be protected eventually in what he pays for his supplies with the industries in the course of his food.

I have mentioned these problems with many others that I might bring before you matters with which we have to deal and the necessity which we feel for the co-operation of the agricultural press in order that this work may be interpreted rightly; that our endeavors to solve these problems as they arrive may have a properly considered discussion; that you may tell the producer as to the sincerity and design of our efforts; that you may interpret to us his position; that we may impress upon you the problems we have to face in order to elicit your co-operation and support.

I will make one final observation. I have spent the last two and a half years in the midst of this war. I have had the fortunate position of intimate daily association with armies, with governments, with the tyranny, misery and the backwash of battle. I have witnessed the operations of the social system and the aspiration of the ruling classes in Germany in their daily results and their ultimate intention. It is no loose statement that we face a race of people under a government intent upon mastery of the world. The war seems far away to most of our people. But as surely as we were fighting for freedom in 1776 we are fighting for our national existence and our national faith, this day and month, 1917.

The Germans have not only estimated our disintegration, but they have calculated upon us as a people incapable of organization. They have put 10,000,000 into the field from a population of 65,000,000 and they have supplied them with food supplies from an area not much larger than the state of Texas, and they have maintained their civil population in health

and devotion during the same time. They have been able to do this by their willingness to discipline on one side and their imposition of authority by the rigor of law on the other. Every German farmer to-day plants exactly the seed and exactly the field in which he is directed. On harvest, at the instructed moment, he hands over his products at prices fixed for him and receives back his foodstuffs on tickets which are allowed to him from day to day.

We have no desire for such an organization. It is against every instinct of our people and it is opposed to the instinct of democracy. To adopt it, would be to yield ourselves to autocracy within our borders. There is another solution. There is a solution. Democracy can voluntarily organize itself from the bottom up; that by inspiration as to the problem with which it is confronted, and as to the methods by which they may be solved by self-imposed discipline, by self-elected leadership and organization, it can find solution and defend itself. This is the ideal and the intention of the Food Administration. If we fail on this line, we fail because democracy does not possess in itself the efficiency to defend itself.

I resent the statement that the Food Administration is dictatorship. I have seen the sufferings of 10,000,000 people, under the wrongs of dictatorship. Food Administration must be founded on the consent and goodwill of the government. It is for this reason that in our office in Washington, not a day goes by but from two to ten conferences with the producers, with distributors, with specialists, take place in order that with the combined wisdom of all, we may find solutions to the difficulties that confront us. The Food Administration must be the combined work of thousands. It is beyond any one man.

His Own Fault

The soldiers, fresh from the trenches, were being served with hot soup. A young officer stopped an orderly and commanded him to remove the lid from his pail. The soldier obeyed promptly and the officer told him to pour a cup that he might see how the men fared.

"But, captain—" began the soldier.

"Not a word," said the captain, and drank the soup. Then he sputtered:

"Why, it tastes like dishwater." "That's what it is, sir," said the orderly, saluting gravely.

Model B
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 KEROSENE

On Terms
 Discount for cash

Don't Guess!

The Happy Farmer at Brandon Demonstration plowed an acre in 45 minutes at a cost of 31 cents for cheap kerosene. It can make as good a showing on your fields, too. Built for the job you need a tractor for, whether it be belt or draw-bar.

EXPERT ASSISTANCE—Factory men are right on the ground. Their time is yours for three days free. You can have a

HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR

Plowing

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Belt Work

in your field and working next week if necessary.

Do you need a Thresher or Plow?

We can furnish a 22x40 Huber Separator, fully equipped, or a J. I. Case Light Tractor Power-Lift Plow, if you need them, and we can make **Immediate Delivery** of the entire outfit ready to run—ready to turn your crop into cash.

Get a letter away tonight, we will send particulars by return mail.



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There is more money in the well-drilling business, providing your equipment is right, than in any other business in which you might put the same amount of money. There are men all over the country owning a

CHAPMAN
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clearing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. Be your own boss, with your services in demand all the time. The work is intensely interesting and enjoyable. Why worry along on a small wage when this opportunity awaits the first man in your district to grasp it? Write to-day for the Chapman Booklet!

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
 ATLANTIC AVE. - TORONTO, CANADA

Cast Iron Breakages Welded

By the Oxy-Acetylene Process

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF THIS PROCESS IN THE WEST

Our repairs are permanent and our welds absolutely guaranteed. Prices reasonable. All machinery parts welded. We operate a machine shop in connection with the welding department. Worn or scored engine cylinders rebored and fitted with oversize pistons and rings.

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Manitoba Welding and Mfg. Co.

(Established in 1911)
 58 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG

TWELVE MONTHS OF THE BEST FARM PAPER PUBLISHED FOR ONE DOLLAR

Mortgage Loans

By MARK LANE

THE Trust and Loan Company of Canada has announced a new feature in mortgages which should go a long way towards meeting the financing difficulties experienced by our western farmers. The plan outlined is that a mortgage will be taken for a stated amount, a certain portion of which will be disbursed as a standing loan, while the balance will be available for the mortgagor as and when he may require it. Advances under this floating credit may be repaid at any time without notice or bonus, and the whole or any part will be re-advanced at any time thereafter without incurring the expense of a new mortgage. In good years the farmer could pay off this floating liability without hesitation, for should the following year's crop prove a failure, he

man, who declared himself quite satisfied if the end of the war found him no better off than at the beginning. In the case of men interested in profiteering opportunities, this attitude is commendable, but if the principle were universally applied, we should be guilty of continuing the old waste in food, luxuries and pleasure instead of applying our whole energies towards national efficiency and economy.

Conscription and Life Insurance

The impending enforcement of the Military Service Act is causing life insurance companies to reconsider their hitherto generous terms for war risks. The Great West Life Assurance Company, whose pre-war policies covered active service risk without extra premium, has announced that it has ceased to place insurance on males under 35 years. The

That Present for the Family!

Why not make it a \$5000.00 Life Policy?

It will cost this year about sixty bushels No. 1.

It will "bring grist to the mill" when your farming days are over.

could call upon the company for the amount of credit available. A large company can, of course, rely, to a great extent, upon its average collections for such calls; but if smaller companies follow this lead they would require to carry funds on hand for such contingencies. Interested readers should communicate with the Winnipeg office of the company named.

The Coming Loan

The next Canadian War Loan will be issued in November, when, it is anticipated, it will be largely taken up by surplus proceeds of the crop. The terms of issue have not yet been announced, but the investment will probably yield the handsome return of about 5½ per cent. Comparing this with the 3½ per cent Liberty Loan of the United States issued without brokerage expense, it will be seen that our war financing will prove a heavy drain upon our country's resources for a generation to come. The situation is further aggravated by the policy of covering our war expenditures by bond issues, and not to a sufficiently large extent by current taxation.

War Wealth

Sir Herbert Ames, of Montreal, recently took occasion to commend the attitude of a wealthy

Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has restricted the amount it will accept on any one life in that class to \$5000.00, and continues its previous privilege of holding the insured while on active service, covered to the extent of 25 per cent of his policy without extra premium. The insuring public can hardly cavil at these modifications which are, indeed, "coming to" the general body of policyholders who cannot be expected to carry an undue portion of active service risks which should primarily fall upon the country as a whole.

The case of pre-war policies was somewhat different, and policyholders in smaller companies whose policies did not cover war risk, had some cause for complaint when they had either to pay an extra premium of \$250.00 per \$1,000.00 or carry the policy at its surrender value only. The companies dealing thus were deluged with cancellations, and were soon compelled to hold the policies good to a certain percentage (in some cases 25 per cent) without extra charge.

Monthly Income Policies

This class of insurance is claiming the close attention of intending insurers. It makes a strong appeal to those who wish to protect their dependents by life in-

A Reminder

In redeeming your Fall obligations—do not forget that there is an urgent obligation no man can afford to ignore—a debt he owes to himself and to his family—the obligation to protect his energies and interests by means of LIFE INSURANCE.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company, in its wide range of Policies, provides for every need and circumstance. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, and the wage-earner, may all find Policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns to Policyholders are remarkably high.

Full information of the Company's many attractive Plans will be gladly given on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept "U"

Head Office, WINNIPEG

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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 purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars

PAID UP CAPITAL . . . \$5,000,000.00

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$109,000,000.00



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets over
\$109,000,000
Deposits over \$97,000,000

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved and occupied farm property.

PROMPT ATTENTION

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

CURRENT RATES

UNION TRUST
STRENGTH—FIDELITY
COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

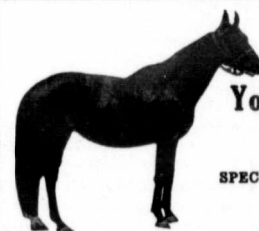
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246

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

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General Agents

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LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
SPECIAL FARMERS' ACCIDENT POLICY
FIRE INSURANCE

AGENTS WANTED

insurance and, at the same time, to safeguard the fund from unsound investment. A test of this plan would be to compare the premium with that which would be required for a sufficient policy amount on the whole of life plan to produce the desired monthly income on the basis of 5¼ per cent (the latter rate is now obtainable on Dominion war bonds, than which no better security can be had). In other words, on death to-day of a holder of a \$10,000.00 policy, the income obtainable therefrom would be about \$525.00 a year, or \$43.75 per month. A prospective insurer should take into account the age and probable length of life of the beneficiary, the circumstances of his children and the condition of his estate apart from life insurance. With expert services of a reputable trust company, now available at comparatively low cost, the bogey of bad investments can be banished by appointing a corporate trustee instead of a private individual.

Annuities

This subject is somewhat akin to that of income policies, the chief difference, of course, being that the beneficiary puts up a lump sum in cash at the outset in return for which the company pledges a fixed annual income throughout the beneficiary's lifetime. The considerations given above as to income policies apply with equal force here. The writer knows of a case where \$10,000.00 left to a beneficiary of about 21 years of age, was used to buy her an annuity of \$500.00. As the company probably straightway placed the money (less the agent's alluring commission) on mortgages yielding at least 7 per cent, it will be readily seen that not only had the company the prospect of \$10,000.00 clear profit on the death of the annuitant, but that during her lifetime it would have an annual surplus of about \$200.00. The same fund invested to-day in war bonds would yield a larger income, and the capital itself would remain the property of the investor for use in lifetime and disposal at death.

FURS, FURS AND MORE FURS ARE WANTED

Mr. Farmer and Trapper—the fur season is close at hand and the demand for furs is good. We are going through a time when everyone should put their shoulder to the wheel of more production. A great many of the boys who followed the life in the open, trapping and hunting, have joined the fighting forces of the Empire, and their absence has greatly reduced the supply of furs. As the demand has greatly increased in the past three years, the supply is nearly exhausted. Here is your opportunity to do your "bit" in hunting

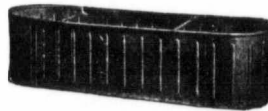
and trapping fur bearing animals for the unsatisfied market.

Winnipeg, being the largest fur market in Canada, should have your first consideration in shipping furs. There are many reliable fur houses in Winnipeg ready to give you big prices for your furs, and also give you the most satisfactory service. We know it to be a fact that probably 90 per cent of the shippers who have shipped to a market afar off in United States and Eastern Canada, have been "stung" anywhere from 25 per cent to 100 per cent on their returns from pelts shipped to those distant markets.

Do not be misled by unwarranted high price lists, as they are only a piece of paper got up in a fancy way to catch the eye of the shipper. They have so many grades outlined in them, it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to know how they grade furs, and as every honest fur house knows, there is no such a grade in existence as "extra to average fancy," etc. But this is their way to catch the fish who happens along and gets into their net. Once they get your furs, you are so far away from them that they can do almost anything they like with them, and you are left with no alternative but to take what they care to send you. The writer wishes to say he knows it to be a fact that a trapper he is personally acquainted with, shipped a nice bunch of furs for which he was offered close to three hundred dollars. This from a fur buyer at his own home; but he considered it too low, and he said he would ship them to a fur house down in the southern states who would pay more. He did as he said and, to his sorrow, only got ninety-five dollars and seventy-five cents in two money orders for his lot of furs! He tried to have the goods returned, but did not succeed, owing to the firm having changed its name and address. It had played the game as far as it thought safe at that address, and there can be no doubt the same people are still working the same game elsewhere. So it is up to us all to work on the safety-first plan and do our fur shipping to a near and reliable market, from which we can always recover our furs if we are not satisfied with the returns. All you have to do is to say, "hold these furs separate until we get your price on same," and you will have no trouble. High prices do not always mean more money for your furs, for if anyone quotes higher prices than the market figure, the grade is always lowered to suit the price.

As the publishers of this paper, we guarantee that you will be fairly treated in shipping your furs, hides or anything else to any of the advertisers appearing in these columns. See our guarantee on page 8.

PURE, CLEAN WATER



AT THE PROPER TEMPERATURE

for your cattle will mean "Bigger Returns and Less Labor"

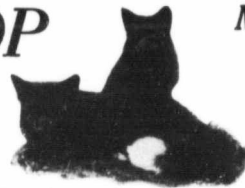


Stock Water Troughs AND Stock Tank Heaters

are the combination which makes this possible. Built to last and proved under Western conditions. Write to-day for full particulars.

WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO., Limited
P.O. Box 3096 C.T.4 WINNIPEG, Man.

STOP LOOK HERE!



Mr. Farmer Merchant and Country Butcher:

We are in the market to pay you the highest market prices for your Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, Seneca Root and Raw Furs, and guarantee you honest assortment for anything you may ship us and prompt returns assured. Write us for prices and shipping tags and any other information gladly furnished on request. At your service. Come, ship us a trial shipment and be convinced. Upon request we hold goods separate for your approval of our valuation.

NOTICE—SALT ALL HIDES WELL IN WARM WEATHER.

The B. E. Hogan Hide and Fur Co., Limited
Local: Phone Garry 4051 Long Distance: 362 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

THE JOHN DEERE Marseilles Portable Elevator

1917 Free Catalog



THE ELEVATOR PROPER is made of 3-16 inch steel well casing, 6¼ inches in diameter, which makes it practically indestructible.

THE CONVEYOR CHAIN does not come in contact with the elevator sides at any point, which reduces draft and increases capacity of the elevator.

CAPACITY is based on the speed at which it is driven, ranging from 15 to 20 bushels per minute, or even faster.

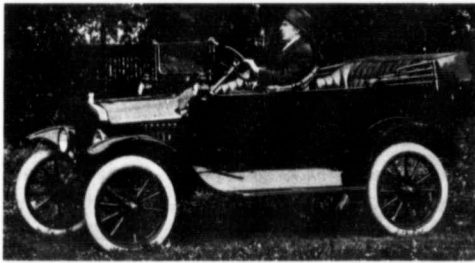
POWER—Horse or Engine. A 2-Horse Power with the tumbling rod revolving not less than 65 nor more than 100 revolutions per minute may be used. Any standard gasoline engine from 3 to 6-Horse Power will drive the John Deere Tubular Elevator.

John Deere Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

Boys and Girls!

THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE will begin if You Win this FORD TOURING CAR.



A real automobile. An automobile of your very own—something to think about all day and dream about all night! Here you see the handsome Ford Touring Car—the car that YOU may win—just as it will look in front of YOUR home when YOU are ready to jump in and speed away for a great old ride! Isn't it a wonder?

HOW TO WIN THE CAR

Everyone who sends us a subscription direct to this office between the dates mentioned, for The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, either new or renewal, is entitled to estimates as explained below. These estimates may be credited in whatever way you desire, and you may send in as many estimates as you wish in accordance with the schedule below. Remember every additional estimate increases your chance to win the car. Estimate now and increase your chance of winning, because it is the first person who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels that wins the automobile. Estimates will be accepted as follows—

- 1 year's subscription at \$1.00 gives you 3 estimates
- 2 years' subscription at \$1.50 gives you 7 estimates
- 3 years' subscription at \$2.00 gives you 11 estimates
- 4 years' subscription at \$2.50 gives you 15 estimates
- 5 years' subscription at \$3.00 gives you 19 estimates
- 6 years' subscription at \$3.50 gives you 23 estimates
- 7 years' subscription at \$4.00 gives you 27 estimates
- 8 years' subscription at \$4.50 gives you 31 estimates
- 9 years' subscription at \$5.00 gives you 35 estimates
- 10 years' subscription at \$5.50 gives you 40 estimates

Why not increase your chance of winning the car by sending in more estimates? All you have to do is to donate—say five subscriptions to five of your friends, using the additional estimates obtained in this manner yourself. You may not wish to donate five, however—well, donate three, two or one if you wish, but send them all into us in one envelope.

The Bottle Contains Two Pounds and 13 Ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat

The wheat is this year's crop, Marquis, grown in Manitoba, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel.

The wheat was obtained from the Dominion Grain Inspector at Winnipeg.

The bottle of wheat now lies in the vault of the Union Trust Company, Winnipeg, where it will remain until the contest closes.



BOYS!

Boys! Don't think for a minute that you can beat out the girls without trying hard. A girl can run a Ford Car as well as a boy, and girls can count the wheat just as easily, so look out for them.

GIRLS!

Girls! Don't let the boys beat you out in the contest. Have your parents or friends hand you their subscriptions, and send these in to this office with your estimates right away. The boys may think you can't win—but we know better.

COUPON

C. T. & F

E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg.

Please find enclosed \$..... for years' subscription for The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, to be sent to Name Address Prov.

My estimates as to the number of whole kernels in 2 lbs. 13 ozs. of No. 1 Northern Wheat are

If more space is required for names and estimates, use a blank sheet and attach securely to this coupon.

THE idea of buying lubricating oil in bulk is a mighty good one. You can usually do better on price by buying in bulk quantities than when buying a gallon or two at a time. Then you have a plentiful supply on hand when you need it. The farmer or thresherman who operates any considerable amount of machinery can well consider buying his lubricating oil in barrel or not less than half-barrel lots.

The trouble with the average farm power user, however, is that he thinks so much about saving on buying in quantity lots that he forgets all about the saving part as soon as he gets his oil home. Ordinarily, a faucet is inserted in the barrel, the barrel put up on a box or block of wood, to remain there for the summer or until it becomes empty. And right here, let us say that the barrel never was made that is fit to store oil in, especially if the oil is to be used from day to day.

Has it proven a profitable storage receptacle for high-priced lubricating oil? If it has, it certainly is an exceptional barrel. If you have had your oil stored in a barrel for several weeks, just make a careful examination of it and answer for yourself these questions.

Is the barrel oily on the outside? Is there any oil on the

The Oil Barrel a Money Waster

By D. M. Kagax

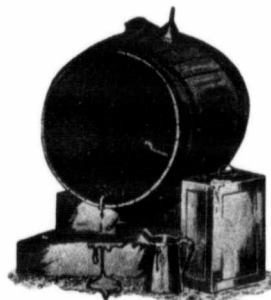
ground or floor around the barrel? Is there dirt, chaff or grit on the barrel?

Oil on the outside of the barrel is a sure indication that the oil is seeping through. What seeps through is never used and it is a direct loss. When you store oil, you want it all on the inside of the storage receptacle. Oil on the floor or ground around the barrel is another indication of direct loss. Every little bit spilled is just so many pennies thrown away. Dirt, grit and chaff on the barrel is bound to get into the oil before the oil reaches the bearings of your machinery. The only purpose in the world for lubricating oil is that it might lubricate machinery. This dirt and grit getting in it and going on to the bearings thwarts that very purpose of the oil—in fact, instead of lubricating it will in time cut and grind the machinery on which it is used.

The proper method of storing lubricating oil is to put it in dirt-proof steel tanks. In this way you are absolutely sure there will be no loss through leakage and seepage, and the dust and other

dirt will be kept out of the oil. In fact, the oil can be kept throughout the entire season or longer, and it is just as good when taken out of the tank as the day it was put in.

The writer well remembers, when a kid on the farm, how dad gave him the old gallon machine



Take a look at this Barrel

oil jug, with instructions to go over to uncle Hank's, who was our neighborhood thresher, and get a half-gallon of machine oil. The vision of that barrel of oil is just as plain as if it were yesterday.

Uncle Hank was an average thresher. His barn was full of machinery and so was the barn lot. He kept a barrel of oil on hand, not only for his own use but more or less as an accommodation to the neighbors who came in occasionally for a gallon or a half-gallon of oil. But the way he kept and handled his oil certainly was not an accommodation to himself. The barrel was covered with dust and chaff. The ground around the barrel was oily, simply because sometimes the boys supplied this oil to the neighbors, and if the gallon measure that was used for measuring the oil was filled a little too full to make a half-gallon, what was over simply remained in the measure. It was impossible to keep the dirt out of this. Many times, in working around the machinery the measure was upset and the oil was gone for good. That man never did make a cent in selling oil. He had better have bought the oil in gallon lots as far as cost was concerned.

There is no doubt at all in the writer's mind that there are entirely too many farmers and threshermen to-day who handle their lubricating oil in practically the same way. It's a mighty nice thing to be an accommodation to your neighbors, but when that accommodation costs you money

and does not save your neighbors anything, it is very unprofitable, to say the least, and the man who is doing it now had better revise his methods if he is going to pay for his "rig" before it is worn out.

This question of lubricating oil supply could be made a profitable one to the average thresher if he would only study his local neighborhood and take advantage of the existing conditions. Now, when so many farmers are using gasoline engines, tractors and other machinery that requires lubrication, why should not the local thresher put in a good supply of lubricating oil—let his neighbors know that he is in a position to furnish it to them at a slight advance over what it costs him (just enough to pay for handling and the risk he takes)?

It doesn't pay any man, however, to do anything like this in a slipshod manner. If the oil is bought in bulk and then stored in leak and dirt-proof steel tanks that are equipped with self-measuring pumps, there is hardly a possibility of any loss. These pumps will measure exact quantities from a half-pint to a gallon, and in making sales the exact charge can be made. Furthermore, there is always a plentiful supply of clean oil on hand—oil that is fit to go on the bearings of the heaviest or highest speed machinery.

The question of proper lubrication of machinery is one that is going to receive much more attention within the next few years than it has been in the past. While the question of fuel has been talked and written about in the past, that is only one item in the operation of power equipment. Everyone is trying to keep down the fuel cost, sometimes to the disregard of lubrication.

Proper attention given to the lubrication of machinery has more to do with the upkeep than many realize. No machinery can do its best and last without lubrication. The delivery of power is cut down and the bearings are worn out long before they should be.



Doctor—"Your throat is in a very bad state. Have you ever tried gargling with salt water?"
Skipper—"Yus, I've been torpedooed six times."

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP
PURE

Children prefer it to the most expensive butter. Why not save money by using more of this syrup?
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.
Write for free Cook Book. 34
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

What Did Little Mary Plant?



What vegetables do these pictures represent?
NO MONEY REQUIRED TO ENTER

YOU do not have to pay a cent, or buy anything, to enter this interesting contest, and to qualify for one of the Big Prizes. All you have to do is to send in your answers. Then you will be promptly told how correct you have solved the pictures and whether you have qualified for an opportunity to win the Big Prizes (full list on request). Also you will receive post free a copy of "RURAL CANADA for Women," the new magazine for women. Women, the new magazine for women, and will be asked to show your copy to some of your rural friends or neighbors, to make them acquainted with it and interested in it.

The Prizes will be awarded to the duly qualified contestants whose entries have the greatest number of correct or nearly correct names, which are considered by the judges to be the nearest and best written (proper spelling, punctuation, etc.).

The Competition is open to all persons over 10 years of age—men and women, boys and girls. All members of a family or household may compete but not more than one prize will be awarded any family or household.

So send along your entries, and try for one of the 50 Big Prizes. YOU may win the \$750 car or the piano, or the pony.



TELL US AND
Win a Motor Car, Piano, Pony Bicycle, Phonograph Range, Watch, Sewing Machine Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.



Little Mary did National Service Work this year—had her own garden. What did she plant in it? The pictures tell you! Put your wits to work, and make out the secrets of the pictures! Those who send us correct or near correct answers qualify for these

BIG PRIZES

1st prize—1918 Chevrolet Touring Car, completely equipped—Electric self-starter, electric lights, speedometer, etc.; value \$750
2nd prize—Sweet-toned Ennis Piano; value \$350
3rd prize—Lovable Shetland Pony and Cart; value \$100
4th prize—Famous Gas Engine (or cash)
5th prize—Famous Clare Bros. High Oven Range (or cash)
6th prize—Singer Sewing Machine (or cash)
7th prize—Standard Cream Separator
8th prize—Hoosier Beauty Kitchen Cabinet (or cash)
9th prize—High Grade Bicycle (or cash)

And 41 other desirable prizes, including Waltham Watches, 1907 Washing Machine, Singer Silverplate, Cedar Chest, Phonograph, Sporting Rifle, Gold Brooches and Bigset Rings, Kodak, etc., etc. (Cash may be chosen, if preferred).

1ST PRIZE \$750 CHEVROLET Touring Car
New 1918 5-Passenger Model Fully Equipped

MAKE this interesting Contest your entertainment for these autumn evening hours. Let all the family try to solve the pictures. Remember that every qualifying contestant gets a nice reward, or cash, and stands a chance to win, in addition, one of the fine Big Prizes—perhaps the Chevrolet Touring Car. Send your entry now—get in first!

Big Complete Prize List Sent Free.
Address Solutions to
The Contest Editor, RURAL CANADA
226 Continental Building, Toronto



What vegetables do these pictures represent?
YOU WILL BE PAID A REWARD OR CASH

EVERY qualified contestant will receive surely a valuable reward, or cash, as may be preferred (send for list) for introducing the new magazine, Rural Canada for Women, to some of your friends and neighbors. These rewards, or cash, are in addition to the Big Prizes which may be won.

So begin right now to solve the puzzling pictures. Tell us what Little Mary planted in her garden.

To help you get rightly started, Picture No. 1 is Cauliflower (Calli-flower); and picture No. 8 is Beets (Bee-Eats). So you see how to study the pictures. Can you get them all right? Try!

RULES

Please observe these simple rules:
1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Put your answers on one sheet of paper, with your full name and address (stating Mr. or Mrs. or Miss) in the upper right-hand corner. Anything other than this must be written on a separate sheet. Remember only those over 10 years may compete.
3. Qualified entries will be judged by a committee of three outside judges whose decisions will be accepted as final.
4. Contest closes December 27, 1917, immediately after which date the judges will award the prizes.



OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

THAT KIND OF FOLKS

I've seen a heap of people in unusual kinds of places
And I've rather been a noticer of people's ways and faces,
For there's something in their hand-shake and there's something in their smile
That tells you all about them in a mighty pithy style;
And it isn't in the clothes they wear, it's not in what they say,
But if they face you eye to eye and never look away,
And if they aren't too critical, and are good at cracking jokes,
I don't know how it strikes you—but I like that kind of folks.

I have worked with men at threshing time who were rather frayed and faded
And I shouldn't like to sample all the kinds of hell that they did,
And there wasn't much left to them of the things they once had had
Of the swift pulse and the clean heart of a wondrous country lad;
Yet, I've noticed when their cuss-words were a growing somewhat spacious
And one might say their anecdotes were just a bit salacious,
When the farmer's little daughter round the stack her bonnet pokes
They start to pitching bundles—and I like that kind of folks.

And I know a certain woman on a well-known city paper
Who's so busy chasing stories that she hasn't time to paper,
And you can't say she's a beauty, for she sways when she walks,
She's too modest to be pushing, and she very seldom talks,
But she has a face Da Vinci would have found too earthly sweet
Save to lift its patient features to the Saviour's wounded feet,
And she earns the bread for seven—and something sort of chokes
When I see her frail and silent, for I like that kind of folks.

All the things that I can learn of men and women who are dead
By reading in the books they wrote, of what they did and said,
Is that somehow 'neath the surface every man and woman's square,
And they'd like to do the right thing if they had the spunk to dare,
Just to dare to be as simple and as honest and serene
As the Heaven-hearted, human, loving, God-companioned Nazarene
(Though, of course, there are some black-sheep that not even He could coax),
But I've known a lot like Jesus—and I like that kind of folks.
—Willard Wattles.

THE WOMAN WORKER

A woman worker has written a book entitled *The Autobiography of a Happy Woman*. The author is a very successful business woman and has worked her way up through most trying obstacles financially and physically, as she had exceptionally weak lungs and she had to help support her mother. After battling successfully among the problems confronting wage earners through all stages

of the game she has become a well known newspaper woman and for this reason the name of the author is not revealed. The book is full of helpful truths as a result of her experiences and I believe would help all women and girls who are interested in making a living.
After relating the slavish toil of factory girls in the city, she asks why the owners of factories do not establish their factories in the country where the workers could have fresh air and sunlight and could live cheaper. She relates the impossibility of a factory girl saving anything in the city. The crowded congested manner of living and the artificial amusements that sap every bit of vitality left in them, use them up physically. As an illustration, she gives the experience of a girl who moved from a city factory to one in the

The author emphasizes the necessity of every girl or young woman learning a particular kind of work. She says: "As long as you don't know any special thing you've got to take the leavings of other people's jobs."

"If women are going to be independent, they must study out ways of being independent, the way a man does. Of course there are always confusion and waste and suffering in time of great transition."

"As long as we keep in action, up and doing, life has a wonderful way of keeping our bodies and souls wholesome and in waack; but if you sit down looking in on yourself, poking and prodding and hunting disorders, you will find them if you don't create them."

In her enthusiasm over the value of domestic science training in a girl's edu-

much more repulsive than the washing of sores?

"There are problems for a working woman she must meet, and how she meets it determines her place in the economic world. If she undervalues her own earning power, she must not be surprised if the world undervalues it too. If her earning powers are what she thinks they are, she will command her price. If they are not, let her take her lesson and increase her earning powers and not whine. When she enters the man's world she must ask neither odds nor favors as an earner."

"God sends the winds called chance, but we must hoist our sail."

"Be prepared" should be the sign-post of every ambitious girl or woman. There is a place in the world for every honest worker.
P. R. H.

Mother's Corner

From "The Care and Feeding of Children"

By L. Emmett Holt, M.D.

(Continued from an earlier number. Dr. Holt's book is recommended by leading physicians all over the continent to mothers who ask for advice concerning food for their children. This will be continued in two more issues.)

The "Modification of Cow's Milk" which was given in this department in the July number is here continued:
Food for Healthy Infants—the Early Months

What are the most important points to be remembered in modifying cow's milk for feeding during the early months?

That of the different ingredients of milk the sugar is most easily digested; the fat is next; while the proteids are the most difficult.

What relation should the fat bear to the proteids during this period?

For most infants with good digestion the best results are obtained when the fat is three times the proteids. However, this is not true of all. There are many healthy infants who are unable to digest this proportion of fat, and who do much better when the fat is made only twice the proteids.

How can one obtain formulas in which the fat is three times the proteids?

By using for dilution a 10-per-cent milk (i.e., milk containing 10-per-cent fat) which serves as the primary formula from which all the other formulas of this series are derived.

In 10-per-cent milk the fat is just three times the proteids.

How can one get the 10-per-cent milk?

(1) As top-milk, as described in previous issue; or (2) by mixing equal parts of plain milk and ordinary cream (containing about 16 per cent fat); (3) from any of the milk laboratories it may be ordered directly.

Is it better to obtain the 10-per-cent milk by using a mixture of milk and cream, or as top-milk?

If one can get milk fresh from the cows, the top-milk is to be preferred on account of freshness. The food can then be made up when the milk is but a few hours old. In cities, if one uses bottled milk, the upper third may also be used. But if one buys milk and cream separately, it is usually more convenient to mix these, as the cream will not rise upon milk a second time with any uniformity.

How can one obtain formulas in which the fat is twice the proteids?

By using for dilution a 7-per-cent milk (i.e., milk containing 7 per cent fat)



SOME RESULTS OF GOOD "TRENCH" WORK

This picture will delight everybody. It is the best reproduction our photographer could obtain of the garden products of our returned soldier boys who are still under the care of the hospital authorities. These fine samples were raised in an abnormally dry season by intelligent cultivation, carried out under the supervision of "Daddy Nichols"—a veteran soldier, as well as a past master in horticulture.

country. The firm she worked for owned a canning factory in the city and they built a factory in the country. This is the girl's experience:

"I took the firm's offer and went to the country factory at \$1 a week less than I was paid in the city. I have always been glad of that. There was a little church and a Christian Endeavor. I joined both, and they helped me, and I felt I belonged somewhere. Board of the best, good clean wholesome food, clean airy rooms and lots of sunshine filled my life with joy. Why living cost one-third less than in the city. Later I rented a house and raised garden vegetables, pigs and chickens. I saved all I earned in the factory; in a few years I bought a little home. Then I sent for my parents and a nephew from the old country. I sent him to school and he worked his own way through college. To-day he is head of a large insurance company. I have also saved enough to buy a nice farm from little investments I have made. Now I am independent. If I had remained in the city factory, I would to-day be among the misfits—too old to be of any use in the factory and I would be cast into the human scrap heap."

vation, she says: "While every other vocation is crowded with more workers than there is work, the one vocation where there is always more work than there are workers, the one vocation where a girl can get pretty nearly any price she asks is home making."

When I read this I thought what a transformation would be made in the homes of our land if young women trained in domestic science courses could be hired as home helps. They could command good salaries and they would cost the housewife no more than she is paying for her help because they are taught to be economical and their knowledge of food values would improve the health of the family and save doctor's bills. Besides it would dignify housework in every way. While the country is preaching economy, this would be a splendid movement in patriotism.

A Sisterhood of Service

"There is not a well-to-do house to-day that is not on the ragged edge of desperation for help; and there is not a city to-day that has not its armies of women thrown on the scrap heap by industry. Why don't they come together? Is the washing of dishes so

which serves as the primary formula from which all the other formulas of this series are derived.

In 7-per-cent milk the fat is just twice the proteids.

How can one get the 7-per-cent milk?

(1) As top-milk, as described in previous issue; or, (2) by mixing three parts of milk and one part of ordinary (10 per cent) cream; (3) from any of the milk laboratories it may be obtained directly. As in the case of 10-per-cent milk, the top-milk is generally to be preferred to a mixture of milk and cream.

How should the food be prepared during the early months?

It is convenient in calculation to make up twenty ounces of food at a time. The first step is to obtain the 10-per-cent milk or the 7-per-cent milk to be used as the primary formula. Then to take the number of ounces of this that are called for in the formula desired.

Note.—One should not make the mistake of taking from the top of the bottle only the number of ounces needed in the formula as this may give quite a different result.

There will be required in addition one ounce of milk sugar and one ounce of lime-water in each twenty ounces. The rest of the food will be made up of boiled water.

These formulas written out would be as follows:

First Series

Formulas for the Early Months from 10-per-cent Milk

	I	II	III	IV	V
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
10-per-cent milk.....	2	3	4	5	6
Milk sugar.....	1	1	1	1	1
Lime-water.....	1	1	1	1	1
Boiled water.....	17	16	15	14	13
	20	20	20	20	20

As the milk sugar dissolves in the water the total in each column will be exactly twenty ounces. The food is strengthened by gradually increasing the milk and reducing the water.

The approximate composition of these formulas expressed in percentages is as follows:

Formula	Fat	Sugar	Proteids
I.....	1.00	5.50	0.33
II.....	1.50	6.00	0.50
III.....	2.00	6.00	0.66
IV.....	2.50	6.00	0.80
V.....	3.00	6.50	1.00

Second Series

Formulas for the Early Months from 7-per-cent Milk

	I	II	III	IV	V
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
7-per-cent milk.....	2	3	4	5	6
Milk sugar.....	1	1	1	1	1
Lime-water.....	1	1	1	1	1
Boiled water.....	17	16	15	14	13
	20	20	20	20	20

The approximate composition of these formulas expressed in percentages is as follows:

Formula	Fat	Sugar	Proteids
I.....	0.70	5.50	0.35
II.....	1.00	6.00	0.50
III.....	1.40	6.00	0.70
IV.....	1.75	6.00	0.87
V.....	2.00	6.50	1.00

Pie!



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread!

Mail 20c. to the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, for their beautifully illustrated cook book.

When the recipe says flour use PURITY FLOUR; your pies will be popular.



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
Mills to the People
WINNIPEG BRANDON CALGARY GODERICH



THE DEAR LITTLE THING

First Voluntary Aid: "This patient's temperature is 105 deg. What shall I do?"

Second V. A.: "Put him down 100. The doctor gets so nervous if it's more."—*"Sydney Bulletin."*

How is one to decide whether to use the First or the Second Series of formulas?

With a large, strong child, having a good digestion, one should use the First Series. With a smaller, less vigorous child, whose digestion is not so good, or with one who does not do well upon the First Series, the Second Series should be used.

Why is it necessary to make the food so weak at first?

Because the infant's stomach is intended to digest breast milk, not cow's milk; but if we begin with a very weak cow's milk the stomach can be gradually trained to digest it. If we began with a strong milk the digestion might be seriously upset.

How rapidly can the food be increased in strength from Formula I to II, from II to III, etc.?

No absolute rule can be given. Usually we begin with I on the second day; II on the fourth day; III at one week or ten days; but after that make the increase more slowly. A large infant with a strong digestion will bear a rather rapid increase

and may be able to take V by the time it is three or four weeks old. A child with a feeble digestion must go much slower and may not reach V before it is three or four months old.

It is important with all children that the increase in the food be made very gradually. It may be best with many infants to increase the milk by only half an ounce in twenty ounces of food, instead of one ounce at a time as indicated in the tables. Thus from 3 ounces, the increase would be to 3½ ounces; from 4 ounces to 4½ ounces, etc. At least two or three days should be allowed between each increase in the strength of the food.

*The directions and formulas given in the following pages are intended only for guidance in feeding children who are not suffering from any special disturbance of digestion; directions for such conditions are given in a later chapter.

†If the milk sugar be measured in the milk-dipper, two scant dipperfuls may be calculated as one ounce. If measured in a tablespoon, three even tablespoonfuls may be calculated as one ounce.

THE BABY

When the baby has a bad cold in the head, infection of the ear will often take place through the little tubes running into the ear, and the child will have a bad earache. A young baby that cannot tell where the pain is will sometimes roll his head from side to side or put his hand up to his head near the ear; or he will jump when his ear is pressed, especially in front near the opening of the canal.

Dry heat is the best home remedy for earache. This may be applied by means of a small hot-water bag, hot flannels, or a hot salt bag. If this does not stop the pain, then try syringing the ear with hot boric-acid solution, ¼-teaspoon of boric-acid powder to one ounce of hot water, and use a soft-tipped rubber ear syringe for this purpose. Never drop anything into the ear, such as oil or laudanum, etc. If drops are needed a doctor must first examine the ear and



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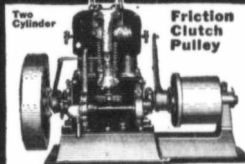
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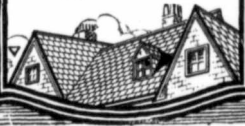
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then prescribe. Repeated earache is always a signal for examination by a reliable doctor; otherwise a mastoid abscess or other grave trouble may develop from even a common cold, before the mother is aware of it.

Cold that settles in the eyes should be treated by gentle bathing with boric-acid solution, one teaspoonful of boric-acid to a pint of boiled water. This should be cooled and the eye bathed every hour or two. Some of the solution should also be dropped into the eye three times daily. If there is not marked improvement after twelve or twenty-four hours, a doctor should be called upon to prescribe special eye drops. The child should be protected from direct sunlight.

Burns
If a child's clothing catches fire, lay the child down, and wrap as tightly as possible in a heavy rug or blanket. It is very wise to have such a rug or blanket in every room where there are fires or lights.

For slight burns, a dressing which excludes the air relieves the pain. Make a paste of water and baking soda, starch, or flour, or use carbolyzed vaseline, olive oil or fresh lard. One of these should be spread over a thin piece of cloth and placed on the burned part. Cover with a bandage.

In case of a severe burn do not attempt to remove clothing which sticks. Cut the cloth around the part that sticks, drench with oil, soft lard, or cream, cover lightly with cotton or soft bandage to exclude air, and wait for the doctor. Treat for shock.

Broken Bones
When a bone is broken, the limb will look unnatural, compared with its mate, there will be pain, greatly aggravated by any movement of the injured member. Place the patient in a safe, comfortable position, carefully supporting the fractured bone on each side of the break, and keep him warm and perfectly quiet until the doctor comes. Treat for shock.

Sprains
The pain is immediate and severe and gets worse when the injured joint is moved. Keep the patient perfectly quiet, with the affected part in an elevated position. Apply cloths wrung out of very hot or very cold water.

Poisoning
Poisonous drugs are of two kinds: vegetable drugs, which produce sleep; metallic drugs, which are caustic in their effect, and produce burning of the lips, mouth, gullet and stomach.

Never give an emetic for caustic poisoning, as vomiting may produce serious injury to an already damaged gullet or stomach. An antidote must be given. A list of antidotes for various poisons should be pasted on the door of the first aid closet.

With the exception of metallic drug poisoning, the great rule in treating cases of poison is to get rid of the poison! Give an emetic to produce vomiting. Two teaspoonfuls of wine of ipecac should have immediate result.

Mustard and lukewarm water, or salt and water are good. Give large quantities and repeat the dose until the patient vomits freely.

Poisonous Bites
For bee stings and bites of insects apply ammonia. For the bite of a snake, dog, cat or horse, encourage bleeding; bind the limb, however, between the wound and the heart, to stop, as far as possible, the poison from flowing back into the general circulation. Wash out the wound with hot water and soap or strong ammonia. Then, if the doctor cannot be reached quickly, burn it out with the red hot blade of a pen-knife.

Remember, in all poisoning, every minute counts. Send for the doctor with all haste, and do your own part of the work swiftly.

Four Things to Remember

- Any break in the skin offers an opening for germs.
- You must not touch a wound with your own fingers.
- You must not touch that part of the dressing which will be placed directly over the wound.
- Be sure that all dressings are absolutely sterile.

Home Economics

Note—We are pleased to publish helpful papers read before the H. E. S. meetings.—P.R.H.

The secret of life—it is giving:
To minister and to serve;
Love's law binds the man to the angel,
And ruin befalls if we swerve.
There are breadths of celestial horizon
(Overhanging the commonest way);
The cloud and star share the glory,
And to breathe is an ecstasy.

—Lucy Larcom.
Kenton
We are pleased to receive the following excellent report from a new society:
Kenton, Aug. 17, 1917.

My Dear Mrs. Hamilton—
I want to tell you a little about the baby H.E.S. of Manitoba, as Mrs. Dayton calls us. We were organized on May 23rd, 1917, under the directions of Miss Crawford, who was giving us a demonstration in domestic science. We began with twenty-three members. Our initial meeting, June 7th, was made a good start by the assistance of a "bunch" of Hamiota ladies, who graciously and ably took charge of the meeting and assisted us in appointing officers and committees. We chose Mrs. W. Hudson as president, Miss Jean Guild, secretary, Mrs. McCormick presided. Mrs. Venables gave a report of the convention; Mrs. Claridge gave us a strong and tender talk on the true home spirit. We all felt grateful



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A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.
Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.
When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.
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indeed for the trouble these ladies took in giving us a good start. Following this, we had courses in millinery and dress-making, conducted by Miss Blackburn and Miss Smith. The character and work of these ladies was greatly appreciated. We were much gratified to find we could turn out hats and gowns of artistic merit, under the direction of our instructors.

We next had a visit from the Provincial President, Mrs. Dayton, on July 13. This proved a most inspiring and helpful meeting. In addition to Mrs. Dayton's address, a solo, "God's Garden," was rendered by Mr. Matheson, of Winnipeg, and a reading by Miss Kathleen Beckett. Both selections were most appropriate.

Mrs. Dayton's address was indeed something to give us confidence in outlining to us the objects and advantages of the H.E.S. But to me the chief appeal of her talk was its vision, showing how a woman's life, though perhaps one of petty drudgery, may still be one of wide and inspiring helpfulness, both in private and public life.

She showed the advantages of a woman's club—the lever of improvement in a community, the betterment of the sanitary and moral conditions of our schools, the beautifying of our towns and villages, cemeteries, etc. She touched on the establishment of club rooms, rest rooms, libraries, attention to the social conditions of our young people, and how finally we could materially improve the laws affecting the welfare of women and children.

At this meeting we decided to send a delegation to the annual school meeting, to make such recommendations as seemed advisable. Our suggestions were received with polite sarcasm, polite (?) ridicule, and we have no inkling as yet that they will be carried out. But we may try a different tack and hope to be successful. With such splendid assistance at the start, we hope to prove an enthusiastic and efficient society.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. D. E. Fraser, Press Cor.

RECIPES

Note—I prepared the following recipes early in the season but they were crowded out for want of space. As they are my own experiences in canning, I am anxious for our readers to have them. Paste them in the cook book for next year.—P.R.H.

Canning Fruit and Vegetables

One summer I canned raspberries two ways. Some I cooked in an open kettle in syrup; the others I packed fresh in a jar, putting alternately a layer of fruit and a layer of sugar, after which I placed the jars in a boiler in cold water, allowing the water to come to a boil and let it boil till the fruit was cooked. The contrasting results when I opened the fruit in the winter were most astonishing. The fruit canned the first way was crushed, dark in color, and too rich. The taste of the fresh berry was lacking. The fruit canned the second way was beautiful. The berries were whole, a bright red color, they were not too sweet and their flavor was much like the fresh fruit. Since then I have canned all berries this way. It is called the old pack method. There is no water in the fruit, and it requires less sugar. I sterilize the jars, then put in a layer of berries, a thin layer of sugar, a layer of berries, another thin layer of sugar and the last a layer of berries. I then put the lid on but do not fasten it down. I fill several jars this way and let them stand a little while for the sugar to draw the juice from the berries. Be sure to leave the covers on. Then I put a wooden rack made of pieces of wood in the bottom of the boiler. This rack is made simply by nailing five slats of wood across three pieces of wood so it fits in the bottom of the boiler. I place the jars on this frame of wood in the boiler and pour cold water in the boiler till the water comes up three-fourths way on the jars. Put the cover on the boiler and let the water come to a boil and boil till the fruit is cooked. Then I take out two jars and as the fruit settles in the cooking I fill one jar with part of the other till each jar is full. I seal each jar as soon as it is filled. When cool I dip the top in hot paraffin. This seals it air tight.

The old fashioned or open kettle method of canning is, save for jams and jellies, a thing of the past. The cold pack method

is suitable for almost every fruit or vegetable.

A canning outfit is convenient, but lacking this a wash boiler with the wooden rack gives just as good results. Have your jars, covers, spoons and any vessels you may need, clean and sterile. Sterilize your jars and lids by filling with and putting up in cold water and bringing them to a boil. Let boil fifteen minutes and leave in this water till needed. And once a jar is sterilized, don't touch the inside of it. Do not boil your rubbers, but a few minutes before using, either dip them in or pour boiling water over them. Use new rubbers.

Scrub your vegetables to remove dirt and grit but do not peel. Use your fruit and vegetables just as fresh as you can possibly get them. A few hours after

picking is best. The one period method calls for the scalding or blanching of all fruits (except soft berries) and vegetables before canning. The blanching of fruit and vegetables consists of putting them into boiling water and keeping them there from one to ten minutes after the water has again started to boil. They are then lifted out of the boiling water and at once plunged into cold water (the colder the better).

This blanching is most important since it serves several purposes. First of all it helps to kill bacteria and mold. Both can withstand either heat or cold, but they cannot endure extremes of temperature and the plunge from boiling water into cold is a good way to kill them. Second, the blanching loosens the skin and makes the scraping or peeling easier.

Also it helps to keep the color and the vegetable does not shrink so much as it is already reduced in bulk when put into the jar. After the vegetables are blanched it is necessary to work with dispatch as, the quicker the peeled vegetable is placed into the sterilized jar, the less chance there is for contamination to occur.

Remove the vegetables from the cold bath (they should not be allowed to soak), drain and peel at once. Drop into the sterilized jar, shake down so more can be put in and when full, add water up to one inch of the top, and lastly one teaspoon of salt to each quart jar.

Do not tighten your cover (tighten only when jar is finished), and set jars into the boiler for sterilization. There is a diversity of opinion regarding the temperature of the water to be added to the



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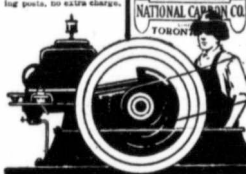
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vegetable in the jar. Some use boiling water, but the cold pack method calls for just clear cold water. Both give equally good results.

The period of sterilization depends on the fruit or vegetable being canned. Those that are easily permeated by heat and are acid, require shorter periods, as for example berries need only twenty to thirty minutes while peas, beans or corn need from two to three hours. Re-look the time from the moment the water in the boiler actually begins to boil, not from the time the jars are put into it.

I find peaches, pears, apricots and plums need a thin syrup to pour into the jars as these fruits are not so juicy as berries. The syrup may be cold and prepared the day before. A good light syrup for canning of fruits is made as follows: Bring to a boil three quarts of sugar and two quarts of water.

If a wire frying basket is used for blanching fruits and vegetables, it can be lifted in and out of the boiling water and plunged into the cold without any danger of burnt fingers or the discomfort of "fishing" in the boiling water for one lone carrot or tomato at a time. Do not crowd the vegetables into the basket. Just fill comfortably, lower into the boiling water and when time is up remove basket and all. While you are peeling one lot of vegetables after the cold bath the other may be boiling again in the same basket.

Young beet tops should be canned for use as spinach. Peas, tomatoes, string beans, spinach, beets and cauliflower have almost the taste of fresh vegetables if canned this way.

JELLIES

If the following recipes are used for jellies, one will have no trouble in making them. I always choose a clear day for making jelly. A muslin bag is a good jelly bag.

Current Jelly—Wash the fruit, put it over the fire in a kettle, and let it heat very, very slowly. When the fruit is hot and broken, remove from the fire and put in a jelly-bag. Let the juice run through. Measure the juice and allow a pound of granulated sugar to each pint of the liquid. Return the juice to the fire and set the sugar in shallow pans in the oven to heat. When the juice has boiled twenty minutes add the heated juice, stir until all has dissolved, bring to the boiling point, and take from the fire. Fill the jelly glasses while they stand in a pan of hot water.

If I have no scales handy I use a cupful of sugar to a cupful of juice. Put hot paraffin on jelly when jelly is cold.

Cranberry Jelly—Wash a quart of cranberries, drain them and put them into a double boiler with the moisture still clinging to them. Cover and cook until broken to pieces. Turn the fruit into a jelly bag and extract all the juice. Measure this, and to a quart of it add four cups of granulated sugar. Return to the fire boil one hour, and turn into a mold wet with cold water. It should form into a firm jelly.

Rhubarb Jelly—Cut the rhubarb into inch lengths, and to two quarts of this add a scant cup of water. Put into a kettle, cover closely and simmer until very soft. Put a small quantity at a time into a jelly-bag and squeeze out all the juice. Measure this and return to the kettle and fire. Allow a pound of granulated sugar to each pint of juice. Heat the sugar in pans in the oven, taking care that it does not scorch or melt. Boil the juice for ten minutes, adding, as it cooks a little lemon juice. At the end of twenty minutes add the hot sugar slowly, that it may not lump, and as soon as it is dissolved and boiled pour the jelly into glasses. When firm and cool cover top with hot paraffin.

Crabapple Jelly—Cut juicy crabapples into quarters and put over the fire in a preserving kettle. Cover; bring slowly to a boil and stew for several hours, or until broken all to pieces. Strain and press without squeezing through a jelly bag. Return after measuring to the fire. Let it boil for twenty minutes, and add a pound of heated sugar for every pint of the juice. When it boils up one more remove from the fire and fill glasses.

I always make two kinds of jelly. The first from the clear juice without squeezing

the bag, the second from the juice extracted by squeezing the bag. The first is clear—the second is cloudy but tastes just as well and is economical.

Grape Jelly—Put your grapes over the fire in a large double boiler, without water. Cover closely and cook until fruit is broken to pieces. Put through a flannel bag. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar in pans and set in the oven to heat, but not to melt. Stir it to prevent scorching. Return the juice to the fire and bring to a good boil. Cook for twenty minutes, add the heated sugar, boil up just once and pour in to jelly glasses.

I make all my jellies from the above recipes and have found them very satisfactory. Next month I shall give my recipes for pickling. Will our readers please send in some of their tried recipes? —P.R.H.

Carrot Marmalade

Four cupfuls of mashed boiled carrots, two cupfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of orange juice, one-half dozen blanched almonds. The carrots are washed, scraped and boiled, then grated or put through the food chopper, add sugar and one cupful of water, boil for thirty minutes, add the orange juice and boil for fifteen minutes. The blanched almonds are chopped or cut into thin slices and added last. Pour into glasses and cover with paraffin.

Canned Asparagus

Asparagus for canning must be absolutely fresh, use large-mouthed jars, scrape and wash the stalks and arrange them in the jars, heads upward; stand in a patent canner or place on blocks of wood in a large steamer; cover closely and cook without water for three-quarters of an hour. Dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in two quarts of rapidly boiling water, fill the jars with this, replace the cover and cook for half an hour longer, then take from the steamer and seal at once.

Asparagus in Boxes

Cut off the tender tops of three bunches of asparagus, boil and drain. Put a cupful of milk into a saucepan and boil; then beat in two well whipped eggs and stir until the mixture thickens; add one tablespoonful of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, half as much pepper, and lastly the asparagus tops minced very fine; do not let it boil after the asparagus is added.

Asparagus in Turnip Cases

Prepare the asparagus as above, cook young turnips, of a uniform size, till tender; hollow out, fill with the asparagus, cover with the turnip lid, previously cut off, and serve.

Salt Rising Bread

Take one pint of new milk, heat and stir in cornmeal to make a thick mush, but do not boil. Set in a warm place over night. In the morning it will be light. Put a gallon of sifted flour in a pan, pour in the mush and mix with warm water, adding one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, and a pinch of baking soda. Make a stiff batter, cover and keep warm; in one or two hours it should be light. Then work in flour to make dough, let rise, then mold into loaves, put in buttered tins, let rise again and bake.

Steamed Corn Bread

Put two cupfuls of cornmeal into a bowl, add one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one-half pint of sugar or molasses, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half pint of sour milk, and one-half pint of sweet milk. Mix and divide into buttered baking powdered tins, and steam steadily for three hours.

Radish Salad

The possibilities of radishes are more limited than cucumbers, but somehow the two are closely associated in the average mind. In reality there are many combinations in which cucumbers and radishes can be utilized. One of the best of these is a salad made as follows: Use two bunches of round red radishes that have been allowed to stand in ice water for an hour before serving. Slice the radishes crosswise in thin slices. Slice also one cucumber and two small onions. Put in a salad bowl in layers, with minced parsley sprinkled over each layer. Use for this a dressing of oil and vinegar.



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Raisin Junket

1 quart rich milk, 1 junket-tablet, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, few grains salt, ½ teaspoonful almond-extract, ¼ teaspoonful vanilla, ¾ cupful chopped raisins or dates. Dissolve the junket-tablet in a tablespoonful of cold water; heat milk till lukewarm, add the sugar, and stir well. Flavor, add dissolved junket-tablet, stir thoroughly, and pour into the dishes in which it is to be served. The chopped fruit should already be placed in the dishes or can be carefully laid on the junket after it has set.

Grandma's Cherry Pudding

2 cupfuls stale cake-crumbs, 1 quart milk, 1½ cupfuls canned red cherries, ½

cupful sugar. Soak the crumbs in the milk for thirty minutes and then add the sugar and the cherries, which should be well drained. If the cake is not well flavored, add a few drops of vanilla, or almond-extract. Turn into a buttered baking-dish, and bake about an hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot with hard sauce containing a little of the cherry-juice.

Old-fashioned Pudding

To one quart of milk, add two cups of warm cooked cereal, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one cupful of raisins, one-half cupful of sugar. Bake in a slow oven one hour.

Our Duty to Our Foreign Population

A great Transatlantic liner is entering the harbor of New York. Its decks swarm with men, women and children, from many countries, and many climes, speaking strange tongues, wearing strange garbs. What brings these people here, what seek they? Free homes, better paid work, yes, but above all the glorious boon of liberty. Liberty to live their own life, liberty to express their own thoughts, liberty to worship or not to worship, liberty to attain—the great liberty of the North American continent. That liberty for which men and women, too, have suffered for and died for all through the long ages from the dawn of history to the present time.

Our ship draws nearer within the harbor. Bartolodi's great statue, Liberty, enlightening the world, the gift of the Republic of France to the Republic of America, comes into view. At sight of that symbol of that which they seek a heart throb of great joy runs through all the motley throng. No one on board, not even the little children but know the portent of it. Hands are stretched out to it, some are laughing in hysteria, many eyes are brimming with tears, but on every lip is that word which neither language or dialect confused liberty. All are talking, some lips move in prayer, but all are eager, all expectant.

What means that word liberty? It means that throughout all the remote places of Europe and Asia, on the mountains, moors, plains and steppes, in the villages, towns and cities of many countries the name of America is known and means liberty.

How shall we deal with our foreign population that their bright dreams may be realized as far as possible; how shall we keep from them the bitterness of disappointment, and how shall we act towards them that we obtain for Canada their devotion and loyalty? In our Master's golden rule "Do unto others as you would that it should be done unto you," is contained the essence of "Our Duty to Our Foreign Population." Put yourself in their place. Try and imagine their parting from the lands endeared to

them by hallowed associations; the land their forebears have lived in for generations upon generations; imagine the heartache of the tearing asunder of the ties that bind them to relations, relatives and dear friends, one with them in blood, nationality, religion and sympathy; accompany them on their journey across long leagues of land and sea, packed in close railway carriages and ship emigrant quarters; be with them in thought in their landing in a strange land different from all they have been accustomed to, and then try and impress upon yourself the fact that these people have braved all these discomforts, have faced all these partings, not so much for material gain as to become partners with us in building up a country free as the pure air that blows across our wide prairies, partners with us in moulding into form a great, powerful, liberty loving Canadian nation.

How would you expect to be treated under similar conditions with these thoughts in your mind, these resolves in your heart? Would you not expect to be met by large hearted, kindly, tactful representatives of the Canadian Government, if by no one else, with a warm welcome and every attention called for under the circumstances? Would you not resent with a resentment that would take a long time to wear off, an indifferent, chilly reception as if you were outcasts. Do unto these as you would it should be done unto you, and this bread cast upon the waters will be returned to the nation many times over.

To get and hold the emigrant so much required to make our country prosperous it is not only necessary that we follow the precepts of the rule called "golden," but that we keep before our eyes a few general principles for our guidance not only as what our attitude to the emigrant should be but also what we expect from him. I will try and detail a few of these.

There should be no denial of his right to work, to hold property and to take full advantage of civic and other opportunities. To deny him these rights would cause bitterness and resentment instead of gratitude and affection, and

Old Dutch

Makes scrubbing quick and easy. Don't wear out your back and your temper. Just let Old Dutch clean your

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will help you to produce. The ideal lard for all pastries.

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Winnipeg Moose Jaw



First Tommy—"What are yer going to do with it?"
Second Tommy (with tiny prisoner)—"Fix it on the bonnet of the General's motor-car."

THE HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

gives you the maximum heat from every ounce of coal consumed and uses as little fuel as possible. This furnace has passed through years of tests and improvement, and to-day it is bought because of its proven economical service.

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It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold. It may be the furnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible. A "Hecla" puts an end to all heating doubts. Consider these:

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS give three times the heat radiating surface of other makes. It actually saves you one ton of coal in seven.	THE PATENT FUSED JOINTS —No bolts or cement here. The "Hecla" joint makes gas or dust through the registers impossible.	THE CIRCULAR WALTER PAN goes all around the "Hecla," ensuring even moisture to every room.
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These are but three points. The same care has been carried down to the finest detail. You get more than a furnace when you install a "Hecla." Better let us plan it fully.

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would retard his advance towards Canadian citizenship. The alien should not be allowed to be put at the mercy of exploiters, religious, political or commercial.

He should be helped in every way to advance himself, and should be removed from every possible disadvantage. I do not consider placing the alien in communities or settlements is either to his or our advantage. Solid settlements of peoples from across the sea, or even from the United States, is a very great evil and should be—not discouraged—but prohibited. It does not help the emigrant to advance himself and tends to perpetuate the language, customs and absurd, worn-out prejudices of old world peoples, so

foreign to our ideas. Mix them all up. One of the most objectionable of the many objections to segregation is that it makes much more difficult the duty of the state to see that all are taught the language of the majority, which language happens to be the English language. It also tends to hide away the illiterate. Illiterate should not be allowed. No man should be kept out of Canada on account of poverty who is sound in mind and body, able and willing to work, and whose illiteracy is more his misfortune than his fault, but his illiteracy should not be allowed to continue. Col. Theodore Roosevelt (Teddy), formerly President of the United States, from whose writings on this subject I have quoted freely in this part of my paper, has advanced a scheme to meet the difficulty, which I consider an admirable one, namely, that the illiterate should be admitted under a bond to read and write English within a certain specified time. He should be given every opportunity, and if the opportunity is not taken advantage of after that time has elapsed he should be deported as having failed to take the necessary steps to become a citizen. People who come from other countries must speak the common language, must appreciate Canadian citizenship, and must be loyal to Canadian ideals. The illiterate who cannot read will be at the mercy of exploiters. He is an evil and a menace. Colonization of European peoples in solid settlements should be prohibited in the future as one of the greatest evils against the interests not only of ourselves but of the emigrant.

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Because it is healthy, soft, comfortable, durable, absorbs moisture and perspiration quickly thus preventing colds. It is the only natural covering for the little one's body. For the children there is underwear, stockings, caps, coats, sweaters, night dresses, night shirts, pyjamas, slippers, dressing gowns, etc.

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EXCHANGE QUARTER-SECTION for small threshing machine. George Wyer, Clearwater, Man.

38-60 TRACTOR—Will sell cheap for cash or what have you to exchange? In good condition, cheap for cash. Also plow nearly new. E. C. R., Box 3184, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit, 10 h.p. Manitoba engine (portable) and Sawyer-Massey Eclipse separator, straw carriers. This outfit is in excellent condition and may be seen any time. Reason for selling is I have got a bigger outfit. Price \$650.00 cash. H. Stanforth, Aldersyde, Alta.

Good Counsel

Guard, my child, thine ear;
Wicked words will sear;
Let no evil words come in
That may cause the soul to sin.

Guard, my child, thine eyes;
Prying is not wise;
Let them look on what is right;
From all evil turn their sight.

Guard, my child, thy thought;
Off is evil wrought;
Thoughts indeed are mighty things
And they bear the soul on wings.

Guard, my child, thy tongue,
That it speaks no wrong;
Let no evil word pass o'er it;
Set the watch of truth before it.
Guard, while thou art young,
Thoughts, ears, eyes and tongue.

A Claim You Cannot Ignore

Of the many claims the boys at the front have on your last dollar, Mr. Farmer, there are none that take precedence of that which touches them through the services of

The Red Cross

If you had a crop this year you've certainly obtained an amazing price for it. Out with your dollars, we say, if you have the heart of a dromedary. Don't wait to be asked, but as the only real thank-offering the Lord will accept, or your own conscience will be satisfied with, dig deep into your jeans and go with it and a smile to some member of your local Red Cross Committee. A thankful heart cools quickly. Go and do it NOW.

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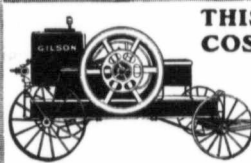
Does painless dentistry appeal to you, dear reader? If it does, look me up. Ask any business man in Winnipeg whether or not I am reliable. I could not do dental work for so many of Winnipeg's business and professional men and their families unless I did my dental work with less pain and better than they could get elsewhere. When I first came to Winnipeg dentistry was a luxury on account of the high price. I made possible specialized dental work at moderate prices—and think, the big consideration is

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Nowhere in Western Canada can you get the service and kind treatment that you get here

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YOU need an engine—get a Gilson and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue and prices, stating what size you are interested in.

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Western Canada's Help is Needed

To-day as never before by the BRITISH RED CROSS

"If Canada fails us in October, we must curtail many of our activities."

ARTHUR STANLEY
Chairman Executive Committee, British Red Cross

Over \$16,000,000 will be required this year to carry out the great heroic work of mercy of this great beneficent mother organization whose activities are being felt in every theatre of the war—on land and sea.

The prosperity of Western Canada makes it all the more necessary that the response should be greater than ever before.

We enjoy such peace and prosperity because our soldiers and sailors and those of our allies have beaten back the Hun from our shores. Our debt of gratitude to them is more than money can ever express. An opportunity is afforded us for recognition of that debt through the ministrings of the British Red Cross on

"OUR DAY," October 18th

This day has been set apart as the one day in the year on which Canada is asked to give for the assistance of this great organization.

Shall we ask "How Much?" in such an hour?

Give, and give generously. The need was never greater. Your gift will bring relief from pain to some fallen hero. It may even be the means of saving a life.

The blood of humanity cries out for your assistance. Send your contribution to-day. It will be thankfully received and carefully expended. Give what you can—either through your local Red Cross Committee or direct to the

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Acting for the British Red Cross Fund in Manitoba

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After many years' use by parents of all classes, in Royal Nurseries and humble homes, Savory and Moore's Food has the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable food for infants.

The experience of parents, nurses, and medical men all goes to show that babies do thrive remarkably well on this famous food, that its use prevents infant ailments, and that it builds up a strong constitution, so important in later life. You may therefore bring up baby on Savory & Moore's Food with the assurance that you are doing the best you can for your child.

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

Savory & Moore's little Book, "The Baby," a full of useful information on Infant Management, and contains hints on Feeding, Teething, the Toilet, Infant Ailments, and many other subjects. It is just what a young mother needs, and will prove invaluable in the home. A Free Copy may be obtained on application to Savory and Moore, P.O. Box 1601, Montreal.

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THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loans for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 513 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

CUTTING TIRE COST

To aid motorists in cutting down tire cost, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, announces the publication of a new booklet, "The Way to More Tire Mileage," in which are set forth the various ways of obtaining more satisfactory tire performance.

A noticeable departure from the custom which has always prevailed in literature advertising tire information, of enumerating an array of "don'ts" for the tire user, is the positive viewpoint employed. "The Way to More Tire Mileage" instead of outlining the usual "don'ts," tells the motorist just what to "do" to get real tire performance. Valuable hints telling how to add hundreds and even thousands of miles to the life of tires, are the keynotes

The Way To More Tire Mileage

The new booklet illustrated above, is offered free to all motorists. It tells the motorist how he can get out of his tires all the mileage which was built into them at the factory.

throughout this booklet. Naturally the more common tire ills are treated—individually and specifically—with a full description of just why and how they occur. More emphasis, however, is laid upon the remedy, and what is more practical—the means of prevention.

This new booklet reflects a knowledge of tires and tire conditions gained only through years of experience in the tire business. Obviously the information imparted cannot help but render assistance of great value to motorists.

As a convenience to automobile owners who wish to obtain a big mileage from their tires, a copy of "The Way to More Tire Mileage" will be mailed free upon request to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, at Toronto.

HOW TO USE CANNED GOODS

There are a few things every housewife should know about the canned goods which she uses on her table.

Following are a few rules which will be of help to the housewife in the purchasing, storing, and use of canned articles:

Don't buy a single can at a time; you can always save money by buying by the dozen cans or case.

Don't store in a damp place, on account of rusting, or where the temperature is either extremely hot or cold. Freezing injures the consistency and flavor and may break the seal of the can. The average basement is all right.

Don't let contents stand in the tin after it is opened. Empty into glass or china dish if to be served without preparation, or into saucepan if to be heated.

Don't pour the liquor off the peas or other vegetables; the best of the flavor is in the juice. Warm the peas in the juice. Save the juice for soups.

Don't cook peas, string beans, corn, etc., as they are already cooked. Simply heat and add butter and seasoning, if desired.

Don't open can with a knife or a hatchet; get a good can opener.

Don't open or use the contents of any can that is "bulged" or "bloated" so the ends "swell out." A few cans, on account of defective soldering or faulty tin plate, will spoil, but they are always guaranteed by the canner and the "swells" are the spoiled ones. Take back to the grocer and exchange for a good one.

Don't buy the most expensive canned peas if you want food value. Those that retail at the highest price, the tiny ones, are usually very small, tender, little peas used principally for garnishing, and while extremely tender and considered very fine, are really not as good for family use, considered from the standpoint of food value, as the medium priced peas which are usually the "Sifted" or size three.



A HINT TO COMPETITORS

Unsuccessful Competitor at the local fair—"I ain't making any complaint, Mr. Smith, but w'en the first prize for onions goes to the judge's brother-in-law and the first prize for marrers to 'is wife's grandfader, it makes yer think a bit, that's all."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



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DAD KNEW

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucket-shop?"
"A bucket-shop, my son," said the father, feelingly, "a bucket-shop is a modern cooperage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung hole."

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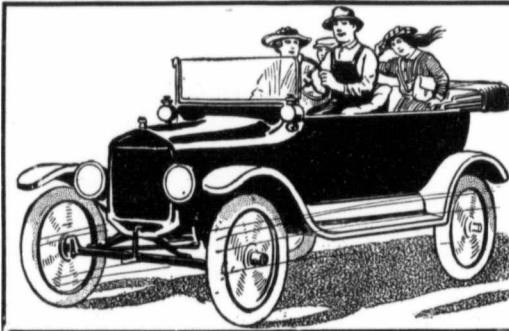
can be purely pleasure or strictly business—just as you like.

It's fun to make pictures of home scenes like the one suggested above—it's business, good business, to make pictures of live stock, orchards, crops and buildings. With an Autographic Kodak you are enabled to write the date and data on the film at the time, consequently the result is not merely pictures but an authentic farm record.

You will be interested in the booklet "Kodak on the Farm." We would be very glad to send you a copy.

Autographic Kodaks
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CANADIAN KODAK CO.
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Save the Horses for Farm Work



THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

Easy to Drive

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so.

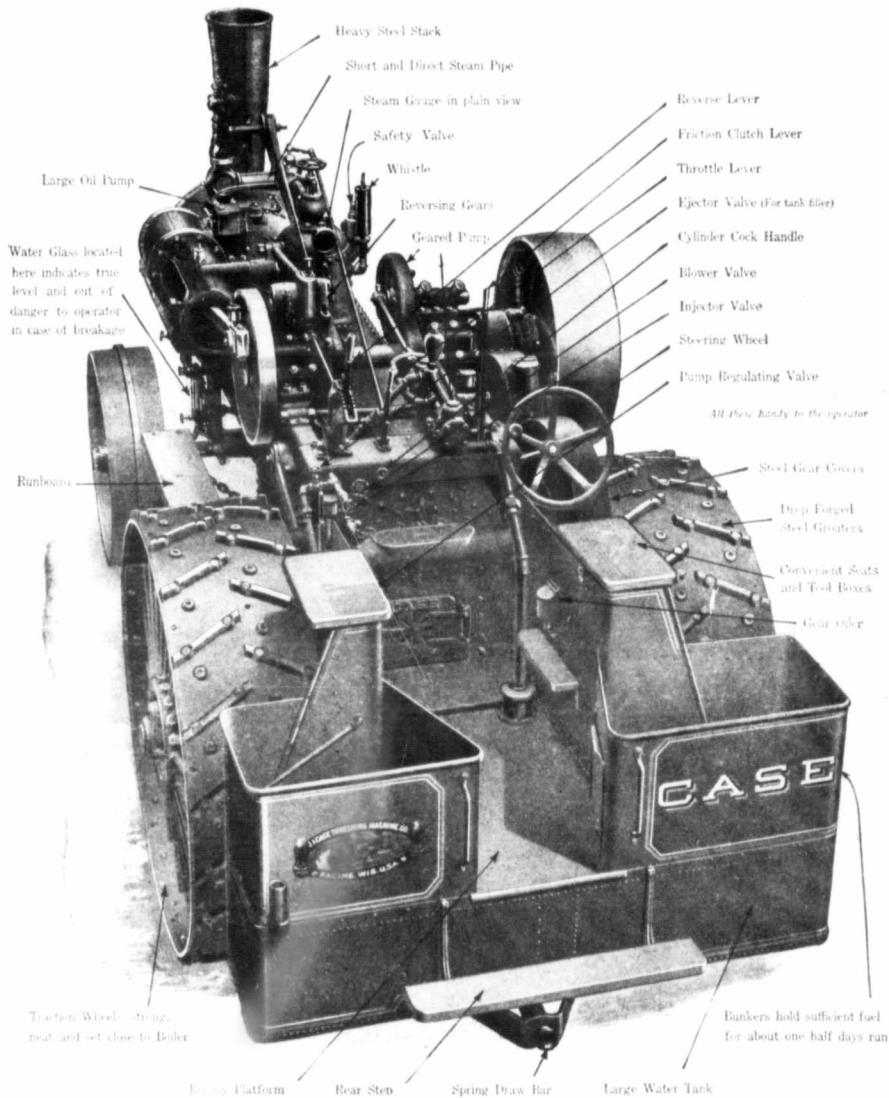
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Laboratory tested materials insure quality - Case workmanship - a factory with unexcelled facilities - backed by steam engine experience covering over forty years - these factors have made the Case steam engine universally famous.

Case builds eight sizes - a size for any acreage; 30 - 40 - 50 - 60 - 65 - 75 - 80 and 110 H. P. Your neighbor probably has a Case steam tractor. Ask him what he thinks of it. Or write for a detailed description which will be sent gladly on request.

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The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over