

Jan. '18

# The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

WINNIPEG CANADA  
JANUARY  
NINETEEN EIGHTEEN

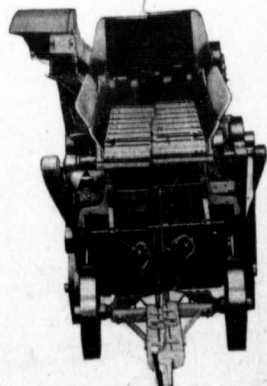
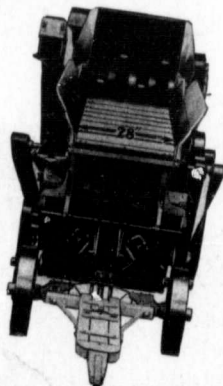
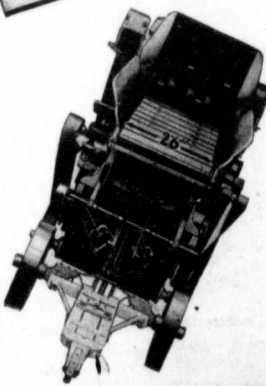
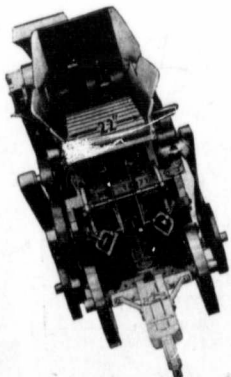
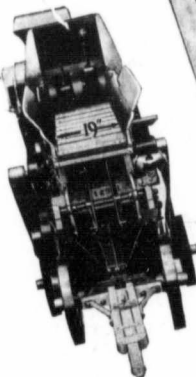
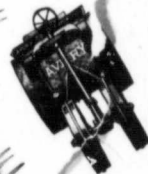
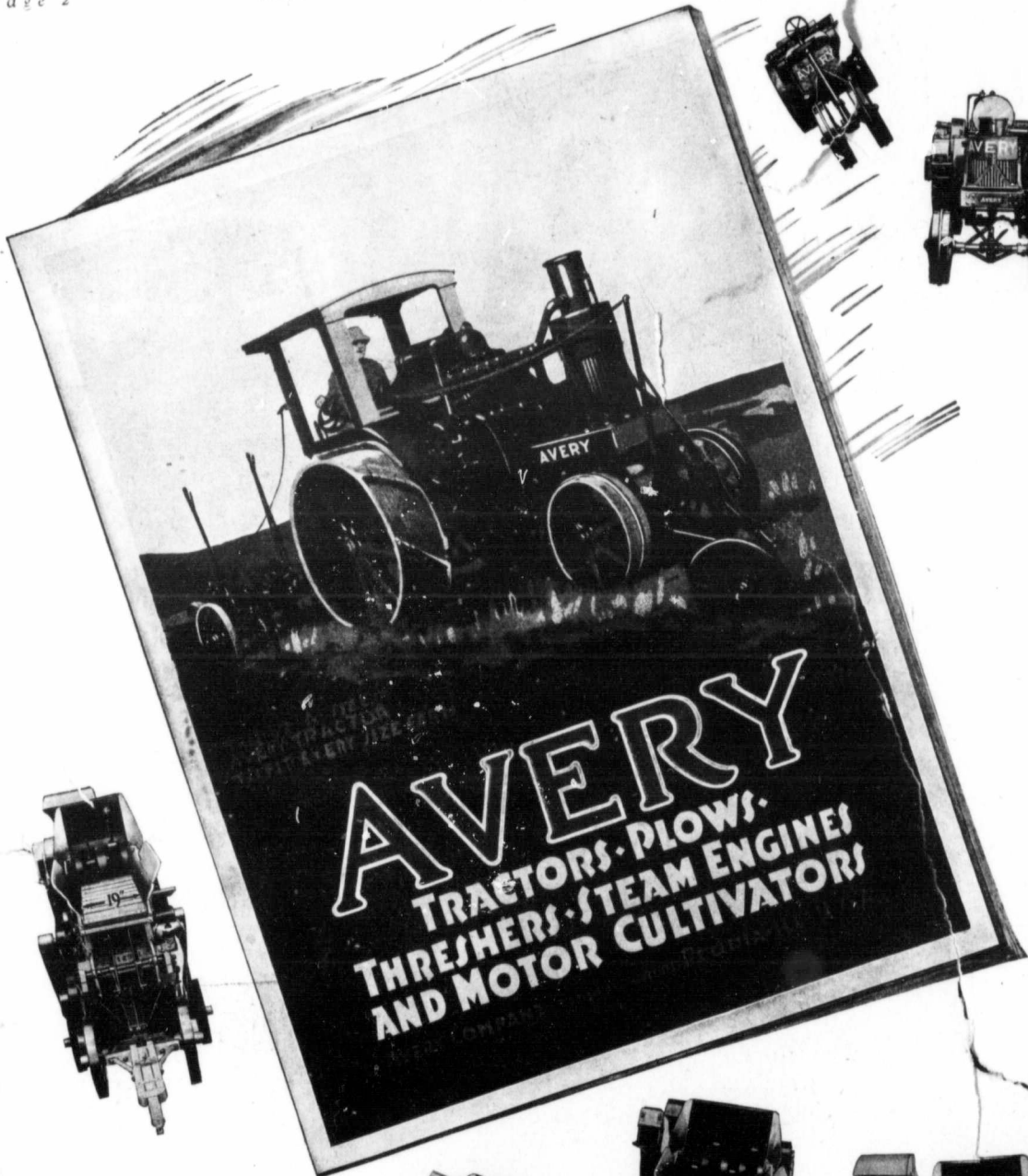
BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES

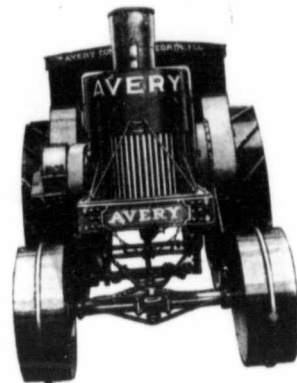
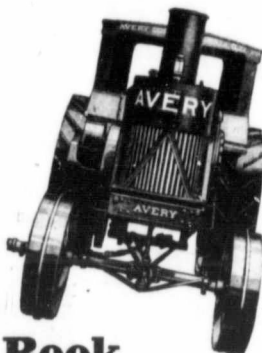
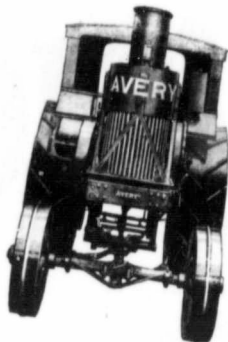
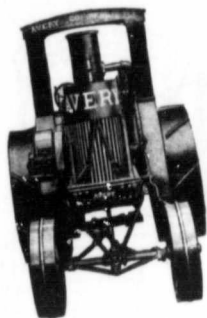
CANADA  
EXPECTS

THAT EVERY MAN  
WILL DO HIS BEST  
TO SEND THE BOYS THEIR BACON

Photograph by Courtesy of Manitoba Department of Immigration.

Published Monthly by E. H. HEATH LIMITED — Our Sixteenth Year





### See What's in This Book For You!

**Y**OU couldn't spend one or more of your winter evenings in any way to get more pleasure and profit out of it than in looking through and reading this new 1918 Averey Catalog.

The cover is printed in five colors with a striking poster color scheme, and is the handsomest catalog cover we believe you have ever seen.

The two center pages of the book show the entire Averey Line—the six tractors, eight threshers, light plow, heavy plow and motor cultivator—all in their natural colors. The outside pages of this center section show plowing, threshing, cultivating and grading scenes of the machines in action, also in natural colors.

Besides all this, there are 80 pages of detailed illustrations and description of the improved features in Averey machines.

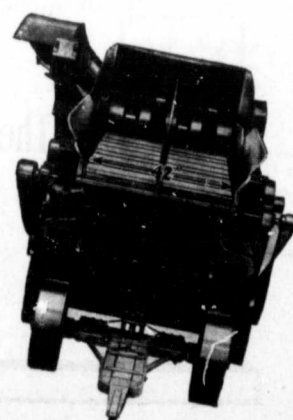
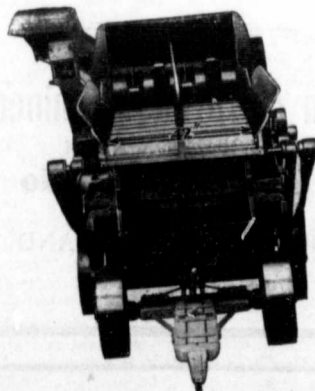
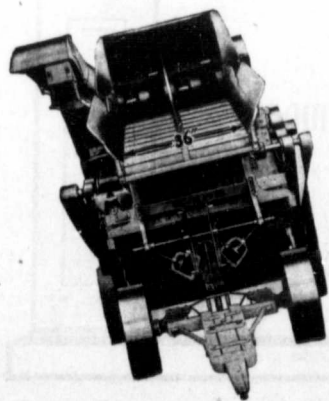
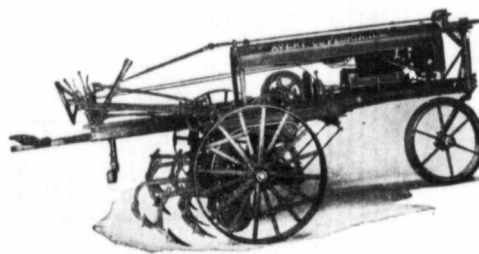
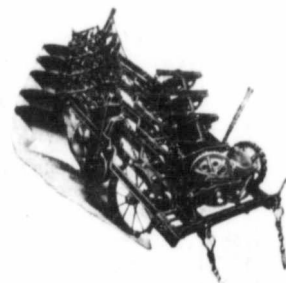
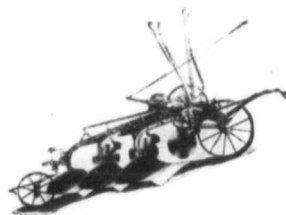
A postal card or letter asking for a new 1918 Averey Catalog will bring you one of these books by return mail. Write to-day and get a free copy. Also advise what size and kind of machinery you are particularly interested in for 1918.

ADDRESS:

## Canadian Averey Co., Limited

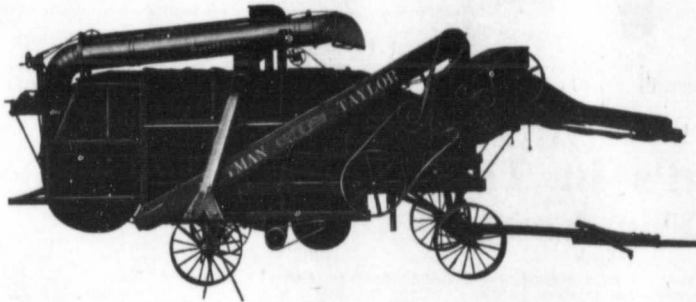
**EVERY COMPANY**  
Manufacturers  
685 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.

Western Canadian Distributors  
**WINNIPEG REGINA**





# AULTMAN-TAYLOR



## Announcement

**W**E wish to announce to our good Canadian friends that Aultman-Taylor "New Century" threshers are now sold direct by the manufacturers—The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, through its own sales organization, to the Canadian trade, instead of through the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, as has been the custom for the past several years.

The "New Century" thresher needs no introduction to the thresherman and farmers of the Dominion. It has always been a favorite with the Canadian trade and we know they will welcome this announcement. It was with a view to better serving this ever increasing and appreciative trade that this change in selling arrangement was made.

**CAUTION:** Do not let any salesman lead you to believe that Aultman-Taylor "New Century" threshers can no longer be had in Canada, for such is at variance with the facts. Do not be led to believe that some other thresher is just as good as the "New Century," for it is not built.

We shall aim to carry a complete stock of machines and extras at our Calgary and Regina branch houses. Go and see the latest model "New Century" at once, or write, wire or 'phone for catalogue, prices, etc. The next time you are in Calgary or Regina call at our branch and become acquainted with the men in charge. We want to get better acquainted with the user. Our aim is prompt service and courteous treatment to all.

---

### The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

LOCK BOX No. 64

**Mansfield, Ohio**

BRANCHES AT CALGARY AND REGINA

A  
MAGAZINE  
FOR

The CANADIAN  
THRESHERMAN AND  
FARMER

THE  
FARM  
AND  
HOME

Vol. XXIII

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY, 1918

No. 1

# ::: FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR :::

"It rests with the farmers of North America to make 1918 a year of disaster or a year of victory unparalleled in human history."

**I**F there is such a thing as a human certainty, it is that nothing the Central Powers of Europe can do will ever break or bend the Western Battle Front so long as the soldiers of the British Empire, France and America are backed with a sufficiency of food.

And the war will be lost or won on the Western Front.

As we write, there is a confidence in the first breath of the New Year that overrides everything. There's an assurance of victory in it that we can neither account for nor get rid of; and in neither case will we make the attempt.

"God bless you, merry gentlemen—

Let nothing you dismay," is our New Year's benediction upon every reader of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." It is the centuries' old carol of our brave forefathers of Merry England, and we will sing it till the crack of doom.

These stout old hearts faced privations and terrors in their time of which we know nothing. They were victims of the tyranny of ignorance and oppression that, so far as the English-speaking race is concerned, has no longer the power to intimidate.

With our enlightenment and liberty, shall we cringe and go under where they stood foursquare to the powers of darkness and won out with a coolness and intrepidity that never faltered?

What is the very blackest

cloud in the sky-line as the New Year dawns? Is it not that, due to the collapse of Russia as a faithful friend, a vast array of enemy force is released and will be employed in a terrific effort to pierce the French and British lines? That, in effect, is the

he was never able even to make a report!

There is therefore, at least, no "element of surprise" in this new menace, but if it did possess a few strategic obscurities, what of it? Just carry your mind back, merry gentlemen, to that period

motest tie of kinship or memory with those immortals who will be known all down the ages as "The Men of Mons?"

*"Who shall sing the song of them,  
The wonder and the strength of them,  
The gaiety and tenderness  
They bore across the sea?  
In every heart the song of them,  
The pride the World has in them,  
The chivalry and fearlessness  
That strove—and won It free."*

In the raw they were but the plowboys and city urchins of England, Scotland Wales and Ireland — "duke's son, cook's son"—but when the crisis struck their indomitable spirits they became more than men. They marched out at midnight or in the grey dawn on the instant call of the pipe, secretly and silently as those unadvertised heroes would, but before the next moon sailed over their little home 'hamlets they had raised

the honor of their Motherland to a point that Rome never knew in Rome's proudest days.

Facing the frightful odds of, at least, six to one until they finally linked up with their comrades of France, never did an army, harried and hunted for ten interminable days and nights, battered by incredible weight of shell fire, marching and fighting, dropping through sheer physical exhaustion, staggering up and on again to face and crush some new attack every hour—never did an army turn at last upon its pursuers with such gaiety of spirits



The Implement Behind the Implement of War in Italy. For full story of this wonderful "Battery," see page 35.

bogey of the hour.

Well, now, has not the British soldier-man proved in every crisis in which he has been tested that he is a man who will be astonished at nothing? And has not this war finally shown that the element of surprise has also lost its alleged power to demoralize the fighting manhood of France? When one or both of these two unquenchable spirits have been caught napping, they have momentarily retired, but the aggressor had not found his second wind when he in turn was "surprised" and so man-handled that

which we bracket between the dates of August and October, 1914. In that brief interval is chronicled the amazing and deathless story of the "First Seven Divisions."

Against the sudden onslaught of the greatest and best equipped army the world has ever seen—the fruit of 40 years of devilish preparation—that little unprepared, ill-furnished handful of Belgian and British heroes flung itself and held the line for human liberty.

Where is the craven in our midst to-day who has but the re-

in the unconquerable conviction that the fullness of triumph was theirs for the taking.

But that comparative handful of a fighting force had not been fighting as a forlorn hope, with its back to the wall, as it were; no, but as a victorious army, confident in its ability to advance at any moment and fretting at the unreasonable delay in the passing of the word.

When we recall the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in men and material, the perfect detail of their preparation and organization, it is indeed a miracle that any part of the British Force escaped to tell the tale. Yet all that time our brave lads believed that they were the real victors!

In the interval, that handful of warriors has multiplied until it has become a host of several millions of men, backed by material of war such as even the wildest dreams of the Prussian war lords never conceived it were possible to bring into existence.

And as to the quality of these new bodies?

Not a single military authority or war correspondent but reiterates the fact that those men who are now holding the line and every fresh reserve unit that is brought into action is splendidly maintaining the very highest traditions of the heroes of Mons, Le Cateau, The Marne and Ypres.

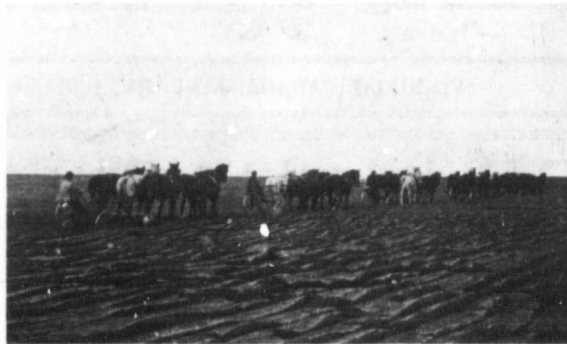
#### Our Men Cannot Be Defeated

As we visualize that noble band of light-hearted but supremely confident young Britons who stole across the English Channel on a certain August night of 1914, a complete analogy is established, in our mind, with that young shepherd lad of Israel, tripping out gaily from the home tents of his people armed with but a sling and "five smooth stones from the brook."

Before him is the great champion of the Philistines, the trombone-voiced Goliath with his sword and spear and shield, a mighty host behind him, laughing in their intoxication of brute power at the audacity of the ruddy-faced lad of God's people.

Query: If those four divisions of British lads, who will be known to all history as "The Men of Mons," were able with their slight equipment to baffle

and drive back the hordes of Germany when Germany commanded the greatest power of military paraphernalia the world has ever known, what may we not reasonably expect from the Empire's battle line as we know it to-day—the same God of Justice helping it that saved our "forlorn hope" of August, 1914?



"The Time and the Toil of It."

It is but a simple statement of fact to say that it is no longer humanly possible to withhold complete victory from the Allied arms if the men of the Allied forces are kept supplied with a sufficiency of food. Chemicals and minerals to provide all the armament and munitions necessary can be had on the instant; money is more abundant than it was at the beginning of the war; clothing for the vast multitude of men engaged is assured from the vast stores of textiles in existence or raw material that

that even if hostilities had already ceased, this shortage cannot be filled in less than two productive seasons? Do you know that in the very nature of the case, Canada and the United States, almost single-handed, must produce the necessary foodstuffs?

You know how this shortage has arisen. It has not been

core and are moved by a consuming zeal to do all that men can do in grappling with the situation—in discharging a simple debt to humanity.

But human hands can only do so much; a multitude of human hands with the assistance of horse-power can do great things; but all the skilled labor in Canada backed by the multiplied power units of every horse in the country will come far short of the necessary and possible.

The only solution, short of a miracle (which surely no man is mean enough to sit down and look for) is the employment of machinery in a big and concentrated effort to assist Nature to produce the quantity in one season which would otherwise take two or three.

Coming to the fine point, if we are to work out our part in this mighty obligation by the rule of common sense; that is in using the means which Providence has placed in our hands, there will be a universal and whole-hearted agreement on the point that the gas tractor is to save the day for the world's food supply, as the air fleet of the Allied nations will in all human probability win the war for civilization.

The old methods of man power, of ships and guns, mining and counter mining, all seem to have produced but a stalemate in front of the enemy's lines, and experts are now agreeing that if the issue is to be decided quickly and finally, it will be necessary to get behind his lines and deal with his arsenals and supply centres; hence the air fleet.

Now it needs no "expert" to demonstrate that we cannot make the most or very much in one brief growing season by mere volition of flesh and blood; and every farmer is alive to the fact that the skilled labor problem is becoming as acute as any difficulty now facing him.

The various Allied governments are realizing this very keenly and are importing from North America many thousands of one-man tractors to be used (in many cases by women) on the fields of the British Isles, of France and Italy and where else they can be successfully employed in preparing the land for crop.

The Destruction of Grain  
The destruction of grain has



Brushed, Broke and Cropped in the same season.

can be rapidly transformed into manufactured goods? But

#### It Takes Time to Replenish a Depleted Food Supply

Friend of the farm, are you fully informed as to the world shortage of food? Are you aware

and the sinkings continue.

By human skill, the loss of ships can be easily and quickly made good, but it is not so with the food destroyed. Nature must do that, and Nature will not be hurried. We believe the farmers to a man are patriotic to the

been appalling and no man can say what inroads will be made by further destruction and the ordinary channels of consumption on the world's reserve before the crop of 1918 can be taken off the fields. No thoughtful man will fail to keep this in mind when the suggestion of a glut is put up to him as a possible outcome of the unusual and whole-hearted effort we are urging.

We are not speculators, Mr. Farmer, but if we were disposed to take a plunge in "futures," there is nothing in mere money-grubbing we feel we could so securely bank upon for a big return in many years to come as an investment made in producing all the foodstuffs our means would enable us to raise.

At the point of writing, are you not guaranteed two dollars and twenty cents per bushel for wheat, with a further graduating guarantee during the war and extending over a long period after peace is declared? But, apart from any guarantee, and assuming that hostilities suddenly came to an end even as you read this, have you any conception of the leeway that has to be covered before the armies on both sides are demobilized and the world is back to its normal producing capacity?

Think of the chaos and stagnation of Russia—that greatest of all our wheat-producing countries. Can any human vision see the day when that immense territory will again produce and market its surplus product under a stable government? When will Roumania's hard-toiling peasantry again make themselves felt in the world's wheat market? And do you imagine that the starving millions of the enemy countries will be "fed up" from their own harvest fields in one or two seasons? That is, even if favorable seasons waited upon the effort of the people and there is always the uncertainty of the "season" to be reckoned with.

**Bacon is the All-Important Need of the Hour**

Every reader of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" is now informed of the facts that press for an instant and stupendous effort in the direction of multiplying the hog family. We

will not, therefore, reiterate the statements made in our December issue and subsequent facts which have been published broadcast by the newspaper press.

We have attended several meetings throughout Manitoba which have been convened in the interests of Greater Production by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.



"The Pleasure and the Speed of it."

At those meetings not the slightest attempt was made on the part of the speakers to tell the farmer his whole duty or any part of it. There is a tacit agreement all round that too much of that sort of thing has been injected into farmers' meetings and indulged in by the agricultural press in the past.

It was even quite unnecessary to state the case because it was perfectly evident that the delegates had already informed themselves of its urgency. They were glad, however—unspeakably glad,

he didn't speak, you saw it in his kindly glistening eye, and when he stood on his feet to pledge himself to do all he could and to influence his neighbors to do all they could to send the boys their bacon, if that noble face was the mirror of his soul, than we thank God for the certainty that no man on our battle front will suffer hun-

ger through the neglect or slackness of the Manitoba farmers.

Price! Price was never mentioned—except in connection with feed, and that wherein it had to do with the interval covered by the packer and distributor. Every man was heartily willing to raise what he could in hogs, even if he lost money, so long as the bacon reached its objective—our brave soldiers in the trenches and the civil population of the Allied countries that are suffering.

Not only, therefore is there the need for every machine that can

feed later on to meet the demands of the big increase in our hog family which is even now in progress. There will be some hard sledding even under the best service the food controller can render in keeping things running smoothly until green feed is ready, but when the frost is moving everything in the shape of a tractor or a tillage tool is invited to get busy; implored, in fact, to do its best and to work night and day towards the one goal of raising food—for the pigs and the people.

**The Soul of the Nation**

Of all the great utterances the war has produced there has been nothing said which means more than the words of General Smuts, that "the real battlefront is the soul of the nation." What is the soul of the nation but the dominant note of the people who are on the nation's roll-book of citizenship? "The average man" is "the soul of the nation" no less than the King, and the woman who cleans the office floor has her influence just as Queen Mary lends her weight in the common stock of the soul of the nation.

Canada's place at this time and for all time may be stated in the words of President Wilson which were telegraphed to a patriotic meeting of citizens from the six Northwestern states: "Sacrifice and Service must come from every class, profession, party, race, creed and section. It is not a bankers', farmers', manufacturers', or laboring class war. It is a war for every straight-out American, whether our flag is his by birth or by adoption."

"Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong," said Emerson; and, of course, he meant women as well. Having "stated the case," we are now going to see whether the soul of this Canada of ours is a soul with a conscience, or a characterless mob who will take the pledge of the Food Controller and break it the moment it smells the kitchen. But we have heard the voice of the



And a Splendid Crop it Was.

it seemed to us—to get together and talk it over in sympathetic and earnest conference.

It was a benediction of goodness to attend some of those meetings and "feel" the warm air of human sympathy that radiated from every farmer present. Even if

be economically used for the raising of wheat and coarse grains, but in surveying our crop acreage and the many oddments of waste places in the spring, that could be turned over with a little extra spurt—think of what will be needful in green feed and other

Manitoba farmer and he gave his heart away the moment he parted his lips. "God bless you, gallant gentlemen!"

Capital is kept in existence from age to age, not by preservation, but perpetual reproduction.

# THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH  
PRESIDENT

E. W. HAMILTON  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. C. BRAY  
TREASURER



E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited  
WINNIPEG, CANADA



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EDITOR WOMAN'S SECTION

J. L. MIDDLETON  
CIRCULATION MANAGER

Jan.

In Honor Bound

1918

#### 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 defrauded 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 is made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurring, 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."

THAT was a fine touch of the great Fox, with his "debt of honor." A tradesman called on him one day for the payment of an overdue promissory note. Fox was engaged at the time in counting out gold. The tradesman asked to be paid from the money before him. "No," said Fox, "I owe this money to Sheridan; it is a debt of honor; if any accident happened to me, he would have nothing to show." "Then," said the tradesman, "I change my debt into one of honor," and he tore up the note. Fox was conquered by the act; he thanked the man for his confidence, and paid him, saying, "Then Sheridan must wait; yours is the debt of older standing." A little incident that may raise a laugh from the "business man" of to-day, and yet it is the heart and soul of the only thing we can really bank upon in the nature of real security—a man's simple honesty of purpose.

Rated, as we may be, "the soul of integrity," how many of us are punctiliously and uniformly true to ourselves in the little things of daily import which in the aggregate make the fabric of our life? We dare

not answer the question—for ourselves, far less for our neighbor, but here is an opportunity for every Canadian citizen to demonstrate right away to himself or herself what he or she is really worth—reckoned always from the point of view of self-respect. We say self-respect, because no "respect" has a cent of value to it that doesn't begin and end with self-respect. How rare is that man who at any moment can look himself squarely in the face in the secret mirror of his heart—without winking?

As 1918 opens, every citizen of Canada is called upon by the highest authority, in unmistakable terms, in the most solemn manner to play his or her specific part in a crisis, the tremendous import of which is not yet realized except by a comparative handful of the people of this country. Brothers and sisters of Canada, the fate of the world's army of liberation is largely in your keeping. That "lasting peace" which every honest man and woman longs for and prays for will be realized or postponed to a great extent according to the measure of your service this year of grace, 1918. Whether you are producing or simply consuming, the obligation is equally imperative to save food and to substitute, where such is possible, for the three great staples of flour, bacon and beef, other available foods which will keep you in ordinary health.

The food situation is exceedingly grave. With regard to wheat and flour it is especially so. As it is squarely put to us: "The whole world is short of wheat, and even supplies which exist in some countries are not at present available, because of lack of tonnage. Canada and the United States are the countries from which Great Britain and the Allies must draw supplies of wheat and flour for some months to come. At present the United States has nothing for export. What she may have next spring will be by right of saving and substitution." Canada can make herself appreciably felt only by saving and substitution; and it is not a case of saving by tons and hundred-weights, but by pounds and ounces.

To a great extent the law officers can look after the great corporations, the big businesses, the public institutions, but there is no effective system of policing the home and the personal habits of the private citizen. This is not an affair that takes in only the rich man and the entourage of his kitchen, but it is the immediate and intensely personal concern of the humblest wage-earner and dependent in the Dominion. It is primarily the affair of the great plain people of Canada, for it is by the small economies or wastefulness of the multitude that we are going to save the day or to seal the doom of millions of the noblest souls who ever went into battle for human rights.

No government of Canada was ever sent to its work with a clearer mandate from the people than the body of men we have recently elected, and no government ever had such an immense task laid upon its shoulders as that which confronts the nation's representatives now assembling at Ottawa. Are we on the very threshold of its career to hamstring that government in what we believe to be a whole-hearted, single-minded purpose to lead the nation to complete success in its hour of testing? It rests with the citizens—the small farmer and his household, the village storekeeper and his family—rich man, poor man, every man, woman and child who has to eat to live.

It is up to you and to me to see this thing through—by the simple means of a direct and habitual obedience to what we are asked to do. We are exercising no unreasoning submission to the fiat of a mere "government official" It is a direct appeal to our own self-respect. We are in honor bound. Perish the mean little fool that would crucify his own self-respect in facing this crisis.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Single copies 15 cents  
Postage prepaid.  
United States and Foreign Countries  
\$1.50 Per Year.

Failing to receive paper, you should notify the office at once, when mistakes, if any, will be corrected immediately.

All Subscriptions must be paid for in advance and no subscription will be accepted for a shorter period than six months.

Advertising copy in order to secure good position should be in our hands not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates furnished on application.



# The Junior Red River Special

## *In a Class by Itself*

**I**F you get a small thresher you want one that will thresh.

If you are doing only your own and a neighbor's work you want it to do a fair sized day's work.

If you want to use it for custom threshing you want it to go out and do good work, save the grain, to do enough work to justify running it.

You want it to stand up and give good service; to last long enough to make its purchase profitable.

Unless it is designed right, is built in a substantial and durable way, and capable of good service, it becomes a plaything.

The Junior Red River Special is not like any other so-called thresher built. It is just like the big Red River Special, only smaller.

It has the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer, and it also Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill.

It is not a light, frail and cheap machine built to sell. It is built to go out and thresh as a thresher should, and make money for both the farmer and the thresherman.

Look at the little, light and cheap threshers built by others and then look at the Junior Red River Special. You will find that instead of being a toy it is a real threshing machine.

A comparison is earnestly invited. You will quickly see the great superiority of the Junior Red River Special.

Built in two sizes and can be furnished with Wind Stacker or Self Feeder.

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## **NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.**

In Continuous Business Since 1848

**Builders EXCLUSIVELY of THRESHING MACHINERY**

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

**BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

**BRANCH HOUSES (with Full Stock of Repairs) at**

**REGINA, Saskatchewan**

**H. P. NORTON COMPANY, CALGARY, Alberta**

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba**

## From Start to Finish in Grain Growing

THE time has come when the people of Canada must seriously consider their source of food supply, and no sooner is the question of food supply brought up for consideration than the mind instantly forms a mental picture of the farm and the farmer. This is as it should be, and the war has done more to bring the farmer fairly before the people of the world than any move that has been made along the lines of formation of farmers' societies or publicity on the part of the government. In a time of need the dependent one comes to know intimately where his help is, and to turn anxiously and hopefully in that direction for some sign of a continuance of that help on which he has been depending; and so the people of Canada, and, in fact, of the world, are now turning anxiously, but hopefully, to the farmer for some sign of recognition of their needs and on which they can base their confidence for the present and future feeding of themselves and their armies. A great general has truly said: "An army travels on its stomach," and in order that our armies and the armies of our Allies may keep on travelling due attention must now be paid to the source of our food supply.

The speeding up of farm production is an all-important factor. True, we have the vacant lots idea well under way, and the work it is doing is important, too. The man with a backyard or vacant lot garden is assisting in no uncertain way to relieve some of the burden imposed on the farmer by the demands of a hungry army. He can grow sufficient vegetables to supply him through the later summer and last him through the winter. But the cry of the world is "give us bread!" And there is no one to hear that cry but the farmer. Therefore, our consideration must be directed toward the farm and its production.

Probably the greatest step that has been made looking toward efficiency of production on a maximum scale is the introduction of the tractor. The tractor is responsible for a larger acreage being put under cultivation. It is an "iron horse" that does not tire. Equipped with a proper traction it can be worked in weather that would kill a horse. Its greatest bid for popularity is that the farmer is no longer troubled over the fact of a shortage of labor. The accompanying photographs show conclusively that one tractor is of greater assistance to the farmer than many men and horses. The releasing of men which the em-

ployment of the tractor brings about is of two-fold importance: (1) More men are available for military duty and (2) More men are available to take up pieces of land for farming purposes and thus increase the production which is so sorely needed.

Another important step is the good roads movement. For a long time the humble "tiller of the soil" was under the impression that good roads were for the automobile, but a mature reflection, assisted by many object lessons, has dispelled the haze which obscured the outlook of the farmer, and he knows to-day that with good roads his wagons last longer, his horses are able to pull larger loads to the market or the elevator and he can make better time on the haulage than he could with uneven, wet, rutty and bad roads.

The farmer has also to thank the chemist for his efforts towards producing more and better crops. Patient experimenters have done much, more especially along the line of artificial fertilisers, bacteriology in the dairy and methods for detecting fertility in seeds.

The government has been glad, nay anxious, to co-operate with the farmer on every and all occasions. It has assisted him with money and advice; it has prepared and distributed bulletins, inaugurated experimental stations and farms, equipped exhibition trains, and endeavored by every method within its power to interest the farmer in proper methods and educate him to realise the necessity of good farming in his work. Agricultural colleges have assisted in somewhat the same manner, by experiments and instruction, to induce the farmer to use scientific methods on the farm.

And the list could be extended to include nearly all the professions and trades in the land; we have the tree surgeon, the veterinary surgeon, the architect, the carpenter, the dynamiter, and so on.

The pictures reproduced here-with show how farming is done in the great Northwest from the time the first plow bites its way into the virgin soil until the harvest is hauled to the elevator. It will be noticed the tractor plays an important part on this farm, and the many and varied uses to which it may be put are faithfully portrayed. And an ever-increasing number of farmers are going about farming in the same way, cutting out the old and expensive methods of working and installing the new and up-to-date machinery.



PLOWING



DISCING



SEEDING



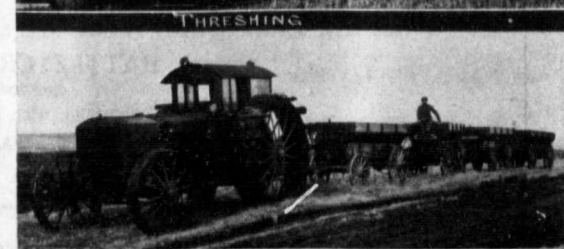
HARVESTING



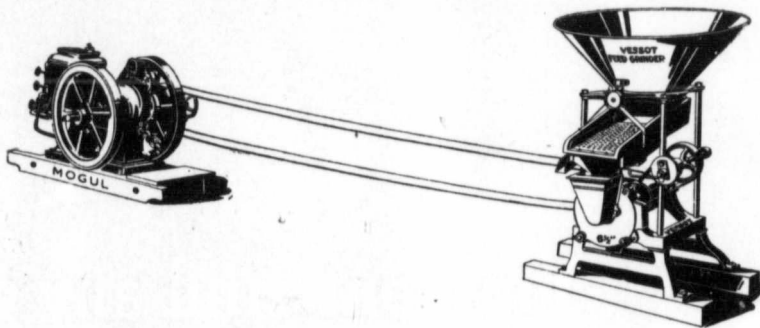
THE GOLDEN SHEAVES



THRESHING



EN ROUTE TO THE ELEVATOR

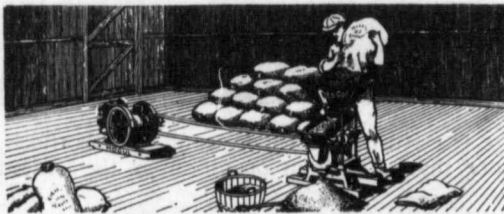
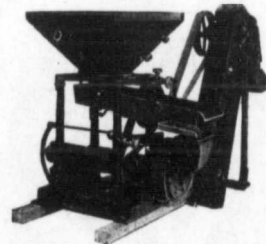


## Invest in a VESSOT and a MOGUL You Cannot do Yourself a Better Turn

**Y**OU can run a Vessot "Champion" Grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding--flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trademark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.



To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a **Mogul kerosene engine**. Then you have an outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogues of these good machines.

## 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.



You won't find any grain  
at this end of a  
**RUMELY IDEAL**

**PROVE** it to yourself. There's a Rumely Ideal in your neighborhood, that's pretty sure, with more than 20,000 in operation in the United States and Canada.

Put your hand in here at the stacker door. Catch some of the chaff and straw on its way out.

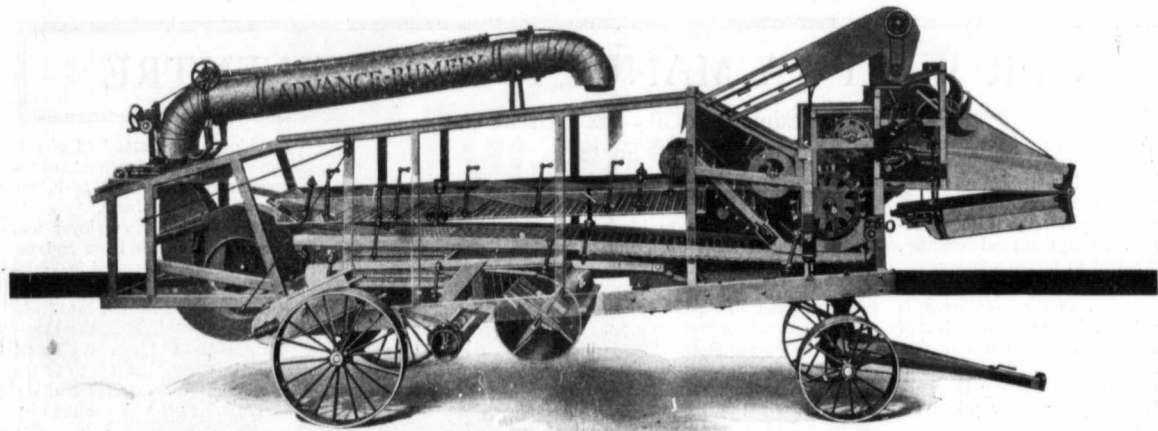
Level this off in your hand—pick out the big straw, then blow on the rest of it.

Work this test on most machines and you'll find some grain remaining in your hand.

Work it on a Rumely Ideal. No matter what the condition of the grain—wet, dry or frozen—long straw or short-headed or bundled, or loose rakings and you'll find your hand empty.

There is *no* grain at this end of a Rumely. It's all in the sack where it belongs—where it pays you a profit.

**ADVANCE-RUMELY**



## Study this—you'll see why the RUMELY IDEAL saves all the grain

**A**LL separation and no waste is a question of saving the grain, once it is knocked out of the heads.

Most any threshing cylinder on the market today will knock the grain from the heads. It's simply a case of adjusting the concaves so it will.

The big question is to save the grain after it is free from the heads.

Right behind the Rumely cylinder is an open grate. Most threshing machines today are built with these open grates. But notice the position of the Ideal grate—not half way up the cylinder—but right behind and beneath where it relieves the cylinder of the grain and straw at the most natural point—the bottom—before the cylinder starts on its upward turn.

In this way the Rumely cylinder is used, as it should be, for only one thing—to knock the grain from the heads. When its work is done it drops the grain at once.

The greatest part of the grain is shot through the open grate immediately—the straw and whatever grain is in it shoots over into the jaw between the chain rake and the first winged beater.

The winged beater forces the straw with a thud hard against the slats in the traveling chain rake. This agitation here saves still more of the grain.

Then comes the job on which most separators fall down—

getting the straw onto the rack in such shape that all the grain can fall through to the grain pan and be saved.

Most machines depend upon the force of the cylinder to lift the straw to the rack. In these cases the straw is delivered in bunches—and stays bunched all the way along.

In the Rumely Ideal, the traveling chain rake—moving constantly—takes the straw as fast as it comes and delivers it in an even flow to the winged beater at the top of the rack. From there, after still more agitation, it falls to the rack itself in an even, constant stream.

But the grain isn't all saved—even when properly delivered—unless it is handled in the right manner after it gets onto the rack.

Most machines merely agitate the grain—toss it up and down. That is not enough.

In the Rumely Ideal, no sooner does the straw drop onto the rack than a set of lifting fingers picks it up and does more than agitate it. The ends of the fingers catch in it—tear it apart—open it up—allowing all the grain to fall through.

To make separation perfect—to insure saving all the grain—six sets of these lifting fingers are used.

These methods save the grain—we know it—and Rumely Ideal owners, 20,000 of them, threshing in all parts of the world and under all conditions, know it.

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

*The Rumely Ideal is built in six sizes  
20x36, 24x44, 28x48, 32x52, 36x60 and 40x64*

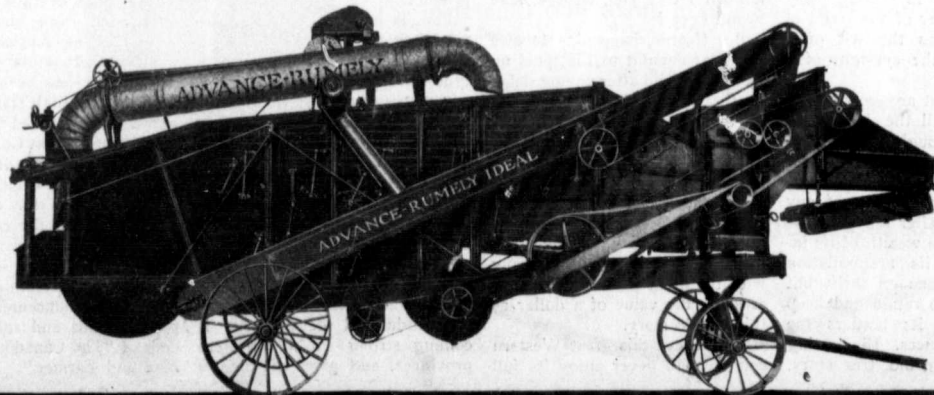
**ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY**

LAPORTE

(Incorporated)

INDIANA

Canadian Branches: Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.



## OUR WEST -- A MANUFACTURING CENTRE

### Edmonton City has a Great Garment Factory

FOR years we have been listening to seemingly well informed men making the ridiculous statement that Western Canada is primarily, if not exclusively, an agricultural country, not suited to manufacturing.

They allege that industrial development, as far as Canada is concerned is the prerogative of the East. They are willing that we should farm, and when manufacturing is prospering they are willing to pay us fair prices for our products.

Four men sat down to lunch one day. After some time, Bill, who sat at the head of the table, said: "Fred, here's the ten dollars I owe you for repairs on my car." Fred, taking the ten spot, passed it across to Doctor J., saying, "Doc, that squares my little account with you." The doctor, possibly inspired by the good example, passed it to George who

measure of compensation for the long hours of toil we give to its agricultural pursuits until we have developed manufacturing industries to take up the slack in the centres of population, where the boys and girls who do not desire to follow agriculture may go; to find satisfactory and profitable employment not too far from the old home, and where we can de-

reaching a high standard of perfection both in its treatment of the wage earners as well as in the quality of its products.

The old feud of employer and employee will, we hope and believe, never be tolerated in Western Canada. There is plenty of opportunity for men of broad vision and high ideals in the industrial fields of Western Canada.

On this page is a photo of the interior of the Great Western Garment Co.'s work room in the City of Edmonton.



This hoary-headed bogey is no longer effective in scaring away a single observer of the trend of things, who has the wit of a jack-daw and the eyesight of a field-mouse.

We insist that any community is entitled to all the benefits it can enjoy through the employment of its own people in producing the necessities of its particular life. The wealth of any community is, after all, only the aggregate of the wealth of its individuals and its accumulation depends not alone on thrift but on its ability to retain and keep moving within its borders the wealth it produces. Illustrating this we recall an old, true story.

sat next, saying, "This is just the amount I owe you, George, take it and keep it."

But George, happening to owe a similar amount to Bill, paid up like a man, and after paying debts to the amount of forty dollars, the original good old ten spot found its way back to its original owner.

It's an old story we admit, but of all the books we have read on political, social, domestic and financial economy, nothing has ever impressed us more deeply with the great possibilities of increasing the value of a dollar as this simple story.

We believe this great Western country will never enjoy its full

develop a ready market for our farm products.

Canada is large, and in advancing these views as we do, let our readers not misconstrue our attitude towards the East. Much of our success we owe to the generous treatment of the East during our early efforts; but, like the boy who, when he comes to man's estate, keenly appreciative of the lasting gratitude he owes to his parents, still finds it necessary to go out into the world on his own wing, sometimes even in competition with the parent stock.

We think there is little doubt that industrial development is coming strong in the western provinces, and gives promise of

The company started manufacturing shirts, overalls and pants in 1911, and from that date the growth of the company's business has been altogether phenomenal. This result has been wholly secured by the high standard of the goods manufactured by the Great Western Garment Co.

It is the purpose of our friends to maintain this standard of quality, believing as they do that in no other way can the confidence of the public be permanently secured. We cordially invite the attention and interest of our readers to their announcement as it appears in this and subsequent issues of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer."

# Watch the Crotch!

*That's the crucial point in the whole structure of the overall. It takes all the strain. Upon its strength depends the life of the overall.*

Incessant bending—stretching of the legs—horseback riding—climbing in and jumping off the wagon—with every movement of the body, it must resist the incessant yanking and pulling.

For just this reason—husky men—men who are hard on overalls, and who have once worn **G. W. G. overalls**, always insist on the **G. W. G. trademark**, because they know the **G. W. G. overalls** withstand the most rigorous tests.

When next you need working clothes look for the

**UNION MADE**



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**"They wear longer because they're made stronger."**

**GUARANTEE** Every garment bearing the **G. W. G.** Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship, and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply convince the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.

We Manufacture			
MEN'S		BOYS'	
OVERALLS		OVERALLS	
SHIRTS	PANTS	SHIRTS	
COMBINATION	OVERALLS	KNICKERS	

Manufactured by  
**The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.**  
Edmonton, Alta.





# TIPS from the TRACTIONEER

Well, Christmas is over, and it's time we were all getting down to business and, as my business seems to be mostly grouching, I may as well get at it.

It seems to me that the things which are most simple, are the ones that are hardest to make people believe; in fact, I'm getting to the place where I'm about convinced that the people of Western Canada won't believe that a world-wide famine is a possibility until they begin to get hungry and, even if we could convince them, I'm thinking they would forget it the next minute and keep on grumbling about matters of little importance instead of trying to do something that will make grub, plain everyday grub.

That sounds like hitting the western farmer pretty hard but, if going around and hitting them on the head with a sledge-hammer, would make them see things any easier, I'd be glad to do it and carry the hammer all the way.

We sit around and listen to some of the boys back from the front tell of how people in the old country have to get along without proper food, of how there aren't always enough rations at the front and other stories far worse than that. We listen to the stories while we smoke our pipes, and occasionally give out a little comment of sympathy; and about the time that the stories are finished, somebody says: "Come on, let's eat; I'm near starved."

It's too bad that some of us don't get hungry sometimes, then maybe we would begin to realize what this war and the shortage of food means. Why, I'm getting so that I am ashamed to look in a glass and see how well fed I am. I wear my hair in a pompadour, and tie my tie behind the door, for I'm getting ashamed of that healthy mug I see every time I look in the glass.

Then, again, as I roam around this country, I hear the same thing on all sides: "They're taking the boys away, I can't farm alone, and I can neither sell nor rent; I'll just let the place go wild." Oh yes, I do hear it in lots of places, and I'm hearing it pretty often. At first I sympathized with these farmers; it really was too bad, when farming was paying better than it ever did before, and when the food was needed so badly, it was too bad to have the boys taken away; there

was nothing else to do, it seemed, but to let things go hang; incidentally, these same farmers' sons who had to go to the front to save their fathers from a yoke of slavery, and their mothers and sisters and wives from something worse, may have to go hungry because the people at home can't farm.

Yes, I used to think the farmer was right, but I got to looking around me and I got to thinking, and I suddenly woke up to the fact that we are all more or less asleep, most of us, anyway. What we need is a few Zeppelins to come over here and drop a few bombs on us to wake us up.

We've got land and climate that will grow lots of grub, grub in piles so high it would scare you, and we're turning over on the other side and sleeping a little longer because somebody woke us up long enough to take the boys away.

When I'm talking to a bunch of farmers and get along about this far, somebody usually says: "Well, you're pretty smart at talking, maybe you can tell us how to farm without any help."

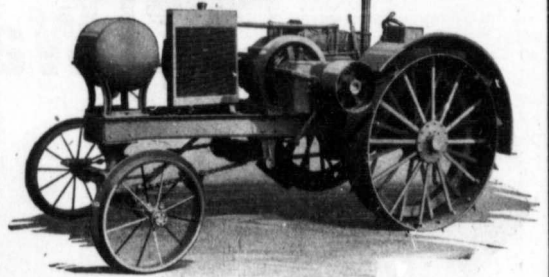
I've answered that so often that every time I say it now, I feel like a phonograph record. "No; I can't tell you how to farm without any help, but I can tell you how to farm with the help you have."

Nearly everybody agrees that we are short of two things we need very badly for farming—men and power. We are short of men, but not of power. We have power, lots of it, power to burn, but we haven't got the "pull together" spirit that makes things go. I said we have lots of power, so we have; we have enough small tractors lying around this country to plow the whole thing, the trouble is we're not using it and we can't use it until we start pulling together. These tractors could be organized and put to work 24 hours a day, as was done with 4,000 of them in Texas; but that would call for a lot of expense and trouble and legislation on the part of the government and, while I don't know much about government affairs, I have a notion that our government has its hands pretty full just now.

All through this country there are tractors—big ones, little ones and in-between ones, working on an average of 40 days each year. What's the matter with working them about 180 days a year and, if that won't do the work, put in

## Waterloo Boy Tractor

ONE-MAN KEROSENE



### STOP Your Heavy Feed Expense!

The WATERLOO BOY One-Man Kerosene Tractor Meets Every Power Demand the Year Around

#### Free Tractor School

AT REGINA—  
Opens January 7th and continues for three weeks.

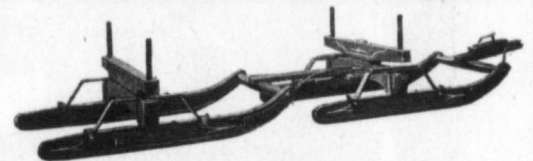
AT SASKATOON—  
Will open February 6th and continue for three weeks.  
M. S. Brooks, late of Hemphill Motor School, Instructor at both Regina and Saskatoon.

AT WINNIPEG  
Will open February 4th and continue for three weeks.  
F. A. Fry, Instructor.  
Write us at Winnipeg for admission card.

It is the right size to give you the necessary power for all farm jobs, in the field, or at belt machinery. It solves the problem of farm labor.

High Quality Construction fully guaranteed by a responsible manufacturer. Write for names of farmer users and illustrated catalogue.

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Limited  
WINNIPEG



## U.G.G. With 2½ inch Cast or Steel Shoes

### Sloop Sleighs

The sturdy construction of the U.G.G. Sleighs and the way they stand up under heavy work on all road conditions, make them a most economical sleigh. They give genuine satisfaction. All wooden parts are made of selected hardwood. The runners being bent to form, and made of straight grain oak, give greater strength to the sleigh.

Steel bands protect the roller end of the sleighs. Wide steel band on runners, goes from shoeing completely around nose and back down the top of runner to shoeing. Also a steel strap runs from nose on outside of runner extending 18 inches back. The draw rods pass through steel straps which allows the strain of draft to come from body of runner instead of nose. The runners are 5½ inches deep and 6 feet 6 inches long (finished size). Poles are made of straight grained oak, and well ironed.

SHIPMENT CAN BE MADE IMMEDIATELY

PRICES 2½ INCH SHOES

	Winnipeg	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary
Cast	38.50	40.50	40.75	42.00
Steel	35.50	37.00	37.65	38.00

## UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY



# Plenty of Weight for Plowing and Hauling Light Enough for Use with Drills

The Happy Farmer Tractor—a medium-weight, sturdy little farm helper—out in the field with plows, drills or harrows—on the road with loads to market or road grading—in the yard for sawing wood, silo work and the host of small engine work. All farm jobs that require power are "Happy Farmer" jobs.

And cheap!—you can use the cheapest distillates or coal oil for fuel and the motor is made expressly to extract every ounce of power from the fuel—and does it. Self-steering—so easy to operate—any farm lad can handle it. Strength, durability and Hyatt Roller bearings make for years of satisfactory service.

## Model B <sup>12-24</sup><sub>H.P.</sub> Happy Farmer Tractor

### TWIN CYLINDER MOTOR

is a Tractor motor—not an adapted Auto motor—perfect in design and construction. Cylinders completely water-jacketed. Full power even compression.

### URNS SQUARE CORNERS

either right or left—plows right to the fence with no unfinished corners. Turns in its own length—makes easy handling in the yard.

### WELL BALANCED LIGHT-WEIGHT

with a 2,000 pound draw bar pull (three plows)—and 88 per cent of its weight is on the drive wheels. No vibration on belt work, where it delivers full 24 horse-power.

### VERY LOW UPKEEP COST

No kerosene can get by the pistons—you not only save fuel, but also save lubricating oil—practically no repairs ever needed.

### FREE! HAPPY FARMER TRACTIONEERING SCHOOLS

to be held at all important points in West. If you or your son would like to attend, write for nearest school and dates.



"Happy Farmer" Tractor handling 3 bottom 14-in. Plows, backsetting Timothy soil at a depth of 4 inches on the farm of Sir Rodmond Robin, Carman.

### BURNS CHEAP COAL OIL

Don't spend big money on gasoline—it costs more without giving more. "Happy Farmer" puts the fuel question among "minor details." No load, half load or full load—it burns kerosene perfectly.

### ONE PIECE ALL-STEEL FRAME

Absolutely rigid—nothing can jar parts loose in the "Happy Farmer"—thorough, simple construction with Hyatt bearings extends its life by many years.

### O.K'D BY THE GOVERNMENT

Several hundred sold and delivered. "Happy Farmer" has been adopted by the French government as their Standard tractor—a guarantee in itself.

### COMPLETE SERVICE STATIONS

are maintained in Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, in charge of expert factory men for the benefit of all "Happy Farmer" owners, and these offices are also complete for purchasers of tractors and plows.

### GET ALL THE FACTS—FREE!

Don't delay another day—get full information from our nearest branch office—ask about terms, delivery, etc.

**Happy Farmer Company Limited, HEAD OFFICE: Winnipeg. Branches REGINA at CALGARY**

two shifts, day and night, and your 180 makes 360; or, cut it down to 250 if you like: that will be pretty nearly enough to get the work done.

Right about here, somebody will jump up and say: "Who's going to run these tractors?" Just keep cool; I know we're short of operators, but I haven't got to them yet.

What's the matter with each district organizing itself and getting something done? We don't like to let the big tractors work on stubble, very well; put them to threshing, breaking out scrub, or any other job where they don't hurt the land.

A tractor running a 32-inch separator, cleans off on an average about 60 acres a day, or it should. To plow the same amount of ground in a day would require eighteen 14-inch plow bottoms, or six 3-bottom outfits or, if you put two days into one by working day and night, 9 bottoms or three 3-bottom outfits.

Do you see what you could do if your settlement was organized? You could put the small outfits to work plowing up the land as fast as the crop was threshed or, if that wasn't fast enough, you could put the big fellows to work, plowing at night.

Does the idea appeal to you at

all? If it does, say so; don't put the paper down and forget all about it. If it looks crazy to you, why, say so just the same. I'd rather see you knock the idea on the head than to sit still and say absolutely nothing. Ask questions or say what you like; but say something.

Now, we'll come back to the question of operators and, in order to get over this difficulty, we'll have to suppose that there

is a spark of the "pull together" spirit behind it.

There are pool rooms running—we don't need them. There are more barbers than are absolutely needed, more cigar store clerks than are needed, more male clerks in all lines than are needed, more men on the road than are needed, and a lot more idle men than are needed. The women can take the place of the clerks and of a lot of the travellers, and I'd rather see

the women loafing than the men, any day. You're short of operators; alright, there's a bunch of men to choose from—make them, make your operators.

If you had a hole in a barrel and wanted it plugged, and had no plug, what would you do? You'd make one of course; well, do the same with the tractor operators. You haven't got them, so make them.

A small voice away in the back of the room says: "Them kind of fellows don't make very good hands with a tractor." Good; I expected that. Take the big, husky fellows, teach them how to handle a pitchfork and do all the heavy work and put the others to work doing anything they can; and any that are absolutely useless, send them home to whittle chips; then turn me loose with a bunch of charts, and a little equipment, and I'll show you the best bunch of tractor operators, wearing skirts, that you ever saw. There are hundreds of girls all over this country just aching to get at it and do their share and, while I don't like to see girls getting tangled up in machinery, still they're willing; they learn quickly and have sense enough to leave things alone when they should be left alone.



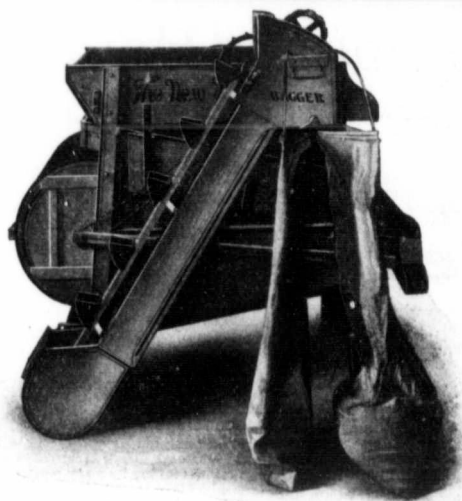
AS THE SAILORMAN SEES IT

Motor Launch Officer (who has rung for full-speed without result)—"What's the matter?"

Voice from below—"One of the cylinders is missing, sir."

Commander—"Well, look sharp and find the bally thing—we want to get on."

Continued on page 55



## The First Announcement of the NEW FOSSTON-CARPENTER FANNING MILLS

**S**OMETHING different, an entirely new system of cleaning seed grain and separating wild oats. After a thorough investigation of the mill extending over some months we are now prepared to furnish them in 24 inch, 32 inch and 40 inch sizes, with or without attachments or elevator.

POWER ATTACHMENT FOR ANY SIZE MILL

**WILD OATS ARE VALUABLE**, in fact they are worth within 6 to 8c of the price of tame oats. The farmer who has a large quantity of wild oats in his grain can make money by cleaning it out and feeding it to his stock. Ninety per cent of the wheat marketed in your district is docked from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. per bushel because it contains a large percentage of wild oats. The present market price of which is around 50c per bushel. This accounts for the Elevators buying large size cleaners at around \$1200.00, and they can afford to do it as they get from \$100.00 to \$200.00 worth of wild oats out of every thousand bushels of wheat—think of it!

BUY A NEW FOSSTON MILL AND DO YOUR OWN CLEANING.

# JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Limited

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

REGINA

SASKATOON

LETHBRIDGE

**F**OR the past six or seven years, ever since gas tractors were considered successful in plowing good dry ground out west, they have been tried in the large swamp belonging to the University of Wisconsin. Tractors of various makes, under the guidance of their agents and mechanics, would enter this swamp from the dry side. Some would take the warning of approaching danger as soon as the tractor wheels would start to slip, and creep back to safety. Others would attempt to pass through the soft places and have, for their goal, at least one furrow across the much feared demonstration grounds. No matter whether they got one full length furrow or not, all claimed after a few trials that it was useless to force a chicken to go where ducks belong.

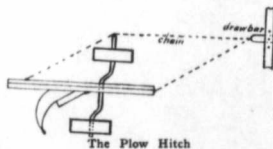
As I remember, one of the last tractors to make the trial was of the track laying type. The agency for this machine imagined he had the closest thing to a duck. He probably did have but nevertheless it was too domesticated to swim or even to walk on wet ground. It preferred the hard, dry ground in the warehouse.

Horses (the best farm machines ever created) were unable to go in any farther than the narrow stretch along the roadside, for as soon as they got over to the soft

## Swamp Plowing by Tractor

By G. B. BAUMAN

ground they sank in up to their hocks. You who are farmers know that this means no more plowing if you want to keep your horses in good condition. Tractors were as afraid of the place as agents were in risking the reputation of their machines, so what was the University to do; hold the swamp for its natural beauty only or show to the farmers that



tractors could really be used? They showed the farmers that a swamp adjacent to and below the level of the lake could be drained and farmed, so why not this one also?

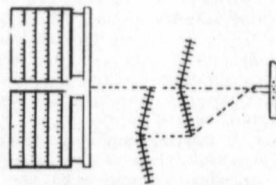
In the summer of 1916, one of the hottest summers Wisconsin ever had and the hardest summer their horses ever lived through, a 12-25 horse-power round wheel tractor was sent to the swamp. The tractor was fitted with exten-

sion rims on the rear wheels and five-inch conical lugs placed about one foot apart on the wheels. The fuel used was the lowest test gasoline although the machine calls for kerosene—the idea being to get a fuel which was next to kerosene in price but still having enough of the gasoline properties to prevent pre-ignition. The swamp water, the only water available for cooling, was too dirty to be injected into the cylinders to stop pre-ignition, which would naturally result from the use of kerosene in this type of engine. Low test gasoline eliminated the thumping and reduced power which might result from the use of kerosene without clean water.

The first plow tried was a two-bottom gang cutting sixteen-inch furrows. Because of the spongy, peaty soil and tall grass, the plows would soon clog, heave up out of the ground and a stop would have to be made in order to dig the material away from the coulters and from under the plowshares. The plow itself was not heavy enough to hold the furrow

under these conditions. Although a very good plow, it was not built for this purpose. No one had ever thought of plowing up a marsh before.

To be successful with tractor plowing, the machine must be kept moving. Excessive shifting of the clutch and speeds for a stop to free the plow will naturally necessitate frequent adjustments of those parts by the operator. The starting pull in such a place as this, as well as the fuel con-



Hitch used in pulling Discs and Harrows

sumed, is very great compared to that while in motion, the tractor wheels naturally slipping until the grouters or lugs can grip the ground. These difficulties were soon eliminated by trying another kind of plow.

An eighteen hundred pound, single bottom, 24-inch brush plow with an 8-inch wheel on the land side and a 4-inch wheel following the furrow, was found to do good work. Although it required an extra man other than the operator

to prevent the coulters from clogging, to regulate depth of furrow and to raise the plow on the headlands, it did the best work, throwing on the average a two-foot furrow nine to twelve inches deep with the sod well turned under. There were a few exceptions when going through a small stretch of yellow clay and in extremely soft places where six inches was the depth plowed. At no time was the plowing any shallower even though there were places to go through which were so soft that water ran between the wheels. The wheels would naturally slip in such places but by uncoupling the plow and attaching a long chain in place of the usual short hitch, the tractor could go ahead, get a footing on solid ground and pull the plows without any further trouble. As soon as the extremely soft place had been passed over, the long chain was removed, placed in the tool box for future use and the engine recoupled with the short hitch.

In this swamp where the grass was about three feet high (hiding all objects) and the ground so wet that water could be squeezed from it by merely the pressure of the hand, or a lath could be stuck down two feet in the ground, one must be ready for anything. One must feel out the boulders and must be able to stop at the first grating sound, or a broken plowshare might result. With the chain hitch, as was used in this case, no wooden coupling-pin was used, and so this precaution was necessary. Then again, hidden stumps might become wedged under the engine and twist the water manifold so that it will leak, bend the frame so as to weaken it, or break a gear. Always be on your guard—keep your eye on the ground in front of the engine. That is my advice, for I had all the above experiences. There is no pleasure in carrying water a quarter of a mile to fill up your cooling system which was emptied by a stump twisting the water manifold, or in replacing a gear on soft ground where a jack with boards under it would sink out of sight before you raised one side of the engine.

If you are so unfortunate as to strike a typical marsh spring, as happened to me on one occasion where the tractor sank down to the rear axle, you would appreciate a good vocabulary besides plenty of wood. The only chance of getting out as in this case was to dig a gradually sloping trough in front of the rear wheels, back the tractor up a foot or so, place a number of logs crosswise in the track and start the engine slowly ahead with the plow uncoupled or fastened to the long chain. The tractor used had plenty of power but a good footing was also necessary. Use plenty of lugs or

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grouters and never slip the wheels if you can possibly help it.

One must remember that these conditions were out of the ordinary and that all swamp troubles are not anywhere as gloomy as these were. Near the end of the six weeks' trial, plowing was more of a pleasure than a man using horses could imagine. Plowing by machinery will always be a pleasure because when everything is under your control, as the response of the engine to the throwing in of the clutch, the sound of increased power when the throttle is opened and the steady pull at the drawbar when in motion, makes a man feel he's boss. That's not always the case these days with horses pulling the plow or a hired hand at the reins.

From my experience, I see no reason why farmers should worry about the mechanical parts. There are only five simple things in my opinion that require any attention at all to tractor operation and I will enumerate them for convenience. First, strain your fuel. A foreign body may easily clog the pipe leading from the supply tank, or obstruct the needle valve passage to the carburetor so that an insufficient amount of fuel is fed, resulting in too weak a mixture. The engine will either backfire very badly or stop altogether. If it is necessary to remove the carburetor for cleaning, be sure to grease (cup-grease or soap is good) the joints before putting it back together to prevent leaking. Second of importance, is to keep the ignition system dry and do no magneto adjusting unless you are sure of the trouble. Follow the instructions given with the tractor, for tractors vary as to ignition systems and the troubles with one will be different from those of another. Thirdly, the cooling system will give no trouble as long as the radiator is full and the whole system is drained once in a while. Use as clean water as possible. Drainage water was used in this case, but I would not recommend it where other could be secured. Fourthly, use plenty of oil on gears, bearings, valve stems and on any other rubbing surface. Do not use any more oil in the crank case than the directions call for or your power will be reduced considerably. Lastly, do not forget that your machine is made up of many parts and that if the bolts, nuts or screws are not tightened, your engine and outfit will soon rattle to pieces—especially under swamp conditions.

These things are essential, so let's call them the A, B, C's of tractor operation. When you once know them, use them in your work. Don't forget, for I profited by them through experience.

The job of plowing in a swamp can be just as neatly done as on

dry land. There is no trick or mystery to this work, for I started in with no experience—just a student at the University. If boulders should interfere with the straightness of the rows—either plow them up, go around them, or raise the plow and pass over—stop for nothing. Rotten stumps are a pleasure to move, no matter how large, with a tractor of this size or larger, provided you can get a chain or cable strong enough. I broke two chains in removing a monster stump—the third chain held and out came the stump.

After the land is plowed, freed from boulders and stumps, the next operation is to fit the ground for crops. Some thought, before the tractor proved differently, that it would have no show whatever in disking up the ground plowed since the sod, the only gripping surface, had been plowed under. It was logical that such a thing would happen but this tractor stepped right along, pulling two discs and two spiked toothed harrows. Three times over the field put it in the best possible planting condition—a loose upper surface and a packed seed bed.

The plowed ground, having been exposed to the air two weeks before planting, had dried out sufficiently so that corn could be drilled in one field and buckwheat in the other, by a team of horses. The cultivation of the corn by horse cultivators was somewhat difficult after a rain, for the ground was too soft to permit easy traveling for the horses; but why hesitate at this—the power cultivator, as I understand, is doing great work along this line, especially in swamps.

Farmers, the tractor is the coming thing for you, if it has not already proven so. Take advantage of this form of power and save your horses and other expenses. It saves money in the long run. The tractor used did excellent work under the worst experimental conditions and I can recommend a tractor for swamp plowing.

#### True Piety

The Minister's Wife—"The new cook left this morning, the one you said the Lord must have sent."

The Minister—"Well, dear, the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Dine with me to-morrow at the Mitre, can't you?" asked one young man of another.

"Sorry, old man, but I really can't go to-morrow. I'm going to see 'Hamlet,'" answered the friend.

"Oh, bring him along," was the cordial answer.



## Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country, and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.

**CANNING CHICKEN TO CONSERVE MEATS**

This year more poultry than usual is finding its way to market in a thin, unfinished condition. There is very little sale for this grade of chickens, and their presence in so many shipments has a great deal to do with the comparatively low price returned, at times, to producers. Cull chickens, if held, frequently prove more of a liability than an asset to producers. The best place for them is in a can or a jar made ready for table use. Later in the season, when good chickens are scarce and high in price, poultry thus prepared may be utilized and served in many appetizing ways.

The following methods of canning poultry are advocated.

Method 1.—Dress the chicken, separating it into sections or leaving it whole, as preferred. Season and fry as for serving. When the meat is three-fourths done, remove from the fire and pack the pieces into a clean, hot glass jar. If the chicken is whole, break the neck and legs, roll the chicken up into a small roll, tie with string or fasten with toothpicks. A quart jar should hold two or more small chickens. Pour over the chicken the hot liquid from the frying pan, if necessary, adding hot water to fill the jar completely. Adjust the rubbers and tops, leaving the latter slightly loose. Place in a water-bath canner and sterilize from 90 to 120 minutes, depending upon the size of the chicken. Remove and tighten the covers immediately.

Method 2.—Dress the chicken, and leave whole or cut into pieces, as preferred. Cover with boiling water, and simmer until the meat can be separated from the bones. Return the bones to the liquid, and boil it down one-half. Pack the meat closely in hot glass jars, add one level teaspoonful salt to each quart, and fill the jar with the hot liquid. Adjust the rubber and top, leaving the latter slightly loose. Sterilize three to three and one-half hours in a water-bath canner. Remove and tighten the tops immediately. The liquid remaining may be placed in a jar, sterilized 90 minutes and kept for soup or gravy. Two pounds of dressed fowl should make one pint of solid meat, and a pint of thick stock.

Method 3.—Cut the dressed, raw chicken into convenient sections. Pack into glass jars, add one teaspoonful salt to a quart, fill the jar with boiling water, adjust the rubbers and tops as above, and sterilize in a water-bath canner three and one-half to four hours.

Method 1 given above is for small, frying sized chickens. Methods 2 and 3 may be used for chickens of any size.

**This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits**

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks. **Wooden Buildings** rot under the stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money Concrete won't rot. **Rats** are another source of leakage—they gnaw their way through all kinds of buildings—except Concrete, which is rat proof.

Fire on a farm usually means total loss because of the lack of water-pressure. Concrete cannot burn—another leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. These conditions can be entirely remedied by building the wells, water tanks, septic tanks and barn floors of Concrete.

There's a type of waste that is peculiar to the farm that is built of old-style materials. For instance, mud was never intended for the paving of a feeding lot. Build your feeding floor of Concrete, and there will not be a single kernel lost.



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Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and 11" of pad greatly lengthened.

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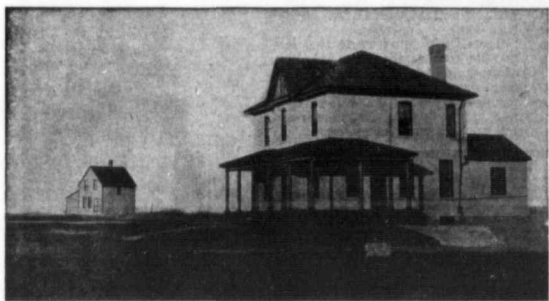
Pat. No. 2,100,111, 1914.  
Pat. in Can. Apr. 6, 1915.

# FREE DISTRIBUTION of TREES

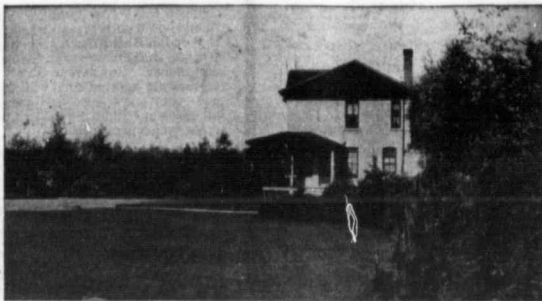
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**Any Farmer** living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure **Free of Charge** enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt around his farm buildings and garden.

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



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



Same place in 1914.

**All Applications** for trees to plant in 1919 must be received **before** March 1st, 1918.

A limited number of **Evergreens** is available for delivery this spring under special conditions. Evergreens grown in the Nursery have thriven well in all parts of the Canadian West in the past ten years, proving their suitability for prairie planting.

All applications and enquiries should be addressed to

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

**Write for Bulletins on Tree Planting.**

Announcement has been made by the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, of the provincial Seed Fair, January 8 to 11, 1918, and the Agricultural Societies' Convention and Dairy-men's Convention during the same week; and the annual short course in agriculture at the college January 14 to 26.

The first prize offered in the cereal classes at the seed fair is \$20 in cash and there are eight liberal prizes in each class. This should encourage a large showing when there is so large a percentage of good wheat. The inspections at Fort William indicate that 71 per cent of the wheat graded is 1 Hard and 1 Northern.

The theme of the annual Convention of Agricultural Societies this year will be "Boys and Girls' Work for the Rural Districts." It is planned to procure the services of experts to deal with the work which is becoming popular with the societies. A great advance in the work in this province is about due.

The Herbert Agricultural Society is planning to get a team of five boys from each of the municipalities which give the society financial support and provide a short course of two days, the boy from each municipality making the best showing in the judging

## Progress in Saskatchewan

competitions to be selected as a member of the team to be sent to the Regina Exhibition.

It will be noted that the short course at Saskatoon this year will occupy two full weeks. It is planned to devote a day to each prominent section in the field and animal husbandry departments, as wheat day, oats day, etc.; horse day, cattle day, etc. This will enable those who are unable to spend the entire two weeks at the course to take in such days as appeal most strongly to them. The field husbandry week will be the first.

The director has received many very interesting letters from presidents and secretaries of agricultural societies in respect to his communication of September 8th. Mr. T. L. Neish, president of the Moose Mountain Agricultural Society, Carlyle, has written a most illuminating letter, extracts from which are quoted. Referring to the work of the Carlyle Agricultural Society, he says: "Finances are so concentrated that they cover a limited number of events sufficiently rather than being spread over a number of events so insufficiently as to cause such to

be failures. So with limited funds and a more or less irresponsible directorate there has to be a certainty that the policy is in line with the means and the feeling of the members. Anyone with an enlarged duty-of-agricultural society-turn-of-mind will be apt to court disaster and to fritter away the means of the society against the slowness and unresponsiveness of the farming community. To such minds agricultural societies are apt to be dead because not recognizing that an agricultural society should conform to the nature of farming and be conducted quietly and continuously they are apt to aim at something new. Better rather that the management communicate with the real farmers who are students of things exhibited; livestock, seed grain, plowing, etc., and who are the reason of being of the society and its real support. To such the society means competitive exhibitions and the real advantage and success of an agricultural society is in the betterment from year to year of the quality of the exhibits. Agriculture is not dead because it moves quietly, nor dumb because it talks little in public, nor

deaf because it is slow to respond, nor blind because it follows no flag.

The directors of the Stoughton Agricultural Society in declining the date for the seed fair set by the director makes the naive assertion that there is to be a three days' show for which \$600 is guaranteed by ten influential citizens!

Some time during the next few weeks an appeal is to be made to the general public through the various organizations such as municipal councils, grain growers' associations, agricultural societies and homemakers' clubs for financial contributions to the agricultural relief for the Allies fund. This fund will be for the purpose of procuring the necessary seed and machinery for use in rehabilitating the devastated agricultural areas of the war zone. It might be well to give the matter some consideration at your annual meeting so that out of the abundance of our own good things generous contributions may be forwarded to the treasurer of the fund. There will be only one appeal for this fund.

The Dominion Food Controller is asking all Canadians to avoid wastes and to save wheat, beef and bacon for the Allies. There is a grave shortage in food supplies and it is intimated that before the lapse of six months

# Hog Prices 12 Months Hence

Canada and the United States are asked to increase their hog production as greatly as possible in order to help meet the grave shortage of meat in Great Britain, France and Italy.

The shortage in Europe is the best guarantee of the stability of the hog market during the next twelve months. There are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. The hog shortage alone is 32,425,000 animals—about ten times the total number of hogs in Canada to-day.

In the United States, there are to-day ten per cent. less live hogs than there were a year ago. Further, the American Packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog products at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, 31,000,000 pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

## Hog Receipts Decreasing

Another indication of the decrease in hog production is in the receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States:—

To the end of October, 1916, they were 33,036,831 hogs.

To the end of October, 1917, they were 28,314,698 hogs.

This shows the great decrease in 1917 of 4,721,233 hogs.

Taking the month of October alone the receipts in 1916 were 3,692,016 hogs. For the month of October, 1917, the receipts were 2,498,244 hogs. This shows a decrease of 1,093,772 hogs for the last month for which we have figures.

In Canada, the receipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to the end of November, 1916, were 998,131 hogs. For the same period in 1917, the receipts were 868,196 hogs. This shows a decrease in Canada of 129,935 hogs.

While the supply of hogs in Europe and America has been rapidly decreasing, the consumption of bacon and hams overseas has in-

creased enormously since the beginning of the war. Here is the statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were . . .	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were . . .	664,000,000 "
In 1915 they were . . .	896,000,000 "
In 1916 they were . . .	1,006,000,000 "

With the enormous shortage of hogs and other stock animals in Europe, and a marked decrease in the number of live hogs in North America, there appears to be no reason why there should not be high prices and a stable market for hogs during the next twelve months and longer.

## Government Action

The Government's announcement of control and limitation of Packers' Profits will establish confidence and further stabilize the hog market. The official announcement in brief is as follows:

"1. No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than 2 per cent. of his total annual turnover, that is his total sales during any one year.

"2. If the 2 per cent. on annual turnover exceeds 7 per cent. on the actual capital invested in the business, the profits shall be further restricted as follows:

"(a) Up to 7 per cent. on capital the packer may retain the profits.

"(b) If the profits exceed 7 per cent. and do not exceed 15 per cent. one-half of the profits in excess of 7 per cent. shall belong to the packer and one-half to the Government.

"(c) All profits in excess of 15 per cent. shall belong to the Government."

## United States Action

In addition to the action of the Dominion Government, Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Controller, states in a Government Bulletin:—

"I therefore wish to make this positive statement: that, so far as the United States Food Administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are

maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only costs of production, but proper remuneration to the producer.

"By a system of license control of manufacturers and distributors the Food Administration will further help the producers. This system will tend toward the abolition of speculation, the punishment of profiteering, and the assurance that the consumer receives the product at a fair ratio of the producer's price, and that, vice versa, the producer receives a fair interpretation of the consumer's payment."

This decision of the United States Government to support the American hog market will have a stabilizing effect on the Canadian hog market, because whatever influences the American live stock market will act to pretty nearly the same extent on the Canadian market.

The action of the Dominion and United States Governments, considered in association with the figures showing the tremendous decline in the European and American hog production, and the figures showing the vast increase in British ham and bacon imports since the war, establishes confidence in the stability of the hog market for the next year.

## Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 160 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that can be raised will be needed.

Bacon is a military necessity. It is the most compact form in which meat can be supplied to the armies. It is about 50 per cent. fat, and fat is worth twice as much as starch as a producer of energy and stamina.

Bacon is the great "fighting" food. The armies of the Allies must be supplied with hundreds of millions of pounds of it, and they look to Canada and the United States to supply it. That means a tremendous increase in hog production in 1918 is a vital necessity.

**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH  
OTTAWA**

Canadians may be asked to abstain from beef and bacon in order that the army may be fed. For the present Canadians are asked to save 12,000,000 bushels of wheat by substituting other foods and to abstain from beef and bacon two days a week. Every householder in Canada will be asked to sign a pledge to this effect and to make whatever other sacrifices are needful to win the war. The public will be kept informed as to what is expected from time to time and opportunity for procuring the needful information on nutrition and substitutes will be provided in due course.

There are some 40 exhibition returns still to be received by the director. Let this be a reminder to those who have not forwarded this and other returns.

**Saskatchewan's Part in Greater Production**

We are glad to give publicity to a letter sent broadcast by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, together with other literature urging increased effort for greater production—particularly in hogs—on the farmers of the province.

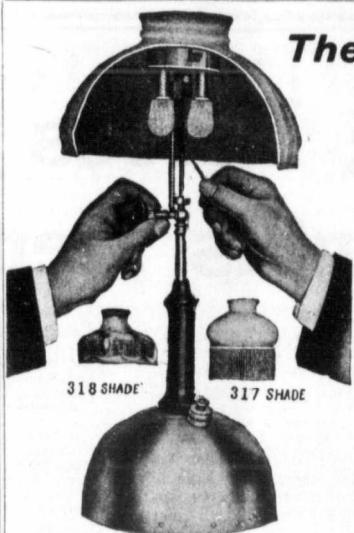
From all the information which has reached us, we are more than glad to know that in this great crisis, Saskatchewan is wholeheartedly "in it" with her sister provinces of the west. The human "hogs" are not in evidence anywhere, it seems, and granted the possibility of procuring breeding stock at any cost, there can be no doubt that the 1918 census of marketable hogs will do credit—even to the big heart of Canada. Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Dec. 1st, 1917.

"Dear Sir,—An urgent appeal is being made to Saskatchewan farmers, as well as farmers all over Canada, to raise more pork. The situation is critical. Throughout Europe and America there has been a falling off in production and efforts must be made to increase our output for the sake of our armies, for the sake of the civilian population of our allies and for the sake of a decisive victory. We should also grow more pork for our own sakes, for unless there is enough for both our armies and our own people the army will have first choice and Canadians will go without bacon.

"There is room for increased production. Over forty thousand Saskatchewan farmers raised no pigs whatever. The greater production of pork which is needed can be best obtained, not by some men keeping 5, 10 or 50 sows, while a lot of others keep none, but by every farmer keeping at

## The Match-o-Lite Lamp

LIGHTS WITH ONE MATCH



**No. 119, Standard Lamp, \$9.00**  
EXPRESS PREPAID  
Complete with Equipment consisting of Pump, Two Mantles, Shade, Cleaning Needle, One Extra Generator and Operating Directions.

**No. 129, Same as No. 119, but with No. 317 shade, \$10.00**  
EXPRESS PREPAID

**No. 139, Same as No. 119, but with No. 318 shade, \$10.00**  
EXPRESS PREPAID

SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNTS TO LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS ON QUANTITY ORDERS.

---

**ORDER FROM**

**Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.**



## The Quick, Cheap and Easy Way to Clear Your Land

Here's the Puller that you and thousands of other farmers and settlers have long been waiting for. Ten thousand now in use. Letters from everywhere tell of sensational results. Pronounced a big success by Government Officials. University Experts and Land Clearing Contractors. Pulls ordinary run of stumps or trees out of the soil so easy—it's almost play.

The **KIRSTIN** is a marvelous puller. It's light in weight and convenient to handle. One man can carry it—can set it up anywhere; which makes it easy to operate on hillsides, or in wet, swampy places where you couldn't use a horse.

One man can clear an acre a day—cost about 4c. a stump. Think of clearing land so cheaply. Think of pulling all your stumps by hand—and alone—no horses or extra help required—a stump every 3 or 4 minutes. It's true, every word of it.

The tremendous leverage principle of the Kirstin One-Man Puller instantly gives any man the power of a giant. A few pounds' pull on the handle means tons on the stump. When stump starts, throw machine into high speed and out comes the biggest stump—roots and all. Send for the book. Get all the facts regarding the

## Kirstin ONE-MAN Stump Puller

Single, Double and Triple Power

Now is the time to clear your land if you ever expect to. Don't delay! Prices on farm products are bound to be higher. Prepare now to get the benefit of the top prices. If you only clear up one acre you will make a lot of money.

Proof is everywhere! In my book I give you concrete examples. Evidence of \$240 net profits on one acre—30% increase in land valuation—\$300.00 to \$500.00 extra profit the first year is not unusual, from a few acres of newly cleared land.

And think of the satisfaction of clearing up the farm. A few acres of stump land converted into crop fields would soon pay for a new barn, improvements on the house, a tractor, an automobile. Or would send the boy to an agricultural school.

The Big FREE Book explains all this. Also tells you about my

### 30-Day's FREE Trial—6 Months to Pay

proposition. This is an actual 30 Day Free Trial. No matter when you order or when your Puller arrives, you can actually use it for 30 days before you decide to keep it.

If the Puller doesn't please you in every way—if it doesn't do the work satisfactorily and economically—it can be returned at my expense and every cent of money will be refunded.

If you like, you can order on a No-Money-In-Advance Plan,—pay cash and get discount—or on the Installment Plan, which gives you six months to pay. Four easy plans of payment are explained in the Book—get it! Also my

### 3 Year Guarantee, Flaw or No Flaw!

The big, strong Kirstin organization is behind the guarantee—copy of which is sent to all customers, who can cash in on it if occasion requires.

Now, send for book and read about the wonderful Kirstin Puller with Single, Double, Triple Power feature. Here's another point. When you through with a Kirstin you can easily sell it to a neighbor, not only because of its giant power and efficiency, but because any farmer would rather have a Kirstin with its money-saving and time-saving superiorities than any ordinary puller. Get our Special Prices, terms, etc., without delay.

### NOW—Send this coupon and share in a very special proposition

**A. J. Kirstin Canadian Company**  
1200 DENNIS ST., SAULT STE. MARIE

A. J. Kirstin  
Canadian Co.  
1200 Dennis St.,  
Sault Ste. Marie

Send me Big Stump Puller Book, valuable Land Clearing Information and low prices on your One-Man and Horse Puller outfits. Also details of Special Proposition.

Name.....  
Address.....  
R.F.D..... State.....



# Greater Production

is our slogan for 1918. The Canadian farmer has been asked to do his best to make good the food shortage occasioned by the war, and to a man he has pledged himself to see that the boys of the fire trench and their brave allies have an abundance of Canadian food products. We are doing our part in greatly increasing our output of the



**LION BRAND**  
**Rubber Belt**  
 AND THE  
**YELLOW**  
**FELLOW**  
 ENDLESS THRESHER BELT



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**

least one sow, and more if he has facilities for doing so.

"The call for pork from Great Britain and our allies is very insistent. Shall we meet it? There was a time when high explosive shells were urgently needed. It did not meet the need to send shrapnel. Can we, in the face of a demand for bacon, send wheat or barley? No! Let us send bacon, and let us grow more pork so as to be able fully to meet the demand.

"I enclose a circular outlining a plan for assisting farmers to purchase sows, also a copy of a poster referring to the need. I shall be pleased if you will make use of these as you have opportunity. This is our fight.—Yours faithfully, F. H. Auld, deputy minister."

Having outlined the urgency of the case, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly, Nov. 27th, 1917:—

"Resolved, that this assembly, which clearly recognizes the past achievements of Saskatchewan farmers in food production, in spite of serious difficulties such as the scarcity and high cost of feed and the shortage of labor which, under existing conditions, is likely to be even more acute in the future, does, nevertheless, urge upon our people the urgent and absolute necessity of their further participation in the war by the production of pork by every farmer to the limit of his ability; and

Be it further resolved that, in order

the better to encourage and insure the desired production of pork, the food controller do immediately take such action as shall effectively eliminate all unfair and unnecessary profits from the time the hogs leave the farmer's yard until the bacon reaches the consumer's table."

**Memorandum Regarding the Saskatchewan Government's Plan for Assisting Greater Hog Production.**

**A—On the Farms**

1. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will buy young grade sows on the Winnipeg or other stock yards, ship to central distributing points in Saskatchewan, and sell them bred

or unbred as desired to Saskatchewan farmers at cost for cash.

2. Unbred sows of 170 pounds weight will cost about \$35 and express charges to customer's station, while heavier sows will cost more in proportion to weight. Bred sows will cost about \$12 extra on account of care and feed for a month.

3. Unbred sows will be shipped as orders are received. Sows to be bred will be kept for three or four weeks before being shipped.

4. Pure bred boars will be used for breeding purposes and the

wishes of purchasers as to breed of boar to be used will be followed as closely as possible.

5. Sows will be bred to farrow in April or early in May, and purchasers will be advised of date.

6. Sows will be crated and shipped to purchasers by express.

**B—In Cities, Towns and Villages**

1. A number of sows will be bred to farrow in May and kept by the government until their litters can be weaned and sold to householders who apply for them.

2. Instructions for their care will be available to all applicants.

**What Purchasers Should Do**

Farmers wishing to buy grade sows from the government are invited to send their orders at once to the live stock commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Each applicant should state fully the following particulars:—

1. Number of sows desired (not more than two to any person).

2. Whether he desires sows to be bred before being shipped, and if so:

3. The breed of boar preferred.

4. The full name and address of applicant, and

5. Shipping point to which sows are to be sent.

Remittance in full should accompany all orders and any overpayments will be refunded when sows are shipped.



Vicar: "And what were your sensations when you were struck?"  
 Wounded Tommy: "Well, it was like when the misses cops yer be'ind the ear with a flat iron—you know."

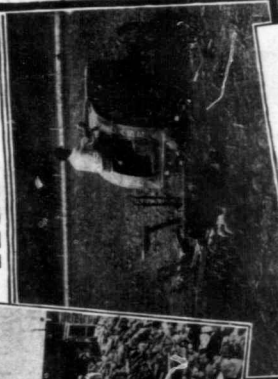
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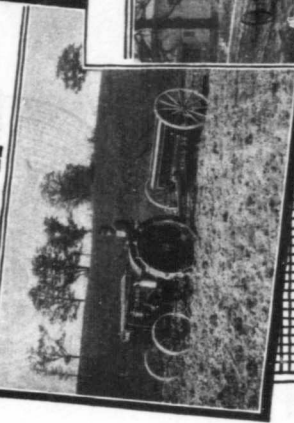
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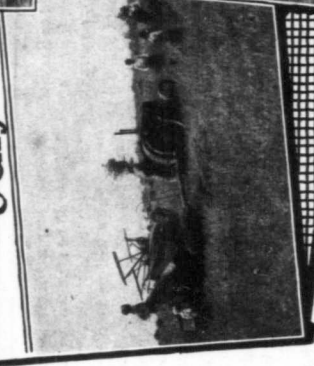
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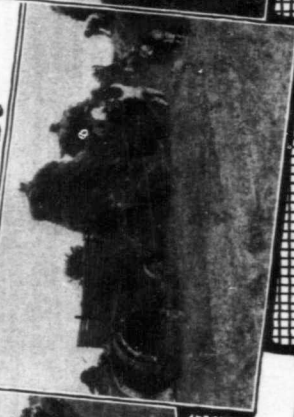
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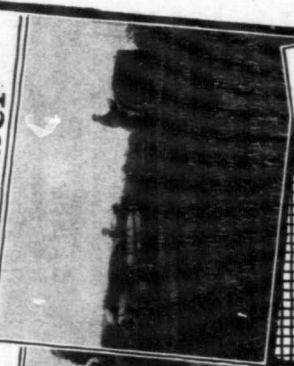
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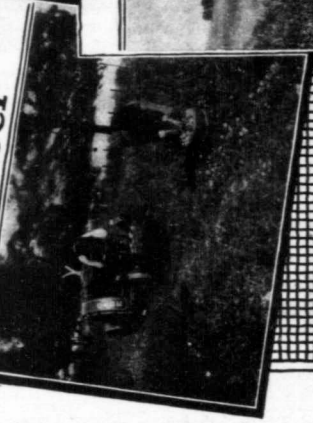
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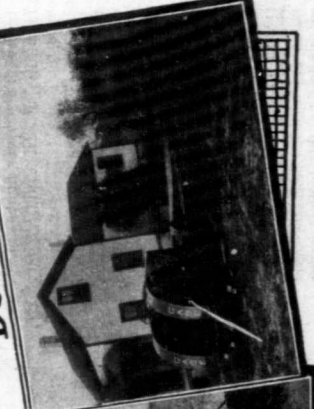
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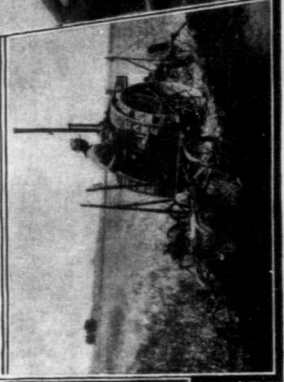
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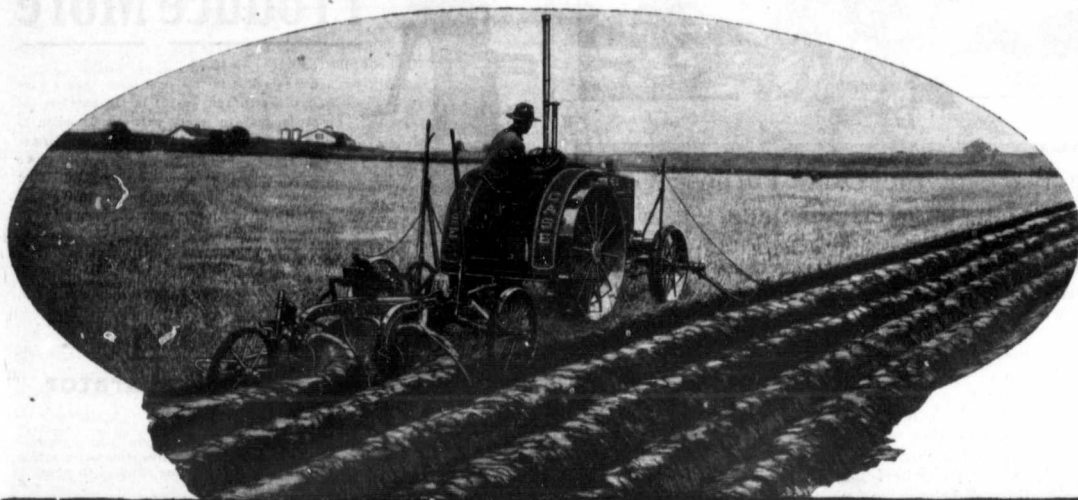


December



November





## A Practical Economical Kerosene Tractor Built for Years of Efficient Service

A CASE 9-18 tractor earns profits the year 'round. Every month in the year you can apply it to some operation on your farm. It's a machine with a wide range of usefulness.

Some tractors are famed only for plowing. The Case 9-18 is not only the ideal tractor for plowing, but for discing, harrowing, seeding, baling, threshing, hauling, harvesting and a dozen and one other operations.

Best of all, this tractor has an abundance of power. It develops 33 per cent. more draw-bar horsepower than rated. It has been designed especially as a kerosene tractor. It burns this fuel with remarkable economy and delivers full power too. The Case 9-18 has a four cylinder valve-in-the-head motor

3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " bore by 5" inch stroke. It has an easily removable cylinder head for cleaning out carbon. In fact the accessibility of the Case 9-18 is a noteworthy feature. All vital operating parts are fully enclosed and run in an oil bath. Crankshafts and connecting rods are of drop forged steel, specially heat treated.

Hyatt roller bearings are used in the rear axle, transmission, and bull pinion shaft. The Case 9-18 rolls along easily requiring only a small per cent. of its motor power to propel itself. That's why it delivers an unusual draw-bar pull for its size and weight. The Case 9-18 is not the cheapest in price, but at its price it is the most economical and cheapest in the long run. Let us send you all the facts. Write today for complete details.

**J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY**  
883 LIBERTY ST. RACINE, WIS.

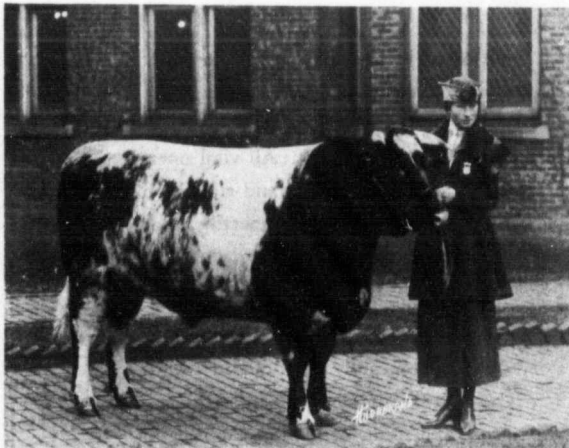


### The Place of the Dual Purpose Cow in Western Canada

(Experimental Farm Note)

The dairy type and the beef type of cow each occupies a place in which it is supreme. The dairyman, whose main business is the production of milk, and is so situated that that business is the most profitable he can engage in, wants a cow that will produce the largest amount of milk at the least cost. Her beef-producing qualities and the value of her calf he can afford to ignore. The beef-producing rancher is the opposite; with him, the production of meat is the only purpose for which cattle are kept.

wheat is the chief source of revenue, but, as an important sideline, cattle are kept to utilize waste products, to supply the farm table with milk and butter, and to increase the revenue by the sale of steers. The ideal cow for these requirements is a cow of dual-purpose type and breeding. Such a cow does not need to be able to beat the dairy cow at dairying, nor the beef cow at beef production, in order to be most suitable for her job. She must be reasonably good at both milk and beef production, able to



"Merry Monarch"—Grand Champion Steer, International 1917. Highest priced beef animal ever sold—fetching \$2.10 per lb. on the hoof.

If a cow has enough milk to give her calf a good start, that is all that is required of her. Any additional milk-producing ability is a source of danger to the health of the cow, and is not wanted.

Between these two extremes come most of the farmers of Western Canada. They have not the situation, facilities, nor inclination to be dairymen. They have no longer the free open range for cheap beef production, and want more than a calf a year as the product of a cow. In other words, they want both milk and beef from their cattle. On most of these farms, the production of grain crops is the main feature of the farm. The sale of

produce either economically, and to live on ordinary feeds without special care or pampering.

There can be no doubt of the demand in Western Canada for the dual-purpose cow, but what of the meeting of that demand? There are, all over the country, thousands of grade Shorthorn cattle that are used as dual-purpose cattle. Some of these are reasonably suitable for the purpose, most of them need improvement in both dairy and beef functions. In the aggregate, however, they are producing both three-quarters of the dairy produce of the country and three-quarters of the beef. They form an excellent base on which to build up a stock of dual-purpose



## Produce More

and waste less in food and labor than I have ever produced and wasted in the past" is the heart-language of every patriotic Canadian as 1918 dawns. Every Dairyman and Farmer who reads this paper has his whole vision directed upon the food shortage—the labor shortage, the feed difficulty. One thing that will help him in his labor problem and in the saving of his butter-fat is the

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

## "MAGNET" Cream Separator

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.

"Facts are chieft that winna ding, and canna be disputed."

## The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: Hamilton, Ont.

WINNIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE

## Thoroughbred!

It pays to buy thoroughbred cattle—and it pays to buy thoroughbred clothes—



OVERALLS, WORK SHIRTS etc of

## Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years.

Are every inch thoroughbred. Firm, strongly woven cloth, that resists wear and weather. Color that lasts as long as the cloth.

You can tell the genuine STIFEL'S INDIGO by this little mark stamped on the back of the cloth inside the REGISTERED garment.

Look for it—and you'll never be disappointed in the wear of your working clothes—for it's the CLOTH in the garment that gives the wear.

Cloth Manufactured by

## J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers

WHEELING, W. VA.

New York .....	269-262 Church St.	Baltimore .....	Coca-Cola Bldg.
Philadelphia .....	324 Market St.	St. Louis .....	528 Victoria Bldg.
Boston .....	31 Bedford St.	St. Paul .....	238 Endicott Bldg.
Chicago .....	233 W. Jackson Blvd.	Toronto .....	14 Manchester Bldg.
San Francisco .....	Postal Tel. Bldg.	Winnipeg .....	488 Hammond Bldg.
St. Joseph Mo. ....	Saxton Bank Bldg.	Montreal ...	Room 500, 489 St. Paul St.

cattle of real merit. The work with dual - purpose Shorthorn cattle at Brandon Experimental Farm has shown that good milk production can be obtained from these cattle under western conditions. One pure - bred Shorthorn cow at Brandon has given 12,800 pounds of milk in a milking period. Several others have given over 10,000 pounds; the average of the herd in 1916 was over 6,600 pounds. Similar results have been obtained in other herds. The difficulty, however, is that there are not enough pure-bred herds producing herd headers for the general farms. So great is the demand for young bulls at Brandon that a waiting list has been kept for some years, and it is necessary to apply many months ahead in order to obtain a calf. Much injury has been done the dual-purpose strain by the practice of some beef breeders of selling their cull bulls as dairy strain. Sometimes mean, thin ungainly beef stock have been sold as dairy strain, though they had no milk production behind them at all. Buyers of dual-purpose stock should ascertain what the stock they propose to buy can do in actual production before investing. Dual-purpose stock should be of good beef type; bulls and heifers should not be thin but should show good fleshing qualities, though of necessity heavy milking cows lose their flesh to quite a degree. There is room in Western Canada for breeders who will intelligently produce dual-purpose cattle of merit. Such stock will find a ready market on the mixed farms of all the three Prairie Provinces.

**What Sort of Shelter Shall I Provide for Stock?**

The question of suitable shelters for stock during winter is important from the double standpoint of cash expenditure for such shelter, and the effect of shelter, if any, in securing larger gains on stock for feed consumed.

Where attempts are made in this western country to provide shelter for all classes of stock, the money expended in buildings totals a considerable amount, and is withdrawn from the capital available for turnover in the stock itself. Whether or not stock make increased gains with expensive shelter is a question asked by every beginner, and one which, if possible to answer it in the negative, will make it much easier for many people to begin operations on a considerable scale with live stock.

For several years horses, particularly the idle work horses, have been wintered in the open at

the Lacombe Experimental Station. Certain seasons these horses have had access to straw stacks and the run of pasture which had not been closely eaten the preceding season. In every such instance the horses have done remarkably well, in most cases coming in carrying more weight than when turned out in the fall. In the winter 1911-12 all the horses made gains in weight, some increasing as much as 70 pounds during the coldest winter months. It is necessary to see that water is accessible, and that salt is provided at regular intervals. The usual charge made by those who take horses for wintering in this way is one dollar per head per month, with salt provided by the owner of the horses.

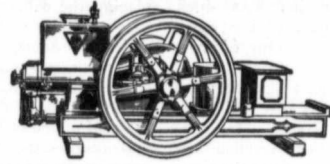
Even where it is not possible to provide for the wintering of horses in this manner, it has been demonstrated that horses will come through in better condition by wintering in the open on the home farm, sheltered by a bluff or corral fence, than if kept in the stable continuously or even during the night time only. With prairie hay valued at \$5.00 per ton and grain at one cent per pound, the cost of wintering during one of the most extreme winters that have been experienced, in the Lacombe district, has been 11.47 cents per day per horse. Every horse included in this test made an increase of weight, and went into spring work with more vigor and life than those few horses which were kept in the stable and worked lightly during the winter.

Experiments have also been conducted at Lacombe to determine the relative economy of gains as between steers fed for beef in the open, sheltered by a corral fence, and in comfortable barns. The average results of these tests for two years indicate a saving in the feed cost of producing beef of \$2.84 per head, in favor of outside feeding. This figure does not take into consideration the extra labor involved in inside feeding nor the interest on the money invested in buildings.

Nature provides beef cattle in this country with a heavy undercoat, and since the climate is not moist, cattle are able to stand the colder temperatures in the open better than the warm, moist air of the barns, no matter how well ventilated. Cattle are itchy and restless for a month to six weeks after first being stabled, whereas in the open they continue to thrive from the beginning.

Feed is economized by the use of feed racks, which hold a load of hay at a time. These feed racks are six feet wide by thirty-two feet long, posts seven feet apart. A two by six-inch stringer on its edge is run along the centre of the rack 2 1/2 inches from the ground.

# ALPHA



## --the Engine that takes the work out of farmwork

An Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.

- It will pump water all day long without watching.
- It will run your separator, churn or washing machine.
- It will run a thresher, feed cutter, or silo filler.

There will not be a day when you cannot find some way in which your Alpha will save time - money and labor for you.

Owning an Alpha is cheaper than hiring someone else's engine. The money you now have to pay out for engine hire when you need power, and the greater amount of work you could do if you had an engine of your own would soon pay the cost of an Alpha.

The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 25 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Siles. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



## Best ANTI-FRICTION BABBITT

ON THE MARKET

With forty years' experience in manufacturing alloys for all classes of machinery, the HOYT METAL CO. has evolved two alloys which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use.

HOYT'S NICKEL GENUINE Babbitt is especially designed for heavy duty gas tractors.

HOYT'S FROST KING Babbitt is especially designed for threshers, separators and stationary engines of all classes.

If your dealer does not carry these metals in stock, send your order direct to us. In order to insure prompt delivery, send postal money order.

Nickel Genuine		Frost King	
Less than 25 lbs. ....	\$1.00 per lb.	Less than 25 lbs. ....	40c per lb.
25 lb. box. ....	80c per lb.	25 lb. box. ....	37c per lb.
56 lb. box. ....	80c per lb.	60 lb. box. ....	35c per lb.

Delivered to your nearest express or post office station.

## Hoyt Metal Co. EASTERN AVE. and Toronto LEWIS STREET

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

# Cardiff KING Coal

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

THE CARDIFF COLLIERIES, LIMITED  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

This stringer carries the bottom of the two-inch by two-inch pieces which form the side of the rack, and which are placed on six-inch centres. The upper ends of the two-inch by two-inch are fastened to the centre two-inch by six-inch, which forms part of the upper side of the rack. One of these racks will hold 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 tons of hay. Grain tables about three feet high and thirty to thirty-six inches in width, with a two-inch by six-inch piece bevelled and sloping outward to form the sides, will be found most satisfactory for the feeding of chop. These wide, low tables permit of the cattle feeding from both sides, and if the stock are dehorned there is little crowding or fighting for grain.

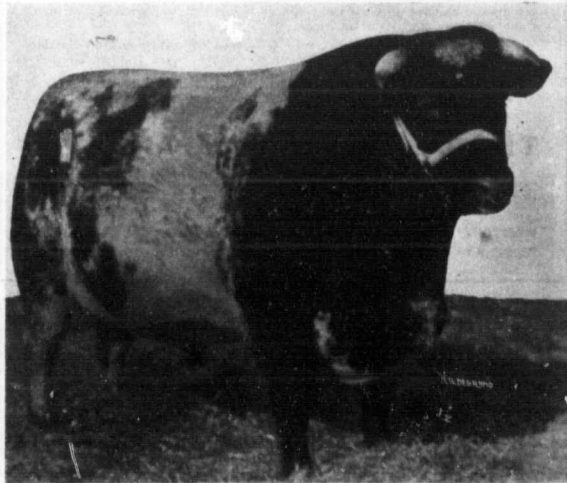
It is advisable to bed the corrals thoroughly. Labor is economized by being able to clean the corrals

moisture collects on the roof of these cabins, and not a single instance of rheumatism has developed in the large numbers of swine so wintered. Extra protection for winter is provided by placing the cabins in line within a foot of the woven wire fence and a foot apart. The spaces at the north end and between the cabins are then filled with straw, the straw being up to the top of the roof of the cabins.

It appears that such shelter is much more satisfactory, both as to the health of the hogs, and as to economy of labor in taking care of them, than are expensive hog houses.

**THE RIGHT SPIRIT**

The following declaration was made by J. Ogden Armour: The government of the United States can have Armour & Co.



"Maxwalton Commander" Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, International 1917.

at one time in the spring or summer, when the rush of work is not as great as at other seasons of the year; also by being able to feed sufficient hay at one time to last for days, provided the rack accommodation is sufficient. The efficiency per man for the feeding of cattle in the open is many times multiplied as compared with his capacity for feeding inside.

After some years' experience in the handling of sheep, it has been thoroughly proven that an open shed, facing to the south and opening into a corral fenced with a six to seven-foot high board fence, is the best shelter possible. If the shed is shingled it will also prove serviceable and satisfactory at lambing time, particularly if the lambs do not arrive until the middle of April.

The "A" type of cabin for wintering hogs has been used at Lacombe both for fattening and breeding stock, for the past three years, with excellent results. No

The government of the United States can have J. Ogden Armour.

The government of the United States can have any man or group of men of Armour & Co.

There will be no request for exemptions. When a man is irreplaceable the government will be so notified and it can take its choice of where it wants him to serve.

Whether it is patriotism or selfishness that moves us counts little in the actual outcome. We may not all realize it, but as a nation and as free men we have staked all and shall win or lose all.

That's what I think about the "situation."

"Now then, sonny, run round to the shed and clean up my old bicycle."

"Why the old one, father?"

"Wear out the old first is my motto, my lad."

"Well, father, you go round and clean your bicycle, then!"

**EATON'S Midwinter Sale CATALOGUE**  
Indeed a Book of Bargains



AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISED FROM THIS LIST OF  
**EXCEPTIONAL EATON MIDWINTER VALUES**

The outstanding features of this book are the prices, so reasonable, that they are surprising under the present conditions of merchandise markets.

Low prices backed by the **EATON** standard of quality, which is an absolute guarantee of satisfaction, is a combination which should command your interest, and which will prove to your benefit.

**THIS BOOK IS NOW BEING MAILED—WATCH FOR YOUR COPY**

The various bargains quoted include—household necessities, wearing apparel for men, women and children, and farm needs of every description. In most cases the quantities are large but the low prices will create a demand, so enormous, that we advise early orders to ensure satisfaction.

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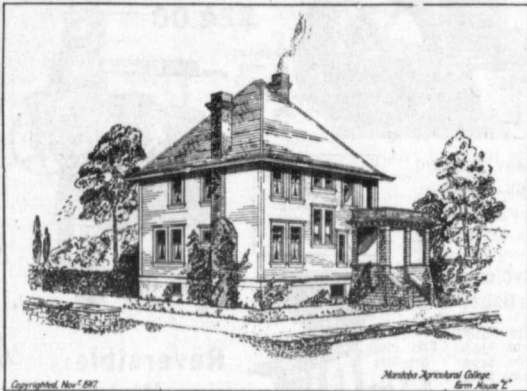
FAIR TREATMENT - BIG DEALERS - SMALL PROFITS

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SASKATOON - SASK. MOOSE JAW - SASK.

## Modern House Plan

By Professor L. J. SMITH, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Plan "E"



Copyrighted Nov. 1917

Manitoba Agricultural College Farm House "E"

This is the last of the prize plans from the women's farm home competition. It was submitted by Miss Christina Guild, of Kemnay, Manitoba. This plan comes the nearest of the prize plans to meeting the average requirements as to size, according to an average of the plans submitted in the competition, it being 30 ft. by 32 ft.

It is quite different from the other plans shown, Fig. 00 having a corner porch from which one can look out in three directions, and a front hall or reception room with an attractive front stairs. If so desired a coat closet could be had at "C1."

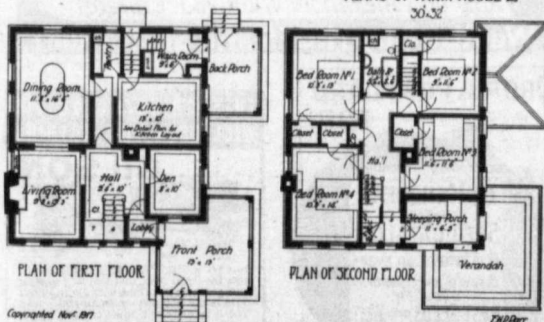
Many wish a small room on the first floor, apart from the others, and yet easily accessible. The den or study will meet such a requirement. Some might prefer to combine the hall space with that of the den, and have a large common room with a fireplace; but the hall, with its large archway

tilation in warm weather. The pantry is located conveniently between the kitchen and dining-room. In the corner is a clothes chute leading down from the bathroom. The chute does not detract from the pantry, since the space that it occupies would be hard to utilize, being in the corner between shelves on the left and the little table-cupboard under the window at the right. Many would put a slide in the partition between the pantry and the dining-room.

The back stairs lead up from the wash room to a little landing, which opens on the hired men's bedroom (No. 2) or into the hall near the bathroom. There is a small window at the turn of the stair (not shown in the plan) to give plenty of light.

There are three good sized, well lighted and ventilated bedrooms besides the men's room. Each has a large closet. There is also a good linen closet conveniently

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
PLANS OF FARM HOUSE "E"



Copyrighted Nov. 1917

THP:Ber

between, is really a part of the living room.

The kitchen has but one outside wall; but with the arrangement of doors, there should be no difficulty in securing ample ven-

located off the upper hall. The attic stairs lead to a nice attic bedroom with good closets.

Many will appreciate the little sleeping porch. From it one can step out on the upper verandah,

## East, West, North, South

WHEREVER the hum of the threshing machine is heard, there the GARDEN CITY FEEDER HAS BEEN DOING ITS BIT towards the success of the ALLIES, by eliminating the troubles of threshermen and CONSERVING the grain of the growers.

A SMALL machine, but a GIANT in usefulness and ability to lighten the burden of the farmer, as is proved by the universal satisfaction which it gives, and the ever increasing and insistent demand by the grain growers; that the machine which does their threshing MUST be equipped with a GARDEN CITY FEEDER.

WE THANK THE FARMERS OF CANADA for the patronage bestowed upon us and shall continue to do our utmost to give you the BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE and VALUE IN FULL for every dollar expended for our machine.

Wishing you a HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, we are respectfully yours,

### The Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd. REGINA SASK.

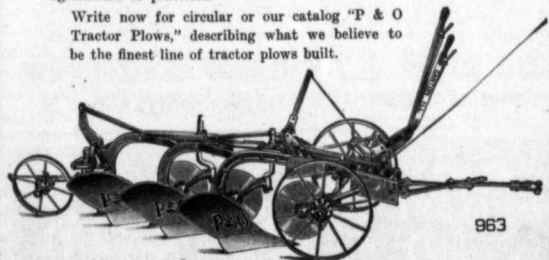
Bruce Davison Co.      Mart McMahon      W. S. Munroe Co.  
BRANDON, Man.      LETHBRIDGE, Alta.      CALGARY, Alta.



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Its field record proves it. For three years it has gone out under all conditions and has unflinchingly made good. It is helping to solve the labor problem by enabling one man to accomplish as much as formerly had been accomplished by two, three or four men. Its all round efficiency and the ease with which the tractor operator handles both plow and tractor have made it a favorite with tractor plowmen everywhere. In foreign fields, far from home and factory experts, it is the favorite plow because of its ability to stand up under hard work, without attention. There is no more rigid test to which a plow can be put. Though but three years old, the P. & O. Little Genius has gone into nearly every country where agriculture is practised.

Write now for circular or our catalog "P & O Tractor Plows," describing what we believe to be the finest line of tractor plows built.



963

Made by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., U.S.A.  
International Harvester Co. of Canada, Limited  
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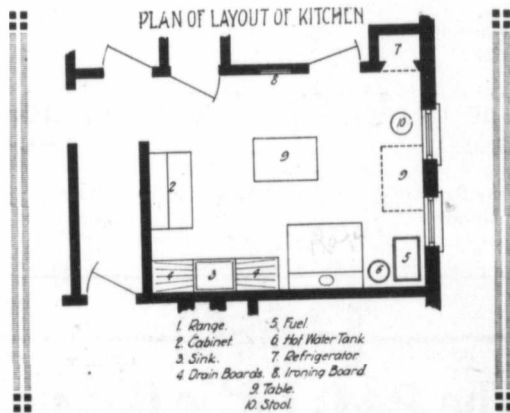
Winnipeg    Brandon    Regina    Saskatoon    North Battleford    Yorkton  
                 Estevan    Calgary    Edmonton    Lethbridge

which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country, and which is very useful for airing bedding, and during house-cleaning time.

Figure shows the lay-out of the kitchen. Note the built-in ironing board, a very convenient arrangement. The dinner wagon may stand here also, or be left in the little back hall between the kitchen and dining-room. The table may be in the centre of the kitchen or by the window, according to what it is being used for. There is also a ventilated cleaning cupboard in the corner of the wash-room behind the door.

The basement is conveniently arranged. It is intended that the laundry work will be done in the basement. A large concrete cistern is planned for, underneath the concrete cellar floor, thus occupying no cellar space.

The perspective of plan "E" is



## Stability in Hog Prices

When asked to increase his output of hogs, it is only natural that the farmer should inquire what is being done to protect him from loss. The result of any action to increase hog production which may be taken at the present time will not be apparent on the market until about twelve months have elapsed, and the farmer fears that something may happen within those twelve months which will influence the price of hogs and possibly wipe out his profit. It is only fair, therefore, that a clear statement should be made as to what has been done and what is under way to protect the interests of the farmer.

Our Food Controller has made an announcement that the profits of packing houses will, in future, be limited and that such action will be taken that the farmer who produces the hogs shall receive as his share a fair proportion of the proceeds derived from the sale of the hogs. This action on the part

shown in Figure. The roof line looks a little "high." This was done in order to get a good attic room. Should this not be required, the roof may be given a flatter pitch, which will add to the appearance of the house.

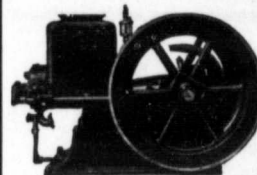
The working drawings, specifications, and bill of material, which can be had for the same nominal fee as was given in connection with the other prize plans (viz., \$3.00 if ordered by residents of Manitoba, and \$5.00 if sent out of the province), will not be ready for distribution until the middle of January, 1918.

It is anticipated that a bulletin presenting all the plans in the series so far shown, together with a few others, will shortly be printed and offered for free distribution through the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

## Complete Crushing Outfit \$244.50

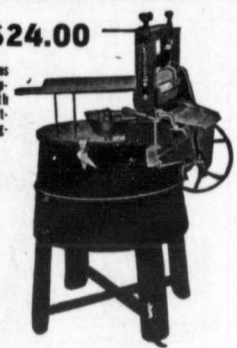
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8 H.P. Cyclone Grinder, - - - \$39.50  
Drive Belt, - - - - - FREE

9 H.P. Engine with magneto \$260.00



\$24.00

All Engines are equipped with self-starting magneto.



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PURE RUBBER ROLLS  
EASY CONTROL

EASY RUNNING.  
GUARANTEED  
TO START IN ANY  
WEATHER

Get our advice before purchasing. We will save you money

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7-in. \$35.00  
8-in. \$39.50  
10-in. \$45.50  
12-in. \$56.50  
Extra plates furnished with each grinder



POLE SAW FRAMES..... \$27.50  
CORD SAW FRAMES..... \$21.50  
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24-in. ... \$6.00 28-in. ... \$8.70  
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NEW  
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Brimsful of useful pointers about the  
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## THIS GRINDING OUTFIT WILL COST YOU NOTHING

**GILSON**

Just try a Gilson Grinding Outfit on our new free trial plan, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. Your farm is not complete without this outfit. You will be surprised how quickly a Gilson outfit on your farm will pay for itself.

The simple, powerful Gilson Engine - dominant in quality and service, is made in Canada, and distributed direct by the manufacturer. 25% to 50% surplus power over rating. Made in all sizes for all purposes.

Write us **TO-DAY** for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition.

**GILSON** MFG. CO. LTD.  
Dept. E  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer."

In the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago under date of November 15th, the announcement is made that the buying power of the United States Government, both on its own account, and that of its Allies, will be utilized for the purpose of stabilizing the hog market. Whenever a heavy run of hogs occurs, the Food Administration will support the market by placing heavy orders so that the packer will not be under the necessity of hedging in the provision pit against the daily cost of his hog drove.

Further, it is stated that American packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog product at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, thirty-one million pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

If we consider carefully the facts which have been stated regarding the attitude of Canadian and American Food Controllers, we must come to the conclusion that there is very little danger that a serious break in hog prices can occur. Influences which are brought to bear in connection with United States markets are bound to reflect in turn upon our Canadian market, and the lack of supplies on hand in the United States, together with the decision of the American Food Administration to support the market when a heavy run of hogs takes place, should give the farmers confidence that hog feeding gives promise of being a profitable branch of stock raising, and that the farmer who responds to the world demand for increased production of meat at the present time cannot very well suffer financial loss.

**EAT MORE POULTRY AND EGGS**

"We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?"

These are the words of Herbert Hoover in an appeal directed to the American Poultry Association

and producers of poultry and eggs in the United States. The words are just as applicable to Canadian poultry producers. More meat must be provided for the fighting men. Less of the meats that can be shipped must be eaten at home. Something else must be substituted for the red meat. Poultry and eggs make the best and cheapest substitute at the present time, and should be used more than they are for that purpose.

The prices asked for these are reasonable when compared with the prices of other meats. At present rates poultry, either fresh or stored, is one of the cheapest meats on the market. Though new-lays are high, the stored eggs are reasonable in price and quite palatable. Fresh poultry is selling on many markets at from 15c. to 24c. per lb., and good storage eggs from 40c. to 50c. per dozen. These prices are practically the same as before the war, but when compared with the present price of other meats prove conclusively that they are no longer a luxury.

The prices of eggs and poultry were formerly comparatively high, and consumers, to a certain extent, discontinued eating poultry produce, now, when the relative prices have changed, the impression remains that poultry and eggs are still a luxury. As a result the consumption of these is not as large as it usually is.

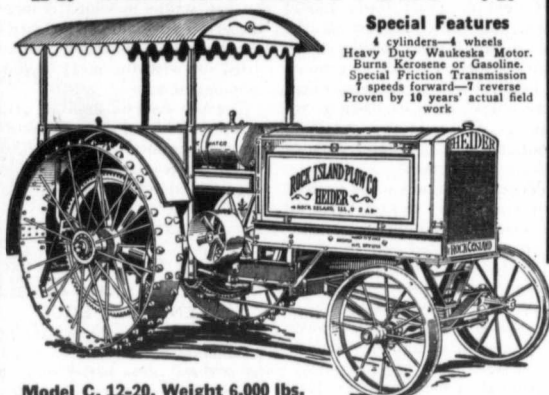
There are several good reasons why poultry and eggs should be used much more than they are as a substitute for beef and bacon: The soldiers and the allies must have meat and we cannot send them poultry and eggs. We have a good supply of poultry products in Canada at present. They make a palatable and a cheap substitute for the red meat required by the soldiers. Poultry are more easily grown and can be produced in less time than other live stock. The young and the old can supply all the labor necessary for this work.

Then let us be loyal as well as economical, and eat that which we have and save for the soldiers and the allies that which they must have.

**POULTRY FEEDING**

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this pur-

**Model C 12-20 HEIDER TRACTORS Model D 9-16**



**Special Features**  
 4 cylinders—4 wheels  
 Heavy Duty Waukesha Motor.  
 Burns Kerosene or Gasoline.  
 Special Friction Transmission  
 7 speeds forward—7 reverse  
 Proven by 10 years' actual field work

**Model C, 12-20, Weight 6,000 lbs.**

Will pull 3 or 4 ROCK ISLAND CTX 14-inch Plows 5 to 9 inches deep and guaranteed to have surplus power, operating a "CHAMPION" SEPARATOR, size 24x36, completely equipped, under all conditions.

The "HEIDER" is a strictly one-man TRACTOR. It requires the time of only one man to handle it at any farm work. A boy can operate it.

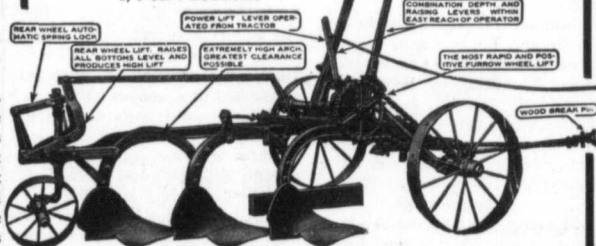
**"HEIDER" MEANS WORK DONE ON TIME AT LOWEST COST**  
 Write for Tractor, Separator and Plow Catalogs

**"ROCK ISLAND" Power Lift Plows**

For any make of Tractor

HIGH ARCHED BEAMS  
 EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE  
 LIGHT DRAFT  
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POSITIVE FRONT FURROW WHEEL LIFT  
 FAMOUS C.T.X. BOTTOMS  
 HIGH AND LEVEL LIFT



It will pay you to send for TRACTOR, PLOW, SEPARATOR and STEAM ENGINE Catalogues. Free on request.

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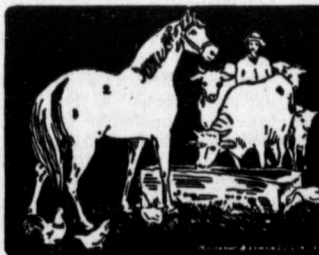
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We make them equal to new at low price. Cylinders, Engine Bases, Gear Wheels, Steam Boilers, in fact any broken or cracked parts, welded and guaranteed by us. Scored or worn cylinders re-bored. Please write for our circular and estimates. We were the first to operate the OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING PROCESS in the West. Established since 1911.

**MANITOBA WELDING & MFG. CO.**

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Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil  
 Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast  
 25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

pose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

Cereal or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration, and for best results a certain proportion should be ground.

For ground feed, "buckwheat screenings" may be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetable or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, but grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other similar waste products may all be used to advantage.

Animal or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all-grain ration. Sour milk is usually available on farms and no animal feed will give better results, as it not only supplies the necessary feed, but it also keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Mineral feed—Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

**Sample Ration**

**Morning**—A light feed of mixed grains scattered in a deep litter.

**Noon**—Green feed, mangels, vegetable parings or sprouted oats.

**Night**—Full feed of scratch grains.

The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn—barley, oats and corn—barley, oats and buckwheat—or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price. When this happens it should be used extensively, as, supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screenings three parts, blood flour or beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers of oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available, the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be sup-

plied in place of either. A good time to supply this is at the noon feed, when a mash made from the kitchen scraps in which is mixed the green cut bone, at the rate of about one-half ounce per bird and dried off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't stint the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and above this amount that can be used for production, therefore feed and water liberally.

**EARLY PULLETS vs. OLD HENS FOR EGGS**

For profitable early winter egg production the early hatched pullet is three times better than the late pullet, four times better than the yearling hen, and thirty times better than the "aged" hen.

Early pullets are best for winter eggs. This has been demonstrated many times. The poultry division, Experimental Farm, has collected figures for several years, and when the three months (November, December and January) only are taken into consideration the relative profitableness of the four ages is as noted above. If the six winter months were considered, the contrast would not be so striking, for the hens and the late pullets were just beginning to lay when the experiment closed. However, if eggs alone are to be considered, we cannot afford to feed birds until towards spring before they produce. Even if desired for breeding, it is a question if, with the high price of feed, we had not better rely upon the well matured pullet for hatching eggs next spring rather than feed hens that will not produce or only at a loss. Certainly there is no excuse whatever for keeping in our poultry houses late pullets whose eggs cost more than they are worth and birds that are absolutely useless as breeders.

These figures show that early pullets (hatched before May 1st) produced eggs at a cost for feed of 18.3 cents. The late pullets (hatched after May 15th) at a cost of 56 cents. The year-old hens at a cost of 78.2 cents, and for every dozen eggs laid by the hens in the aged class, the cost of feed was \$5.73.

Again these facts should be emphasized (1) that for profitable egg production birds should lay before February. (2) Early well matured pullets are the only birds that may be expected to do this. (3) Late pullets, as a rule, will not pay to keep. (4) For eggs, hens are not profitable. (5) If we have a good flock of early pullets, for the time being depend upon them for breeding. (6) It is a national loss to keep birds that eat a dollar's worth of feed to produce 50 cents worth of eggs.



**Cleveland Tractor**  
Geared to the Ground

**Now—More Than Ever—You Need Fast Work—Highest Efficiency**

Horses are scarce—labor scarcer. Yet America expects you to produce a bigger yield than ever. Only faster work and higher efficiency will do it. You need the Cleveland Tractor. Up-to-date farmers in all sections of the country are finding it just the fast-working, economical implement they must have.

The Cleveland plows—and plows beautifully—at 3½ to 4 miles an hour. Think of it. Such speed used to be considered out of the question. It actually means doing the work of three good 3-horse teams and 3 men in the same time—and at a greater saving in actual money.

Eight to ten acres a day! And every foot plowed better than you can do it with horses and men!

Hauling only two plows the Cleveland is not only easier to handle than the heavier three-plow machines, but works much quicker and covers more ground.

This same speed so useful in plowing can also be applied to harrowing, harvesting, hauling the manure spreader or any of the many hauling jobs you have. The Cleveland gives you 12 horsepower at the drawbar—plenty for all your work.

Because it travels on its own tracks the Cleveland can go anywhere—up or down hill, across ditches, through loose sand, gravel or thick mud.

The Cleveland is the first general purpose tractor. It is the invention of Rollin H. White, the famous motor truck engineer. Every part is selected for strength and long wear. Gears are identical with those found in the finest trucks. All are protected by dustproof cases.

The Cleveland gives you 20 horsepower at the pulley belt—ample power for cutting ensilage, sawing, pumping, running the binder head, or any stationary engine farm work.

It is small (only 52 inches high) and light (weight 2750 pounds). So you can get unusual economy.

And here's another very important advantage. The Cleveland steers by the power of its engine. Just a light touch on the wheel and it goes in the desired direction. It will turn in less than a 12-foot circle.

Write now for complete information. Address Dept. AZ, or use the coupon.

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Cleveland Tractor Co. Dept. AZ, Cleveland, U.S.A. Please send me full information about the Cleveland Tractor.

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County ..... State .....

**FURS Trappers, Traders and Farmers FURS**

**A. & E. PIERCE & CO.**  
(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada) 213A PACIFIC AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR FURS

**The Implement Behind the Implement of War in Italy**

Food is playing a much larger part in the present world war than in any previous war. This is probably due to the fact that more men are in the field under arms and more countries are engaged in combat than in any previous time. Europe is calling to feed the defenders of liberty and democracy.

But they are also doing everything in their own power, too, to meet this great food problem. Since all of the young and able bodied men are at the front, it leaves the farm without much help. They have solved their labor shortage exactly as the wise farmer of America is doing it today—namely, by the use of tractors.

But Europe, at the present, is in no condition to manufacture these very necessary farm tractors, the implements behind the implements of war. So again they are falling back upon the wonderful resources of America, and are now using hundreds of farm tractors built in the United States.

The striking picture on page 5 shows a fleet of Case 10-20 tractors pulling 3-bottom plows in Italy. Since the introduction of these tractors, which are all purchased by the Italian government, the Italians are learning that they now can plow more, better and deeper. They have learned that by power plowing they can raise larger and better crops. The wonderful amount of labor and time that they can save by the use of the tractor is enabling them to cultivate greater acreage on which to produce food for their fighting men at the front.

The tractors illustrated here are proving in Italy, as in America, the soil tilling capacity of a practical one-man rig. Everything is so designed that the operator can conveniently manage both the tractor and the plow. The Italian government is most enthusiastic over the work of the American tractor, and it is only an indication of the popularity of American-made products in foreign lands that will invade the foreign markets after the war.

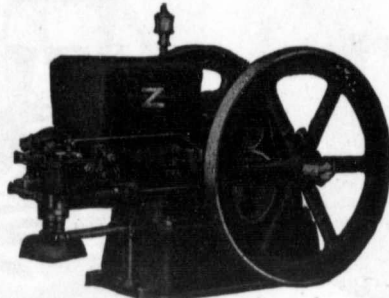
**Tips From the Tractorman**

*Continued from page 17*

Still, there's a voice with a kick coming. "How are we going to see to work at night, and how are we going to use tractors where they won't pull after a little shower of rain?"

Buy some lights for your tractor, son. Buy some lugs that won't clog up with every shower. In most cases it can be done. If you can't get them ready-made, get the blacksmith to make you

**Look Several Years Ahead!**



The Type "Z" Engine is a truly great engineering achievement, and we're proud of it. It is the Engine that will give you a lifetime of service, and the one you will be glad you bought.

There's a Fairbanks-Morse Dealer near you. See him to-day or write us direct.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited**  
SASKATOON                      WINNIPEG                      CALGARY

**BEFORE** buying an engine ask yourself how the engine is going to serve you in several years' time after the strain of long usage.

**THEN** consider how powerful and reliable Type "Z" engines are—how through their proven endurance and longevity they have built up their good name.

**CONSTANT** in service—always running like a clock—consuming the least quantity of low grade fuel—you will find the Type "Z" engine a reliable worker, ready to save you money every minute of the day.

**TYPE "Z"** Engines are made in 1½ H.P., 3 H.P. and 6 H.P. sizes. While the 1½ H.P. Engine burns only gasoline, the 3 H.P. and 6 H.P. Engines are designed and built to burn cheap kerosene as well. All sizes have built-in magneto and speed regulator.



**MICKELSON, King of Gopher Killers**

**HOW HE HAS SLAIN MILLIONS!**

Reading like fiction is the story of this country boy who studied chemistry, and who applied himself to one branch of Poisons so successfully that he perfected a wonderful exterminator for Field Mice, Squirrels and Gophers. Mickelson came to Western Canada a few years ago to clear the prairies of Gophers. So successful was he that his competitors copied his signature on the packages, so he was forced to publish his photograph on each box he manufactured to protect his customers. Demand the real "My Own Gopher Poison" from your dealer.

"MY OWN GOPHER POISON" will be sent prepaid at 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per package if you have any trouble getting it.

**Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd.**

ANTON MICKELSON, Manager

**WINNIPEG                      Canada**



This is the real package

**CASH GUARANTEE**

If you are dissatisfied with results and have followed directions, then write us where bought and amount paid, and why dissatisfied. We will then refund price, or if you wish, give another package.

some; buy a whole new pair of wheels if you have to, put your hand down in your pocket and, through fittings for your tractor, donate something to your country and feed your boys. Remember, you're to say something after you read this. Agree, disagree, boost or knock, but say something, man or woman, whatever you may be, say something.

\* \* \*

After writing that long article on "pulling together," somebody came in and asked me how these operators were going to be trained.

The answer is simple enough, the training of these operators is all that I would ask the government to do, and I firmly believe that they can and will do it if asked to. Take Manitoba, for instance: the Agricultural Extension Service is putting out short courses on gas engines, field husbandry and animal husbandry for men as well as cooking, dress-

making, and home nursing for women. The gas engine men have a car of equipment—three tractors, small stationary engines, lighting plants, etc. Lectures are given in the morning and practical work in the afternoon. Of course, this method of teaching has its faults; but I don't see why they couldn't be remedied. The tractor work has to be done outside, and it is generally too cold for a man to stand still long enough to learn anything, and tractors aren't the nicest things to work on in a cold wind. The equipment all has to be unloaded and the car released, and another car ordered when the course is finished. The tractors are housed in a convenient snow bank, and the smaller equipment is put into a hall or a garage.

The lectures are held in a convenient hall or school room.

Another drawback is that too many subjects are handled to allow enough time for the tractor

part. Seven or eight hours a day on nothing but gas engines and tractors would cover more ground in one week than the present arrangement does in two weeks.

However, as I said, I don't see why all these difficulties can't be overcome very easily. About the first thing to do would be to convince the C.P.R., the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. that it is very much in their interests to help the idea along as much as possible. It wouldn't hurt any of them to give general passes to the instructors and provide three cars. One car to be turned into living quarters for the instructors and lecture room, the second car to contain all small equipment securely bolted to platforms, where it would be easy to get at it. The third car to contain two or three small tractors blocked up and fastened securely so that the wheels would turn around without touching the floor. In this way, the main points of tractor

management could be learned under cover.

The cars would have to be heated and lighted and then, rain, snow, sleet, hail, day or evening, the work could go on; no delays, just pull into a town, get to work, do all you can, and go to another one.

This is, of course, for winter work, for farmers and farmers' sons; but when the girls and town crowds are to be handled, the work could go right along all summer except during harvest and, if the instructors were doing their best the year around, they would need a change about that time.

Engine manufacturers have already been very considerate about lending their engines and tractors for this work and, if it were taken up in a full-hearted, get-together and pull sort of way, I don't think their generosity in this line would diminish in the least.

I don't suppose it could all be turned out perfect at the start, but a start could be made anyway. Manitoba made a start and Saskatchewan and Alberta may have, for all I know; but boost it along anyway; it's good and, once more, say something.

Doug. R. A. Drummond

**D. R. A. DRUMMOND**

We are glad to present a picture herewith of our tractorioneer, who is responsible for those racy and instructive articles which we have been publishing under the caption of "Tips from the Tractorioneer."

Mr. Drummond, though still a young man, is old in experience, and is in his job simply because he is a born enthusiast in traction engineering, and would not desire any other employment or hobby in its place while he has the choice.

At the date of writing, and for some considerable time, Mr. Drummond has been engaged on special work under the auspices of the Extension Department of



YOUR FRIEND THE TRACTORMAN

the Manitoba Agricultural College. He has conducted short courses on his special subject at many points throughout the province and we have received the most gratifying testimony as to his success in this connection.

No one can fail to be successful who is in love with his job. It is because Drummond imparts the glamour of interest to the subject he is teaching that the pupils he is addressing or drilling in the actual work catch fire and return to the farms with a zeal they did not know when they left home.

"The Tractorioneer" was born in Quebec province just 25 years ago. Practical mechanics is "in the blood," for his father was many years mechanical superintendent of the Williams and Wilson Co. of Montreal, and the boy at an early age joined his father. We have not space to give details of his interesting wanderings in the interval until he lost his left arm while engaged in his work. Nothing daunted, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, the brave chap returned to "the dog that bit" him, as it were. What he is not able to do even under this serious handicap would go into anyone's watch pocket.



THE CERTAIN CURE

Officer—"If the corporal on my left were to faint, what would you do?"  
R.A.M.C. Tommy—"Let him smell the brandy, sir."  
Officer—"And if that failed—what then?"  
R.A.M.C. Tommy—"Tell 'im I was goin' to drink it, sir."



**Just Getting' Over the Grippe?**

Feel a little shaky? Still have that stuffy feeling? Head a little heavy?



—will hasten your recovery. Order a case to-day and start drinking—one or two glasses daily.

This healthful beverage starts toning up your system at once; builds up what the grippe has torn down.

Meanwhile, you are enjoying the full, rich flavor of this delicious drink.

Pure, wholesome, positively non-intoxicating, Maltum Stout should be in every home.

Put up in quarts, pints, or half-pints.

If the dealer in your town does not handle MALTUM STOUT, write us direct for prices, also ask for one of our pretty calendars.

**E. L. DREWRY, Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man.

**Make More Dairy Profits With a Better Separator**

THE Viking Cream Separator costs you less but gives you more for your money. It has greater capacity than any other separator of equal rating. It skims to a mere trace. The Viking is easy running and simple to clean, strong and durable. Write today for the Free Separator Book.

Swedish Separator Company  
Dept. AB  
515 S. Wells St.,  
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



**VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR**

WAREHOUSES  
Montreal, Quebec  
Calgary, Alberta  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Regina, Saskatchewan

**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, loan 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, 515 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description, D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

How to Win a Ford Car, see page 45

**GILSON TRACTOR**

**THE STANDARDIZED TRACTOR**  
—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features. (5-22 h.p.)  
Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices.  
GILSON MFG CO. LTD.  
DEPT. 1 WINNIPEG, MAN. 37



FOR the soldier, pictures — home pictures — are next best to a furlough. Making such pictures with a

**KODAK**

is just as easy as writing the letter that goes with them.

Kodaks from \$8.00 up

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited  
Toronto, Canada

**Deafness**

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Ruptured Eardrums, Thickened Eardrums, Hoarseness and Hearing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Eardrums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

**Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums**  
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices which fit snugly and easily into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 148-page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.  
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated  
376 Union Square, N.Y. LOUVELLE, KY.

FOR SALE—\$5-50 Avery Gas Tractor, equipped with extension rims and in best of condition. Also six-furrow Cockshutt Plow. A. L. Bates, 494 Teller St., Winnipeg.

PATENTS: CANADIAN, FOREIGN—Egerton R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free.

**THE "HAPPY FARMER" ON THE FIELDS OF FRANCE**

Due to a phenomenal widening of its business field, a reconstruction of the J. D. Adshead Company, has just been effected; the following particulars of which we feel sure will be of interest to a large number of our readers.

The Adshead Company has long been familiar throughout the West in its identity with the "Happy Farmer" Tractor, and the chief of the old company will retain his place at the head of the selling force of the new organization.

J. A. Thompson is president and general manager, R. F. Hay is vice-president and J. D. Adshead is sales manager.

Messrs. Thompson and Hay are well-known personalities, both gentlemen having been connected with the implement business and other commercial lines in Western Canada for over 30 years—in the early days being associated with the Massey Manufacturing Company.

With the strongest backing in capital, experience and energy the new company (which will now be known as "The Happy Farmer Company, Limited"), has been fortunate in fixing contracts for material which will guarantee first rate service to their distributing agents in the early part of the season.

They have already secured a large number of firm orders for early delivery of the "Happy Farmer," and are constantly receiving the most encouraging testimony as to the efficiency and value represented in this little one-man outfit.

A striking evidence of its popularity and the confidence it enjoys is the fact that the French Government recently purchased, and have now in use several hundreds of the "Happy Farmer" on French soil.

The lightness of the machine and its compact lines mean a tremendous advantage in these days when ocean freight is so very difficult, and when every cubic foot of space must be rigorously conserved.

The "Happy Farmer" will therefore take an important part in "Greater Production," not only on the continent of its birth but on the battle scarred fields of France and Flanders.

The ease with which it can be operated has been demonstrated so often that it is unnecessary to do more than state this fact. A letter from a Quill Lake owner and operator gives some remarkable details as to the night work he had been able to overtake by means of the "Happy Farmer." Its steering qualities were perfect; a flashlight at the furrow

# SEED GRAIN

## Purchasing Commission

This Commission, appointed on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, by the Federal Government of Canada, has for its aim the procuring of a supply of clean, sound seed grain to meet the requirements of municipalities, farmers' organizations and farmers in districts affected by drought, frost and other causes. All seed grain purchased and distributed by the Commission is handled at the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. It is all inspected by the seed inspection staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on arrival at these elevators, and must conform to the following standards after re-cleaning:

**WHEAT****CLASS No. 1 MARQUIS SEED WHEAT**

No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of practically pure Marquis wheat, sound, clean and free from other grains, and free from noxious weed seeds, under the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

**OATS****CLASS No. 1 SEED OATS**

No. 1 Seed Oats shall be composed of grades Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, shall contain 95 per cent of white oats, sound, of strong vitality, clean and free from other grains, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

**BARLEY****CLASS No. 1 SEED BARLEY**

Canada Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, clean and free from other grains, of good color and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

("Within the meaning of the Seed Control Act" means not more than one noxious weed seed per pound of grain.)

The Government Seed Inspectors have been instructed to select and specially bin such cars of grain as can be cleaned, at reasonable cost, up to the above mentioned standards.

The Commission will purchase Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley, and Nos. 1 Hard and 1 Northern Marquis Wheat, subject to official grading and weighing, accepted as suitable for seed by the Seed Inspectors, and stored in the Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, and pay therefor a premium of 5 cents in advance of the closing cash price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on day of purchase; all purchases to be made on basis Fort William. When requirements are nearly filled, the Commission will notify farmers and grain dealers, through the agricultural press, that no more grain will be purchased after a date specified in such notification, which will be given at least two weeks in advance.

The Commission invites the co-operation of farmers and grain dealers in carrying out its objects, so that there will be no possible danger of any shortage of seed grain for next spring's seeding, and the expectations of the Allies for a plentiful supply of foodstuffs from Canada will be fulfilled. In purchasing and inspecting seed grain, the services of the Commission and the staff of the Dominion Seed Branch, will be available, free of charge, and the grain will be sold to farmers at actual cost plus cleaning and other necessary charges.

All correspondence should be addressed to A. E. Wilson, Commissioner and Chief Agent, Post Office Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

# Canadian Government Seed Grain

## Purchasing Commission

A. E. WILSON, Commissioner and Chief Agent

ends when turning was all that was necessary.

It is the purpose of the company to open a series of motor schools at various points throughout the province, participation in which will be entirely free to farmers and farmers' sons. They will be conducted by competent instructors, all factory experts.

Fully equipped branches are located at Regina and Calgary, as well as at Winnipeg, where repair parts are to be had on demand. The most efficient service at these stations is guaranteed to dealers as well as to all private customers to whom time means money.

**HARNES AND HISTORY**

**I**N these times of unparalleled stress, struggle and strife, when intense individual effort is daily required, leaving the inevitable impress of such a strain, one appreciates more than ever the refreshing influence of a reminiscent fireside chat, recounting the events of those never-to-be-forgotten days before any trains ran out of Winnipeg to the West, and precious few ran into it from the East.

Well, we had the good luck to be present at just such a treat the other evening, and to say the least, the telling of the story of old times by one who had lived in them and through them was so refreshing that we obtained permission to relate some of his earlier experiences.

It was in the late summer of 1876 that a certain young man of 21 years reached Winnipeg, having worked his way from Toronto with a C. P. R. construction gang. While some uncertainty exists as to what he expected to find on arrival there is not a shadow of a doubt regarding his discovery, made soon after. He was dead broke. Furthermore his "profession" was that of an expert harnessmaker, but as Winnipeg did not then boast animal life sufficient to carry harness it mattered little to anyone, except perhaps himself whether he was a harnessmaker or a hod carrier. That is not all. Everybody else seemed to be in the same financial condition, owing to a previous bad season, and there were no jobs going a-begging. Under the circumstances there is no small wonder that this young Easterner on learning from a "titled" fur trader, with whom he had come in contact, very likely by design of the trader, of the wealth around Fort Edmonton, not only in crops, but gold in the sand of the Saskatchewan River, should readily evince a desire to assist in relieving that country of some of its burden. Right there the trader who glorified in the moniker of "Smith the Bilk" and who it transpired was all ready to hit the trail West, signed him up as his assistant, and appointed him driver for seven ox carts. They reached Fort Edmonton in due course, when it was found something must have gone wrong, as there were no crops, and worse still no farms or farmers. The "Bilk" was true to his title, with the result our young friend subsisted that winter on rabbits and such like as he could shoot or trap.

The following spring found him back in Winnipeg with a wad of \$30.00 in his pocket, earned by

**"NELSON" GALVANIZED GRAIN PICKLER . . .**



**E-Z WAY**

**ALL GRAIN THOROUGHLY IMMERSED AND NO SOLUTION WASTED**

Can you think of anything more simple and efficient? No cranks to turn or parts to get out of order. You simply put solution into pickler, shovel in grain, give pickler one quarter turn to let grain drain a few seconds, then dump and turn pickler back into position for the next lot of grain. One man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour. Pickler can be placed in wagon box as shown, or on stand in granary.

**PRICE: \$15.00, F.O.B. WINNIPEG**

**AGENTS WANTED.**

We guarantee every Pickler to work satisfactorily or money refunded.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS:**

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited**  
Winnipeg      Saskatoon      Calgary

**Class "One" Men**

Follow Your Occupations

**WANTED FOR THE ENGINEERS**

**CARPENTERS  
BRICKLAYERS  
PLUMBERS  
TINSMITHS  
TUNNELLERS  
BLACKSMITHS**

Experienced men in the above trades will be accepted in the engineering company of No. 10 Forestry and Railway Construction Depot  
**BROADWAY DRILL HALL,  
WINNIPEG, Man.**

**DREADNAUGHT**



Engines. Buy direct from manufacturer. Save middleman's profit. 2 to 16 H.P. Immediate shipment. **SAVE \$15.00 to \$200**

More power—Costs less. 5 year guarantee. 30 days' free trial. Write for catalog and latest wholesale factory prices direct.

**Dreadnaught Engine Co.**  
Dept. A5      Winnipeg, Man.

Saves Time  
Saves Work  
Saves Money  
Does the Work

*Burn off that Stubble!*

**Lightning Stubble Burner**

WRITE TO THE MAKERS

**The Gladstone Lyon Co.**  
Winnipeg      Calgary

**Got Gophers? Kill 'Em Quick**

For further information see the Kill-em-Quick Gopher Poison advertisement on page 49.

**Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show**

**Manitoba Poultry Show**

**Brandon, Man., March 4th to 9th**

**\$16,000.00 - in Prizes - \$16,000.00**

**For all Breeds of Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry**

Annual Bull Sale  
Horse Sale (limited to horses entered for exhibition)  
Sale of Breeding Sows

Write for Prize List. Entries positively close Feb. 23rd.

J. D. MCGREGOR, President. W. I. SMALE, Secretary.  
WM. MCKIRDY, Vice-President.

**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.

driving oxen for traders on the trip. The first night after his return he was driven from his bed by fire in the little frame hotel on South Main Street, where he had taken up his abode. Having only time to grasp his clothes and bag he made good his exit, and after leaving his belongings, including the \$30.00 which reposed in the pocket of his clothes in some small bushes across the street he returned in his underclothes and helped to extinguish the fire. On going later to recover his possessions he discovered to his dismay that someone had anticipated him and had "vamoosed." Even in those days, underclothes were not the accepted morning dress with which to make an appearance in public, so that some good Sa-

maritan would have to be unearthed if our hero was ever going to make a bid for fortune. As a token of his gratitude for his services rendered in saving the hotel from destruction, the proprietor came to the rescue and purchased the necessary outer garments. Although these were the longest procurable, they proved to be several sizes too short, requiring the addition of a pair of home-made leggings to make good the shortage. It should also be noted that the new togs were of a striking red and black check pattern, creating when on duty a sort of elongated Red Riding Hood effect, hardly the figure you would say to begin the ascent to fame. Strange, but this is exactly what took place.

This young Canadian went out among the traders who were coming to make ready for their long trips north, seeking work to do. His first job presented itself in the form of a metal frame dash board—the first of its kind in the settlement—sadly in need of a covering. He had obtained the "contract" but procuring the wherewithal to execute it was a different matter. The harness shop, situated on the site of the present Winnipeg City Hall, not only refused him credit for a few hours to enable him to do the work, but the owner ordered him off the premises after passing some unparliamentary remarks about the would-be customer's general appearance. Now, our friend by this time was becoming somewhat acclimatized, and while ready to acknowledge the right of the proprietor of the shop to deny him a "line of credit," yet he declined to allow him the privilege of handing out abuse as a substitute, winding up by telling the gentleman in charge in true Western style his candid opinion of him, closing with the remark that he was in Winnipeg to stay, having cultivated a liking for the place, where he not only intended to make a living, but to build up a bigger business than the other ever dreamt of, the "bout" concluding with the knock-out punch "I mean every word of this and I am going to do it." He tried another saddlery shop, where he received more humane treatment, obtaining the leather, needles and thread "on time" and he completed the job to the entire satisfaction of his client, netting the sum of two and a half dollars. After this day, jobs followed jobs until a small store was essential, which not only served as a workshop, but a residence as well. There he worked until the small hours of the morning, having very little rest during that year, when he saved three thousand dollars as the result of his labors.

We should here mention that on leaving Fort Edmonton he tacked on the door of his shack a card bearing his name and giving Winnipeg as the address with the additional information that the property belonged to him. He afterwards sold that shack for sixteen hundred dollars, and the Grand Trunk Pacific built a large hotel just adjoining the site. Fort Edmonton is better known to-day as the prosperous City of Edmonton.

That young man is now the head of the largest business of its kind in the world. He is Mr. E. F. Hutchings, president of the Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. Mr. Hutchings, who is in daily attendance at his office, still sees to it that the quality of work which secured for him and

his goods the well-merited patronage of western farmers and all western users of harness saddlery, is kept up to the standard of excellence for which alone the "Horse Shoe Brand" is renowned.

During the past year the Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., added an Auto Accessories Department to its other lines and a few months ago took over the Winnipeg branch of the well-known auto supply firm of John Millen & Son. A complete line of all accessories is always in stock.

In addition to the numerous other positions occupied by Mr. Hutchings he is chairman of the City of Winnipeg Sinking Fund Board, an appointment held now



E. F. HUTCHINGS,  
President Great West Saddlery Co.

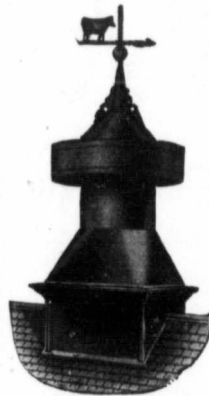
for twenty-six years. This in itself establishes a record that will take a lot of beating.

The products of the Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., are known from coast to coast, and there is scarcely a farmer in Western Canada but what has benefited by their product. Many of Winnipeg's largest industrial and financial institutions have profited from the advice and ability of Mr. Hutchings. He was a pioneer, a developer, and is to-day enjoying the well-earned fruits of his labor.

**The Healing Heart**

The doctor turned from the telephone with a slightly harassed air. "The line's very bad," he said; "this chap doesn't seem able to hear me at all; but he keeps on saying in a dying voice he can't live without me—"

The doctor's daughter brushed him aside impatiently. "Don't be absurd, father!" she exclaimed. "Of course, this call's meant for me."



**Millions**

of dollars lost in live-stock might be saved to the stockman and farmers by the simple provision of a regular supply of

**Fresh Air**  
IN THE  
**Cattle Barns**

Tubercular and other fatally infectious diseases are contracted and rapidly spread by the mere agency of foul air or defective ventilation. By the

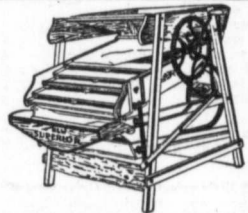
**Townsley System**  
Of Perfect Ventilation

You are positively protected against all risks from foul air. The Townsley system is founded on the latest scientific principles. The cupola and ventilating flues remove the vitiated air from the buildings and replace it with pure fresh air from the outside without causing drafts of any kind. Ceilings are dry in the coldest weather and the stock is comfortable. Each system is especially designed for the particular building for which it is intended. If you plan on building in the spring, write us now. Our architects will design your barn and advise you completely regarding your ventilating requirements. Write for plan sheet.

**Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electrical Co., Ltd.**  
1205 Rosser Avenue, BRANDON, Man.

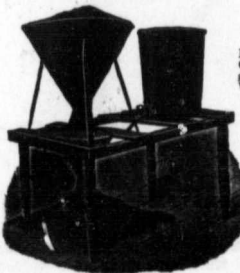
**KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS**

Save dockage, clean your grain before marketing with The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator. 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. It is strong, well-built and bolted—not nailed. Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do no other can do. Made in sizes 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.



**The Lincoln Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine**

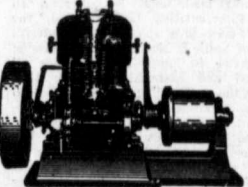
No machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut. With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain. Lincoln Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seeds from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the draining through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour. No. 3 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tanks of 30 to 50 gallons capacity. Write to-day for particulars and prices.



**8 H.P. Weighs 320 lbs.**

Double cylinders mean not only double power, but steadier power. Each cylinder is same bore and stroke as in 4 H.P. Throttle governed and equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. A splendid powerful engine for heavier work than 4 H.P. can handle, such as heavy grinding, small threshers, etc., or for any power from 3 to 9 H.P.

Talk with your dealer about the CUSHMAN LINE or write for FREE CATALOG



**Cushman Motor Works of Canada**  
(DEPT. A) Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG, Man.

# OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY  
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

## A PRAYER FOR THE NEXT OF KIN

The following poem by Nellie L. McClung is taken from her book just published:

"O Thou, who once Thine own Son gave  
To save the world from sin,  
Draw near in pity now we crave  
To all the Next of Kin.  
To Thee we make our humble prayer  
To save us from despair!

Send sleep to all the hearts that wake;  
Send tears into the eyes that burn;  
Steady the trembling hands that shake;  
Comfort all hearts that mourn.  
But most of all, dear Lord, we pray  
For strength to see us through this day.

As in the wilderness of old,  
When Thou Thy children safely led;  
They gathered, as we have been told,  
One day's supply of Heavenly bread.  
And if they gathered more than that,  
At evening it was stale and flat.

So, Lord, may this our faith increase—  
To leave, untouched, to-morrow's  
load,  
To take of grace a one-day lease  
Upon life's winding road.  
Though round the bend we may not see,  
Still let us travel hopefully!

Or, if our faith is still so small—  
Our hearts so void of Heavenly  
grace,  
That we may still be affrighted be  
In passing some dark place—  
Then in Thy mercy let us run  
Blindfolded in the race.

## THE NEXT OF KIN (By P.R.H.)

That little group of Red Cross women in Alberta who inspired Canada's splendid woman citizen—Nellie L. McClung—to write a soul charged book—The Next of Kin—did a genuine service to humanity. I imagine the little group of women were discouraged that day. Perhaps they felt they were doing little in the great work of clearing the cloud of tragedy. I presume some of them even declared "What's the use? We're so insignificant." Who knows what was in the heart of the earnest woman who felt like the dame of the past when she threw the milking stool at a great man? At any rate, that Alberta woman started something, for she made Nellie L. McClung think, and when Nellie L. McClung thinks, something is going to happen, and that is how and why and when her latest book happened. But not her book did not "happen." It was born out of a heart made tender by suffering. In her chapter entitled "Let's Pretend," the reader sees into the great wonderful heart of Nellie L. McClung, whose passion for service to humanity overcomes all physical and material obstacles that bother the most of us, and she rises to those spiritual heights that make possible the vision of whole-souled love for humanity. She has placed the cause first and herself in the background, but in doing this she shines brilliantly, for she herself is so sincerely genuine. During her recent tour in the States when she visited most of the large cities in the East and South, she spent a few days in Washington, D.C. Last week I received a letter from Mrs. J. L. Gordon, whose husband preaches to a crowded

church there every Sunday. This is what she wrote me of the visit of Nellie L. McClung in Washington: "You, of course, know that Nellie L. McClung has been here in attendance at a convention. She came to our church at the invitation of Dr. Gordon. He asked her to the platform to dedicate our service flag. Mrs. McClung gave a splendid address—she charmed everyone and left no dry eyes during her reference to the Canadian soldiers and their next of kin. At the close of her address she repeated the beautiful prayer in her new book, The Next of Kin. It was a service that will long be remembered and she won her way gloriously here. We were so proud of her."

Nellie L. McClung suffered when she wrote that book for the vision of her boy in the trenches inspired her pen. But above the mental pain appears the triumph of a great hope—and the message comes so straight from the heart of the author that the reader catches the gleam and is comforted. For this, every woman in Canada, in the U.S. and in the Old Country who is "next of kin," needs the book. The book is full of vivid pictures of a woman's heart in war time, with flashes of the author's gift of wit, and, best of all, the vision of comforting hope. Mrs. McClung has accomplished her purpose in writing the book, for The Next of Kin far exceeds her other books. It is a book that will live and is a valuable contribution to Canadian Literature.



MRS. L. B. COPELAND  
(By P.R.H.)

The Province of Manitoba, as well as the city of Winnipeg, has met with a serious loss in the death of that wonderful social service worker—Mrs. L. B. Copeland. It was my privilege to know her very well personally, and she was one of those women who sees the good in every human being. Race or creed made no difference to her. She realized that in the Eye of the Great Creator we are all His children. The chapel where services were held for her was lined with flowers. They came from all denominations—Catholic, Jewish, Protestant—all were eager to express their appreciation of her service to humanity. I remember her best when she sat in front of my own fire place one afternoon—worn with the weight of anxiety over the work among

children and the anti-tuberculosis society. Recently the president of the anti-tuberculosis society was forced to resign owing to ill-health and Mrs. Copeland assumed the whole responsibility of the presidency, together with her position as secretary, which she has held for many years.

The children's aid work appealed to her because of its great need. Mrs. Copeland lost her only little daughter and her services in the aid of little children was a magnificent tribute to the memory of her own little girl. I believe the women of Winnipeg have started a memorial offering to the children's aid in her memory.

This spring every club of young women in the city affiliated with the Local Council of Women, nominated her for president of the local council. But Mrs. Copeland worked quietly and shrank from publicity. One time she told me that the more she learned of public benefactors the more she discovered that the most splendid work is done by those whose names are little known. Therefore she shunned publicity.

But those who have the interests of the welfare of Manitoba at heart knew of her work, for they appointed her as one of the executive of the Provincial Social Welfare Commission. She was one of the most capable and energetic social workers of the city and province, and her loss is keenly felt by every one who knew her. One of her nearest friends, and a woman who is very much like her, is Mrs. Charles Robson. Mrs. Robson said this of her, a tribute most fittingly true: "We asked so much of her and we gave her so little."  
God grant that the memory of her life may make us all better women.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR

(By P.R.H.)

It is the wish of this department that everyone of our woman readers will have a Happy New Year. Now someone says we must not wish one a Happy New Year, for such is impossible while we are under the tragedy of such a war cloud. I believe the definition of happiness is found in true service for humanity. If such be true the women of Canada have good reason to be comforted with that peace from service, for our women have never sacrificed so much and have never served humanity so well as they have during the past three years. They have lived nearer the Christ than ever before. Many of them have given their all. Yet they have not complained—no, they have conquered self interests for a bigger, broader purpose and in losing themselves have gained a kingdom—a kingdom rich in love and sincerity of ministering service. They have learned that happiness does not come from material things. Luxury, wealth and social rank do not make the real woman happy. No, happiness comes only from within. It can come from no other source. In order to be happy the heart must be right, and during the past three years the hearts of women have been set right. Yes—and as our men see this they are respecting our work and our requests. I have always liked men. I believe there are few women who do not like them, even though they do not admit it. But there is something big and broad about most of them and we can learn much from them. Somehow I always feel safe with men, for they do not gossip. Now, bear in mind, I said men—not cowards. But there are not so many cowards among men and women as we sometimes imagine. I have found most men kind and generous. Last night I visited a

church. As I passed out two men shook hands and invited me to come to their church again. The women passed by me. I was a stranger. In a letter which a husband wrote to his wife at the beginning of this month. I read this: "Let us begin, dear wife, the New Year by resolving to say no unkind word to anyone. It will be better for our children and will make us happier, for there is nothing gained by talking unkindly about another, and it is such an awful injury to that person." Yes, a husband wrote this to his wife. I read the letter. Oh, the world is full of splendid men! A returned soldier said this to a friend the other day: "You know over in the trenches men grow good. I have seen them change from careless, indifferent men to men clean and genuinely good. Over there we are so near to Eternity at times that we learn to realize God's purpose of creation." Oh, women readers, we have a wonderful work before us to hold before our returned heroes the vision of honest, pure womanhood. It is our debt to them for their service.

Let me give you a picture of the nurses over there as given by a wounded soldier—Lieut. Coningsby Dawson. In an article entitled "The Glory of the Trenches," he says:

"These women who have pledged themselves to live among suffering, never allow themselves for a moment to guess what the sight of them means to us chaps in the cots. Perhaps that also is a part of their sacrifice. But we follow them with our eyes, and we wish that they would allow themselves to guess. For so many months we have not seen a woman; there have been so many hours when we expected never again to see a woman. We're Lazaruses exhumed and restored to normal ways of life by the fluke of having collected a bit of shrapnel—we haven't yet got used to normal ways. The mere rustle of a woman's skirt fills us with unreasonable delight and makes the eyes smart with memories of old longings. Those childish longings of the trenches! No one can understand them who has not been there, where all personal aims are a waste and the courage to endure remains one's sole possession.

"The sisters at the Casualty Clearing Station—they understood. The Casualty Clearing Station is the first hospital behind the line to which the wounded are brought down straight from the Dressing Stations. All day and all night ambulances come lurching along shell-torn roads to the doors. The men on the stretchers are still in their bloody tunics, rain-soaked, pain-silent, splashed with the corruption of fighting—their bodies so obviously smashed and their spirits so obviously unbroken. The nurses at the Casualty Clearing Station can scarcely help but understand. They can afford to be feminine to men who are so weak. Moreover, they are near enough the Front to share in the sublime exaltation of those who march out to die. They know when a big offensive is expected, and prepare for it. They are warned the moment it has commenced by the distant thunder of the guns. Then comes the ceaseless stream of lorries and ambulances bringing that which has been broken so quickly to them to be patched up in months. They work day and night with a forgetfulness of self which equals the devotion of the soldiers they are tending. Despite their orderliness they seem almost fanatical in their desire to spend themselves. They are always doing, but they can never do enough.



"Two faces especially loom out. I always see them by lamplight, when the rest of the ward is hushed and shrouded, stooping over some silent bed. One face is that of the colonel of the hospital, gray, concerned, pitiful, stern. His eyes seem to have photographed all the suffering, which, in three years, they have witnessed. He's a tall man, but he moves softly. Over his uniform he wears a long white operating smock—he never seems to remove it. And he never seems to sleep, for he comes wandering through his Gethsemane all hours of the night to bend over the more serious cases. He seems haunted by a vision of the wives, mothers, sweethearts, whose happiness is in his hands. I think of him as a Christ in khaki.

"The other face is of a girl—a sister I ought to call her. She's the nearest approach to a sculptured Greek goddess I've seen in a living woman. She's very tall, very pale and golden, with wide brows and big gray eyes like Trilby. I wonder what she did before she went to war—for she's gone to war just as truly as any soldier. I'm sure in the peaceful years she must have spent a lot of time in being loved. Perhaps her man was killed out here. Now she's ivory-white with over-service, and spends all her days in loving. Her eyes have the old frank, innocent look, but they're ringed with being weary. Only her lips hold a touch of color; they have a child-like trick of trembling when anyone's wound is hurting too much. She's the first touch of home that the stretcher-cases see when they've said good-bye to the trenches. She moves down the ward; eyes follow her. When she is absent, though others take her place, she leaves a loneliness. If she meant much to men in days gone by, to-day she means more than ever. Over many dying boys she stoops as the incarnation of the woman whom, had they lived, they would have loved. To all of us, with the blasphemy of destroying still upon us, she stands for the divinity of womanhood.

What sights she sees and what words she hears; yet the pity she brings to her work preserves her sweetness. In the silence of the night those who are delirious refight their recent battles. You're half asleep when in the darkened ward some one jumps up in bed shouting, 'Hold your bloody hands up.' He thinks he's capturing a Hun trench, taking prisoners in a bombed-in dug-out. In an instant, like a mother with a frightened child, she's bending over him; soon she has coaxed his head back on the pillow. Men do not die in vain when they evoke such women."

Women to-day are placing the great object of life before their own personal wants and in doing so are gaining great glory, for "He who loses his life shall gain it."

Then, am I not justified, dear friends, in wishing you a Happy New Year—the happiness that carries from heart-service—the only happiness that fills the heart with Peace that passeth understanding.



CEMENTING THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

Bill—"Sandy, man, what's the French for 'How's yer father!'"

Home Economics

Dear Friends:—The news from Hamiota this month will interest every reader. One of their members, Miss Alice Stevens, won the prize offered by the Manitoba Agricultural College for the best essay on "The Advantage of a Course at the M.A.C.," and another Hamiota girl won the Eaton prize. We are pleased to have Miss Stevens' essay for publication. May we not have more of these interesting Home Economics items?—P.R.H.

Hamiota, Jan. 3rd, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I am enclosing a few items of news for "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." I wonder how many H.E.S. members are receiving this publication? Do we realize what it must mean to the publisher?

Surely it should not be necessary for the editor of the Woman's Department to have to appeal for material for this department.

It has been said "knowledge is power when put into action." It seems to me there are times when appreciation can best be expressed by action. How often our best thoughts and our impulsive thoughts and how easy it seems to let them pass on unheeded, little realizing the pleasure we have deprived someone of.

Since kindness is the key to Christianity, why not the aim?

I am enclosing a paper given at one of our H.E.S. meetings, also an essay written by one of our girls on "The Advantage of a Course at the M.A.C." We are pleased to have Miss Alice win the special prize of \$25.00 for this essay. We are also pleased to have Miss Mildred lief, one of the winners of the Eaton special given to the boys' and girls' club.

A number of our members are anxious to have domestic science and manual training in our school. It would be very helpful if any of the societies would report on how it was managed in their school. We understand Virden is successful along this line. There are likely others.

Thanking you for so much valuable space. With best wishes and kind thoughts for 1918 from the Hamiota H.E.S.—Yours very truly, L. Venables, secretary-treasurer.

Prize Essay

Hamiota, Man., Oct. 11th, 1917.

Dear Friends:—Had you heard that I had decided to take a course at the M.A.C. this winter? I was wondering if it were possible to interest you in this course?

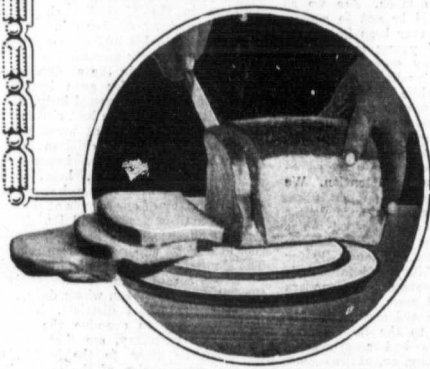
It is now being recognized that as homemakers the women of our great west need special and scientific training to keep up their end of this progressive country. Not only the welfare of the family but also the whole community depend on the ability of its women. More particularly to-day in this time of war and strife women are being called upon to fill positions which a few years ago it was never dreamed possible they could fill. With such waste and destruction everywhere it is the duty of Canadian housewives to economise in every possible way, and thus do their bit to win the war.

By learning the value of different foods, the proper cooking and serving, as well as intelligent buying, we are able to economise time and labor and also to improve the appearance of our table. Sewing, dressmaking and millinery are studied and the artistic sense is developed along these lines. Under the head of home nursing the care of the body is taught and "prevention" not "cure" is the motto of this branch of the work. The study of different farm activities, such as the care of poultry, milk and gardens is taken up with the object of the most profitable returns by means of the most up-to-date methods. Cleanliness predominates everywhere, and a healthful, sanitary environment is maintained. The laundry work is carefully studied and the removal of spots forms an interesting part of the work.

One very enjoyable feature is the



*Thrift is an intelligent use of food and other resources.*  
Be thrifty. In all your baking use **PURITY FLOUR**  
More Bread and Better Bread



literary society, which is held once a week. As one person expresses it we are taught "to think standing." To be able to express our thoughts on a public platform with an easy flow of words and with no hesitation is indeed an art. A splendid gymnasium is prepared for the use of the students, and here healthful recreation is assured.

After spending three years out of school I realise the necessity of the companionship of younger people. Two of the winters have been spent on the farm six miles from town, and the isolation of a Manitoba farm in the winter decided me in spending the third away from home. I have begun to appreciate school days more than ever before and have a great desire to be a "school kid" once more. Judging from the benefits I have received from the extension service of the college I feel that all kinds of valuable information are to be secured and a pleasant winter is assured in the securing of them.

Hoping to meet you there and that our course will be a success. I am, yours sincerely, M. Alice Stevens.

Hamiota

By C. E. Clarridge

Many useful suggestions might be given with regard to the home. Such, for instance, as the necessity for proper ventilation and sanitation. The desirability of good taste in furnishing, of the selection of good pictures, the careful choice of books, etc. But I shall dwell for a few minutes in this paper more upon the characteristics of the homemaker than upon the home itself, and incidentally mention a few of the things we might do well to avoid. Perhaps one of the most helpful mottoes we could take for the homemaker's passage: "In honor preferring one another."

Just think how smoothly everything would run in all departments of the home and in our lives if we really lived up to that precept. I do not mean in the big affairs only, for somehow it is easier to make a big sacrifice than to be constantly on the alert to do, or to suppress the little things that make or mar the domestic peace. We are told that the old feudal code was: "Let those who are able take and let those keep who

can." Should we not change that for the family life into "Let those who are able help and those who are strong be kind?"

Home means much more than just a place to live in, no matter how luxuriously furnished by all that money can procure. Suppose you know of a house, large, well heated and lighted. A table well supplied and served. Someone from Toronto, someone from New York, someone from Hamilton or Winnipeg, goes there to live, and you go there, too. Is that home? Though those people are all nice, pleasant and interesting. Is that really home? Is not something lacking? How gladly you accept the invitation of your friend who lives at home to drop into his little cottage, where perhaps not nearly so many creature comforts await you, and where possibly you may have to pick up a doll, or step over a train of toy cars before you can take possession of the easy chair beside a glowing fire. But as you do so you are apt to say, or, at least, to think: "How cozy it is here. Why? Because you feel already the atmosphere of home—of family life. Who provides it? Does the father and mother alone? If there be grown up members in the family, do not they help or hinder? Whose music is that on the open piano? Whose books scattered around the tables? Whose work-basket over there? Do you not think the kind of music, the nature of the book, etc., have something to do with the tone of the family life. Books that can be and are read and discussed by the family mean much more to each one than when read alone. Music, too, that is not merely company music but enjoyed in the home circle will go with them through life. Doubtless many of the older ones here to-day remember some old song or hymn that even now cannot be heard without recalling the dear old time when first heard, though the voice that sang them then has been hushed for many a year.

Then, again, the little courtesies of home life mean so much. Are we as careful as we should be not to neglect them? Have you ever been in a room where a couple of young men almost bump heads as they eagerly stoop to pick up a glove or handkerchief dropped by a lady caller, while their mother or sister struggles to open a door for herself as she carries out a tray of cups and saucers? Picking up the glove was right, all right—but what about the other part? I know that often we parents are somewhat to blame for such inattention. We perhaps neglected to show and inculcate courtesy while the children were young, which would have made it second if not first nature in them to do those little things for each other and especially for their elders. Irritability and fault-finding also are very potent home spoilers and often they are more a habit than anything else. I heard once of a lady who was a victim to the fault-finding habit. She always had a grievance. Everything was wrong, or, at least, not quite right. She grew very hard to live with and at last her long-suffering cook gave notice and quit. As the girl was leaving she passed the verandah where her master was sitting, and stopping she said to him: "Good-bye, Mr. Howard, I'm real sorry for you, sir; I can leave, but you can't." We can only hope the poor fellow did not want to leave, but it would not be very strange if he did.

The fact that our influence in the home is so much greater than elsewhere ought to make us—especially more while such heavy clouds hang over so many homes—try to be our best and brightest selves there.

Another thing that I consider of great importance in the home is punctuality. I have not time to dwell on this now, but the lack of this quality is often more annoying than many graver faults. We, by our unpunctuality keep dinner a little late and so prevent someone else keeping an appointment, or we are not quite ready when the car comes to the door; are looking for our gloves or collection when the last bell rings for church; or for our cardcase when our friend comes at the appointed time, to go calling with us, and so on through the day. We do not realise that we are really stealing someone else's time in this way. Of

course, I know that a boy came to the door to sell postcards, and the maid wanted some final instructions in the kitchen, and the telephone bell rang just when we wanted to dress. But the trouble is that we do not make sufficient allowances for these almost inevitable interruptions, and the consequence is that someone else is held up in a very temper-trying way. What harm would it do even if we did happen to be ready a little while too soon. There is always something useful or pleasant that we could do for those few minutes. To remember our motto will help us also to smile when we can, for every heart has its own burdens, and just now when our country is convulsed by the horrors of war, and so many are torn by anxiety or grief for their dear ones, we must each one strive to "do our bit" by making our country a country of homes, true homes that will help our brothers and sisters, our boys and our girls to be better and happier men and women; homes that will be a foretaste of that Home not made with hands, where we hope to meet our loved and lost, and from which we shall go out no more for ever.

Millie Lief, who won the Eaton prize (a trip to Winnipeg, etc.), returned home after spending the week-end with her aunt at Brandon. She reports a splendid time at Winnipeg, where with sixteen other prize-winners they visited all the places of interest, chaperoned by Miss Marjorie Elanders, of Manitoba Agricultural College. Besides the course of lectures taken in at the College, they were entertained by Lady Aikins of Government House and to two dinners by Eaton's.

Address Given by Dr. M. S. Fraser of Winnipeg

At the invitation of the Home Economics Society—a department of the Community Club of Hamiota—Dr. M. S. Fraser, of Winnipeg, Superintendent of the Manitoba Government Health Department, gave a very instructive and interesting address to quite a representative audience in the Methodist church on Thursday night, December 6th.

Dr. Fraser in his address emphasized the need of a larger appreciation on the part of the public in the application of laws which make for good health, a sound mind required a sound body, which was indispensable to the best citizenship. Food conservation was at present very important, but healthy children in our public schools was more important—proper food, ventilation, heat, light. Laws of health were simple, but grossly abused in many of our schools at present.

The American people, said Dr. Fraser, were in advance of us in looking after the health of children in the schools. The Manitoba Government had established a system of medical supervision—through trained nurses, whose duty it is to visit the school districts, invested with authority to examine the pupils and, where necessary, see that proper treatment be given to the health, or physical imperfection of the child, that it may have a chance for a suitable education, to which the state is com-



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mitted. Municipalities, school boards and his own department were co-operating in this most praiseworthy service in the interests of the rising generation in our province.

Rev. F. C. Middleton gave an interesting report of the Social Service Convention held in Winnipeg recently.

Mrs. A. Kirk and Mrs. Hansen both favored the audience with solos, which were well received.

Mr. F. C. Bennest, in his usual happy

manner, acted as chairman.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Dr. Fraser and the other members for the excellent and helpful programme.

THE OLD BRITISH ARMY

(From the "London Times.")

The British army played an important, prompt, and honorable part in the battle of the Marne, but its supreme achievement came less than two months afterwards at the first battle of Ypres. The Marne broke the Kaiser's aims, and the first battle of Ypres sealed his doom. He poured out his hordes against our thin lines in the vain hope of reaching the Channel ports. On one black day he all but succeeded, and had not the heroes of our old army died in their tracks the result of the Marne might have been undone. Ypres was the complement and the seal of the Marne.

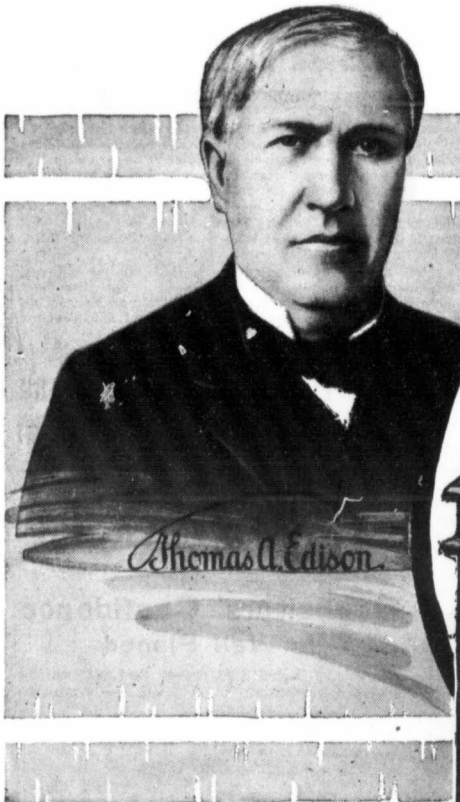
HIS ITALIAN BOSS

Father X, a well-known member of the Roman Catholic Church, is famous for his wit, but a labourer on the railroad got the better of him one day. The labourer, one of the good father's parishioners, was laying asphalt paving under the superintendence of an Italian foreman, and the priest smiled and said: "Well, Pat, and how do you like having an Italian boss?" Pat smiled back as he quickly answered: "An' faith, father, an' how do you like havin' one yourself?"



Despatch Rider—"I'm looking for the church, mate. Can you direct me?"  
Military Policeman (controlling traffic)—"Yes, but you'll 'ave to look slippy, my son—it's in that barrer!"

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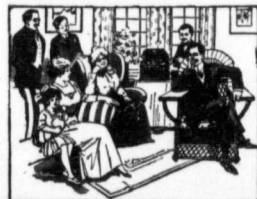
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### A Happy Home

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, united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison Amberola makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than amusement and recreation, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainers and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new bond.



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Get the New Edison Amberola in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song lists of the big ones. Laugh until you side-swole at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. 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 quartettes 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!

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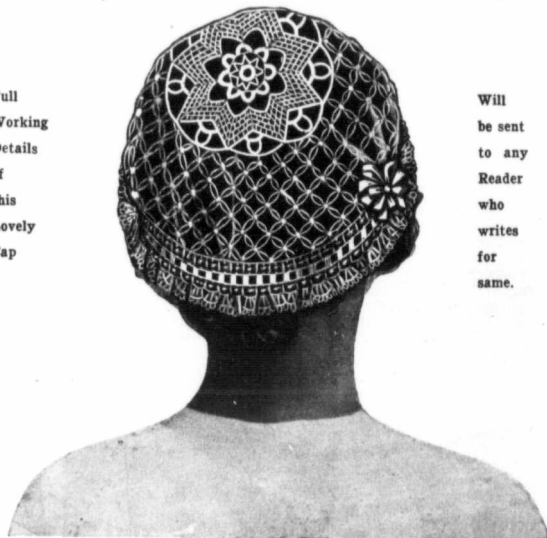
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Some More Crochet Novelties

Full Working Details of this Lovely Cap



Will be sent to any Reader who writes for same.

POINTED YOKE FOR NIGHTGOWN

Chain 28.  
 1st row—Make a shell of 3 trebles, 3 chain, 3 trebles in the 4th stitch, chain 4, skip 4, 1 double in next stitch, chain 4, skip 4, shell in next, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next, repeat twice, chain 5 turn.  
 2nd row—1 treble in the double treble and each of the following 6 stitches, so that the last treble comes in the treble of shell, chain 3, shell, chain 4, 1 double in double, chain 4, shell, chain 5, turn.  
 3rd row—Shell, chain 9, shell (the shells are always made in the three chain of the other shells), chain 2, 1 treble in last treble of shell, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in each of the trebles of last row, chain 2,

1 treble in treble, repeat twice, chain 5, turn.  
 6th row—Skip 2, 7 trebles in next 7 stitches, chain 2, 1 treble in centre of 7 trebles, chain 2, skip 2, 7 trebles in next 7 trebles, chain 2, shell, chain 9, shell, chain 5, turn.  
 7th row—Shell, chain 4, 1 double in center, chain 4, shell, chain 2, 1 treble in last, chain 2, skip 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in next, chain 2, skip 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in end, chain 5, turn.  
 8th row—1 treble in first of 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in center, chain 2, 1 treble in last and in each of next 6 stitches, chain 2, 1 treble in center, chain 2, skip 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, shell, chain 4, 1 double, chain 4, shell, chain 5, turn.  
 9th row—Shell, chain 9, shell, chain 2, 1 treble in last, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble, repeat twice, chain 5, turn.



1 treble in 3rd stitch of chain at the end, chain 5, turn.  
 4th row—1 treble in the first of 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in the 4th, chain 2, 1 treble in the last 7 trebles which begins another block of 7 trebles in the next 7 stitches, chain 2, shell, chain 4, 1 double in the 5th of 9 chain, chain 4, shell, chain 5, turn.  
 5th row—Chain 4, 1 double in double chain 4, shell, chain 2, 1 treble in last treble of shell, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2,

10th row—7 trebles in the trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in center, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in center, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, shell, chain 4, 1 double, chain 4, shell, chain 5, turn.  
 11th row—Shell, chain 4, 1 double, chain 4, shell, chain 2, 1 treble, chain 2, skip 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble, chain 2, 7 trebles, chain 2, 1 treble in end, chain 5, turn.  
 12th row—1 treble in first treble, chain

A REMINDER

There is no one time of year better than another for arranging Life Insurance —but the NEW YEAR means new resolutions—a "NEW START"—and when could the question of Life Insurance be more appropriately considered than at the NEW YEAR? No man can count his affairs in order until he has assured, as far as human foresight can assure, the continued welfare of those dependent on him.

There are a thousand arguments for Life Insurance—not one against. And just as important as the decision to insure is the decision to insure WITHOUT DELAY—while health and opportunity permit one to do so.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company offers to those needing Insurance full advice and information regarding suitable plans. The Great-West Policies are known for their liberality and value; premium rates are low; the profit returns to Policyholders are exceptionally gratifying; and plans are issued to meet every need and circumstance.

Let us describe the best policy for YOUR needs.  
**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
 Dept. "U" Head Office - - WINNIPEG  
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Our Paid-up Capital is \$5,000,000. Rest and undivided Profits over \$3,500,000. Total Assets over \$130,000,000. As a natural consequence our deposits are growing rapidly and now exceed \$110,000,000. Over 305 Branches in Canada—210 in the West.

Head Office: Winnipeg  
 Total Assets over \$140,000,000  
 Deposits over \$110,000,000

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Spend your money at home and help build up Canadian Industries here in the West. We can give you goods and service as good as you can get elsewhere and at a lower price. Farmers' ask your dealer to quote you on Manitoba Gasoline and Kerosene Engines of whatever size you need.



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Also Manufacturers of Steel and Wood Wheel Windmills, Iron and Wood Pumps, Feed Grinders, Roller Crushers, Saw Frames, etc.

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We can supply a thoroughly practical outfit from \$100.00 up. There should be at least one plant in every district to repair breakages quickly and SAVE TIME and MONEY. Up-to-date farmers with Traction Engines are putting in welded outfits and doing their own and their neighbours' repairs. We give free instructions to purchasers. SEND YOUR BROKEN CASTINGS Scored Cylinders or any kind of Repairs. We Re-bore Cylinders, True Up Crank Shafts, Re-tip Boiler Flues and are in a position to handle any repair job promptly.  
 Nothing too large or too Small

GIEGER WELDING WORKS, SASKATOON

# A FORD TOURING CAR

## FREE!

For Estimating the Correct or Nearest Correct Number of Kernels in this Bottle



### NOW IS THE TIME

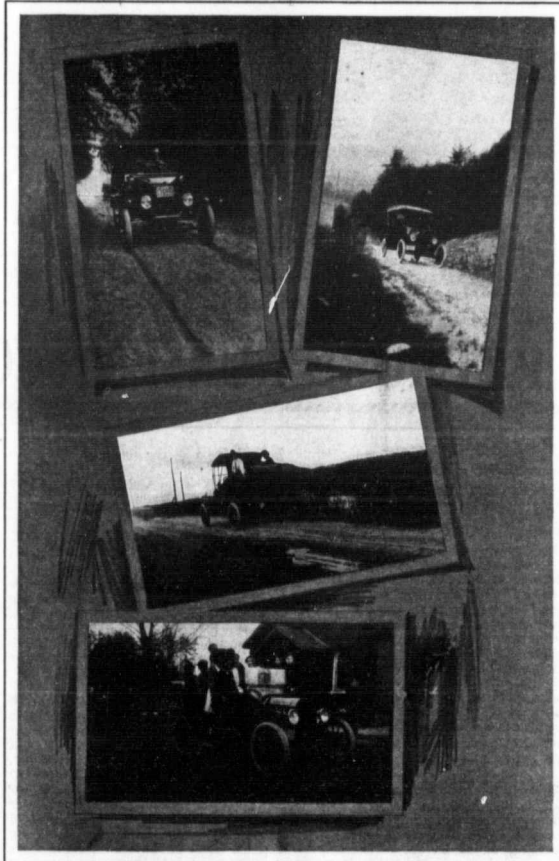
to get busy if you want to win a handsome Ford Touring Car. It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can win a handsome, comfortable speedy, five passenger, 1918 Model Ford Touring Car at the cost of no more than the subscription price to this magazine. All you have to do is to estimate the correct or nearest correct number of kernels in the bottle reproduced on this page, between this date and 1st of May, 1918.

### HOW TO WIN

ESTIMATE NOW! Don't take any chance of being disappointed. Every man or woman, young or old, is eligible to estimate if they live on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Of course the car will be presented to the person who estimates correctly first. Send your renewal subscription to this office to-day in accordance with the schedule below. Contestants are reminded that renewals and remittance must be sent into our office direct, otherwise they cannot enter the contest.

### The Subscription Price

of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" is the one royal road to securing this handsome car FREE. If you are not the fortunate one—you have still more than the dollar's worth in a year's course of the best farm literature in Western Canada—so you cannot lose.



### The Bottle contains

Two Pounds and Thirteen 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.

### Previous Winners

1916 Contest  
F. B. Snyder, Elkhorn, Manitoba, won a car with an estimate of 47,038 kernels—the actual number of kernels in three and one-quarter pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat being 47,037.

1916-1917 Contest  
H. Avery, Clearwater, Manitoba, won a car with an estimate of 76,406 kernels; Ed. Sedgwick, Tezorton, Sask., won with 76,402; R. Orr, New Norway, Alta., won with 76,400 kernels. Five pounds and seven ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat were used on this occasion.

### Just Stop a Minute

and figure what it means to you to be the winner. You get a beautiful 1918 Model Ford Touring Car—right from the factory, ready to use the very next week after the contest closes. Are you going to pass up such a golden opportunity as this? Are you going to let someone who is no more capable of winning a car actually take at least \$600.00 right from under your eyes? Don't figure that you can wait a little later, because it is the person who first estimates the correct or nearest correct number of kernels in the bottle that carries of the grand prize. Big opportunities are few; this is yours. Can you justly pass it up?

CONTEST CLOSSES 1st MAY, 1918

### How to Send Your Estimates

Everyone who sends us a subscription direct to this office between this date and 1st May, 1918, 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. 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 in to us in one envelope.

### 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.

# Patmore's Reliable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Plants

The Greatest Acquisition yet introduced into the West, to provide fresh fruit constantly

## NEW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

It is important this year, that you secure your supply of Garden and Field Seeds early, for it is possible that you may not be able to get them in the spring, owing to the shortage of all seeds.

### COLLECTION No. 1

Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces—seeds for a complete garden only ..... **\$1.25** prepaid

### COLLECTION No. 2

15 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for..... **25c** prepaid

**WRITE TO-DAY** for our new 1918 catalogue, profusely illustrated with full cultural directions, in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, fruits, trees and shrubs, grasses, foddors and seed potatoes.

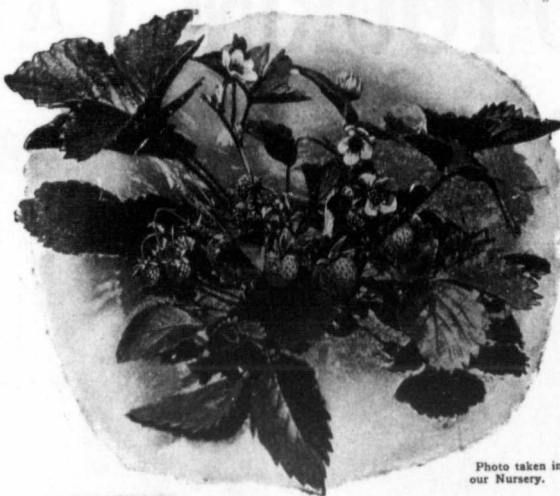


Photo taken in our Nursery.

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANT**—Note the vigorous growth, the berries in all sizes (some ripe) and flowers still showing for more fruit. This plot was planted first week in May. We picked ripe strawberries from it 4th of June, and continued picking ripe strawberries every day until the hard frosts came in the middle of September.

With us a plot of Superb planted in the first week of May commenced to ripen fruit in late June, and we picked ripe fruit every day until hard frost came in the middle of September.

These plants flower and fruit continuously as long as the weather remains warm. They winter well and are safer to ship and transplant than are the ordinary varieties, owing to their continuous producing habits.

They do not make many new plants and consequently are higher in price.

**Superb.**—Yield a heavy crop of large berries of splendid flavor, from June to September; plants are strong and vigorous.

**Progressive.**—On this variety the foliage is vigorous and plentiful, protecting the flower and fruit in the late fall.

Both varieties (Postpaid).  
Per doz., **\$1.00**  
Per 100, **\$7.00**

### HARDY FRUITS

Crabapples, Plums, Currants, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants

**NURSERY ESTABLISHED 1883**

**BRANDON**  
Man.

# THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.

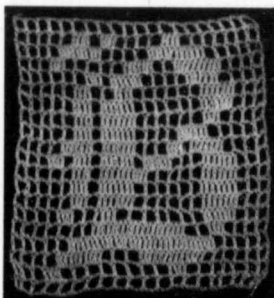
**SASKATOON**  
Sask.

2, skip 2, 1 treble in next, repeat, there must be 14 holes on the edge, shell, chain 9, shell, chain 5, turn.

13th row—Shell, chain 4, 1 double, chain 4, shell, chain 2, 1 treble in end treble, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in treble to make 3 holes, chain 5, turn.

This starts your next point, make 12 points and join, then make 4 chain and catch into each loop with 1 double, this is to form yoke, then throw your thread over needle twice and make 6 double trebles into first mesh, catch into next mesh with one double, throw thread over needle twice and repeat 6 times with one chain between each double treble, repeat this around yoke and finish with making 4 chain and 1 double between each double treble.

This lace will make a nice trimming for pillow slips or towels without the heading.



Initial "B"

**Let the Spirit of Christmas Last all Through the Year**

These are days when the atmosphere is so charged with tragedies of war that we all at times are inclined to discouragement, and any suggestion of hopeful help is a Christmas blessing, for the spirit of Christmas lasts all through the year. We are all growing broader and better

through the bond of big sympathy. Women of all classes are working in harmony because their menfolks are fighting together for the biggest cause of the ages. Interests common to all women serve to make us better.

While we are knitting, knitting, knitting let us allow our minds to run off for a little rest to fields of Nature's beauties or noble thoughts. Lucy Larcom, the poetess of the factory, used to paste beautiful gems of poetry on the window sill near her machine, and while busy at her work her mind grew to noble heights. In my own kitchen I have pasted above my table bits of quotations from great people. When I learn those I put others in their place. Because our hands must wash dishes, shall our minds wash dishes, too?

In nearly every room, even to the laundry room in the cellar, I have a little blank note book where I jot down thoughts that occur to me as I do the ordinary housework. Suppose an unsympathetic somebody does make the way hard, let us go out of the depth of our own small selves; let the big swell of world thought and experience rush into our souls. The highest culture puts us in touch with others. A deep love of beauty is one of the very best educational opportunities we have, love of Nature, love of good books, love of music, painting, science, all open to us great treasure mines of joy. The study of history puts us in companionship with the great souls that moved in the story of the world.

Last week I spent an afternoon with Deborah of the Bible, that great woman who led an army to victory, a woman who was a teacher, a leader and a patriot, a deliverer of a people whose cause she espoused. As a recruiting officer she rose supremely magnificent for she inspired a confidence that lifted men above themselves. There never was a grander description of battle than given by her, witnessed as she expresses it as "from the parapet of heaven." "O, my soul, march on with strength!" The courage of Deborah was derived from a lofty faith in God, and a glowing indignation against iniquity. It is a wonderful experience to become familiar with a woman like Deborah. "Let them that

love Him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might."

The story of the Queen of Sheba helps me. What a privilege to be able to associate with queens! Every one of us can. I like the Queen of Sheba because of her power of appreciation. Only a healthy mind is able to admire. If we criticize and tear a person's reputation in pieces there is something the matter with the mind, a mental cancer is eating into it. The mind is decaying from disease. Is there not a world of difference between the Queen of Sheba, lost in admiration of Solomon's glory, and the woman who can no longer admire anybody or anything?

Let us keep the fountains of life fresh within us. If there is anything admirable that we do not admire, that is proof of a defect in us. The world is full of admirable things, we see them every day. Every person we admire enlarges our soul, as every landscape enlarges our perception of beauty. As we add to our spiritual museum object after object of interest, as we learn to see beauty we expand. The larger the soul the more we admire.—P.R.H.

## Recipes

### Potato Corn Meal Muffins

1 cupful of mashed potatoes, 1 cupful of corn meal, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 1 egg. Mix the dry ingredients, add to the potato, stir in the beaten egg and milk, and bake for 20 minutes in hot oven. The amount of milk used will vary with the quality of the meal. Stir in just enough to make mixture drop easily from the spoon.

### Beet Relish

1 quart cooked beets, 1 small head cabbage, 1 cupful dry horse radish, 2 cupfuls sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls salt, 2 teaspoonfuls mustard, 2 teaspoonfuls celery-seed, 1 pint vinegar. Put the beets and cabbage through the food-chopper and add the rest of the ingredients in the order given. Let stand at least 24 hours before using. This will keep indefinitely.

**The Wonderful—Light-Running Gilson Thresher**  
"Goes like Sixty"

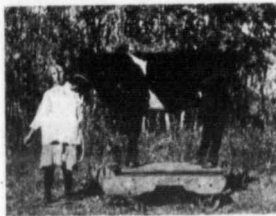
Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please with a Gilson Thresher. Furrowed with or without Blower. Seed or full particulars. **GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.** Dept. 5 Winnipeg, Man. 45

**Steele Briggs' Seed Catalogue**  
READY JANUARY, 1918  
Send Your Name  
**Steele, Briggs Seed Co.**  
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**HIDES WOOL FURS**  
If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to  
**FRANK MASSIN, Brandon, Man.**  
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

**A LITTLE LASS AND HER LITTLE CALF**

Here is the fine record of two enthusiastic young women of the farm who were exhibitors at Virden Boys' and Girls' Club Fair last fall. We haven't space to tell all we know about their hard and intelligent work, but since "Greater Production" is Canada's battle cry at home to-day, we feel that the progressive story of the little lady who fed the calf would be of special interest to much older folks just at this time. Evelyn and Lillie Braybrook are the daughters of a father who knows how to encourage his young people, and



Lillie Braybrook and the calf she raised

whose own painstaking and enthusiastic farming operations are evidently just the example and the inspiration his daughters are looking for.

The second picture is of Evelyn with her prize colt, which she understands and can handle with the judgment and skill of one twice her years. The other is that of her younger sister Lillie, and here is the certified details of the calf she fed and cared for—from its "birth certificate" dated 28th May, 1917, until 28th September.

The animal is a black and white grade Angus steer, which father sold to his little girl for \$3.00. At that price it was 3 hours old and weighed 40 pounds. By June 28th it turned the scales at 100 lbs., on July 28th 163 lbs., on August 28th 235 lbs. and September 28th it was 313 lbs.

The following are details of the calf's menu:

24 quarts skim milk at 3c. . . . .	\$ .72
1008 quarts skim milk at 1c. . . . .	10.08
10 lbs. chop at 1 1/2c. . . . .	.15
100 lbs. other grains at 1 1/2c. . . . .	1.25
125 lbs. cut green feed at per ton \$3 . . . . .	.20
Pasture . . . . .	
Total . . . . .	\$12.40

Labor—say 33 hours at 10c. . . . . \$3.30 making a total cost (inclusive of purchase price), of \$20.70. The calf weighed on fair day, 325 lbs., which at 11c. per pound would be \$40.15—thus showing a net profit of \$19.45.



Evelyn Braybrook and her prize colt

All of which we say is a very simple but one of the most impressive object lessons on the question of "What Can Little Hands Do?" While we have many thousands of those splendidly efficient and willing workers in the farm homes of Canada, can we doubt that the boys at the front and all else depending upon us will be provided for?

**WHAT DID SHE MEAN?**

Teacher (to pupil who has been pulling another child's hair): "You are not fit to sit with decent people. Come up here and sit with me."

**Preserves getting low ?**

Tide over the winter with

## CROWN BRAND

# CORN SYRUP

Everybody likes this delicious Table Syrup—and it's much less expensive than butter for the children to eat with bread.

At all Grocers—2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book. 33

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, - MONTREAL.**

**ANSWERING YOUR CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS**

For the Best Development of the Child and Your Own Benefit  
By L. Walter Sammis

**D**AD, see that horse pawing the street. What does he do that for?" said the child. This is just a sample of the many questions with which an inquiring child bombards his parents every day. There are different ways of answering it, from the snappy and careless "I don't know," to this:

"Why, son, I suppose he is weary of standing. Don't you know how restless you become when you have to stand quite a while in one place? How you shift your little feet from one spot to another, anxious to be moving? We are all animals—horses, men, women and little girls and boys—and we all have muscles. They get tired when they hold the weight without moving and they want a rest. That is what we call restlessness. We shift from one muscle to another when we move, and while we are doing it the muscle we have been using gets a rest.

"The horse's owner has tied him there and left him while he attends to some business, and the horse must wait until the man returns. His muscles get tired from being in one position so long and he moves his feet, pawing instead of dancing, in this instance, and so getting a little rest. When we get home, if you think to ask me, I'll tell you about the muscles, how they tire and how we

rest some while we use others. I think I can scare up a picture of some muscles, too, and show them to you. Don't forget to ask me again."

It takes a little time, but how can that time be spent to better advantage? The questions of a child are just as important to him as the larger and more critically important questions of life and living are to his elders, and should be treated so—not pushed aside as an annoyance. The investment of time and thought in satisfying your children's questions pays large dividends in increased intelligence. Incidentally, you will add not a little to your own fund of information.

Here was a little fellow who did not really know what muscles are, although he had heard the name applied to his legs or arms. You gave him a bit of information when he asked about the horse, and he will remember it. Probably when he sees another horse doing the same thing he will pass along the information to a playmate, and so clinch it firmly in his own mind. And he is sure, too, to ask you about the muscles; or if he does not, you can remind him about it and give him a short talk on his own muscles—their use, their care and their economy in the human system. You can store his mind with information that will help him to take care of his own body in future years, and turn his attention to the acquisition of useful knowledge. If you do not know about the question yourself, look it up. Any cyclopedia will give you enough information about

muscles so that you can tell the child about them, or you can buy a physiology at any book store that will prepare you not only for the initial question, but for many others that will assuredly follow.

But the important fact about answering such a question carefully and as fully as possible is that you not only do not "squelch" the child, but you show that you are in sympathy with him in his quest of knowledge. That begets a confidence in you and an intimacy between you and him that can save both of you many anxious hours as the child grows both toward and to manhood.

Do not be impatient of your child's questions, though perhaps you cannot at once give the information desired, and do not be ashamed to confess your ignorance. That would indicate a desire to pose as the repository of all wisdom, for the sake of the effect you may imagine will be made on your child by a confession of ignorance. It is far better to grasp at once the opportunity for instruction which the question offers.

Here is a scene too frequently to be observed in many homes: Father reading, mother busy about household duties, child playing about the floor. Suddenly the house of blocks the little fellow is building topples and falls with a crash. An idea pops into the child's mind.

"Papa, what makes the blocks fall when I build them up that way?"  
"Don't bother me, Son, I am reading."  
The child looks to his mother.

# Black Watch

## CHEWING TOBACCO

Its wonderful flavour is different from that of all other tobaccos.

"A Man's Chew."

**HAS QUALITY**

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Good vision is a commodity you cannot purchase.

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

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

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

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JUST WEST OF EATON'S Phone M.3502

## Raw Furs AND Beef Hides

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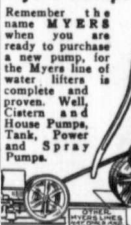
- Wolf Skins \$12.00 down to \$ 4.50
- Red Fox \$30.00 down to \$15.00
- Mink ..... \$ 7.50 down to \$ 4.00
- Lynx ..... \$20.00 down to \$ 9.00
- Skunk .... \$ 3.00 down to \$ 2.00
- Muskrats . . .50 down to .25
- Weasels...\$1.50 down to .50
- Beef Hides...\$.15 down to .13

All No. 2 or lower grades proportionately. Ship to us and you will be satisfied.

Northwest Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.  
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For Every Purpose  
HAND OR  
POWER



Catalogue showing hundreds of styles and many uses on request.  
F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio

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AND  
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TO  
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477 RUPERT STREET  
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WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE  
SHIP TO US

"Mamma, what makes the blocks tumble down when I build them up that way?"

"Oh, I don't know. Ask your father."  
"I did, but he says don't bother him; he's reading."

"Well, I'm busy, too. Go and play."  
Sir Isaac Newton first asked that question, and asked it seriously. That he found the answer is one of the reasons why his name will be remembered so long as men have to do with the force of gravity.

You cannot make the child's mind grasp the idea of attraction, the weight of a cubic inch of air and how it differs in specific gravity from the material of which his blocks are made, but you can tell him all he wants to know and give him a practical illustration. You can show him how a pile of blocks can be made to stand up so long as the center of gravity is maintained, how one will fall off another if too much of its weight is on the unsupported side, unless the effect is nullified by another block so placed that the pending weight is overcome, or bound fast. You can give him a very interesting fifteen minutes and he will ever after build his houses with more intelligence and better results—and he will know how and why. Instead, too often, father is reading the paper and mother is washing the dishes. Neither occupation would suffer for a few minutes of neglect; but the child will. On the other hand, if engaged in work that cannot be stopped, what is easier than to say:

"Pretty busy just now, Son. Go ahead with your play and I'll tell you all about it before you go to bed."

Children deal in futures, and just that kind of a promise will be as satisfactory to him, if you train him properly, as an immediate answer.

"But he keeps on asking," you say. Certainly. Why not? He asks a perfectly legitimate question, or at the worst, one that seems so to him, and gets no answer. What is the little mind to do? Think it out for himself! It can't any more than you can evolve an elephant from your own consciousness. If you answer him, giving him the information he seeks, he will think it over in his own way, apply it and be busy with it for some time before his mind turns to something else. Lacking this, and being a thinking animal, he finds another problem and asks about that, continuing the operation until, in impatience, you find it is his bedtime and get rid of him by tucking him in between the sheets. You would not put him to bed with his bodily hunger unsatisfied, but you have no hesitation at all about sending him off to sleep with his brain craving knowledge.

Children differ very little from grown people in exercising the faculty of asking questions, and the quality of them is established only by their comparative mental equipment. Suppose, for a moment, that you had gone no further than vulgar fractions in mathematics and should ask a mathematician to explain to you an intricate proposition in

Euclid. Could he do it? Rather not. But if he were interested in your development, as every parent should be in the development of the child for which they are responsible, he could tell you something about it and use the opportunity of your inquiry to carry you a step further in arithmetic. So with children. Their questions give you the chance to carry them further.

I know a family in which existed an unwritten, undeclared and even unconscious rule that every question of the children should receive careful attention. It was answered, when possible, definitely, tentatively or speculatively, and both parents showed that they were as much interested as the inquiring child. When an immediate answer was not forthcoming, another plan was pursued. Sometimes a question was asked during the day that the mother could not answer. The formula then ran something like this:

"I can't tell you, my boy. Perhaps Dad can when he comes home this evening. Ask him. Now, don't forget it, because while I want to know myself, I want you to do the asking. Dad likes you to ask questions. Here. Put this block (or some other small object) beside your place at the table; then when you see it at dinner it will remind you to ask about what you want to know."

Then it was up to Dad. Many questions forced him to dig up long forgotten lore, and many he was unable to answer "right off the bat." The latter was an occasion for frank admission, and administering a good lesson.

"I guess I can't tell you as much about that as I'd like, Son, but after dinner we'll try to look it up. There is a way of looking up most things, and probably we can find it if we search diligently enough."

After dinner it was looked up, as sure as the promise was made. But they looked it up together; and this long before the child could read well. If Dad found the subject in a cyclopedia, the little fellow, or his sister, sat right beside him while the matter was being read. "I've got it," Dad would say. "Now, wait until I have read this—showing the page or the column—and I'll tell you about it. Dad must find out for himself before he can tell you." Then came the story in such shape that the little fellow could grasp it. And more than that came. Digging and searching, almost always something else was found that interested the child, and so an added bit of information was contributed to his little store of knowledge.

Suppose Dad couldn't find it. All right: "You ask your teacher to-morrow and I'll see what I can find out myself. We'll land it somewhere. To-morrow night when I come home we'll compare notes. But we must get the answer. I want to know about that myself."

The plan worked. It worked well. Dad never posed as the repository of all knowledge, and the children never considered him as such, but they did



THE UNSEEN HAND

Bill—"A feller in this here paper says as we ain't fighting the German people."  
Gus—"Indeed! Does the blinkin' idiot say who we've been up against all this time?"

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believe that when he answered one of their questions he spoke with authority. The boy of the family, who is now long past the voting age, remembers to this day the astonishment that was his when he first appreciated the fact that his father was not infallible. He was in high school by that time, and had progressed far enough in his studies to be able to correct his father when the latter missed on a form of conjugation of a Latin verb.

Many times children can be made to answer their own questions, with a little directing, especially as they grow older. It takes more time and more patience to do this, but it teaches the child to think for himself and stimulates initiative. Here is an illustration, homely, of course, as all such must be.

A man visited his brother's home a short time ago, and his nephew, thirteen years old, said:

"Uncle, will you do this for me? I worked on it all the afternoon. I asked Pop before you came in, but he hasn't time."

"I'll try, lad. What is it?" "This. If a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?"

"Well," said the uncle, "you are doing fractions in school, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir, but this is further along than I have gone."

"Probably not. At any rate, I don't care about doing something for you that you can do for yourself, and you can do that. Try it this way: If a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs would six hens lay in a day and a half?"

"But that isn't the—"

"You'll see that it is in a minute. Go ahead."

The little fellow took pencil and paper, but the uncle said:

"No, don't bother with pencil and paper for such a simple thing as that. You'll neglect your brain if you do. Think it over for a minute and do it in your head."

The nephew thought for a while and then, brightening, said:

"Why, six hens are four times as many hens as one and a half hens, and so will lay four times one and a half eggs, or six eggs, in a day and a half."

"Well, then, if six hens will lay six eggs in a day and a half, how many will they lay in one day?"

"Two-thirds that many," after another minute of thought, "or four."

"Well, got the answer?"

"Certainly. If six hens will lay four eggs in a day, they will lay seven times that many in seven days, or twenty-eight eggs."

Was that not better than saying "Too busy," "Haven't time," "Don't bother me with something you ought to be able to do yourself?" Or even doing the simple sum and showing the boy every step? He had been trying for hours, in a long and involved way, dallying with fractions that were troublesome to him, and getting nowhere. He will meet other problems of a similar kind, but next time he will try different ways until he finds the right one.

He had been trying for hours, in a long and involved way, dallying with fractions that were troublesome to him, and getting nowhere. He will meet other problems of a similar kind, but next time he will try different ways until he finds the right one.



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Mr. Gerard in his "Foreword" says:

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"We are engaged in a war against the greatest military Power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theatre of devastating wars that fear is bred in the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them, as a result of this war, not only security but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, has looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them, and has been promised these cities and these glories by the devils of autocracy and war.

"We are warring against a nation whose poets and professors, whose pedagogues and whose parsons, have united in stirring to a white pitch of hatred, first against Russia, then against England, and now against America.

**Petty and Small**

"When I returned to America, after living for two and a half years in the

centre of this world calamity," says Mr. Gerard, "everything seemed petty and small. I was surprised that people should still seek little advantages, still be actuated by little jealousies and revenges. Freed from the round of daily work, I felt for the first time the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery these Prussian autocrats had brought upon the world, and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day when the plain people realise the truth; when they learn what base motives actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation of the earth to war and death!

"Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed; that peaceable men are compelled to lie out in the mud and filth in the depth of raw winter, shot at and stormed at and shelled, waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow creature? Why must the people of Old Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough to eat in the streets of Lemberg?

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W. W. CORY,  
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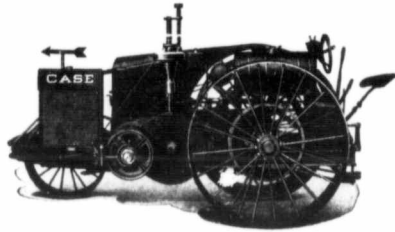
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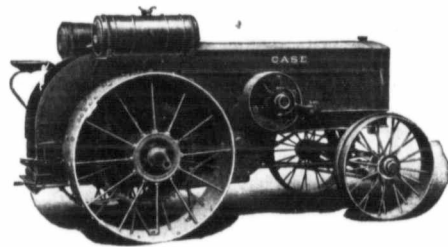
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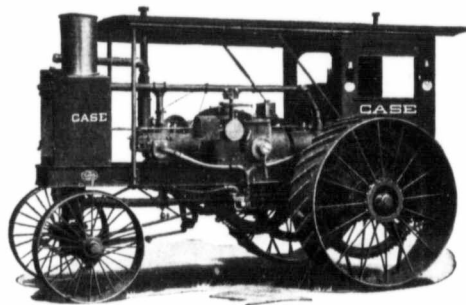
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An exceptionally durable, smooth running and easily handled (8095 lb.) kerosene tractor. It pulls four plows, a popular general purpose tractor.



**CASE 20-40**

The old reliable, heavy duty, kerosene tractor. Famous the world over for its simplicity, durability and capacity. A (14000 lb.) tractor for heavy belt work. It pulls 5 to 6 plows.



**CASE  
GUARANTEE**

Every Case Tractor is fully warranted, made of good materials, durable, does the work efficiently and economically. Write for literature on Case tractors.

**FIVE  
SIZES**

# CASE

## KEROSENE TRACTORS

9-18, 10-20, 12-25, 20-40, 30-60