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WINNIPEG CANADA

OCTOBER
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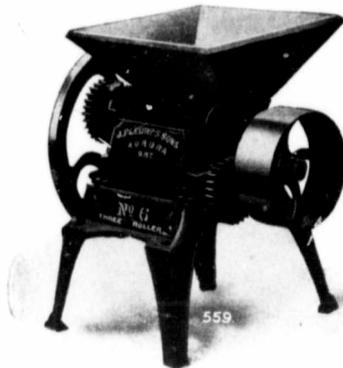


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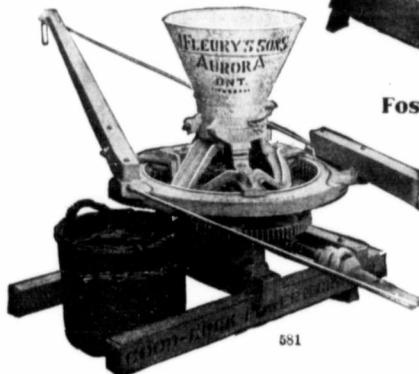
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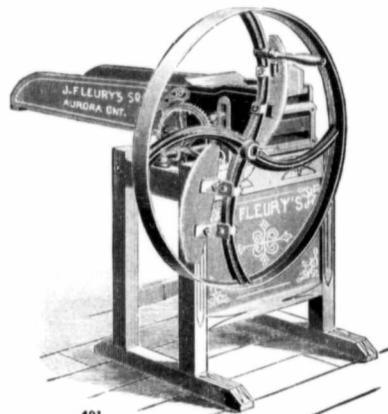
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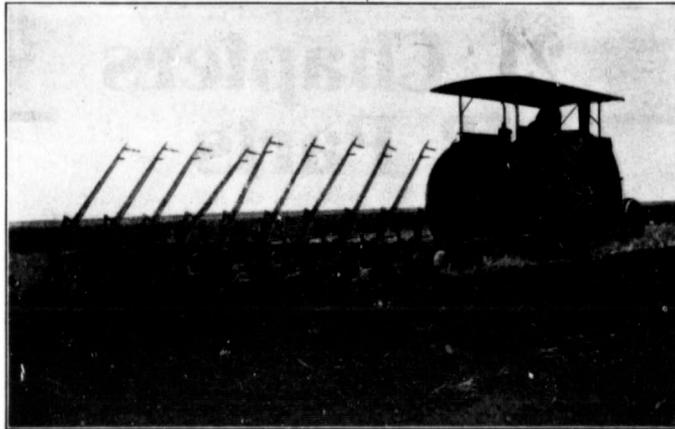
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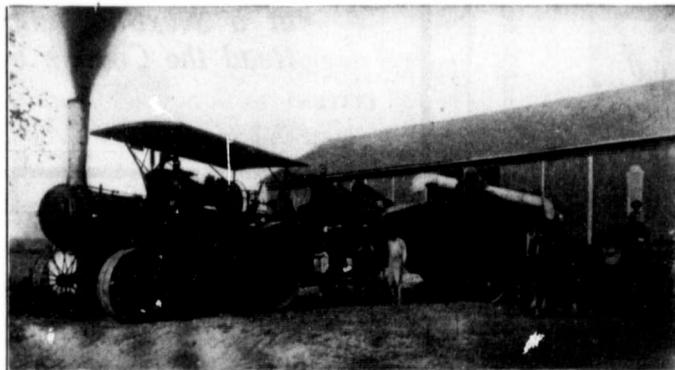
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Their Majesties the King and Queen

are patrons of the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., is president of the Society of which the above named homes are units specially equipped for the training of lads for farm life.

The work of the Society is an imperial one and for many years it has been supplying lads of excellent character and physique to the farms of the Dominion. About 1,000 are now settled at various points in Canada.

Mr. H. G. Copland, the Secretary, who has recently been on a tour through Canada, will be glad to receive donations towards the Society's work at the headquarters, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, England, or they may be sent to the editor of this paper.

You cannot interest yourself in a more worthy institution.

A BARN Painted With Stephens' Barn and Elevator Paint LASTS LONGEST

BETWEEN OURSELVES

IN every period of excitement and uncertainty there will always be found a race of commonsense people who refuse to be stampeded. They enjoy the priceless heritage of cool heads and hearts that require no "set of patent governors" to keep them at a nice, smooth-working level. We are delighted to find that what appears to be the great mass of our readers belong to this class. When other folks are frenzied with war news and can take no interest in anything that does not smell of the battle smoke, our friends keep sending in their "renewals" with now and again an introduction to a new friend who has been caught by something in our pages.

For example: one friend from Belmont, Man., writes us to ask if we would send him for distribution say 25 copies of our September issue containing that article on the Disc Harrow on page 21. He knows what an intelligent use of the disc harrow means on his crop results; says the substance of this article is what he has been preaching about and practising for years, and of course, we have sent him all the copies he wants.

That sort of thing is worth far more to us than if he had sent us twenty-five dollars for as many subscriptions taken from men who had been "pounded" into subscribing; or seduced by some attractive premium. There is only one legitimate reason why you should subscribe to "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," viz.: the same reason that induces you to buy or appropriate a new laid egg—because it contains the meat that you want.

Again, so many friends have written us in appreciation of that "Cut and Army Worm" article in the August issue, asking for plans of the moth trap illustrated therein, we are having the article reprinted with complete details of this simple but "cock-sure" moth trap. We hope to have these ready for distribution very shortly so that no one shall be disappointed who may be desirous of getting on the job before another winged insect appears in the limelight.

We hear, from every point reached by this magazine that plowing is being proceeded with to an extent and in a manner never witnessed in the prairie provinces. The purpose is, of course, to fall in with the great grain raising propaganda we and all our contemporaries are urging in view of the demand for next year's crop in consequence of the war in Europe.

In this connection we specially and very strongly invite the attention of our readers to Mr. McKillican's article in the present issue (on page 10) in which he modestly describes how he got 44 bushels of wheat per acre in a season when 20 to 25 bushels was considered a good crop. To know the simple rules that will guarantee a good crop in any season is worth a big sum of money. You'll find them all in any "twelve months' course" of this magazine for a dollar a year.

To know these rules and to put them into practice is in the power of any man who has the smallest equipment going of the right tools. If they had been followed by every farmer in 1914, ninety per cent of the farms that were dried out would have produced at least a paying crop. So the men themselves confess: they are good fellows, not ignorant men by any means, but they frankly acknowledge they "took chances."

If they will simply combine to neglect nothing, 1915 will bring a crop in character and money value far in excess of anything the country has ever produced.

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Now is the Canadian Farmer's great opportunity. Grain crops will bring large profits, and the larger the crop the greater will be the returns. Efficient time and labor saving machinery will help you secure these profits, especially should labor be scarce when the heavy work comes.

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A MAGAZINE FOR

The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

THE FARM AND HOME

Vol. XIX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 10.

WHEN you meet a man, face to face, who is honest and truthful and tells you his experience in his own language, if there is anything worth while talking about, the true ring of experience is more convincing and impressive than any sentences that any writer can frame into descriptions.

What follows here is in the words of the men of the Canadian West—the kind of men who are making the prairie provinces prosperous; who, personally, represent and verify the almost universal claim that the average Western Canadian settler is usually contented, invariably prosperous and frequently wealthy.

During the past twelve years I have repeatedly travelled all over Canada, and last summer I spent several months in the great growing cities and grain lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I have seen cities spring up on former Indian trails and water runs of range cattle, and the buildings and homes of settlers on every horizon. I have seen a million people swarm over the virgin soil and transform it into millions of acres of wealth producing products.

I have here conservatively recorded but a one hundredth part of what I saw and heard last summer while listening to hundreds of happy and contented men in Canada, revelling in their first

Prosperity in the Canadian West

By JAMES M. LINGLE.

throes of prosperity in a lifetime, who were well past middle age; and of young fellows, like Langdon, whose story follows, well-to-do through their own efforts, while yet boys. I have heard Utopian dreams, as well, but have eliminated optimistic effusions by enthusiasts as well as the pessimistic croaks of the common grouch—and Canada, like any other country, has them too.

While crossing the Canadian Rockies there was seated opposite to myself at a table in a dining car of the Canadian Pacific Imperial Limited a prosperous appearing gentleman of about thirty-five. As a fellow traveller I ventured to ask him if he was a Canadian? "Yes," he answered, "I am now, but I was born in Wisconsin where I lived until about eight years ago."

We exchanged cards; his name was R. W. Grierson. "Mr. Grierson," I said, "will you tell me how and why you decided to come into Canada?" and then without a break he told me a most fascinating story, which is but one of thousands of others.

"Well," Mr. Grierson said, "about fourteen years ago I was living with my father on a small farm in Wisconsin. My mother

died about that time and a year later I married. The farm, with my help, had just about provided a living for my father, E. D. Grierson, who was then a man about sixty years of age. Upon my marriage my father came to me and said: 'My boy, I am a widower and alone; about all this farm provides is a living for one family. You take the farm and do what you can with it. I have a couple hundred dollars and I am going up into Canada somewhere to take a homestead.' Shortly afterwards he departed and came up to



Geo. S. Langdon, Rosetown, Sask.

what was then a point fifteen miles from the centre of Edmonton, where he took a homestead. The few hundred dollars he had were used in constructing a shack, fencing, cultivating and seeding about fifty acres. With the revenue from that first crop he pre-empted an adjoining one hundred and sixty acres, paying \$3.00 an acre cash, and thus in his second year in Canada he owned a clear tract of three hundred and twenty acres, with the town of Edmonton growing rapidly, and the city limits not far away.

"My father was then sixty-two years of age and, for the first time in his life, was really prosperous.

He broke and seeded most of his land which yielded profitable crops year after year for six years and he was then a rich man.

"The town of Edmonton was developing into a city and the city limits were encroaching upon my father's land. A few years ago Edmonton paid \$10,000 for ten acres of it and the rest of his land, three hundred and twenty acres, half of that being originally a homestead claim and the other half purchased at \$3.00 an acre, was assessed at \$60,000."

Mr. Grierson paused for a moment, and then resumed. "Now," he said, "I will give you my own experience."

"I struggled along in Wisconsin on that small farm, supporting my wife and family and just about making a living for six years from the time my father left for Canada. He had now become rich and I then determined to follow the 'old man.' With his consent and upon his advice, I sold the homestead in Wisconsin and with what I realized from the sale I purchased a full section of six hundred and forty acres in Canada eight miles out from the limits of the City of Edmonton, eight years ago, for which I paid \$16.00 an acre. I broke and seeded part of it and raised a good crop the first year with which I erected comfortable buildings and purchased stock and implements. With the sale of my second crop, with my section fenced and every-



Fred Engen, Saskatoon, Sask.



D. V. Pringle, Edmonton, Alta.

thing in good shape, I had a balance in bank of \$5,000. I am now in my eighth year in Canada and any day that I wish to dispose of a portion or all of my section, which is not far from Edmonton, it will command not less than \$60.00 an acre."

"Mr. Grierson," I asked, "are you likely to sell out and return to the States?"

"No, sir! In the first place I am a fairly rich man and don't want to sell out. Besides, I and my family are happy and contented here and would never live elsewhere."

"Do you know of other men who have been equally successful with your self?" I next asked Mr. Grierson.

"I am not an exception. It is the rule in Canada," he promptly answered. "I know, personally,

of thousands of men who came to Canada either a few years before I did or about the same time or a few years afterwards who happened to locate in a section that in time became a town or city or a suburb of a rapidly growing town or city, who not only had profitable benefits from the grain yield of the immensely rich soil but from the increase in the value of the land. With the tremendous influx of settlers who first appreciated the wealth of the soil, communities, hamlets, towns

and cities have sprung up all over this Western country and it is the exception for any man who has ever owned any land within a radius of twenty miles of any railroad or settlement, who has not alone bettered his condition, but, in most cases, has become a rich man."

In Edmonton, Alberta, I met a splendid type of a young man who came to Canada from Iowa, Mr. D. V. Pringle, a man of about thirty-seven, who chopped wood for a living twelve years ago and whose fortune now amounts to a quarter of a million, and I asked him, "When did you come to Canada and how did you get your start?"

"I came to the Lacombe district, Alberta, about fifty miles north of Calgary, about twelve years ago, when I was twenty-five years of age, with a suit case and \$1,000, and took up a homestead. During my first five years I invested all the money I had in

buying up adjoining land at a very low price until I owned over three thousand acres there, in my original home, which I sold last year for \$135,000. There is where I had my start, but during my first year I would have given it up if I could have raised enough cash money to return to Iowa."

"What prompted you to come to Canada?" I asked Mr. Pringle.

"Well, when I was a young man I was at home with my father on his farm and received but little schooling. As I grew older and had but a limited education I was fit for little else but work on a farm. Finally, I went to business school in a town not far off and through that became mixed up in selling machinery to farmers in which way I earned and saved about \$1,000 which I had when I came to Canada. I

adjoining land in my first enthusiasm."

"I remained in Canada because I could not get away and then I settled down to hard work. When I got well under way with breaking land and was raising good crops I started to raise stock and sold plenty of cattle, and horses too, so that I was soon out of debt, had all my land paid for and was buying more and more all the time until I had over 3,000 acres. Then I started to put money in bank and began to know how it feels to be prosperous."

"What are your most valuable holdings in Canada at this time?" I inquired.

"I have one-fifth interest in coal lands some distance west from Edmonton in which I have invested about half of my present fortune, which may result in a

of the lake now and the prediction is made by men whose judgment is accurate and disinterested, that Birch Lake is destined to become one of the most popular lake resorts in Western Canada.

"This Birch Lake tract," said Mr. Pringle, "is at present worth \$30.00 an acre but will double in value within five years. I have big offers for parts of it now from parties who would like to get small tracts at choice points for summer bungalows. I own other tracts of land in Canada and all of them are increasing in value but Birch Lake is the most promising."

En route to the Canadian West I stopped off at Toronto and called on Mr. McRea, of Davidson & McRea, General Land Agents of the Canadian Northern

Railway to whom the Dominion gave fifteen million dollars last year to develop Western Canada, and asked Mr. McRea to tell me whom to interview among the big men of the West. "I will advise you to see Mr. Fred Engen, at Saskatoon, and also Mr. L. B. Boyd, of Winnipeg, temporarily managing the Ciceter estate, near Rosetown, Saskatchewan."

Mr. Fred Engen is one of the most successful practical men in Canada. Twelve years ago he came

to Canada from La Crosse, Wisconsin, to the Land Department of the Canadian Northern Railway with all the money he had accumulated up to that time—\$140. He was then forty years of age and up to that period in his life he was an average man. At that time he wanted to invest his \$140 in Canada farm land. The Company told him to keep his money for immediate expenses to build a shack and sent him out into the Saskatoon district, which was just then opening, and being a genial Norwegian, appointed him as an agent of the Company with instructions to settle on a tract out there and encourage other settlers to come into the district, as the soil was particularly rich and well adapted for the raising of flax as well as wheat, and he was given all the time he wanted to make payment on his own land. He followed this advice and went out into the Saskatoon section,



Machine Power Reaping Flax. 40 bushel an acre in the Canadian West.

was not much of a success at anything and was out of work for some time and because I could get nothing else to do my last job in the United States was that of chopping wood at seventy-five cents a cord. I was always strong, as I am now, and as my hands became hard I was a good wood chopper but chopping wood at seventy-five cents a cord was not profitable employment and after three months at that job I gave it up, determined to come up to Alberta and take up a homestead, and that is how I came here."

"Did you come alone?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "I came alone and for some time I lived an isolated life in a shack that I had put up which was right out in the open prairie. At the end of six months I was homesick and ready to give up everything and return to Iowa but could not raise enough money to leave the country, having paid out all I had for

partial loss or a million profit. We contemplate disposing of this rich coal tract to capitalists, whose business it is to operate coal mines, and have prospective buyers now."

I spent two days with Mr. Pringle on his Birch Lake Estate consisting of 6,000 acres almost entirely encircled by Birch Lake in the shape of a horse shoe with the ends almost closed. The inside circuit along the banks of the lake covers ten miles, elevated and giving a thirty mile view in every direction. It is rolling land, with small lakes dotted over it, partially wooded, with a herd of about thirty wild deer making their home there, under Mr. Pringle's protection. It is a beautiful spot, about eighty miles East from Edmonton and surrounded by a farming settlement and towns within a radius of fifteen miles having a population of about 5,000. There are a number of bungalows along the banks

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worked hard in breaking new land and seeding it and with the sale of his products purchased adjoining additional land. He was also successful in selling land and encouraging many settlers to come into the country for which he secured commissions with which he increased his personal holdings and in a few years he became the leading land owner and farmer in the immediate neighborhood of Saskatoon, which in the past seven years has developed into a city of 35,000.

Mr. Engen's policy has been, and is now, to buy a large outlying tract at a low price and break and seed it—and he is a master farmer—then sell it, either with the crop or on account of the splendid crop which he has made the land yield, at a price far above what he had paid for it.

Out in Saskatoon they say his fortune amounts to three millions and they call him "King."

All this was verified by Mr. Engen's secretary, Mr. Crozier, whom I sought upon my arrival in Saskatoon, and who presented me to him.

Upon being ushered into his presence I said: "Mr. Engen, I have been told something by your friends of your success in Canada. First of all, I would like to know something about your 'Banner Flax Crop' raised on your Rosetown tract in 1911. The report is that you raised a flax crop from which the gross receipts were about \$140,000, netting you a profit of some \$95,000 in one year. I came here to get the facts at first hand as to the expenses incurred and the investment that was involved?"

"I will give you a letter to my foreman at Rosetown, in charge of my farm there, consisting of 10,000 acres of which 2,300 acres was in flax in 1911. He is more familiar with the details than I am and I will advise him to give you whatever information you want."

"I have been informed that you purchased the Rosetown tract at a low price and that you have sold part of it at a big profit since the 'Banner Flax' yield," I said to Mr. Engen, to which he promptly responded:

"Yes, I have just sold 5,000 acres of that farm including the 2,300 that was in flax in 1911. The

sections that I recently sold cost me \$9.00 an acre seven years ago and I sold 5,000 acres for \$65.00 an acre."

Later I went to the 10,000 acre Engen farm at Rosetown and secured all the data from the foreman showing all the operations from plowing, seeding, reaping, threshing and marketing, netting a profit of \$95,000 from 2,300 acres of flax in 1911, which is published by Curtis' "Country Gentleman."

Mr. Engen has many Canadian interests and owns another farm of 2,000 acres touching the city limits of Saskatoon which is a fortune in itself.

Successes in Canada are the rule but Mr. Engen is an exception; his success is a career excelled by none and reached by few—and the remarkable feature

a "gopher." He was a mere boy and looked every inch an alert city chap from the States.

When names were exchanged I learned that he was the very "Langdon" I hoped to see and we drove back to Rosetown and returned the "gopher" to his owner and later I found myself in a tent on the Northwest Farm asking George Langdon questions; among many others was: "At what age did you come to Canada?"

"I came here about five years ago," he said, "when I was twenty-one years of age. I had previously worked in Detroit, where my parents live, at my trade as a machinist and was earning \$75.00 a month—also spending it. I then cared more for ladies' society and dancing than work or the future until my

and am doing now, for the last time, just to help these people out. I bought 160 acres of land adjoining mine at a few dollars an acre the second year, with the money I earned in summer time and in my third year I owned 320 acres and had it clear. If I had tried to do as many other 'Homesteaders' do—tried to sell at the end of three years, after proving up, I could have sold at about what it cost me and even then it would have been better than a savings bank—because I had saved that much, but about that time many new settlers came into the district and took up all the land, and life was no longer an isolation, as I had plenty of neighbors, and two years ago the Canadian Northern Railway built a branch right through my tract and now we have a station, store,

post office and elevator near by. I have stocked the place with horses and cattle and farming implements and have put up some good buildings, as buildings in a new country go, and have most of my land broken. After five years spent in Canada, having come here in 1908, I now figure my assets at about \$25,000, having had the benefit of getting my land for next to nothing and the good luck to have a railroad built through it. Of course, there have been hundreds of miles of new rail-

roads built through all this farming country all over Western Canada by which thousands of others have had the same good fortune and the only advantage that I have had over them is in having a good man with me on my place all the time to take care of it and the stock and the preparation of the land and the breaking while I am away earning high wages as a tractor engineer—as high as \$10.00 a day—for a few months every year. But in the future I will run my own motor and stick to my own place."

The universal belief is that Western Canada is at present a good place for any man to go who is willing to produce wealth from the soil, especially if he has some means with which to make a start. It does not take much money in this new country as the land is cheap and can be paid for with one crop.

Continued on page 25



The Kind of Field and the Kind of Grain in which the Self-Binder turns work into a romance.

is that he was a poor man until he came to Canada twelve years ago, at forty years of age, when all he had accumulated was \$140.

While in the Rosetown district I called on a representative young man, Mr. George S. Langdon, who is in a class of which there are thousands all over Western Canada. I found him at work as assistant manager, and engineer, on the Northwestern Farms Company. He was on my list for an interview and I met him accidentally on the open prairie, on a trail road, driving a pair of the most spirited black horses that I ever saw. I was on horseback and hailed him to ask the best way to my destination. "How far is it to the Engen Farm?" I asked him. The blacks reared and plunged and would not come to a stop. "Jump into my chariot and tie your gopher to the stern so that I can answer your question," said the boy in the "chariot" who called my mustang

health broke down and I was compelled to seek some outdoor occupation and then I decided to come up here and settle on a homestead. It was the only thing I could do as I had barely money enough to bring me here and build a shack."

Having heard that he was one of thousands of mere boys who had become fairly rich in a few years I asked: "How did you manage to accumulate what you now possess in a few years?"

"Well," he answered, "I took out my 'Homestead Claim' about forty miles from here which at that time, five years ago, was twenty miles from a railroad, and if I wanted to send or receive mail I had to make a forty mile trip. The first year I was out here I broke as much of my tract as I had to, under the 'Homestead Rules,' and being a machinist took a job, at good pay, running a tractor, which I have done every summer, for a few months,



MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

BY W.C. McKILLICAN B.S.A



No. 8 Grain Crops Under Mixed Farming

THE adoption of Mixed Farming does not necessarily mean that wheat growing must be abandoned. There will doubtless be quite a number of our farmers who will drop wheat almost entirely when they go into the dairy or pure bred livestock business. But for the great majority this would be neither practicable nor desirable. Indeed, the object of mixed farming in most instances will be to make possible the continuation of wheat growing rather than to stop it. Natural causes will stop successful wheat growing if farmers continue to grow it exclusively. Weeds, loss of fertility, and soil blowing will become greater difficulties until a profit will no longer be possible. Mixed farming, if intelligently carried on, will keep these evils in check and allow us to continue to grow profitable crops of wheat. It may be necessary to reduce the acreage somewhat, but if the yield is correspondingly increased, and the land used for other purposes in producing profitable crops, the net income will be greater despite the small area in wheat.

The soil and climate of Western Canada are eminently well suited to the growing of grain crops. Experience has taught those who are farming this land that the sale of grain is their most reliable source of revenue. The country has established a reputation for hard wheat and for good oats. There is no reason why this reputation and the natural adaption of the country should be ignored. Grain will continue to be the principal output of the country. But more judgment must be used in the production of this grain. Grain growing if combined with stock raising and careful farming, may be continued for generations.

Grain growing in the reckless soil-robbing form that is now common, will bring about its own destruction in not more than one generation. In the experimental work with rotation of crops that is being carried on at Brandon Experimental Farm, the rotations that mean mixed farming give larger profits than a straight grain rotation. But these larger profits are not usually derived directly from the fodder crops grown. These crops are often only moderately profitable in themselves. The increased profits are obtained from the

allowed to grow or ripen seed. Land handled in this way may be sown with wheat or other grain crop the following spring without plowing. If the land is hard, a disking will be advisable, if not, a stroke of the harrows is all the cultivation required. Wheat grown in this way is early, yields well, and if the cultivation of the corn has been thorough, gives a clean uniform crop.

Wheat on Sod Land

Mixed farming means the growing of hay crops. These add humus to the land, and are therefore a help in growing grain.

always the most productive, this points out the advisability of always plowing after about two years of hay and seeding a fresh piece. Red Clover sod is the most easily broken up. One good plowing is sufficient, it should be plowed in July as soon as the crop is taken off. Alfalfa land is more difficult to bring into cultivation. To get the best results it should be plowed twice. The first plowing should be as soon as the first cutting of alfalfa has been harvested (about July 1st); the second plowing may be a month later or in the fall. One plowing will not usually kill all the alfalfa roots. Alfalfa land handled in this way will produce a very abundant crop of wheat, as the method of breaking up stores moisture as well as a summer-fallow would, and the effect of the alfalfa has been to leave a great supply of fertility. Wheat should never be sown on alfalfa land that has been plowed only once the same spring or the preceding fall. Alfalfa is a heavy water user and



Wheatfield following Alfalfa at Brandon Experimental Farm. In a season when 20 to 25 bushels per acre is considered a good crop, this field yielded 44 bushels!

grain crops that occur among the fodder crops in the mixed farming rotation. Therefore the chief advantage in growing fodder crops is that they assist you to grow more profitable grain crops.

Wheat After Corn

On the Experimental Farm we find that our most cheaply produced wheat is that which is grown on land that grew corn the previous year. This land when handled properly is just as productive as summer-fallowed land. It is consequently more profitable because the corn pays for the cultivation and for the use of the land.

The land should be thoroughly cultivated while the corn is growing. The corn must be planted in rows, and it is so much the better if it is in rows both ways, so that thorough cultivation is practicable. No weeds should be

However, they must be handled properly or the gain in humus will be more than offset by a loss of moisture. An old sod field plowed up in the fall or spring will often give a very poor crop of grain on account of the shortage of moisture. Hay crops are great moisture users, and often leave a field dry. Consequently an old sod field should be broken early in the summer so as to give it time to accumulate moisture. It should be broken shallow in early summer and then backset in the fall. This rots the sod, stores moisture and insures a good crop of grain the next year. The older the sod field is, the greater is the need of the two plowings, as the sod becomes thicker, tougher and dry as it gets old. Young sod (one to three years from seeding) may often be easily broken up by a single plowing. As the first seasons of hay are

leaves the land dry and needs bare summer cultivation to store up moisture.

When sod land is plowed up for wheat it should be packed immediately to keep it from drying out, and should be disced from time to time until the soil is rotted.

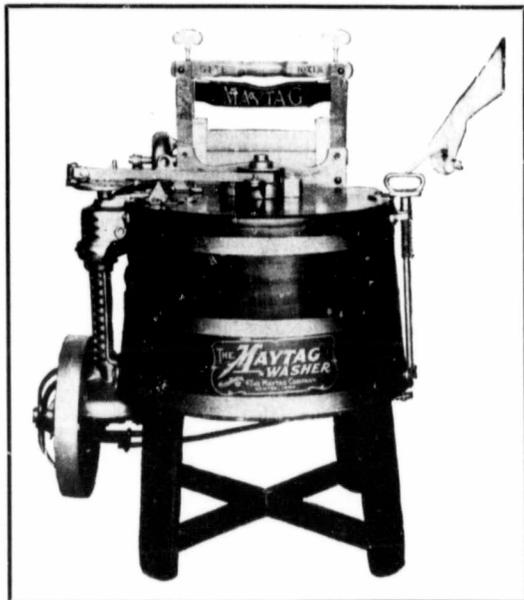
Oats and Barley

The increase of mixed farming will increase the importance of oats and barley. These valuable feeds are easily and cheaply grown in Western Canada. The quantity grown should be greatly increased under mixed farming, but the quantity sold should be smaller. It pays better to feed these grains than to sell them. While in some seasons prices may encourage the selling of the grain direct, if the average of a number of years is taken, it will be found that live stock if they are

Continued on page 25



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In our opinion the best Power Washing Machine in the world to-day, regardless of price or anything else. This may sound like a strong statement, but we mean it. If you own a small gasoline engine, this is the machine to buy. The smallest gas engine made will furnish enough power. It is the only Power Washer in the world with a "SWINGING WRINGER." The wringer is also run by power and works perfectly whether on the tub or swung in the two other positions. We also furnish with every machine a hand power attachment so if anything should go wrong with your gas engine before the washing is done the washing can be finished without any loss of time. The machine is full to the brim with quality. We prefer to sell through your local dealer. Ask him to order one for you. If you are not perfectly satisfied with it at the end of a month take it back and get your money. If your dealer does not attend to the matter promptly, write to us and we will give you our special introductory proposition. Address, The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. C. BRAY, TREASURER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY



E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited,
WINNIPEG, CANADA



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OCT.

YELLOW PATRIOTISM

1914

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 be 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."

THERE'S A DOG IN THE MANGER, and he's a yellow dog. At no time in our memory has he been the most companionable of associates, but of late the brute has developed very "mangey" symptoms that make him an altogether impossible bedfellow. In plain language he is the magnate who dominates Canadian finance through its banking system. If a country ever suffered from the tyranny and economic stagnation of "boss" rule, we are having it in these days in its most oppressive form at the hands of men who, more than any help or hindrance from without, have the making or breaking of the nation's commercial backbone at their mercy.

WE NEVER GOT SUCH ADVERTISING as we are receiving to-day: In Europe our name is published broadcast in a blaze of patriotism. Friends write and citizens recently returned from the old sod tell us that, metaphorically speaking, Canada is "in everybody's mouth." Her splendid response to the Empire's need, in men, money, munitions and—flour, has thrilled the hearts of the people so that the mother-

land has almost become hysterical in her expressions of grateful surprise: all of which is very fine to sit down and ruminate upon. Any self-complaisant Canadian can have "the time of his life" just now by sitting down with his after-supper pipe to read some of the newspaper accounts of what they are saying about us over there.

TO ALL THAT IS BEING DONE we most wholeheartedly subscribe, but while we are discharging this Imperial debt, let us also do a bit of wholesome introspection. What are the facts of our domestic life? How near are we to or how far are we from being in substance what these splendid contributions bear on the face of them? As a matter of fact our house-keeping accounts are in a deplorable state. With the fairest reputation in the world and real assets that are the envy of the nations, our "treasurer" has made these as impotent for all practical purposes as if they were non-existent.

THIS NIGGER ON THE FENCE must come down off his perch. We have tried hard to find someone *who isn't a banker or a member of a loan company* who has a good word to say for him, but we have failed to do so. The public voice was never more unanimous on anything than in expressing its belief that steps must be taken to enable the producing public to have the use of its money in a way that it has not enjoyed for some time. As a contemporary has well said: "They (the banks) have used the people's money to strengthen the strong and to weaken the weak; to reduce commerce, manufacturing and financial relations in business generally to a condition almost as bad in Canada as the actual war itself has done in Germany."

WHO IN THE NAME OF REASON cannot have the use of the public money if not the man of all men who is producing the wealth of the nation? We can easily anticipate what will be urged from the other side in reply to this. We have heard about the "abuse of money by speculators" until we are nauseated with the bluff. As a yarn it has been so long on the stump it has become ossified. If the banks have made asses of themselves in boosting certain speculative interests, we can well understand and applaud them for shutting down on the gamblers, but is not that the very best of reasons why they should all the more freely assist the continuously producing farmer and stock-breeder? Who so much as these men—who *but* these men—make it possible for the banker to "hold his job" on any terms in Canada?

HERE IS A "COMBINE IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE" if ever there was one. The banks have combined to do a certain thing. Whatever that "thing" may mean in distending the paunches of the banking interests, it is certainly throttling the real interests of a country whose wealth has no existence if it isn't found in the produce of the soil. "The law" recently did something in the way of granting certain privileges to the banks, such as permission to increase their circulation, but that law is inoperative so far as the real objective is concerned, if it ever had the "real objective" in view.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IN A PRODUCING COUNTRY should be available and, under proper safeguard, at the disposal of the people. There should not be one million, not to speak of a *hundred and thirty-three millions* of Canadian deposits locked up in Wall Street, while men with the best character on earth and offering the most ample security cannot borrow a few hundreds to enable them to run their farming operations on a sound business footing. In the face of this how ridiculous the parrot cry we are all passing on to the farmer to cultivate his last acre in view of what the European market will want from him next year!

"WHAT THEN DO YOU PROPOSE?" we are asked. We would suggest that loans for farming and industrial development should take precedence of all others. That the adjudication as to the character of the proposed loan and the security covering it should be dealt with by a Commission, whose O.K. shall mean that the borrower can demand the accommodation as his right. In Winnipeg for some time or one honest man with a vast wealth in common sense has been doing things satisfactorily, expeditiously and without fear or favour. Could not an honest man of this type be found at many convenient centres, whose fiat would be accepted without demur by every honest person and *have* to be accepted by every rogue—without a murmur?

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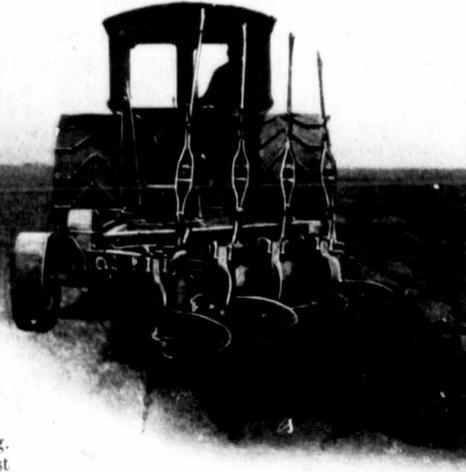
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The GasPull Plowing in Texas

Right through the heart of the power farming country—from Galveston to Edmonton—you will find thousands of OilPull and GasPull tractors busy reducing the cost of plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing.

This is where tractors must give service under the hardest kind of conditions. They must do a lot of work, often going continuously day and night. Every minute is valuable, so they must be absolutely reliable and free from breakdowns and delays. They must have plenty of power and produce it economically.

The fact that thousands of experienced power farmers and threshermen, from Galveston to Edmonton enthusiastically recommend the OilPull and the GasPull, is the best possible proof of the reliability, economy and efficiency of these tractors. Read the letters printed below, and if you say so, we will be glad to show you many more like them from every section of the United States and Canada.



—RUMELY—



What They Say in Texas

Van Alstyne, Texas.

Gentlemen:—

I have now used my Rumely GasPull Tractor and 28x44 Advance Separator for two seasons. I did plowing last Spring and Summer and re-broke a lot of land, running the engine 46 days, and never stopped one minute on account of the engine.

With reference to the cost of oil for this engine, I have kept account of it for this year, and the gasoline and lubricating oil for this engine has cost me \$3.50 per day.

After having the experience I have had with this GasPull, I can heartily recommend it to anyone wishing a machine to plow or thresh with.

Yours very truly,

J. T. Caraway.

What They Say in Alberta

Vulcan, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:—

On April 12th, 1913, we received the OilPull 30-60, and 30-60 separator, threshed about 7000 bushels in spring, and plowed, packed and harrowed at one operation around 900 acres, also broke 300 acres; and as near as I can recollect, this work took us some 65 or 66 days. We then laid off work till threshing commenced in which we got in about 35 days, turning out around 104,000 bushels of grain consisting of wheat and about 45 per cent of oats and flax.

The engine is in perfect shape to stay right with the work. I may also say that never yet have we been short of power even in pulling very big loads over hilly ground and I firmly believe that engine will develop over 60 B.H.P. any day and after doing the work that would put several other makes of engines I know of on the scrap pile.

Have also found the Rumely Company to be very just in their dealings and I can sure recommend both them and their machinery to anyone needing same and with common sense and fair judgment they will have as good a success as we've had.

Yours very truly,

Bowie & Drummond.

Per D. H. Drummond.

Ask for a Catalog completely describing the OilPull, a kerosene burning tractor; and for Catalog about the GasPull, a gasoline burning tractor. All Rumely machines backed by Rumely Service. Forty-nine Branches and 11,000 dealers.

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The OilPull at Work in Alberta

AD. 1082

PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN

Talk No. LXXXIV.

Conducted By PROFESSOR P. S. ROSE

Note.—The term "gas engine" in these lessons will be used indiscriminately in speaking about all internal combustion engines.

THE subject of engine balance and especially of tractor balance, which is of the utmost importance, was touched upon in the last lesson but the complete discussion will be left for a subsequent lesson. Many designers do not apparently recognize its importance and appreciate the fact that the continuous working and easy upkeep of the entire machine depends largely upon how well the whole machine is balanced. There are many tractors in service that shake violently, due to a wrong distribution of the moving weights. They are always getting out of order, the nuts are shaking loose, the carburetor gets out of adjustment and there is frequent breakage of small parts. The purchaser should, therefore, give careful attention to this matter in selecting not only a tractor but any gas engine. Gas engines can be designed with almost no vibration if proper skill and care are used.

This statement is fully borne out by the performance of automobiles. Even the cheap machines are now designed so they run quietly and with hardly any vibration. The reciprocating parts that move in opposite directions are made of exactly the same weight within the fraction of an ounce and the rotating parts are designed of the proper size. Where counter weights are used they are very carefully placed and accurately proportioned. The building of a gas engine is a much more intricate and exact operation than the building of a steam engine. There is much more labor involved and the cost is consequently greater for a given horse power. The raw material may not cost any more but the labor does and that, as everybody knows, is what constitutes the heaviest expense in almost every kind of manufactured article. Small farm engines of one cylinder and the cheapest design sell at from twenty to twenty-five dollars a horse power. A better grade of engine sells at a little higher cost. Tractors cost from forty to sixty dollars a horse power, but this difference is easily explained when the heavy framework, gears and tractor wheels are taken into consideration. It is safe to say that tractors sell as reasonably as ordinary farm engines of 5- or 6-horse power. Regardless of what many people think, moreover, they are selling as cheaply as steam tractors, con-

sidering the difference in labor cost. In fact, the profits in the gas tractor business up to the present are less than in the steam tractor business. The only way these can be increased is by the use of automatic machinery and enormous output just as it has been accomplished in the automobile business.

There is a heavy and growing demand for tractors for general farm work and the time is not far distant when there will be a number of great factories turning them out. Just as soon as that time arrives manufacturers will be enabled to build them and sell them at a smaller cost. The history of the automobile will be repeated in the farm tractor field.

Weights of Tractors.—The weights of gas tractors vary between rather wide limits. The heavy tractors of 60-brake horse power weigh from twenty to twenty-eight thousand pounds with some of the small machines of 20-brake horse power weigh as little as forty-five hundred pounds. The maximum weight of tractors classed as light weight is in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand pounds. The most of them, however, come between the limits of five thousand and eleven thousand pounds. One or two of the very large machines weigh upwards of thirty thousand pounds. These, however, have never proven very successful from either the manufacturer's or farmer's point of view. Up to the present time the most popular and serviceable tractor has been the one weighing from eighteen to twenty-eight thousand pounds. It has proven adaptable to the large farms and especially to the new farms of the West where there was much heavy breaking to do.

On the smaller farms of the East and even on the large farms where the soil is not difficult to work there has been a demand for a lighter weight machine. This demand is being met by a number of concerns at the present time who are building tractors of medium weight and others that are bringing out a real light weight machine. The only difficulty with the very light weight machine is that of traction. There is a certain amount of weight required on the drivers in order to obtain a sufficient pull at the draw bar without excessive slippage. Just how much weight is required no one seems to know with certainty. Much depends

upon the shape of the wheel lugs, their length, the width of the wheel and the speed at which the whole machine travels over the ground. None of these factors have ever been carefully determined and almost every one is groping more or less. The problem of designing a light weight tractor is not so much one of engine design and the strength of parts as it is of traction. It would seem at the present time that the whole art is retarded on account of insufficient data on this all important point.

Some designers have undertaken to solve the problem by making extra wide wheels, some with long sharp lugs that penetrate the soft earth and reach the hard soil below and some by providing four drive wheels instead of two. At the present time nobody knows who is on the right track. Much experimental work is necessary before the problem is finally solved.

Present practice among heavy machines is to distribute the weight of the machine in such manner as to throw seventy per cent on the drivers. The remaining thirty per cent on the front wheels is necessary in order to give the machine steerage way. When the load is applied, the weight on the front wheels is reduced a certain amount, probably another ten per cent depending upon where the center of gravity of the entire machine is located. The small proportion of weight on the front wheels is then just sufficient to steer the machine and keep it steady. The same practice has been followed out for quite a number of years in steam traction engine practice and for the heavy machines may be said to be fairly well standardized.

There is an immense amount of experimental work being done at the present time but unfortunately it is almost impossible to obtain the results. If it were, if all the data that is being accumulated by the different workers in the field could be gotten together, it would be of immense benefit to every worker in the farm power field. Machines are being built in almost every possible manner, as regards the form of the wheels, their number and their position under the machine. For example; there are a number of three wheeled tractors some of which have two drivers and some have only one. In some cases the drivers are placed in front and in others at the rear. Where only

one driver is employed, it is generally made wide in order to obtain sufficient tractive power.

In a recent machine four wheels are employed, only one of which is used for driving and it is designed to run in the furrow where the soil is compact. This will undoubtedly work out quite well for plowing purposes but when used for seeding where it has to travel over loose ground there will most certainly be considerable slippage. One or two tractors have been built with long sharp lugs that penetrate the soil to a considerable depth in order to find solid ground at the bottom of the furrow slice. These machines are not without merit and some very able designers maintain that the final solution of the light tractor problem will be found in a wheel built in this manner. A recent machine of this kind has been built and tried out in Italy and the reports are quite flattering. In this case the long lugs may be folded up when not needed. At first sight it appears as though this would be an easy solution of the problem, but there is a vast difference in soils and in the same soil under different conditions of moisture. With a wet sticky clay or gumbo soil it is almost impossible to use such a wheel. It will fill with mud and become useless. In many places however, it should prove effective if properly constructed.

The size of tractor wheels is another subject of great interest. Present practice favors a high wide wheel, of from seventy-two to eighty-four inches in height and from twenty to twenty-four inches wide. The high wheel, as everybody knows, climbs over obstructions in the road much more easily than a wheel of small diameter because it meets the obstruction at a much smaller angle and because it presents more surface contact with the ground for an equal depth of penetration in the soil. For prairie conditions there is no objection to the large wheel but when it comes to orchard plowing or work in any place where overhead room is limited, the high wheel becomes a nuisance. Thus it will be seen that the problem of the general purpose tractor is an exceedingly difficult one if not indeed impossible.

We are gradually coming to understand that there must be large number of types of tractor suitable each for its own particular

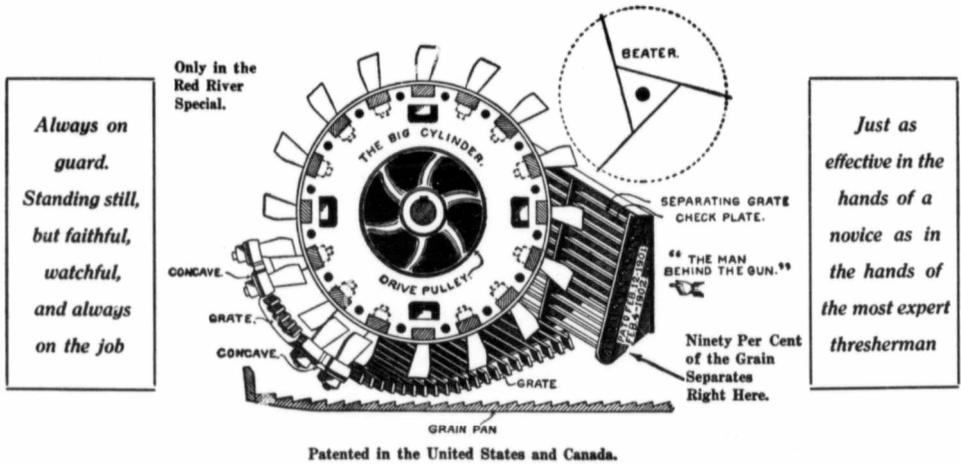
The Man Behind The Gun In Europe

Is chasing himself back and forth across the Continent.

But the "Man Behind the Gun" in America is saving the farmer's grain in order to feed the world.

The "Man Behind the Gun" in America stands right back of the Big Cylinder in the Red River Special Thresher, and without any noise or commotion—without moving, and without any wear, it is constantly busy taking the threshed grain out of the straw.

It keeps it out, and saves it so that it goes into the farmer's granary, and not into the straw pile.



Always on guard. Standing still, but faithful, watchful, and always on the job

Just as effective in the hands of a novice as in the hands of the most expert thresherman

Patented in the United States and Canada.

Read what some of our 1914 customers have to say about it. We have thousands of just such letters.

Cuba City, Wisconsin, September 4, 1914.
 The 32 x 52 Red River Special Separator and attachments which we bought of you this season does fine work. Every farmer that we threshed for is not only satisfied but well pleased, because we did them a quick job and saved all their grain. They all say that they never had such a quick and good job done before.
 We are having a big run and will earn a good bunch of money this fall considering the condition of the crop. We have earned enough to make our payment this fall and are on easy street.
 The patented Grate and Check Plate which you call the "Man Behind the Gun" is certainly the greatest grain saving device ever invented and put in a separator. It does the business in all conditions of grain, gives no trouble at all, even when the grain is in bad condition.
 We certainly made no mistake when we bought a Red River Special Separator.

Geo. M. Lee
 James Liddell

Avoca, Iowa, August 18, 1914.
 We, the undersigned farmers, have read the above statement to Nichols & Shepard Company by Mr. A. L. Harris, who has threshed for us this season, and we fully agree with him that it surely pays the farmers to insist upon having their threshing done with the Red River Special Separator for it saves their grain.
 Hans J. Thomsen Henry Olsen Charlie Quirk
 John Ingwersen Fred Brennaman Joe O'Neil
 Fred Eberhart Verrus Krieger A. Jacobsen
 L. Neve John Henningsen Henry Russman

Avoca, Iowa, August 18, 1914.
 The 20 Horse Double Cylinder Nichols-Shepard engine and 36 x 60 Red River Special Separator with Wind Stacker and Universal Self Feeder I bought of you this season have given me and my customers splendid satisfaction.
 It has satisfied me because it has given the farmers for whom I thresh satisfaction, and it is the farmers who are most interested as it is their grain that is saved or wasted.
 Several farmers have told me this rig has done them the best job they ever had done, and that if all farmers knew how good a job the Red River Special Separator does they would surely insist upon having their work done by a Red River Special. It surely saves the grain.
 A. L. Harris

Lebanon, Kansas, October 15, 1913.
 Quinn and McCoy, who run one of your 30 x 46 Red River Special Separators with Universal Feeder and Wind Stacker, did our threshing this year, and we honestly believe that no other machine could have saved so much of our grain and wasted so little of it.
 The "Man Behind the Gun" is a "sure shot" and we think it saved enough more of our grain that would have been wasted by any other make of machine to pay our thresh bills. The Red River Special is the best separator that was ever used in our neighborhood. We think it has increased our grain raising profits and we want it to stay here.
 W. Orchard Henry Barnes A. W. Upp
 Joe Hoida Roth Haresnape I. M. Haresnape
 L. E. Barnes W. H. Stone W. McCartney
 J. Russell E. J. Miller E. C. Fair
 D. Brown O. M. Noble M. Ryan
 Myers Bros. F. E. Smith C. E. Hynds

REMEMBER—The Red River Special is the only thresher which beats the grain out of the straw just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. Ask for Free Catalog and Thresher Facts.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan

In continuous business since 1848
 Builders of the Red River Special Threshers, Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors, Stackers, Feeders, etc.
 Branch Houses with Repairs and Stocks of Machinery at WINNIPEG, MAN., and REGINA, SASK.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

OPINIONS vary as to exactly what effect the war will have on different lines of business. There can be no doubt, however, that the demand for farm products from this country will continue and will increase. If war continues, and that seems probable now, the people staying at home in those countries, as well as the armies, must have food and clothing, and with all sources of supply closed or very short, the American farmer has a great duty to perform. With so many people withdrawn from the fields of foreign countries, it is up to the American farmer to increase production, to feed his fellow Americans as well as the people of foreign countries.

If peace comes soon, the loss already caused will make a stronger demand that ever for the necessities. So the demand is there, and will be, any way you figure it.

This is no time for Americans to hoard their savings. Money will not work if buried. The man employing his capital wisely and energetically for the next few years will benefit himself and humanity more than ever before.

There can be no doubt of the increased demand for the necessities of life, such as wheat, corn, beef, dairy products, pork, leather, etc. The amount of capital destroyed in a war lasting only a few weeks creates an enormous deficit that can only be made up by increased production from the soil, in the hands of the farmer and his helpers. For the sake of humanity, the price of these necessities must be kept at reasonable levels, and the spirit of our people, reflected in emergency laws if necessary, is bound to guard against extortion from unfortunate ones. Prices will increase, but not outrageously so. That would be worse than usury.

Here, however, is what interests the American farmer, the dealer who supplies him with tools, and with service to make those tools do good work:

Every acre now under cultivation must produce more, and we must put more acres under cultivation. The last is not so important as the proper use of the land already being farmed. How can this be done at least cost? Farm labor is scarce and

War Times Farming

On Increasing Production to meet the Increasing Demand

By M. R. D. OWINGS, Vice-President, M. Rumely Co.

high-priced in many localities, principally because able bodied workers would rather lead a drab existence in crowded towns than in the bright sunlight and fresh air of the country. You can't blame them much if they have never known the freedom of the country, or the profit and independence to be had there. That is their misfortune, and not the farmer's fault. Any farmer who has to hire help, though,

per pound; (4) the manure spreader, building up fertility of the soil every day; (5) the ensilage cutter, storing all the nutrition in corn, kaffir, etc., to make beef and butter, besides saving much hard feeding on cold, rainy and windy days, when fingers are numb, and the fodder is trampled in the mud or a good part of it blown away and lost.

All of these machines supply the serious needs of more man

realizes that extra two inches or so means just that much more room for plant roots to work in and that much more organic matter added to the soil thus broken up? If he uses horses and walking plows, with hired hands, he can't get all the acres plowed that he should, or if he does they are not done at exactly the right time and when the soil conditions are best.

From the farm comes nearly all of life's necessities. Now, this fall, winter and next spring is the important time for the farmer to use to the utmost every mechanical aid he has or can reasonably acquire to provide and insure increased yields, in crops as well as live stock, and dairy products. This means more tractors, for fall plowing, more ensilage cutters used

in the making of silage for beef and milk animals; more husker-shredders, feed mills, shellers and hay presses to handle the larger amounts of feed necessary in making beef for the increased markets. All the farmer's advisers, from the state experiment stations down to the smallest farm paper, are urging the farmer to utilize every scrap of feed on the farm, to turn it into beef, pork and milk. The best way to help him to do that is by providing the machines to do it with in the cheapest way.

Fall Plowing with Tractors

There are dozens and hundreds of communities where a medium-sized tractor and automatic gang plow, if bought jointly by several farm owners, or by one reliable operator backed by several others, will yield big returns in increased crops next year by storing up humus and moisture through plowing this fall. Early fall plowing gives trash, when buried, a longer time to rot and enrich the soil. More water and air is admitted; loosened soil in the fall lets the freezing and thawing of winter act more freely to break up and make fine the particles of soil so they are more readily worked upon by the plant roots in the spring.

Insure Against Dry Weather

The men who plowed their fields last fall have not suffered as much from drought as those who plowed in the spring. The fall plowing stored up water from the winter's snows and from



A Class in Seed Selection Manitoba Agricultural College.

knows he loses many a dollar in a year because the average farm hand, working by the month, is not as eager to get as much done as the farm owner is. As an average thing, we venture to say the "loafing" bill of the American farm is a much heavier burden on the farmer than all the interest he pays on money invested in farm machinery.

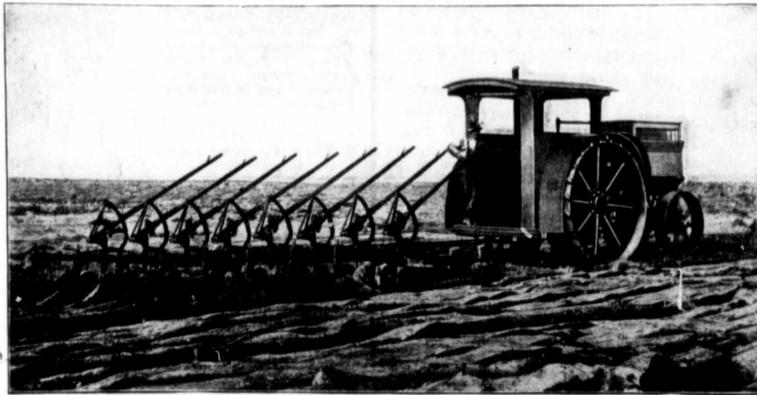
Increased Production by Dependable Farm Power

If human labor is short and expensive, increased productions means more and better use of mechanical power machines. Chief among these are (1) the gasoline or kerosene engine, both stationary and portable, in many sizes for many jobs; (2) the tractor and its plows, harrows, pulverizers, packers, etc.; (3) the cream separator, turning grass, ensilage and hay into butter fat at good prices and letting the fertility go back to the land in the shape of manure, and turns skim-milk into pork at 8c. to 9c.

power on the farm, and do the work better. Rightly sold and intelligently used, dependable machines save time and money ordinarily lost by the effect on teams and men of hot weather, and of cold in winter.

With the farmer it is not altogether a question of just what make of machine to buy. That is up to him to choose, when the facts are presented as to dependability, service rendered, cheapness of operation, and adaptability to his particular needs.

The essential point that must be brought home to the farmer is the profit to him in using these power aids as against the great muscular and slow effort required with man and horsepower. Consider for a moment the matter of plowing. A seed bed nine or ten inches is regarded as deep, in this country. Can the ordinary farmer, in ordinary soil, get his seedbed prepared to that depth at just the right time, even though he



FARMERS will accept and use the better way of farming when they know the better way. They discarded the reaping hook for the cradle, the cradle for the reaper and the reaper for the self binder. Not because the binder costs less than the reaping hook, but because it reduces the labor, the time, the chance of loss and the cost of harvesting small grain.

Any change to a better method of farming means easier and better profits for the individual farmer. Every farmer who makes such a change contributes something to the well-being of a community.

The next great change will be in farm power methods. The oil tractor will supplant the horse in time, just as the horse has supplanted the ox.

Before many years the tractor will be as familiar a farm tool on 160 acre farms as the binder is now.

The farmer who is first to get into the tractor using line right is going to gain that much of an advantage over his less enterprising neighbors who may need a long period of continuing with out-of-date methods before they appreciate and realize that more economical power means more money. Don't be with the last to be convinced. The tractor is a logical development—and in the I.H.C. Line are logical tractors.

Write the nearest branch house and let us show you of how much assistance we can be in helping you to reap some of the coming profits in oil tractor use.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

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

early spring rains. If you have read the crop reports this dry spring and summer, you must have noticed many complaints of burned-out crops where shallow spring plowing was done (particularly in the spring wheat section), while summer fallowing had stored up moisture that successfully resisted the severe drought.

Why not have this insurance of sufficient moisture on more farms in your community? If the drought hits next year, as it always does to some extent one year or another, plowing in the spring, even though deep, will be too late to conserve the moisture from the winter snows and early spring rains. The farmer says he has too many other things to look after in the fall to get around to fall plowing, possibly. That's just the point. It doesn't need to be a six-weeks job. He should know what a good tractor will do for him. That is the very need you want to fill, to his profit and yours.

From all points of view, one can't get away from the fact that there are great advantages in the use of traction power on the farm, and particularly for plowing. For good yields, the seed bed should be roomy; it should be deep, of good tilth and rich in organic matter so that it will readily absorb heavy downpours of rain, and hold the water until it seeps into the deeper subsoils.

Beef Steers, fair to prime, \$8.40 to \$9.50 per cwt.
Butter, firsts to extras, 27c. to 30c. per pound

Those are market quotations of August 21st, 1914. Pretty good prices, and they are bound to stand up pretty well. Many groups of farmers cut the cost of beef feeding by having their silos filled with an ensilage cutter owned in partnership. Many buy a cutter of their own, and thus fill their silo when they please and when the crop is right. Their neighbors have to wait, unless they too have a cutter. The point is, the silage is provided for making beef all through the winter, when any lack of succulent feed and too much exposure stunts growing steers.

The same is just as true of silage, for dairy purposes, if not more so, because dairy cows, if protected through the winter from cold and fed a good grade of silage, pay their owners a big profit over those cows that are expected to weather the snow and sleet of winter to get what food they can from dry and broken fodder that has stood in the field until most of its food value is lost. A silo means an all the year pasture, and a silage cutter should be used when the crop is just right to be put away.

It is up to the farmer to determine whether he can depend upon a jointly owned cutter for his work. Some can, and some would lose money by doing so.

Alfalfa Leaves Valuable

Chemical analyses have shown that while the leaves of the alfalfa plant constitute but about 40 per cent of the entire weight of the plant, they contain about 60 per cent of the protein and 80 per cent of the fat of the entire plant. This means, then, that the most valuable feeding value of the alfalfa plant is contained in the leaves. The least digestible portion of the alfalfa plant, the crude fiber, is contained mostly in the stems. Many alfalfa growers do not appear to appreciate this fact. If they did, swathcuring and windrow-curing of alfalfa hay would go and cock-curing and shed-curing would be substituted. These two latter methods insure a maximum per cent of leaves in the alfalfa hay procured and the purchaser of alfalfa hay will do well to insist on hay cured by these two methods when he makes his purchase. Likewise, the "hay-wise" alfalfa farmer will see that the leaves are not lost in putting up the crop.

The Value of the Disc After Harvest

Farmers in every section of the country are coming to realize the importance of discing the harvest fields as soon after harvest as possible. Many of them even hitch the disc to the binder. The advantage of using the disc is that it conserves what moisture there is in the soil. Discing done at this time serves two purposes: It will loosen the surface of the soil to catch and retain the water, and second, it will kill most of the weeds. Very frequently the soil is so dry and hard at harvest that it becomes necessary to weight the disc in order to have it do effective work.

It was a happy day for the farm wife when the hand pump replaced the "old, oaken bucket," or frequent trips to the nearby spring for water. But it will be a still happier day when the gas engine pumps it into the house where it is always "on tap."

"Are you interested in contemporary history?"

"Not much. I am more interested in what is going on now."

Willie—"Paw, when has a man horse sense?"

Paw—"When he can say 'Nay,' my son."

The Long Looked For Has Come!

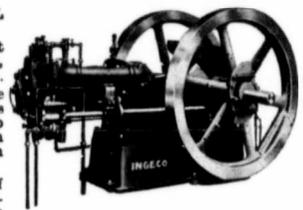
It is here! Cheap Power for the Farm
The "INGECO" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

IT APPEALED TO US, IT WILL APPEAL TO YOU

If you really want the best engine value in this Country, this engine will surely appeal to you.

This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene, operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.

We guarantee consumption of Kerosene with "INGECO" ENGINES not to exceed in quantity what it takes of Gasoline to operate a Gasoline Engine. Think of the saving in dollars in one year.



An "INGECO" Engine will deliver 100 per cent service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability.

Besides its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of.

All parts are made from jigs and replacement is readily made.

The "INGECO" Engine is designed and constructed to give satisfactory service under all conditions and always delivers its full rating with an abundance of power to spare.

We have such a range in sizes and styles, that space does not permit us to quote prices. If interested, write us for circulars fully describing. Made in sizes 1 1/2 to 7000 H. P., Tank Cooled, Hopper Cooled, Air Cooled, Horizontal and Vertical, Portable and Stationary.

Canadian Distributors

Burrige-Cooper Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask.

Address enquiries to Winnipeg Office.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

**Lincoln Grinders-2 to 30 H.P.
Try One Free 10 Days**

For coarse and fine grinding. Buhrs are self-sharpening—sharpen themselves when run together empty—and last much longer. Also self-aligning—you cannot get them on wrong. They "shear" the grain instead of mashing it, therefore run much lighter, easier and more quietly. Especially adapted to the Cushman Binder Engines, 4 to 8 H.P., or may be used with any other engine.

LINCOLN GRINDERS are built for Canadian conditions. Try one 10 days at our expense. If you cannot grind more grain with less power—costs you nothing. Ask your dealer or write for full information. Sold only by

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA
Builders of Light Weight Engines, or Farm and Binder Use. Distributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Farming Mills, Saws, Cream Separators, Power Washing Machines, Etc.
Princess St. WINNIPEG, MAN. Quality Pump-Jacks, Double Geared, Double Flined

THE BEST Anti-Friction BABBITT On the Market is

The Frost King

The "Frost King" is the product of our long years of experience and is without doubt the most reliable Anti-Friction Babbitt made to-day. It is specially designed for Threshing Engines, Separators and Machinery of all kinds. If your dealer does not stock this metal, write us for a 30-pound box at 37c. per pound, or a 60-pound box at 35c. per pound. These are delivered prices. Please send money order to avoid delay.

Hoyt Metal Co. Eastern Ave. and Lewis St. TORONTO
Factories—London, Eng., Toronto, New York, and St. Louis

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Quality—Price—Efficiency

Are the only "arms" that will conquer in the economic battles of the world. "Will it perfectly fulfill its purpose?"—"Will it pass muster in any reasonable test of endurance?"—"Will it pay me to use it?" are the questions every man who runs a threshing outfit will ask himself before he buys a belt, because on the character of his belt depends his season's job. He will positively win out on all points if he gets a



Lion Brand

Rubber Belt

OR THE

Maple Leaf

Endless Thresher Belt



You can get them from any thresher company doing business in Canada. They cost a little more than other fabrics that are a big risk from the day they are used in any power transmission, but we guarantee our goods against all disappointments from slippage or breaking. They are the "guards" that will never betray their trust under any pressure—at threshing time or at any time.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, WINNIPEG CALGARY

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

MR. J. B. Spencer, Editor of the "Agricultural Gazette" and Chief of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has just left for the West after inspecting the extension work of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Much of this work has been made possible by the grant from the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act, and it is one object of Mr. Spencer's trip to make enquiries as to the present work and future plans of the Departments of Agriculture in the different provinces.

While here he was particularly interested in the clover and alfalfa on the demonstration fields at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and also paid a special visit to the Farm Boys' and Girls' Club fair at Roland where he was much impressed with the splendid work that was being done along this line in Manitoba. The attendance on the second day of the fair was over 800, and it was even a greater success in every way than the successful event of last year when the movement was inaugurated. The Boys' and Girls' Club fair at Roland was the first of more than forty of these fairs to be held this fall throughout the province, and it would be difficult to overestimate the value of the Department's efforts in this direction; not only do these Clubs prepare

What the East thinks of Manitoba's Demonstration Farms

the younger generation of farmers and home managers for their future duties, but they also have a direct influence upon the parents who are taking a keen interest in this educational work.

The demonstration farms, of which the Provincial Department has already located fourteen, was another feature of Manitoba's activities which greatly pleased Mr. Spencer. These farms have been carefully chosen by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, with the idea of broadening their experimental value, and they cover all the different types of soil in the province. For instance, the demonstration farm at Elkhorn is on extremely hilly ground and will require an entirely different rotation of crops; also a portion of the demonstration farm at Killarney will be used to demonstrate the growing of fruit while others afford opportunity for tile drainage experiments and special weed eradication. In addition to drainage and the control of weeds by crop rotation and other systems,

the growing of clover and special fodder plants are taken up. Alfalfa for seed purposes is an important feature, and the policy of putting bees on each farm is already producing excellent results. Mr. Robt. Muckle, of the Agricultural College, has been at work for some months as Inspector of Apiaries for the province, and there is no question that the interest in bee-keeping has received marked impetus.

Mr. Spencer made enquiries as to the plans of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture for extension work next year, and was greatly interested in these. In addition to the full programme now in actual operation, the Department will introduce the system of Field or District Representatives next spring. When the Ottawa representatives left the city he could not speak too highly of the thorough manner in which the local authorities were conducting their educational campaign, and, backed by one of the finest agricultural colleges on the continent, he could see nothing but

far-reaching effects and a general advancement of better agriculture arising out of these valuable efforts.

Asked for fuller particulars regarding the system of District Representatives which was being planned, Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture, explained that these representatives will be located in different parts of the province with the single objective of improving conditions in their respective districts. They will be specialists in agriculture, capable of the highest efficiency, and to that end special instruction will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College under the supervision of President W. J. Black, in order that each representative of the Department may be fitted for his work.

These men will be available to the farmers of any district in Manitoba who may require technical assistance in organizing of farm work and putting into practice the most approved methods of cultivation and farm management. In addition to the work already carried on by the Dairy Department of the College under Prof. Mitchell's able direction, these District Representatives will assist the farmers in the marketing of their products to best advantage.

Among their important duties also will be the administration of

the Noxious Weeds Act under the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, besides keeping in close touch with the demonstration farm work. They will address meetings and conduct demonstration work on these farms from time to time.

In connection with the eradication of weeds, the special work of these District Representatives could not have been undertaken before the establishment of the demonstration farms owing to the fact that the demonstration farms form the very foundation of such a specific campaign. Now that fourteen of these have been established, with more to follow, this work will proceed vigorously next spring, and very definite progress is anticipated.

The usefulness and importance of demonstration farms is very apparent. For instance, they can be used to great advantage in the future for the breeding of poultry to the end that the quality of the poultry in each district may constantly improve, and there are many other lines that may be followed consistently on these farms. The Department this year will expend between \$4,000 and \$6,000 directly in giving lectures and assistance in methods calculated to encourage the live stock industry. Plowing matches have been greatly encouraged also and aided throughout the province, as well as Good Farming Competitions. The better cultivation of the soil, seed-grain fairs to encourage sowing of better seed, etc.—in all of these the Department has been active, and in all of these the District Representatives will assist materially.

Some Basic Principles of Agricultural Chemistry

A pamphlet has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm entitled "The Farmer as a Manufacturer." It has been prepared by Mr. A. T. Stuart, B.A., Assistant Chemist, who has presented a number of simple illustrations of the chemical processes that take place in vegetable and animal life.

The processes are indicated by which the farmer, whose raw materials are but air, water and soil, is able to manufacture therefrom an apparently endless variety of products—both plant and animal. It is shown, however, that their composition is to be easily understood, consisting as they do of but four principal constituents. The nature of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the products are discussed.

Under the heading "Maintaining Fertility" it is pointed out that "the farmer must exercise extreme care if he would keep his soil in the highest condition of productiveness. Soil is the real guardian of the farmer's capital, and the

security is absolute. Try as he may, he cannot 'break the bank.' He may bring about temporary derangement, and dividends may for a while be suspended, but invariably under better management prosperity can be restored, and perhaps even larger profits than ever secured."

The pamphlet, which is Bulletin No. 20, of the Second Series, is available to those to whom the information is of interest on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Quality in Eggs

"The Payment for Eggs According to Quality" is the subject of pamphlet No. 6 of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, prepared by W. A. Brown, J. H. Hare and W. H. Ault. This pamphlet points out that as a result of the "flat rate" or "case count" system of purchasing, Canadian farmers, during the past ten years, have lost annually large sums of money through marketing many bad and inferior eggs. Investigation into this phase of the poultry industry evinced the fact that while the wholesalers were not themselves directly responsible for the losses and shrinkage, they had at their disposal the most effective means for improvement, viz.: The making of a difference, not only between the prices paid for good and bad eggs, but also between the prices paid for the various grades of good eggs. The objects of this pamphlet are to encourage the grading of eggs, which can only be done by the use of an egg tester; the payment of eggs according to quality, thus placing a premium on first class eggs, and the adoption of a uniform system of marketing, which would protect not only the producer and the consumer but also the merchant. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained free upon application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Cautious Negro

A young Clevelander who is always generous with his touring car offered to take the old colored janitor of the apartment in which he resides down-town the other day. "No, suh, boss—no, suh, thank you, suh," grinned the ancient functionary. "I reckon I'll wait and go on de street cyah."

"What's the matter, uncle? Are you afraid?"

"No, suh—me afraid? No, suh. I got to wait."

"Uncle, have you ever been in an automobile?"

"Nevah but oncet, an' den I didn't let all ma weight down!"

THE JUDSON WAY "FACTORY TO FARM" SAVES YOU MONEY

YOU SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT THE GASOLINE ENGINE THAT WON THE CONTEST AT WINNIPEG FAIR, JULY 1914

A Two Cent Stamp or a Postal Card is all it will cost you, and you cannot afford to place your order for an Engine, Grain Grinding, or Sawing Outfit until you have read our Catalog

THE JUDSON LINE:
 Gasoline Engines
 Grain Crushers
 Sawing Outfits
 Cream Separators
 Pumps, Fencing
 Hardware, Harness
 Washing Machines
 Stoves
 Sewing Machines
 Grain Elevators



MORE POWER PER GALLON OF FUEL
SIMPLE and DURABLE
 At the Lowest Prices ever Quoted for a High Grade, Dependable Engine
MAKE FARM LIFE A PLEASURE

OUR NEW BIG FREE CATALOG will help you solve your labor problems and show how to save money on high grade farm supplies. Sent free on request. Write to-day

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA

GLARE ACETYLENE HEADLIGHT  **GULLICK SPARK ARRESTER** 

"GLARE" spells satisfaction. Operating expenses 1c. per hour. Rents on a pivot and is controlled from the foot board of engine. Fits any engine. Screens adapted to fuel. Does not clog and interfere with the draft.

POPE ADJUSTABLE FLUE CUTTER  **GREGORY AUTOMATIC BELT GUIDE** 

When in need of a flue cutter try the "POPE." Superior to anything on the market of its kind. Cuts the flue without burring the end. Works strictly automatically. Makes the belt run square on the cylinder and saves wear on edge of belt.

POPE WHELOCK MFG. CO.,
 Successors to E. M. POPE, Watertown, S.D.
 Write for prices and special information to

THE MAYTAG CO. LIMITED Winnipeg, Man.

All about Ignition

We have a 32-page book giving full details about the only waterproof, damage proof, economical ignition battery.



COLUMBIA MULTIPLE BATTERIES

can be used for ignition service on tractors, autos, farm engines. Ask your dealer for this book. If he hasn't one, send this coupon to

At no cost to me please send me your Information Book.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Dealer _____
 Address _____

Canadian National Carbon Co. Limited
 Multiple Department
 99 Paton Road, Toronto, Ont.

Steam or Gas Tractors

Equipped with **PICKERING "THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS"** give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

Patent Ball Ranger Speed Changer Supplied on all Gentile Pickering Governors. Will increase speed 50% or more. PICKERING

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND CONN., U.S.A.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

"Canada Expects Every Farmer To Grow More Grain"

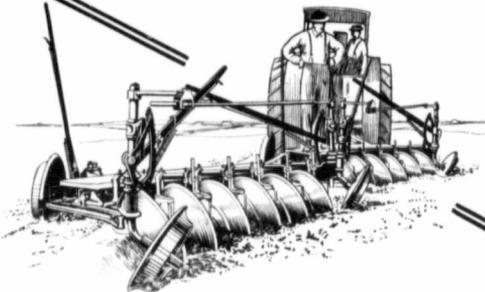
How better could we Westerners demonstrate our patriotism than to assure our own Dominion Parliament, and through it the Motherland, that we're ready to use every effort and every resource to produce greater quantities of food stuffs. England must have wheat; France, Russia and Serbia must be fed; and they're going to look to us to help supply their needs.

More grain means more land to be broken and greater areas to be plowed. Help cannot be found cheaper or work done quicker or better than by means of

Cockshutt Engine Gang Plows

DISC TYPES

For land that will not clean from a moldboard plow, or that is too hard for it to touch, the Cockshutt Disc, shown below, is the implement you need. It is specially constructed to meet just the conditions found in this country. Has strength more than sufficient to satisfy every demand; is readily adjusted and easily operated. Supplied in units of four or six plows—so you can make up any size of implement you desire. All six disc units are interchangeable for front or rear sections, with the addition of the necessary connecting castings. Hitches supplied to suit whatever size is ordered.



MOLDBOARD TYPES

Cockshutt Power Plows have given so many years of satisfactory service that they speak for themselves better than we can. If you are interested in a power plow, we'll gladly refer you to men in your own district who have used Cockshutt Plows.

Our principles of construction appeal at once to every business farmer. Each bottom of a Cockshutt Engine Gang is flexible and will adjust itself to the strip of land it has to cut. That means uniform depth of work. One lever operates one plow—that principle insures every foot of land being tilled; makes the work of the operator easier at ends of furrows; and permits of reduction in size of plow by one bottom at a time, should conditions demand it.

Moldboard Plows are supplied in either standard Lever Lift or Power Lift types. For heavy scrub land we have an Engine Brush Breaker that turns a furrow 24" wide. It will plow any land over which you will put your tractor, and will break up land at a fraction of the cost of doing it with ordinary plows.

Let us send you copies of illustrated literature on these implements. You'll be interested in seeing what methods can be employed to produce greater results with less labor. Your name on a postcard will bring it by return mail.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OPENS ITS DOORS FOR WINTER WORK

We are glad to invite the special notice of our readers to the announcement made on another page by Principal Black, of Manitoba Agricultural College. This fine institution (our own home college) inaugurates its winter course on the 27th of the present month, and from present indications the attendance of students of both sexes will beat all records.

We have again and again referred in the highest terms we could use without appearing to become unduly fulsome to the character and teaching abilities of the staff and to the splendid equipment of the College. As is well known all over the West, in the

interval since the students were disbanded last spring, the most elaborate provision has been made for the comfort and educational training of those who will gather in the new session. Nothing that well-directed thought, experience and reasonable expense could suggest has been omitted. It has been our delight on several occasions to inspect these, and for every reason we strongly urge on our young friends of the farms to take the fullest advantage of this rare opportunity. What would not the fathers of these same young folks give to have had the same chance in their young days?

ATTEND

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST BUSINESS SCHOOL

WRITE FOR
FREE
CATALOGUE

Success Business College

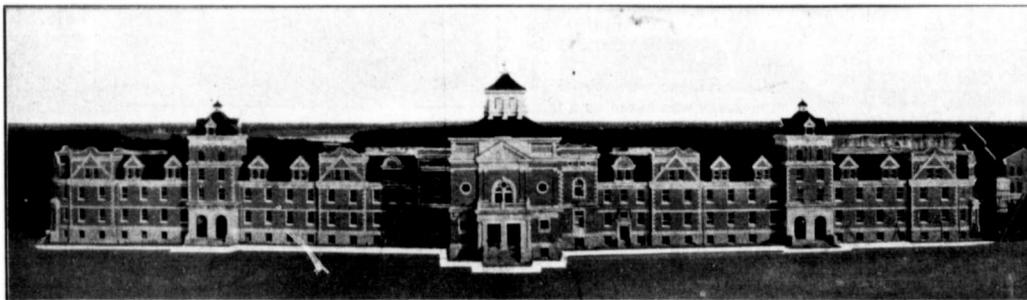
NEW
TERM NOW
OPEN

Ten Branch Schools WINNIPEG, MAN. School from Coast to Coast

Save This Coupon—It is Worth \$5.00

Any student presenting this coupon will be allowed his railway fare to the amount of \$5.00 in tuition at the Success College

F. G. GARBUTT, President
D. F. FERGUSON, Principal



Women's Residence.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Auditorium and Dining Room.

Men's Residence.

**Dominion Business College
Secures Old Country
Expert as Head
of Staff**

Any acquisition to the educational strength of our Western life we are glad to welcome before all else in "imported wealth." We are after increased knowledge all the time, but still more in these days, the hand of the instructor who will guide us in applying that knowledge to some effective end. Of all men who earn their salt, the teachers command our first consideration. We are, therefore, privileged in welcoming Mr. W. H. Fenton, a member of London (Eng.) University, who comes to take the position of principal and general director of studies in the Dominion Business College, Winnipeg.

This college is one of the largest and best equipped schools



W. H. Fenton, L.C.P., F.C.T.S.

of its kind in Canada, and Mr. Fenton's special work will be in directing the shorthand department.

His is probably one of the best known names in the world of commercial education, being a fellow—for seven years member of the Executive Council and several years general secretary—of the Society of Pitman's Certificated Teachers of Shorthand (incorporated), a fellow of the Association of Bookkeeping Teachers, revising examiner of the Pitman Joint Examining Board, a member of the Revisionary Committee of the New "Centenary" Shorthand Instructor, and a member of the Commercial Advisory Committee to the Teachers' Registration Council.

Apart from being a commercial specialist, Mr. Fenton is a gentleman of high scholarship, wide experience and general attainments. He is a member of London University, has graduated as Associate and Licentiate of the College of Preceptors in a wide

range of subjects, including classics, mathematics, English, logic, mental science and the theory and practice of education, in addition to the usual commercial subjects. Shorthand master, civil service master and commercial master of the largest and most progressive schools and colleges in the Old Land, the new principal of the Dominion Business College brings experience and abilities, which will still further add to the efficiency of the school, which spares no trouble or expense in maintaining and augmenting the efficiency and reputation of the past.

An Inspiration

The self-confidence that comes from the consciousness of work so well done that it will stand any test is a genuine inspiration. All the world remembers still, with horror, the awful Galveston flood that so devastated that city, killing thousands of its inhabitants in a single night. All the world also remembers with what magnificent courage the stricken city rose from her desolation, and, before the mud was scarcely dry in her streets, made plans to build a sea-wall so high and so strong that the waters could never again reap their awful harvest. George W. Boschke was the engineer to whom the task was entrusted. We read, in the Youth's Companion:

"He finished his work while the world looked on with interest. Later, he went up into inland Oregon to look after the engineering work of one of the great railroad companies that were opening up that vast undeveloped country.

"Boschke was in camp, forty miles from the railroad. One day an exhausted messenger rode in and handed a telegram to Boschke's assistant. The message said that the Galveston wall had been washed away by a second furious hurricane. The assistant was very much disturbed, but there was nothing to do but to lay the telegram before his chief.

"Baschke glanced up from it, smiling. 'This telegram is a lie,' he said, calmly. 'I built that wall to stand.' Then he turned to the work in hand.

"His confidence was justified. The message was based on a false report. There had been a storm, as severe as that which had flooded the city, but the wall stood firm."



There is more satisfaction in the possession of an unused fire extinguisher than in the cashed check of an insurance policy for a flame-devoured home.

DO YOU PREFER THE SUBSTANCE OR THE SHADOW?
Many stoves are but shadows of what they should be. Avoid disappointment. Buy The Ideal Household Blue Polished Steel Range. The best and most satisfactory Family Range. Sold direct to consumer at Wholesale Prices, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction, or refund of purchase money and freight charges. Tens of thousands in daily use demonstrating their superior Baking and Economical Fuel Consuming Qualities. Save the Dealer's Profits, and get a better range, no chance for disappointment. Order from this ad. or send for Wingold Catalog.



\$51.75
Buy this
\$85 Steel
Range

The Ideal Household Blue Polished Steel Range A NEW DESIGN
A new design with elaborate nickeled trimmings. The nickeling is done by special process, and is of a white silvery effect. The Ideal Household Steel Range is equipped with all the latest improvements, and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. Pay \$55.00 to the local dealer and you will not get a range to equal the Ideal Household. Absolutely the handsomest, most elaborate and highest grade steel range made in the world. A long step ahead of others in high art stove making.
The IDEAL will last years after the cheap, light weight stove has gone to the scrap heap. No better range made than the IDEAL HOUSEHOLD. Send in your order to-day. Burns wood or any kind of coal. Takes wood 24 inches long.
No. 9-20 has oven 20 x 20 x 13 inches, six 9-inch lids, copper reservoir encased, shipping weight, 550 pounds. Complete with high closet and oven thermometer, \$51.75.

Wingold Stove Co., Ltd.
6-181 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE FOR STOVE CATALOG
Showing the most complete line of up-to-date stoves and ranges. Sold direct to consumer at wholesale prices.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

**Superior Fanning Mills
Best for Canada**

Thirty years' use has proved the Superior to be the best mill for Canada. You may have clean seed with a Superior. Proven by the most severe tests to be the most perfect system for separating wild and tame oats from wheat and barley.

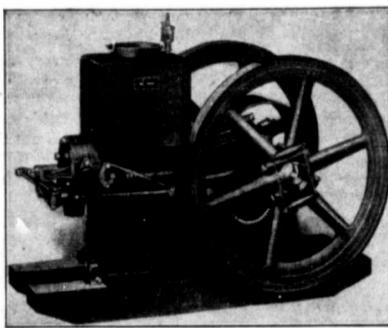
Try It Free on Your Farm
If you don't agree that it is the best mill you have ever seen, trial costs you nothing. Built in all sizes for hand or power requirements, for farm or elevator use. Run with Cushman Binder Engine, 4 to 8 H.P., or with any other engine. Ask your dealer or write for full information. Sold only by

Cushman Motor Works of Canada
Builders of Light Weight Engines for Farm and Binder Use.
Distributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Grinders, Saws, Cream Separators, Power Washing Machines, Etc.

286 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!



**—ON—
ENGINES**

We are offering a number of engines at War Prices.

Every engine is new and guaranteed and given a rigid test before shipping. This opportunity cannot be equalled. Never before was value like this offered anywhere.

- 2 Northwestern Hopper Cooled Engines, 2 1/2 to 3 H.P. \$ 70.00
 - 2 Northwestern Hopper Cooled Engines, 3 to 6 H.P. 140.00
 - 1 Northwestern Hopper Cooled Engine, 8 to 9 H.P. 300.00
 - 1 Northwestern Hopper Cooled Engine, 12 to 14 H.P. 300.00
 - 1 Air Cooled Mounted on Knuckled Axle Trucks, 3 H.P. 100.00
- These Engines are strictly high grade and equal to any engine on the market.
- We also have in stock
- 1 Big Chief Engine, Hopper Cooled 12 1/2 H.P. \$560.00
 - 1 Independent Engine, 4 H.P. 75.00
 - 1 Set of Gurney Platform Scales, wt. 5 to 10,000 lbs. 70.00

Write for prices on all kinds of Grease for Cups, Axles, etc.

T. H. CUDDY CO. 288 Princess St.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Sweeping Reductions In Prices of Fairbanks-Morse Engines

Suitable for Crushing, Grinding, Pumping, Wood-Sawing and General Farm work.

Engines of the quality of workmanship and material embodied in the Fairbanks-Morse, cannot be produced by any other manufacturer at as low a price as is shown in a large folder which is now in the mail for those on our regular mailing list.

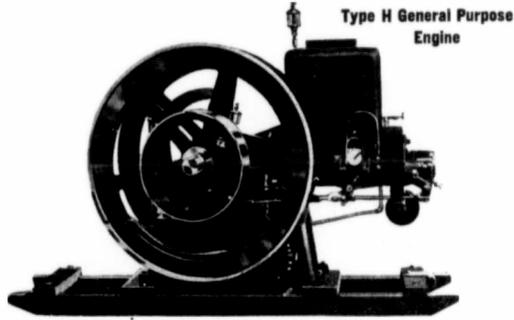
The Fairbanks-Morse Engine can be depended upon every day in the year and every hour in the day, regardless of the weather. 35 years' experience and a million-dollar Canadian factory are behind the Fairbanks-Morse guarantee.

Over 100,000 Fairbanks-Morse Engines in successful operation

Over 90% of all Fairbanks-Morse Engines manufactured still in active service, is proof of their durability.

Even at old prices, they are the cheapest engines in the world, if you consider total cost throughout their exceptionally long life, for, amongst other things, they use 20 to 50% less fuel than other makes.

The Circular We are Now Issuing Embodies Brand New Prices and Ideas on Engines for the Farm—that is to say you are now offered the opportunity to buy



the markets' highest standard of Engine efficiency at prices such as you have probably before this had quoted you on a much inferior make.

No changes have been made from our high quality standard of the past. You are assured of the same satisfaction that has made the name Fairbanks-Morse famous the world over.

The Savings quoted in our latest circular represent upwards of 25 to 30 per cent.

Not only this coming Fall and Winter, but every day, year in and year out, for all the odd jobs about the farm, you will find use for a small engine. Give us only the opportunity, and we can easily prove to you that a Fairbanks-Morse Engine is your best investment—and at the prices we now quote is a labor and a money-saving opportunity never before offered.

If descriptive folder giving prices has not reached you, drop us a post card. It is free for the asking and will save you money.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Winnipeg

Montreal
St. John

Regina

Ottawa
Toronto

Saskatoon

Vancouver
Victoria

Calgary

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Prosperity in the Canadian West

Continued from page 9

In summer time the days are long and the climate is cool and delightful; in winter time there are days when the mercury drops well below zero, but if you will observe the weather reports in Canada you will see that the average temperature is not much below that of the States on the border line. It is the kind of cold that does not penetrate and produces rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes; it is invigorating and gives zest to life such as is not enjoyed in a lower latitude.

When statesmen on both sides of our border line can see that Reciprocity will be mutually advantageous, Laurier's prediction of Canadian advancement during the next century will be realized.



Mixed Farming

Continued from page 10

of the right kind and handled wisely will make the best use of the oats and barley.

The value of oats and barley as crops will be increased under mixed farming on account of the use of the straw. Under exclusive grain growing the straw is pure waste, under mixed farming it is valuable feed. Consequently the value of the same yield is greater where the whole crop is put to use.

The methods of growing oats and barley under mixed farming need not be specially different from what they would be on a well run grain farm. They could be grown following wheat as is done now, but never more than three crops of grain of any kind should be grown in succession and in the drier districts, never more than two. The land should then pass to some other type of crop or else be summer-fallowed. Oats and barley may also be grown with excellent results on sod land or on corn or root land. The same methods of preparing the land as indicated for wheat will suit for these crops.

Green Feed and Cleaning Crops

One great advantage in keeping livestock on the farm, is that it is no longer absolutely necessary to ripen a crop in order to get any money for it. The grain grower must ripen his crop or lose it. The mixed farmer finds green feed a valuable asset. When for any reason the supply of hay is short there is no better substitute than green oat sheaves, as practically every prairie farmer knows. The growing of a small quantity for horse feed has been a general custom for years. But the increase of the weed difficulty, makes the production of more green feed almost a necessity. It

is found that there is no better way of killing wild oats than by growing them out with a crop of oats or barley and then cutting the crop before it is ripe. This makes first class feed and prevents the weeds from seeding. Crops put in for this purpose should be sown fairly late, the land should either be shallow plowed or else well cultivated just before seeding, in order to kill all the weeds that were started. It is important to cut a cleaning crop soon enough. It should be cut as soon as the wild oats head out and before the seeds are well formed.

Practical Talks to Threshermen

Continued from page 14

lar type of farming. There must be small tractors for the medium sized farms—tractors that can be sold at the price of six or eight horses, tractors for orchard work where overhead room is at a premium, tractors suitable for the large grain farms of the prairie states, and tractors suitable especially for road work. It is true that all of the different styles mentioned may be used for any of the other purposes to a greater or less extent, but they will not prove the most economical.

Fitted Shares at Factory Prices



12 inch - \$2.00 each
13-14 " - 2.25 "
15-16 " - 2.50 "

Freight prepaid to your station on orders of one dozen or more

Every make and style ready to fit your plow

BUY FROM A RELIABLE HOUSE

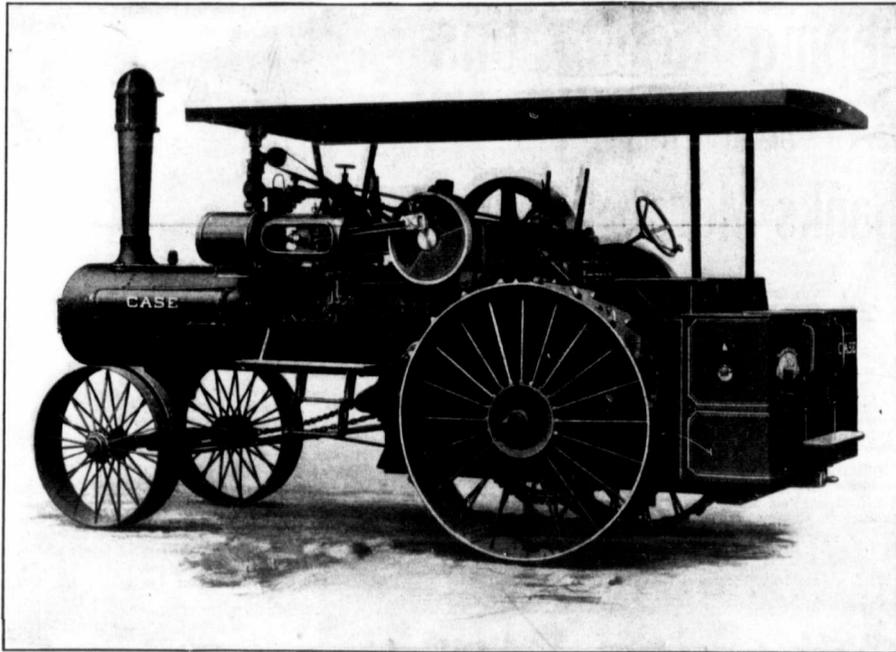
ALL REPAIRS on SAME BASIS

REACHES, TONGUES, DOUBLETREES, SHAFTS,
WHIFFLETREES, NECKYOKES, BOLSTER SPRINGS,
BINDER KNIVES and SECTIONS, GRAIN TANKS,
WAGON BOXES and IRONS FOR SAME

Write for Catalogue

We will save you money

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO. 174 HENRY AVE. EAST
WINNIPEG, MAN.



CASE Steam Tractors and their Operators

A TRACTION ENGINE, like all powerful machines, must be designed to work with the maximum saving of time, labor and fuel, in order to produce the results that its owner is entitled to. To accomplish this a tractor must be simple to operate. CASE Steam Tractors are the most simple in design and construction, and therefore produce the best results with the least cost. We have planned with the greatest care for the operator's efficiency. The operating parts are at his finger tips, and in full view. The machine is under his easy control and eye at all times. With a generous size fire box and ample space before it to permit a freedom of firing and operating, these tractors have reached the highest point of efficiency and economy.

CASE Steam Tractors weigh from ten to twenty per cent. less than the corresponding sizes of other makes.

You know how much it costs to haul unnecessary weight. The same applies to the tractor itself. The saving of weight by scientific design is a powerful factor in economy.

Simplicity and stability in construction, with economy in operation, stamp CASE Steam Tractors as unequalled farm power in all corners of the globe.

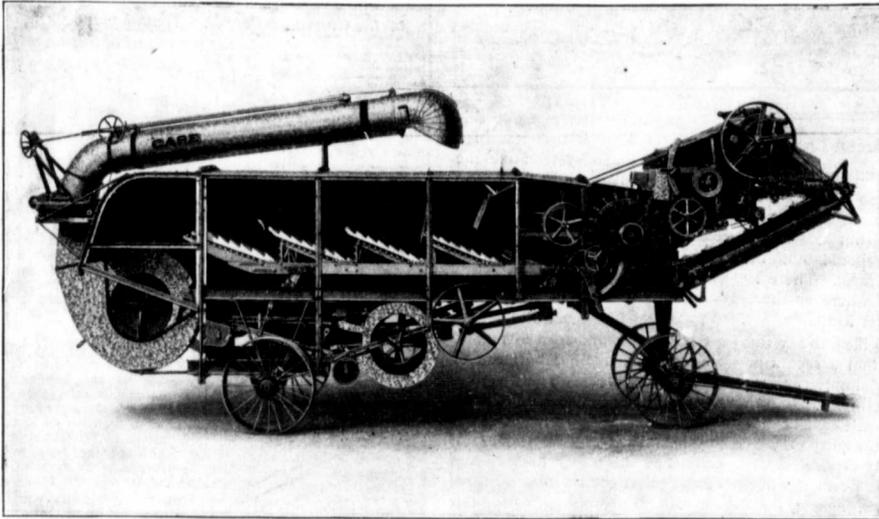


J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

(Incorporated) 741-791 State Street Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Canadian Branches—Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary





CASE Steel Threshing Machines Simple and Indestructible

BECAUSE CASE Steel Threshing Machines are so simple in design, they require less power to drive in the belt, or haul on the road. They have fewer parts than other machines; therefore, they require less time to keep in order, and for the same reason your repair bills are decidedly less. These two factors are powerful ones.

All wearing parts are within easy reach. You do not have to crawl through and over the machine to oil and line up the boxes, pulley bearings, etc. With our system of oiling with compression cups for hard oil, all working parts are lubricated while the machine is in operation. Add to these features the large cylinder capacity and efficiency, and the fact that their steel construction makes them fire and weather proof, and you have a combination that is impossible to beat. **OVER NINETY PER CENT. OF THE GRAIN IS SEPARATED AT THE CYLINDER.**

If your work was not done by CASE this year, you are the loser. Right now, then, is the time to begin to figure on a CASE machine, and to have our catalog.



J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

(Incorporated) 741-791 State Street Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Canadian Branches—Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary





Keep the Separator Clean

We cannot be too careful about keeping the cream separator clean. Anything but a strictly clean separator should not be tolerated on any farm. There is no excuse for it, wherever there is clean, pure water available.

It is a mistaken idea, to say the least, to believe that a separator can be cleaned by simply running water through it, in spite of the fact that some salesmen claim that this serves the purpose just as well. To really clean a separator one has to use warm, not hot, water and a brush, and a little "elbow grease" on the brush.

If the object in view is to obtain clean, pure, cream from the milk, a clean separator will go a long way toward helping one to attain this end. It does not require a particularly keen eye to observe the considerable amount of filth that collects in the skimming bowl after one milking has been run through. Unless the separator is washed each time after it is used, the farmer or dairyman is not keeping up with the highest standards of cleanliness. If we expect clean products from our milk, the utensils and machinery for handling it must be clean.

The task of washing the separator is usually looked upon as difficult and monotonous. It is all according to the method followed. If the washing is done immediately or soon after separating, the parts can be cleaned easily. Use a good brush and some warm water. The water need not be a great deal warmer than the milk, and it should never be hot enough to cook the curd on any of the parts.

It may not always be convenient to wash the machine immediately after separating. In this case after the last of the milk has been run through, the parts that need washing should be put in water to prevent the milk and curd from drying on and thus make washing much more difficult. The water will loosen the curd and make the task of washing comparatively easy.

After the washing has been completed, the parts should be scalded well with hot water or steam and left in a clean, sweet place to dry.

What is needed perhaps, more

than anything else, to make this seemingly difficult task less of a burden is to so systematize the operation that it can be done with as little effort as possible.

Dairy Farm Rules

By CHARLES CRISTODORO

1.—Keep Healthy Cows—Keep a reasonable number of cattle and whether the number be large or small keep them tuberculin tested; and retest, preferably, every six months, segregating but not necessarily destroying reactors. The only way to keep the herd clean: feed no milk from reacted or even untested cows, and no milk returned from creameries, to calves or other stock, unless such milk be first heated up to at least 145 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes (Pasteurized), thus checking the spread of tuberculosis. This is not theory, but sound practice.

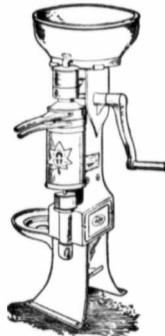
2.—Select and Keep the Good Producers—Know what each cow produces over and above her keep, and promptly get rid of unprofitable ones. A 4,000 and an 8,000 pound cow costs about the same to keep. One just pays for her keep, the other nets a profit of \$50 to \$60 per annum. Ascertain, carefully, your best market, whether for whole milk or butter fat. Co-operate and reciprocate with your neighbors; nothing else pays quite so well as co-operation.

3.—Use Only Pure Bred Bulls—Keep and use only a pure bred bull. Upon this depends the upkeep and improvement of the herd. There is little difference in the cost of raising calves of superior and inferior breeding, but there is a great difference in the profits obtainable from superior and inferior cattle. If necessary, go into debt for a good bull.

4.—Feed Liberally—Note that a balanced ration of 17 pounds gives as much butter fat as an unbalanced 21-pound ration, and that continuous silage is sometimes cheaper than pasture. A ton of alfalfa hay equals in food value 60 bushels of oats. Keep in mind that only 100 pounds of butter fat yearly per cow costs the producer on an average 35 cents per pound; and that 300 pounds yearly per cow costs 12½ cents per pound. Thus does it pay royally to improve the herd.

Dairy Farmers!

The times have opened up for your produce a market in quantity and price such as never before has been at the call of the Canadian People. Would you be "in it" and make the very most of this opportunity? Then have your dairy equipped with the



"MAGNET" Cream Separator

Its influence—no less in time economy as well as in the saving of butter-fat is hardly short of marvellous. Thousands of Canadians swear by it, and are glad to give their testimony as to its great constructional quality—notably its square gear and general simplicity.

Its Perfect Skimming

Is because in its one-piece skimmer the cones are set so that the centrifugal force that breaks the connection between the butter-fat and milk, in order to make perfect separation, has free action. Beware of cones that are placed close together, as is the case with all worn gear separators, as they introduce frictional separation which prevents the full action of the centrifugal force and therefore, irregular separation, and then besides the insertion of many extra pieces which are really mechanical obstructions and are also very troublesome to clean.

We will easily prove what we say by showing you the MAGNET in your own dairy. The design and construction of the machine is what has compelled us to double the output of our factory this year.

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John, Edmonton, Lethbridge.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

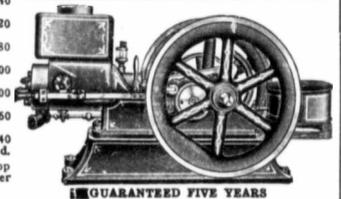
Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.
Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel.
Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm.
PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER

1½ H.P. Air Cooled Engine	\$ 38.40
1½ H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	39.20
2½ H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	56.80
4 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	104.00
6 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	148.00
8 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	209.60
12 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	314.40

Prices quoted are for skid mounted. These engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

THE WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE

LOWEST IN PRICE BECAUSE MADE IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT LOW MANUFACTURING COST



GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

THE DEXTER ELECTRIC WASHER



Its absolute safety, ease of operation and substantial construction make a strong appeal to every prospective purchaser.

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Canadian Agents All prices quoted are f.o.b. at Winnipeg

Burridge Cooper Ltd. Winnipeg and Regina

PERSONALITY IN FURS

"There's a personality that marks them off from anything else in sight." This observation was made respecting certain garments produced by one of the great fashion houses of Paris, and it "accounts in a nut-shell" for that subtle but obvious difference between the product of that particular house and the best efforts of the next one to it.

The Canadian house of Fairweather is to Canadian society exactly what the celebrated Paris house is and has been for so many years to the world of fashion in France and England; and for this reason it presents the very strongest appeal to the interest of every citizen who dresses to live or who lives to dress.

Starting with the fact that Fairweather's handle only the very choicest quality the market offers in any material they have to purchase, they stake their fortune on the skill and capacity of their own artists and work-shops.

"We make everything we sell and guarantee everything we make" is, without exception, the finest business slogan ever appropriated by a manufacturing house. It has been the impregnable rock on which Fairweather's business has been built and is being maintained.

Personality was never so much in evidence even in Fairweather's splendid record of distinctiveness as it is in every one of their fur specialties for the winter of 1914-15. Their exhibition of forward styles is something never before touched in Western experience.

Selecting a few from the wonderful succession of these gems of winter wear we name the following popular numbers, representing as they do really striking and high-class novelties at prices well within the reach of our readers.

A Hudson seal sacque, 36 in. long, shawl collar and cuffs, is a splendid garment in every respect, and is priced at \$175, \$200 and \$225. The same design can be had in Persian lamb at from \$230 to \$400. This coat is numbered R24 in catalogue.

Another, Hudson coney sacque (R33 in catalogue), is quite a new departure, made with full flare skirt, raglan sleeves, shawl collar and cuffs, priced at \$125, \$135 and \$150.

In their Persian lamb department we note a particularly handsome effect. Sacque is 50 in. long, made with the fashionable shawl collar and cuff, and priced at \$300, \$400 and \$500 respectively. The prices represent re-

markable value for the rich and practically everlasting material used in the combination.

The ever-popular muskrat is very strongly in evidence. The "Natural Black" sacque effect (50 inches long), represented in the catalogue over R43, is a remarkable garment. The fur is of fine appearance, the garment is loose fitting and makes a splendid driving or motor coat, and prices quoted are \$125, \$150 and \$175. Muff to match in large four-stripe new crescent style, \$25, \$30 and \$35. This coat can be had in natural muskrat at from \$85 to \$150.

The foregoing have been seen in Fairweather's Winnipeg store, and the exhibition is certainly unique and impressive to the last degree. The simplest and least



expensive, no less the most ornate and costly article, speaks first and last of quality.

Fairweather's catalogue for the coming winter is one of an unusually striking character. Its artistic merits and the fidelity to the articles reproduced one finds in the illustrations make it worth possessing if only as a work of art. But with its aid one can as easily select and purchase anything shown with no less confidence than if actually seeing and handling the article in the store.



The man who does not sink the wells of being down to the rock of unfulfilling life supply, will find his soul a desert.

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BY ATTENDING
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TERM OPENS OCTOBER 27, 1914

Whether for one year, two, three or five years practical training, Manitoba Agricultural College is now equipped to offer a training to farm boys that none can afford to miss. There is no farmer but wishes his son to have a better opportunity than he himself had. Here is the chance. Students receive a thorough training in animal husbandry, which includes a study of the different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs; feed and care of farm stock, together with practical judging of all classes of stock for market and for breeding purposes. They are given individual work in blacksmithing and carpentry, such as comes handy about the farm. The proper use and care of modern tools is an important branch of the mechanical course. Practical work in the operation of gas and steam engines is also given.

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Every department is fully equipped for the handling of both class-room and laboratory work for any number of students. Splendid opportunities provided for original research work—the very home of the student of agriculture. The object of the instruction is to give only the training which can be readily applied to practical farm life.

EXCELLENT LIVING ACCOMMODATION

Every provision is made for quiet study, as well as for exercise and physical development of the boy. The complete library, reading-room, and gymnasium are also available, while the literary society, Y.M.C.A., and social life serve to develop his power of oral expression and public presentation.

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Six chairs and large table. Complete for \$13.85. Entire outfit made of hardwood smoothly finished, golden. Table extends to 6 ft. or 8 ft. and has five heavy legs, complete with castors. Chairs have shaped saddle seat. Fancy turned spindles, embossed back and brace arms. One of the big values found in our Catalog.

957-7—Table and 6 Chairs, 6 ft. \$13.85
957-74—Table and 6 Chairs, 8 ft. \$14.85

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We have a limited number to sell at this price and cannot guarantee delivery after supply is exhausted; order at once. Regular \$52.00 road wagon, now \$45.00; \$67.00 democat, now \$59.00; \$70.00 top buggies, now \$62.00.

Every one Guaranteed.

ROAD WAGON



Study the construction of the wagon carefully; every part is made of first-class material and finished equally as good as the highest-priced vehicles. Wheels—1-in. rims, 40-in. front, 44-in. rear, Sarvin patent. Seat—Morrocofine trimmings, swell side stick seat, spring cushion. Gear—Double reach, rear king bolt, fifth wheel, 15-16 long-distance axle. Body—24-in. wide with patent leather dash. Color—Deep black with green gear.

No. 77 Our Special Low Price **\$45.00**
FREE WHIP WITH EVERY VEHICLE

Steel Body Cook Stove



As shown \$17.00

DUPLEX GRATES, ASBESTOS LINED heavy steel body, large oven, BIG fire box, sectional fire back linings, full nickeled front feed oven, ash pit door, contact reservoir, extra heavily constructed. Built to last; will bake as good as the best steel range.

Price	Price with Lids	Price Reservoir without
16x18x11	4 8in. \$17.00 \$14.50
18x18x11	4 9in. 20.00 17.50

The Farmers' Supply Co., Limited
179 Bannatyne Avenue (Dept. CT), WINNIPEG, Canada



THE first month of the new crop shows a remarkable movement to Terminals. Statistics indicate that one-third if not two-fifths of the wheat crop has already been inspected. High prices and good threshing weather have been strong factors toward inducing this remarkable movement. Our grain movement being so rapid and early, a big increase in Canadian Visible has been made but the American Visible is correspondingly less than a year ago, going to show a tremendous milling demand over there. Export has also been remarkably heavy.

Statistics are timely. Extreme drought seems to have prevailed over both hemispheres in the later months of summer resulting in light crops in Canada, in the Spring wheat districts in the United States, and in Sweden and Russia. Especially damaging to oats and barley was the general drought. The Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa recently published an official estimate of crops for all Canada as compared with those of 1913.

	1914 bushels	1913 bushels
Wheat	159,060,000	231,717,000
Oats	327,732,000	404,060,000
Barley	37,014,000	48,319,000

And when it is remembered that Russia has a small crop and cannot now ship it, as the Dardanelles are now closed to navigation, Argentine shipments are almost nil and America is now shipping nine-tenths of what Europe is receiving, surely it follows that had there been no war, prices would have ruled high. Add to the above the general ruin and devastation of crops in Europe and the prospects of greatly diminished acreages of fall seeding in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans and it would surely seem that higher prices yet should prevail in the next few months.

In the American Spring wheat States the grain movement to market has slackened, the farmers being busy plowing and confidently awaiting higher prices. Export business from America has been very heavy to date. Yet so erratic has the wheat market recently been, that the flour demand is quite irregular. The increasing success of the Allies the last three weeks has made France a less aggressive buyer in American markets. Yet our own Canadian mills have had some big orders. A winter campaign, now alas! a necessity, means huge quantities of wheat and flour will be required.

The Dominion Government Seed Commission will also require a considerable quantity of good wheat and oats for seed purposes in the districts affected by extreme drought. Farmers having such grain should communicate with the Commissioners, sending fair sized samples.

The spread on the commercial grades seems unduly large. Hitherto Holland and Germany have been our best customers for these grades but trade with the latter country is impossible, and hence in some measure the slackened demand. But now that the volume of such grades can be estimated and their intrinsic milling value for this season has been established, the spread of such grades under One Northern should diminish somewhat. Recently Number Four, a very fair milling wheat, sold as far as sixteen cents under One Northern, a far too heavy spread.

Liverpool expects very little wheat from Russia from now until March. By that time the Argentine crop which promises at present a normal harvest, will be coming on the market. So that Europe must depend very closely on America and India for her supplies the next five months. Great Britain has a crop slightly over the average, but on the war-cursed continent the waste attendant on war is exceedingly great. In Germany every year large numbers of Russians, Servians and Roumanians are imported to assist the men (and women too) to harvest the crops. It is obvious that the women alone, unassisted by any men except the old and decrepit, have neither been able to economically harvest and thresh the present crop, nor can they till and plant a large acreage of wheat to provide for Germany's exceedingly great needs for the coming year. The German Government at first boasted a big crop but recently report a small harvest perhaps to induce economy. Perhaps the greatest Peacemaker a few months hence, will be gaunt Hunger. It is just as obvious that autumn cultivation and seeding in France, Austria, Russia, Roumania, the Balkans, the Netherlands and other central European countries will be greatly retarded and the acreage much decreased. And the best

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Bring this Ad. with you—it will be to your advantage

Grain Prices Again Improve

The liquidation when first October deliveries were made is over. A big export demand is now assured. Farmers, consign your grain to an aggressive Firm who study to serve your best interests. Experience counts in this business. Phone or write for bids on track.

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WE handle Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley on Commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

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Farmers! Local Grain Buyers! Bankers!

Consign your grain to MONARCH GRAIN COMPANY, 635 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, or, if you prefer to sell on track, wire or phone for our prices.
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We are always open to buy ears of grain on track, or in store Fort William or Port Arthur. Option orders handled with care and dispatch. Write for our daily price card, and our weather thermometer.

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authorities now agree that the 1914 crop in Europe is, all told, easily 360,000,000 bushels short of that grown last year while Canada is 72,000,000 bushels short. Assuredly the foregoing give a situation that should insure war prices to the farmers of Western Canada.

The big movement of American Winter wheat both from Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana on the East, and Washington and Oregon on the West (via the Panama Canal) would indicate that our hard Spring wheat should all be wanted early for blending purposes.

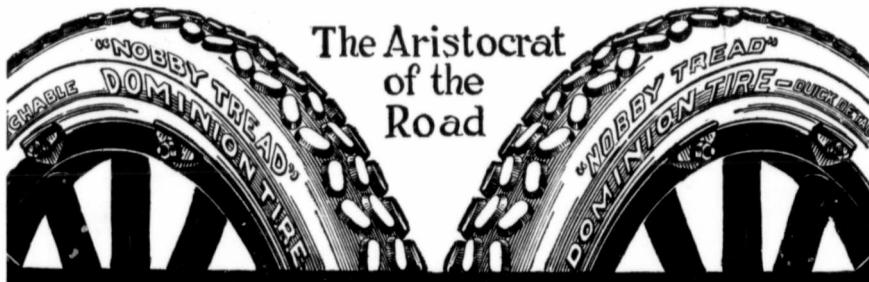
The foreign crop summary indicates that Great Britain and Italy alone are following our example in endeavoring to increase their acreage. Indifferent reports come from France where the war damage has been greatest. Australia needs rain and will have only half a crop in two provinces with enough in the others for home needs. The crop last year was 110,000,000 bushels.

The recent decline can be traced largely to a crop movement much too large for the market to digest offerings, since money conditions generally have brought considerable difficulty in financing the grain from Canada to Great Britain. Rates of Exchange have been almost prohibitive but are gradually improving. The best authorities in the grain trade expect a rapid dropping off in car-lot shipments about the middle of October which should help the market.

Coarse Grains

The high prices prevailing at the beginning of September prompted an early movement of generous proportions. One result now—oat growing farmers are accepting about 40 cents on track and shipping their oats away to Fort William while thousands of farmers in all that district west of the Red River and south of the C.P.R. main line, will gladly pay 60 to 70 cents for good oats laid down. Here is an opportunity for the Dominion Government to act as an intermediary in getting supplies to the farmers (with many of whom wheat was a fair crop but oats a failure). The best posted men in the West believe that the shipments of oats out for export should be retarded as much as possible that home needs be met. Once farmers in Southern Manitoba have their fall plowing done, they will commence to get in considerable stocks of oats for both feed and seed. Farmers with oats should aim to retain the best as the seed demand will be enormous.

Oat stocks at Terminals are quite small and only a good crop in Ontario and Quebec has hindered a big sacking trade to the East. The frost this year has



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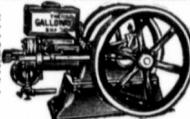
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Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 H.P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$25 to \$50 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators
The new Galloway Separator is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Clearing runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 90 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



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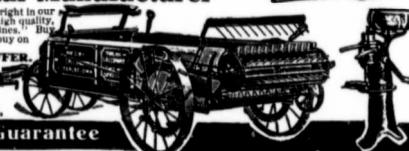
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Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. C7 Winnipeg, Man.

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kept the percentage of 2 C. W. oats inspected to September 30th down quite low, namely 44 per cent. It seems likely that oats will have a fair advance soon,

especially should wheat improve. Of all grains, barley suffered the most from drought. The grain coming ahead so far has been greatly under the average,

being thin and "shoe-peggy." The decline of mid September was largely due to tight money but a better feeling again prevails. The best informed grain

men look for slightly higher prices later on toward the close of navigation.

Flax

Flax has been steadily declining since a lengthy war became probable. Buying has lately become better and prices should not decline much further. Receipts are bigger than the trade expected while Terminal stocks are about the same as last year. The flax crop nowhere is heavy, though it is very high grade.

The Influence of Soil Texture
By W. L. MARTIN

This is such a broad subject that it is impossible to discuss it fully in such a brief outline. However, a few of the main points may be discussed under such topics as: (a) Influence of soil texture on plasticity and tenacity; (b) influence of texture on soil water; (c) influence on fertility and plant growth.

The plasticity or tenacity of a soil depends mainly on the presence and amount of clay found in that particular soil. Clay particles are the most finely pulverized of all soil ingredients, thereby possessing the ability of sticking together greater than soil particles of any other size. Cohesion in coarse sand is down to a minimum quantity, gradually increasing as the soil particles decrease in size.

The presence of humus or decaying organic matter in soils also increases the tenacity. Humus is a plastic substance, capable of absorbing vast quantities of water.

In reference to influence of soil texture on soil water it may be well to mention that all soils possess two actions in regard to soil water, namely, absorbability and permeability. Permeability is practically identical with rate of percolation. Absorbability is the retention of soil water in state of films around soil particles.

Percolation has reference to the permeability or passing of the water downward through the soil. The rate of percolation through clay is slow, but increases in rapidity as the size of the particles increase, reaching a maximum in saturated soils of sandy texture.

The amount of water retained depends largely on pore space, rapidly decreasing in percentage as soil particles increase in size. In other words, absorption for clay is much greater than for soils of a coarser nature. Absorption also depends on amount of humus found in soil. A pure humus may absorb thirteen times its own weight in water. It is very readily seen that its presence in soils increases the absorption ability of that soil.

Capillary action in soils is the movement of soil water in all directions. The capillary water is a film of water found enclosing every particle of soil. When this film is lessened by evaporation or root absorption from any group of particles, the pressure is reduced and movement takes place from all directions to equalize this difference.

The amount of capillary water in soils depends on its absorbing power. The rate of capillary movements in sand is very fast, but the distance of the diffusion is not very far.

On the other hand, movement in clay is very slow, but eventually the distance the water reaches may be a good many feet from the source of supply. While this has its good qualities it also has a disadvantage; namely, the loss from evaporation, even when the source of water supply is 4 to 5 feet distant, is as much as a pound per day per square foot.

An adequate supply of water is the prime requisite for a bountiful crop; without it, even though the soil be ever so rich, the plant will not thrive. The amount of water necessary to produce one pound of dry matter is from 300 to 500 pounds of water. This clearly shows the relation of soil texture to plant growth through the agency of water.

Pore space in soils varies from 30 to 50 per cent of total volume of soil. In soils of fine texture the air space is increased. This bears an important relation to bacterial action, as air is necessary for their growth.

Coarse sands are often deficient in plant foods, so much so as to often render them unadapted for successful cultivation. Clay, on the other hand, usually contains a high percentage of soil minerals, and therefore a good supply of plant food.

The amount of water available to sustain life in plants is greater in fine soils, but the amount remaining in sands is much less than in clay. Plants have been known to wither and die in clays containing 8 per cent water, but still thrive in sand containing only 1½ per cent.



Learned His Lesson

It was in a school that one of the boys would persist in saying and writing "I have wrote."

To cure him of this he was set the task of writing 100 times the words, "I have written," after school hours.

The teacher went home and forgot the boy for a time. On hurrying back she found he had left this note on her desk:

"Dear Teacher: I have wrote 'I have written' a hundred times, and I have went home."—American Boy.

Makes It Pay

Do you remember how the older men used tell at harvest time the acres their fathers cradled and bound, to fall exhausted after 22 hours' work a day for weeks. In those days, harvest was a big, hard job. Now, one man can run a big farm, and harvest it. Harvest machines made the magic change. Our machines change farm chores the same way. These new helps will make you more money, get more work done, yet save your muscles and give you longer life. Get our power machinery helps—run your chores by machinery.

This handy, powerful little farm engine makes your work a new, easy problem, summer and winter. It runs anything from a cream separator to a grinder. Just start it yourself, then feed the machine to do the work in hand. No helper needed—enormous saving in labor and time—little fuel cost. In our engine, the delicate timing adjustments in every gas engine, are adjusted at the factory for you, and protected in a strong, metal box. In case of "trouble," do no tinkering. The entire box detaches. Express us the box only, instead of freighting the engine. We readjust it and rush it back. You save big money and time—insure long, perfect service. For pumping, you may also get our AIR MOTOR, with or without tank, and have your pumping done for you by the wind. We can sell you every fixture; force pumps, tanks, piping, automatic stall water basins, house fixtures, grinders, pump jacks, etc. Use power on your farm to save labor. Our Catalogue of the Chapman Engine sent for a post card—a full, clear explanation of the surest farm power. Write for it now, so you can do much more farm work and get bigger profit hereafter. Do for your all-the-year work by farm power, exactly what machinery has done for the harvest field.



Resolve to do this now—to take this step: Write to-day for our Engine Catalogue below, FREE



Ask us about these grinders. Do big work—save mill toils and time.



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Warm the Cold Corners

AUTUMN days are chilly, but there need be no cold corner in the house where a

is used. It warms up bedroom and bathroom on cold mornings before the furnace or the stove is going, and in very cold weather gives just the extra heat needed to keep the living rooms comfortable. A Perfection Heater saves money, too,—coal bills are a lot less because you don't have to start the fire so soon. Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters are inexpensive to buy and inexpensive to use. They are clean, light, portable, and guaranteed smokeless and odorless. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle Trademark.

ROYALITE OIL gives best results.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Ltd.

Toronto Quebec Halifax Montreal Quebec St. John Winn/peg Calgary Regina Vancouver Edmonton Saskatoon

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EACH through growing in w the old fea with new. drain on tl then. Usu entirely d October, 1 ber. In N late fall a armish col extrem poultry un taken care State Coll made som regarding rows. Th as follows: 1. The quickly in t ect the vit 2. From laying peri least f partially or 3. Hens the summer ng but sold molting. 4. Young quickly tha 5. Hens molt in less g earlier. 6. Hens

*These are
the Loads that land
the Laurels!*

BALLISTITE DENSE
AND
New BULK **Empire**
Smokeless Powders

BALLISTITE (Dense) A waterproof powder of high velocity, yet gives lower breech pressure than any made. Considered the "fastest" powder ever put into shells.

NEW EMPIRE (Bulk) Specially adapted to the Canadian climate; positively will not deteriorate. Uniform, close pattern, very light recoil.

You can get BALLISTITE and NEW EMPIRE smokeless powders in any shell loaded in Canada. Specify them and get highest results!

EACH year the hen goes through a physiological process known as molting in which the fowl sheds the old feathers and replaces them with new. This is a very serious drain on the vitality of the laying hen. Usually they cease laying entirely during the months of October, November and December. In North Dakota where the late fall and early winter usually furnish cold weather, it is a period of extreme hardship for farm poultry unless they are properly taken care of. The New York State College of Agriculture has made some interesting findings regarding the molting period of fowls. This may be summarized as follows:

1. The hen feathers more quickly in those areas which protect the vital parts.
2. From the incubator to the laying period, chicks experience at least four moltings, either partially or completely.
3. Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially molting but seldom during the general molting.
4. Young hens molt more quickly than older ones.
5. Hens molting very late molt in less time than those molting earlier.
6. Hens molting very late give

The Molting Period in Fowls

By O. W. DYNES, North Dakota Experiment Station.

a higher yearly production than those molting earlier.

7. Hens lose in weight while molting.
8. Broodiness appears to retard molting.
9. Starving the hens appears to increase broodiness.
10. Hens molting early resume production more quickly after molting than those molting later.
11. Hens molting early lay more eggs during early winter than hens molting late.
12. The most prolific hens molt latest.

It is thus seen that hens which molt late are usually the heavy producers. There is a lesson in this for every poultry keeper in North Dakota. Take proper care of the hens that molt late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a

heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein. Meat scraps from the house or commercial beef scraps are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late molting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

Green Food for Poultry.

During the late fall and early spring the addition of green food to the rations of the hens will well repay the efforts of the poultry keeper. This can be furnished in many ways. Green cut alfalfa, corn fodder, lawn clippings or clover are excellent green foods. If these are not available, roots, such as mangels or turnips, are very acceptable. Many good

poultry keepers feed both. This, of course, is in addition to the regular grain rations. By using a little thought during the growing season enough of this material can be cured in a dark room or some place where light is excluded for winter consumption.

Early Winter Laying.

Late hatched pullets rarely lay until the middle of the winter or early spring. Chickens should be hatched in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or early winter. The season in North Dakota is quite short and it is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before winter sets in. This can be done, however, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall. If the pullets do not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as possible thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size. If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately with the old hens and cockerels they are liable to be stunted in growth as it is impossible for them to get their proper allowance of food.

OUR YOUNG CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris. FOLK

Girls' Cozy Corner

LITTLE MISS TOUCHY.

By Laura G. Thompson.

Little Miss Touchy won't play any more, She has flounced herself home, and has banged the front door; While Little Miss Sunshine and Miss Laughing Eyes Have stood by and watched her in silent surprise.

Now what is the reason that Miss Touchy Toe Has stopped in her play and has misbehaved so? She says it's because she has had to be "it" Five times, and she just doesn't like it a bit! And they kept playing tag when she wished to play ball! And they whispered about her, and laughed at her doll! And she knows they don't like her, or surely they'd try To do what she wants, and would not make her cry!

She forgets that all morning she had her own way As to what they should do and the games they should play. And they had to be "it," "I"—not five times, but nine! While she went on romping and thought the playing "fine." And the whispering that grieved her was nothing at all But Sunshine's kind plea that they stop and play ball Just to humor Miss Touchy; her mate whispered, "Yes," And then, true to her name, gave a laugh, I confess, A note that it was not at the doll or at poor Touchy Toe, But she laughed just because she was happy, you know.

And then Touchy cried, and exclaimed, "Tisn't fair!" And went home in a pet, because they "didn't care" How wretched she was! She plainly could see That nobody liked her." Poor Touchy! to be So selfish and silly! I wish that she knew The way to keep pleasant and happy, don't you?

A book will be given to the girl who writes the best essay on "A Heroine" for this department.

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This ring is an exact duplicate of an 18k solid gold ring and you can have it engraved with any monogram desired. You can earn this beautiful ring in less than an hour. Just simply sell 24 packages of our assorted picture post cards. Each package contains 6 cards, which you sell for only 10c. A free coupon given with each package, will make your friends buy them on sight! Don't wait a minute, but order right now. You send no money until you have sold the cards, then send us the money you have received (\$2.40); we send you this ring, engraved, by return mail. Ask for our big catalog of premiums. Address

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Box 335, Davidson, Sask.
Dear Cousin Doris—May I join your Cozy Corner? I have read the letters sent in by the boys and girls for one year. I live on a farm 20 miles from town; for pets I have two little kittens. I will now tell you about our journey across from Scotland in June last year. We left Lanark at eight o'clock in the morning, arriving in Glasgow at nine. We went on board ship at eleven, although the ship didn't leave the quay till two in the afternoon. We encountered a bad storm the same evening in the Irish Channel. All the passengers were sick including myself. There was lots of fun on board, dancing, singing, games, etc. We often went up on top deck and played skipping ropes with the bluejackets. We were eight days on the water. We spent a week in Quebec seeing all the sights. We had a short stay in Winnipeg, but I would have liked to stay longer as I thought it a beautiful city. I saw the troops reviewed by Sir Ian Hamilton. We then came to Regina where we stayed a week before we went out to the country. I would like one correspondent either a boy or a girl, as I don't know anybody in this country. I will answer all letters. I am 13 years old, and have one sister who works as a waitress. I will close now hoping to see my letter in print. I remain, your cousin,
Lizzie W. Noble.

Reid Hill, Alberta, July 21, 1914.
Dear Cousin Doris—I saw in the girls' Cozy Corner that the boys were trying to beat the girls. Come on, girls, let's try and beat them. This is my second letter to the girls' Cozy Corner. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I like reading the girls' Cozy Corner very much. I am not going to school at present, but will start the third of August. They have got a teacher but he is a man. Do any of the girls know "Silver Bells" and "Casey Jones"? I would like to get the words of them. I like music very much. How many of the girls like baking? I do for one. I like fancy work too. My letter is getting pretty long so I will close with a riddle—When is a horse not a horse? Ans.—When it is turned into a field. Good bye, your loving friend,
Mayme Forsyth.

Heart Lake, Alta., July 26, 1914.
Dear Cousin Doris:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I am 10 years old. I have one sister and two brothers. We have 40 sheep, and when shearing time came daddy could not get any one to shear them for him, so he had to shear them himself. I don't like to see the poor things get cut, even a little trick cuts them. I like to see the wool fall from their back and side. My! but they are greasy. Daddy took a car load of pigs to Calgary, and my oldest brother went with him. It was the first time he had seen a city. He said he enjoyed seeing the big stores and riding in the street cars and other such things. We have quite nice flowers and wild cucumbers. The garden is pretty good too. We have peas, new potatoes and carrots very near ready to eat. I am going to have a girl friend from town to visit me. I have been taking music lessons for some time. I am getting to like them better. My brother was taking them too, but he hates it. We have 100 turkeys and 200 chickens. I love taking care of them. Girls hurry up; the boys are beating us. I hope my letter will escape the W.P.B. Good-bye.
Mary Farrell.

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GLAD I'M HERE TO-DAY
I will not keep you waiting long, I haven't much to say; But what I say I really mean: I'm glad I'm here to-day.
For when I study hard at school I have more fun at play; And so, whatever lies ahead—I'm glad I'm here to-day!

A Prize Book will be awarded to the boy who sends the best essay on this subject, "A Hero." It may be a character in history, literature, or one who lives at the present time—or one who does a brave deed in his own community. He may be a boy's chum. All essays must be in by the fifteenth of October. Send to Pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg.

Gleanings From History

The Wars of the Roses were one long struggle between the princely Houses of York and Lancaster, who were both struggling for the Crown of England. One day, in the Temple Gardens, in London, the heads of the rival houses met. The Duke of York picked a white rose, calling upon his followers to do the same. The Duke of Lancaster, boldly fronting him, plucked a red rose, and so the Wars of the Roses got their name.

When Prince Edward left England to go and fight in the Crusades, his young wife, Eleanor, pleaded to go with him. It was in vain that he told her how dangerous the journey was and how uncomfortable she would be on board ship, or living in a tent. She only answered that "the way to Heaven is as near from Palestine as from England." So she had her way.

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OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

Grandma's Love Affair

It's strange to think how much may come from quite a little thing; Just as they tell you mighty oaks from little acorns spring. My Grandpa says a kettle once boiled up a bit too free, And if it hadn't, so he says, there'd not be any Me!

Then Grandma lays her knitting down, and says in tones severe, "Don't talk such nonsense to that child—his bedtime's very near."

"Why, I remember," Grandpa says, "as if 'twas yesterday, That kettle setting on the stove and bubbling away, While twenty pairs of youngsters' eyes would watch it dance and hum, Instead of reading alphabets or figuring a sum, Then suddenly, I recollect, that kettle lid went pop! And water ran all down the stove as if 'twould never stop.

And two young people laughed out loud, which was against the rule, And so the master chided 'em and kept 'em after school.

"Now one of those young laughers was a very bashful lad, And t'other was a little girl, the prettiest they had, Hey, Grandma! 'Member how the boys all waited on the fence?" "I didn't hear you," Grandma says, "Why don't you talk some sense?"

"Ah, me," says Grandpa, "there they sat about an hour or more, While that young lad scraped courage up he'd never had before— And wrote it down in billy-dous—he must have written reams— While master opened up the stove and maybe dreamed his dreams." "Ah, me, that little school is gone," says Grandpa, sighing hard; "The woodland path they used to tread is now a boulevard.

'Twas close to ninety years ago—" Cries Grandma, "Sake 'ive! You really ought to be ashamed, 'twas only sixty-five!"

"Ah, well," says Grandpa, "those two chicks walked hand in hand that day.

It grew to such a habit that they couldn't get away.

And then she married him; just why, I've often wondered sense—

With all the other boys in town a-waiting on the fence. I guess she mightn't, if she'd known he wasn't very rich!" And Grandma says, "Oh, go to bed—I've dropped another stitch!"

Homes for Girls.

Last month some of the women in the city of Winnipeg undertook to help the unemployed women and girls. They called together representatives from forty organizations interested in girls, and as a result of the meeting a central bureau for distribution of work among women was organized. Mrs. T. R. Deason, convener of the committee, and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, as secretary, with Mrs. W. Perry and others have handled an unusually complex condition in a most masterful way. Women from rural communities have responded, and when the committee will have completed its work, no girl in the city need be without a good home with a fair wage. I feel that the present situation is a good thing for girls who have been earning

five, six and seven dollars a week, as these girls should know how to do house work. I have talked with girls recently, who say they would rather starve than do house work—yet these girls expect to marry some day. The present situation will educate the girls to house work. Again, wage-earning girls have been too extravagant. Last week I became interested in two girls who were out of work. They did not have a cent left, one had been without food for a day and a half, yet I discovered these same girls had their fall gowns made after the very latest fashion. They had spent every cent on their clothes, and were penniless when their position was taken from them. On the other hand, I know girls who have a nice bank account, and they are largely among the girls in domestic service. One girl who has been getting seventeen dollars a month in domestic service has a bank account of three hundred dollars, another who has been earning twenty-five dollars a month allowed ten dollars a month for her clothes

and put the remaining fifteen in the bank. These girls are happy and independent, and enjoy their work in domestic service. I might cite many similar cases—but the wage-earning girls of six or seven dollars a week girl has nothing saved, and knows nothing about house work. She is the girl who is destitute to-day. Women in rural communities who would like help for the winter would greatly assist the cause by offering to take one of these girls—please do not write and offer a shelter with no wages, or send your own girl to the city and pay five dollars a month for one of these girls to take her place as has been done in a few cases. These girls must have comfortable clothing and need fair wages. Mrs. Dayton, President of the Manitoba Home Economics, has as representative of the Manitoba Home Economics, responded nobly to the call and has placed several girls in good homes at a just wage. The H. E. S. and Homemakers' Clubs can be of great assistance in this work, as they can see that girls are placed in good safe homes for in the country as well as in the city there are people who will take advantage. Last month one of the girls of my acquaintance was forced to leave her place, and it happened on Sunday though she had given notice before. The mistress wrote me that since they were church members they did not believe in paying their help on Sunday—a very convenient religion—but sadly inconvenient for the girl. Another family by my knowledge sent their own daughter into the city where she is earning a good wage, and took one of these girls to work for her board. Then there are homes where the girl has no lock on her door. It is just such cases as these that the H. E. S. and Homemakers' Clubs could investigate. However these homes are the exception—the average Western city and rural home is a desirable place for any wage-earning girl. With the H. E. S. and Homemakers' Clubs as guardians, a girl need not hesitate in accepting a place in a rural home.

P. R. H.

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Home Economics

MANITOU

Manitou H. E. S.

The June and July meetings were held in the country at the homes of Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Tait, and were two of the most enjoyable we have had. On each occasion there was a good attendance of members and visitors, and new names were enrolled. The papers, too, were particularly interesting, and the



About one-third of the members of the Virden Home Economics Society, the largest in the province, with Mrs. Dayton, president.

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PURITY FLOUR

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You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

hostesses served dainty but substantial lunches.

At the June meeting Miss Moore read a paper describing a trip through the Canadian West, in which besides telling of places and scenes, she threw out very good hints to travellers, and described some of the people and groups of people she came into contact with on her way to and from the Coast. Mrs. Rowe then gave a talk on a trip to the Motherland. She drew quite vivid pictures of some of the places she visited four years ago in company with the Manitoba teachers, and spoke warmly of the hospitality of the Old Country people. At the July meeting, Mrs. Wharpe, who spends her winters in Ottawa, gave an interesting description of our capital, picturing the city itself, and telling us something of the inhabitants. The lumber kings and their beautiful homes received special mention. The secretary pro tem, was instructed to reply to Mrs. Beattie's letters re the Victorian Order of Nurses, saying that we do not consider that one of these nurses is needed here, but are willing to contribute to the support of one anywhere in the province. We should be glad, too, to have a visit from Miss McKenzie. The H. E. exhibit to the Industrial Exhibition was reported as returned in a shocking state. It had evidently been exposed to thousands of flies. The president was requested to write Mr. Bell, asking for compensation for an article which was quite spoiled. A committee was appointed to see whether an exhibit could be sent to the Land and Apple Show. It was decided to send out a circular letter asking the public to finance the Rest Room, which so far the society has supported by its own efforts. Each of these meetings closed with a hearty vote of thanks for the generous hospitality of the hostess and the singing of the National Anthem.

Last year the August meeting was cancelled, as August is such a busy month on the farm. This year, however, we had a most successful meeting. A letter from Mr. Roland stated that, owing to the general unrest resulting from the war, there would probably be no Land and Apple Show. The second Saturday in sweet peas was set for the exhibition of sweet peas grown by the school children. A communication was received from Mrs. Dayton suggesting that the society do something toward the Patriotic Fund. But as we had

just been canvassed individually for the hospital ship, it was not considered advisable to take up another fund at present. Mrs. Croese read a paper on "Woman's Place in the Community," in which she quoted the old poem, "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle is the Hand that Rules the World." The paper provoked considerable discussion as to just what a woman can do. At the conclusion of the meeting lunch was served in the Rest Room, and while it was being served an extract from Mrs. McClung's article, "The New Citizenship" was read. This seemed to bear directly upon the subject under discussion, and was greatly appreciated.

VRIDEN

Virden, Aug. 28th, 1914.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—As usual, we are slow with our monthly reports, but it is only from being over busy, and not for any other reason, as I am sure all the societies as well as Virden greatly appreciate what you are doing and have done to help us from the very inception of this work. So freely opening the pages of your valuable paper for unlimited reports from the societies, as well as discussion of whatever is of interest to the women of the West, and I trust none of our societies will neglect to send in their reports to you regularly.

It's very interesting to see how the work of the societies is expanding, and what a great improvement is noticeable in the reports themselves, as well as the splendid original papers printed from time to time.

I wish you could have been with us for our June meeting, which was held ten miles from Virden, at the beautiful farm home of Mrs. T. Gibbins. It took 23 autos and several carriages to carry the members and visitors over the Assiniboine, and the return home during a beautiful sunset evening will be long remembered by those privileged to be present.

A very fine address by Rev. Peter Scott on the importance of woman's work—both "the unseen and the seen" was greatly appreciated.

The July meeting was omitted, our local fair, at which many of our members assist, coming in that month.

The August meeting was held on my own lawn, between '55 and 80 being present to hear a very valuable address on how to live in houses by the Steward

of Ninette Sanatorium.

At this meeting a resolution was unanimously passed, asking the mayor to call a mass meeting that steps may be taken to assist with the patriotic fund to help provide for the needs of families and dependents of those gone to the front.

Our society also intend forming sewing parties to help make the articles asked for by the St. John Ambulance for the men in hospital and field. I have noticed the letter of Grace Simmons in the daily press, referring to the large number of unemployed girls in Winnipeg, and I ask the Home Economic Societies throughout the province to assist those who are willing to go to the country for small wages and a comfortable home during the winter months. It's our opportunity now to remember our motto for "Home and Country," and help ourselves as well as the girls and women who are in need through no fault of theirs.

I am very pleased to be able to tell you that one of our members, Mrs. James Lee, a woman who, since the death of her husband, some years ago, has managed her own farm, bringing up and educating ten children, has been elected chairman of the River Valley School Board. I think this lady has the distinction of being the first lady school trustee in the province. We are very proud of it, and feel that much good will be accomplished by bringing into the school management the woman's point of view. It is surely along the legitimate line of our work.

I am very grateful to my friends who have so loyally supported the steps I have taken throughout the province to have a live central executive, composed chiefly of our women who are responsible for the success of this work. We feel the need of this, especially now when there is important extra work to do, in which we are every one interested.

I have not replied to Mrs. McCharles letter, not because I could not do so, but because it's very unimportant, the majority of the Provincial Board, of which I was elected president, have approved of any step I have taken, and five-sixths is a very good working majority.

Thanking you for so much space, and hoping it will not be long before we have the great pleasure of a visit from you.

I am, very sincerely yours,
Rebecca Dayton.

Homemakers' Clubs

We are pleased to receive these reports and papers from Saskatchewan and trust we may hear from more clubs.—P. R. H.

WEBB, SASK.

The First Anniversary of the Webb Homemakers' club held on the lawn at the home of Mrs. B. Johnston on the evening of July the 24th was a decided success. There were some sixty present; quite a few of the members of Gull Lake Homemakers attended and we were all very much pleased to have them with us. The President of Gull Lake club gave a little talk on the good their club had done. Our Secretary (Miss Spooner) gave a reading on "Environments"; the President, Mrs. J. Dobberstein gave a reading on "Women's Institutes," and after singing "God save our King" refreshments were served on the lawn consisting of cake, sandwiches, tea and ice cream, served by the Webb Homemakers, after which all returned home after an enjoyable time.

Club Reporter.

Webb, Aug. 1st, 1914.

Our regular meeting was held on Thursday at the home of Mrs. A. Cut-hill, nine miles from town. There was a small attendance owing to the day being very unfavorable for driving. The meeting opened in the usual manner. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. The reports of the committee were then given concerning a rest room, but thought it best to try to rent a suitable place to hold our meetings. A motion was made by Mrs. E. Spomer and seconded by Mrs. B. Johnston that the Secretary apply for the Odd Fellows Hall to hold our meetings in, which was agreeable to all present. We also changed our day of meeting to the second Saturday of every month for the benefit of some of the members. We then decided to hold an anniversary on the eve of July 24th at the home of Mrs. B. Johnston. The meeting was then adjourned by singing "God save the King." A sumptuous lunch was then served by the hostess which we all did justice to after our long drives. We all returned home after a good business

meeting and a sociable time. Our next meeting will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall above Shaw & Reid's store on Aug. 8th at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. B. Johnston, Club Reporter.

WILLOWMOOR.

Record of meeting held on Sept. 3rd, 1914.

Meeting held at School House. Meeting opened with singing. "The Maple Leaf." Roll call—Nine members present and one visitor.

Minutes from last meeting read and adopted. Moved by Mrs. Partridge, seconded by Mrs. Laycock that the book purchased by the club go to each member and be reported about each month. Owing to the minister's call to the war the circulating library was closed.

Moved by Mrs. Laycock, seconded by Mrs. Grove that each member bring a list of their books they are willing to lend.

Moved by Mrs. Grove, seconded by Mrs. Stebbing that we have a patriotic concert for the benefit of war fund.

Moved by Mrs. Grove, seconded by Mrs. Laycock that we get a memento in the form of a testament for the volunteers from this district.

Moved by Mrs. Grove, seconded by Mrs. Partridge that we answer the roll call at the next meeting by a patriotic verse.

Mrs. Laycock gave a reading on "Women's Patriotic Work." Meeting closed with singing the National Anthem.

Next meeting at the home of Mrs. Stebbing, Oct. 1. Mrs. Blades, Sec.

HANLEY.

At the meeting of the Hanley club the following papers were discussed: "How to keep boys and girls on the farm." Mrs. H. Whittle said: "Ladies have very different opinions on the subject. I think to make the farm profitable, have all kinds of conveniences in the barn. You must have all kinds of machinery to run the farm. Make your home pretty and attractive. A little paint and a little work will make a great improvement on the place. Trees and shrubs and flowers and gravel or cement walls would add greatly to the convenience and looks of the farm. Boys and girls should have the privilege of inviting young people of their own age to the home. They should have all kinds of harmless games for amusements. I think music is very essential in the home; also good literature, papers, good books and good magazines. They should have a chance to have a good education, also a course in an agricultural college would prove very beneficial. It is a girl's duty to help with domestic duties in the home saving the mother all she can by making the burdens a little lighter. She should keep herself neat and clean. She should be careful in selecting things that are becoming to

her. She should not wear gaudy or elaborate things, as they are not becoming to the young, and would show very poor taste. She should help her mother entertain the company, being cheerful and pleasant."

How to Keep Boys on the Farm.

Read at Hanley Homemakers' Club

Ladies! The problem that we are to discuss to-day is how to keep the boys on the farm. I feel like saying that I think it is impossible, as this has been a vital question ever since the beginning of civilization, as we read in the Bible the Parable of the Prodigal Son, when he went to his father and asked him for his share of the inheritance. Now this is only a parable, but isn't this same thing acted in real life all around the world to-day? The boy goes to his father now as then, and asks him for a few dollars and tells him of his intention to leave the farm and go to the city. This comes as a hard blow to the

Try to make the farm home as comfortable and solid as possible by having good and convenient buildings, with nice and clean surroundings keeping the stock and machinery in good shape, so they will not feel disgusted every time they have to handle them. And when the boy is old enough to do any important work on the farm, he is old enough to be told why he should do it. Then teach him to see the beauty and harmony in nature, and when you have him along with you in your work try to explain to him the way nature works, and tell him to always work in harmony with it, thereby making his work more interesting and intelligent. Also try to keep the farmhouse well supplied with good literature and music.

There are a great many boys spoiled by their parents who might otherwise have been fairly good farmers, but their parents have disgusted them with the whole business. One way to disgust the boy with the farm is to tell him that you have been a slave all your life, that you have had nothing but your

where people realize what dust germs really are; and if the case be only a maternity case, I say only, but at the same time I realize how careful one should be in this most frequent of all cases of sickness, surely the mother who bears so much for the coming generation should have the very best of care. To my mind one of the saddest of all deaths is child bed, and there are so many that really could be prevented were a little care and forethought exercised before and after baby's arrival, in and out of the sick room, cloths, bedding, hands, etc., properly sterilized, so that I think this room, as well as the room of more serious sickness should be well prepared; Take up carpets, or rugs, hard wood floors, oil cloth, or plain boards, properly scrubbed are preferable, because no one no matter how careful they are, can sweep a carpet or rug without a certain amount of dust being made, if we could only realize the mischief these little particulars of dust do.

So to clean a hard wood floor, paint or oil cloth, in a sick room, a soft oiled cloth should be used, paraffin wax or coal oil if the latter is not objectionable it is the best, serving as a very good disinfectant. The person to do the cleaning should get on her hands and knees, and rub up the dust, being careful to go all over the floor! The mop, the brush, broom, etc., should never be taken in the sick room at all, as the bed posts and other furniture will be sure to get knocked, and if the patient is a very sick one, no one, but one who has gone through a very serious illness knows how these little matters disturb a sick person. Then in the case of a contagious disease these mops and broom are simply germ carriers; the cloth should be washed after being used in warm water with a good disinfectant in it. In a case of a contagious disease the floor should be washed once a day in hot soapy water, with carbolic acid in it, always being careful to wipe up the water well.

If, however, the carpet is left on the floor it should never be swept with a dry broom. It should be dampened, not once but as the sweeping goes on. The carpet should be sprinkled with either damp salt, tea leaves or dampened papers. In cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., the carpets must be lifted, not only for the patient's sake, but on account of the rest of the family. Diphtheria germs live for months, and it is impossible to keep a room free from germs with carpets and heavy window hangings. The toilet dishes should be well washed each day, the bed pan should never be left in the room at all; it should be emptied and disinfected immediately. All soiled dishes should be removed at once. Water and other fluids of any kind should be brought in in a clean glass each time.

To Dust a Sick Room

A perfectly clean piece of cheese cloth or old linen should be used, dampened in water or oil of some kind, so as to absorb the dust. Never use an old black or dirty duster, containing many weeks germs. Do not shake your duster in the room, or any other room; always remember that germs breed in dust, so it is well to be rid of it. The duster should be put in water immediately after dusting a room where there is a contagious disease.

Just a word about flowers in a sick room. We all love flowers, but great care should be taken in selecting them for the sick. Never select the flowers with strong odors, all flowers should be removed at night, house plants should never be put in bedrooms at any time; in cases of contagious disease flowers should be burned as soon as they are taken from the room. Just to show that this is the wisest plan I will tell you of a case that came to my sight about five years ago. A lot of cut flowers taken from the room of a child with diphtheria were placed in the family refrigerator over night, luckily the nurse in attendance discovered it in time.

Practical Methods of Ventilation

Always remember that fresh air and plenty of it is necessary in health as well as sickness. There should be a current of fresh air circulating in the room day and night. This is not always an easy matter in a small house, without subjecting the patient to



A Story of Peace without Words. Before God—has anyone the right to invade this peaceful scene?

old father as he had such great hopes and depended so much on him for help and comfort in his old age. He tries to coax, and persuades him to stay home a little longer, but all in vain. The boy has made up his mind to go, and no coaxing will make him alter his intention, and the father and mother are to submit to the inevitable.

Now the question is, what could the father have done to have kept him on the farm? Of course, not all the farmer boys should be kept on the farm, because not all of them may be fit for farming. So the parents will have to study their boys to find out their tastes and for what particular thing they are most fitted, and let them go at that, even if it doesn't just suit your tastes and ideas. Then, I think, the father ought to be very careful of their example. Don't let them always hear or see that you think town is the only place in which to spend your leisure hours. Be very careful in the selection of your hired help, as they have a great influence on your boys for either good or bad. I would say too that I think the boys should not be sent too often to town—not more than necessary, as they all too soon find out the attractions that the city or town has to offer compared to the farm. It will only make them more discontented with farm life.

board and clothes for all your work, that you are going to have him educated, so that he won't have to work the way you did. You may raise them in such a way that they will not be fit for farming or anything else. On the parent rests the responsibility. Many farmers are making great mistakes in buying more land than they can pay for, thereby slaying all their life to feed the capitalists, and they don't know how long they may be able to stay on the farm. I think it would be easier to keep the boy on the farm if the farmer would be content with less land and better improvements. It would mean less work and little more time for recreation.

Mrs. R. Wickass.

Proper Methods of Sweeping and Dusting the Sick Room

(Read at Wawanesa Club.)

Almost anyone who has ever had a contagious disease in their home can realize how necessary it is to keep the sick room absolutely clean, and to do this the carpets or rugs must be taken from the floor, this is necessary, and should be done, and is done, in homes

FREE

ALL CHRISTIANS

Should Read These Pamphlets:

- "Where are the Dead?"
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All of the above mailed post paid (any language) to any address for \$2.00. In these Studies the teachings of Divine Revelation can be seen to be both beautiful and harmonious.

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For People and the Crown



We have been favored with an order from the Department of Militia to supply military shirts to the brave men who have nobly volunteered their services in the defence of the Empire to which we proudly pay allegiance.

Just ten days after the order was placed with us, the number of shirts required for the first shipment was on its way to Valcartier, and before these lines will have been read by the readers of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer the shirts will have added some comfort to Canada's splendid volunteer force.

Fully realizing that comfort and serviceability are essential to the clothing worn by the soldier in active service, the demands of the Militia Department are most exacting; but, fortunately for us, our military shirts were fully equal to the severest demands.

All Are Made For Hard Wear

As a matter of fact, all the working shirts we sell are made specially for us to meet conditions almost parallel to war times. Many of our customers live long distances from Post Offices, to say nothing of centres of population; and to send orders, in many cases, involves genuine hardship.

It is therefore up to us to see that our customers get good value for every dollar they send us. With this thought always present in our mind, it is small wonder that our shirts will withstand the most searching scrutiny.

The prompt service we gave the Department of Militia is characteristic of our system of doing business. To have several hundreds of dozens of shirts made required some days; but to handle the hundreds of orders that we receive daily, requires less than twenty-four hours. Unless we have to procure goods we do not handle, or have to have alterations made to goods we do, all orders are filled on the same day on which they are received.

This is the sort of service the public expects, and this is the sort of service we are giving it.

All Charges Are Prepaid

The customer who buys by mail is entitled to know just exactly what the goods described are going to cost laid down at his nearest Express or Post Office. That is why every price quoted in our catalogue includes all charges prepaid. With this information it is an easy matter to compare our prices with the prices of others. And that is just what we want; because we know that our values will stand more than favorable comparison with any values offered in Canada.

But coming back to the military shirts—you will find this particular shirt illustrated and described on page 43 in our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Here is the description:

12 R41 Men's Military Flannel Shirt, sizes 14 to 18, made from one of the best grades of imported military flannels obtainable; cut with large roomy body and yoke; strongly sewn and well finished throughout.

Price Delivered to Your Nearest Express or Post Office **1.35**

MILITARY SHIRT

Price Delivered

1.35



CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA

AT YOUR SERVICE

tive and unique creation of fashion grows on one. It is perhaps this "Lure of Fashion" which has been the cause of many a person finding themselves penniless in a time of misfortune.

In the selection of clothing, not only beauty but healthfulness should be aimed at. Little pleasure comes from the feeling that in our dress are carrying out the dictates of fashion on the last letter if by so doing we are suffering agonies. Fashion at one time demands a straight figure, at another a small waist and large hips. This is contrary to Nature, and must impair the health, and should surely be condemned by one's judgment. The customs of the natives of Australia and Africa we reasonably look upon as cruel and horrible, but in distorting their features they are merely following the fashion. Some people of civilized nations are probably not using much more judgment, and as a result are suffering as much from the folly of following the whims of their fashion.

At present when gauze-like waists, shadow lace under wear and skimpy skirts are so much in vogue it is perhaps time they pause and think of modesty. The vulgar cartoons and remarks on feminine attire that stand out boldly on the pages of our newspapers would make any modest thinking woman blush for shame. And the disgraceful part is that these are often only slight exaggerations of the present fashions. Recently I noticed the heading of a magazine article which read: "The Girl Part of the Boy Problem." The author was one who had come in close touch with the life of a great city. The article referred to the prevailing style of dress among women of to-day. The questions were asked: Do girls and women realize what part their dress plays in the life of the world about them? Are they conscious of the estimate placed on their character because of the conspicuous dress in which they appear? Some one has said that we are daily writing our biography. May not a portion of our biography be written by our choice of dress? I think the reason why women give a moment's thought to dress is that they may appear attractive. We surely owe it to ourselves and other women to dress in such a manner that we will not lower the ideals of womanhood, nor attract such attention that we become the mark of vulgar jest and ridicule.

THE FARM GARDEN

Planning the Garden

(By Mrs. A. L. Wunsch—Read at the Hanley Club).

One of the first considerations in planning of a garden is to determine the size. The important point in connection with the size is that it should be large enough to meet the needs of the household.

The location of the garden is also an important consideration. Convenience of access, thorough drainage, suitability of soil and exposure are points that should receive consideration in the selection of the farm garden. Good drainage and a suitable soil are probably the most important considerations. The soil if possible should be of a sandy texture, and well manured, and the land should shape a little to the south or south-east. Much can be done to simplify the work of caring for the garden if the arrangements of the crops are carefully planned. Perennial crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and horseradish should be placed in some place where they will not interfere with the cultivation of the other crop of the garden. The vine crop, such as squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, marrow, etc., should be placed by themselves. If properly planned a considerable part of the heavy work can be done with the aid of a horse and cultivator. The coarser garden crops, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes and such crops, may be so arranged and planted at such distances (say, thirty inches apart), that the work of cultivation may be done with the horse and cultivator. In planning the garden it is advisable to have the rows as long as possible, so that the work with the horse and cultivator can be carried on as easily as possible. The root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, ralsify and onions give better results if grown more closely

together and cultivated by hand; eighteen inches is a good distance apart to plant crops of this class.

Soil and Cultivation

A good garden soil should contain a liberal amount of sand. A moderate sandy loam makes an excellent soil for vegetables, as vegetables of much finer texture are produced on sandy soils than on those of a clayey nature. Sandy soils will stimulate a much earlier growth than the heavier clay soils. In districts where the soil is of a clayey nature the lightest land obtainable should be selected for the garden. The soil for vegetables cannot be too well prepared. Many garden seeds are very fine, and require a finely prepared soil to give a good germination. For this reason it is better to use the same land, providing it is properly enriched for garden purposes for a number of years. The continued cultivation that is given the land brings it into excellent conditions for the purpose of gardening. Practically all garden crops are benefited by a thorough cultivation of the soil during the seasons that the crop is growing. The cultivation serves to destroy weeds, conserve moisture, which is very essential for the garden crops, and maintain a fine physical condition of the soil, which is also very essential for the successful production of garden crops.

Transplanting

On account of the shortness of the growing season it is necessary to sow the seeds of some garden crops, such as celery, cauliflower, and tomatoes in seed boxes in the house or hotbeds outside early in the season that they may be started and transplanted to the permanent ground later on. This gives them a much longer growing season, and allows them to come to maturity by the time they should be harvested. I for my part never sow cabbage in seed boxes. I get the early variety, and sow the seed in the ground about the 20th of May, and grow very nice large heads, and I think a person could do the same with cauliflower with success. The main essentials in growing plants is to attend carefully to the watering and heat. The soil should be kept moderately moist, and an average temperature of 55 to 60 degrees should stimulate good healthy growth. To get the best results it may be necessary to transplant the young plants from the seed boxes to other boxes at least once before placing out permanently. The plants may be made much more vigorous and in better condition for permanent transplanting if they are gradually exposed to the outside air for some time before being permanently planted out. This causes the young plants to become stocky and resistant to outside conditions, and will give good results when finally planted. The final transplanting may be done about the 1st of June. If possible the work should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day. It is a good plan to give the young plants a thorough watering after transplanting, and cover them over for a few days with some coarse litter to protect them from the excessive heat of the sun until they become established in the soil.

Storing

The keeping qualities of vegetables depends very largely on the way in which they are stored. Most garden vegetables keep best when kept at a temperature slightly above freezing. Roots, such as carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips can be stored successfully in bins or boxes, and packed in dry sand. Cabbage should be stored so that the air will circulate freely about the heads, and thereby prevent decay. Decaying vegetables should be removed from the cellar as soon as possible, as they frequently cause very disagreeable odors, and may be injurious to the health of the members of the household.

CULTURE OF VINES

By Mrs. P. H. Grove

All vines thrive best in light, rich loam with a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. I plant the seeds on level ground (as I find this the best way to retain the moisture) three feet apart each way, and put three seeds a few inches apart; when the plants appear leave the strongest plant of the



Big Ben

Every farmer should hire him

You pay him only \$3.00 for 365 full 24-hour days a year—and nobody knows how many years he'll last, for he has never been known to wear out.

His board amounts to a drop of oil every twelve months—that's all the pay he asks.

His work is getting the farm hands in the fields on time, starting the before-breakfast chores on time, and telling the right time all day so the women folks can have the meals on time—these are easy jobs for him.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple-nickel plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His keys almost vind themselves. He rings for five minutes straight, or every other half minute for ten minutes as you prefer.

The next time you're in town just drop in at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to *Wactox, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to you, transportation charges prepaid, all ready for work. Hire Big Ben for your farm and he'll prove the promptest hired man on the place.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Old Style Way  **Piano**

Easy Form Way  **Playing Made Easy as A-B-C**

By This New "Easy Form Method" that Enables Child or Beginner to Play Well in One Evening

When the Music Says "B," Just Strike the Key Marked "B." You Can't Go Wrong!

No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters —A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands in the right keys every time.

No chance for failure—anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours, and amaze and delight their friends.

You can test and prove this method without paying a cent. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions, keyboard guide, and 100 pieces selected sacred, popular and dance "Easy Form" music will be mailed to you. Test it and enjoy it for seven days—then either return it and owe nothing, or keep it and send us \$1.50 down, and \$1.00 per month until a total of \$6.50 in all is paid. 11-H

FREE Trial Coupon **EASY METHOD MUSIC COMPANY**
14 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Please send the "Easy Form Music Method" and 100 pieces of music for 7-day free trial as per terms of this advertisement.

Name of keys on piano or organ?..... Do you play old-style note music?.....
Name..... Address.....

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three. Great care should be taken when the plants appear as the cutworms will destroy them if not watched closely. I go out every morning and scrape around the plants to make sure about the presence of worms and destroy them.

The vines will not thrive among weeds; I take great care not to have any weeds around them. Care should be taken not to plant different varieties too close as they will hybridize. The cause of none bearing fruit is the absence of bees or other pollen carrying insects; but the work can be done by hand of the grower. To inoculate these plants transfer pollen when ripe from Staninate (male) flowers and place on the fruit bloom, distinguished by a small fruit below blossom. I find the morning the most suitable for this work as the flowers close in the afternoon. The last week in May or the first week in June

is the time I have found best to plant the seeds, as the soil needs to be warm; if planted in cold, wet soil the seeds will perish.

The varieties I use are citron (red-seeded), cucumber (American pumpkin), squash (Boston marrow), pumpkins (Kentucky field), English vegetable marrow.

IN THE NORTH.

In the North, where spring comes slowly, vegetables and flowers can be hastened forward by starting a hot-bed. The things for a hot-bed are a heap of fresh manure and a window-sash with glass, any old sash will do to raise a few tomatoes, early cabbages, peppers, cauliflower, and some flowering plants. Select a dry place sheltered by buildings from the north wind, and convenient to reach so that you will not neglect it. Pile up the manure nearly two feet deep and let it extend two feet out around the sash. Tramp it well and let it begin to heat. Out of heavy lumber make a frame a foot deep that will just fit your sash. Set it on top of the manure heap, and bank it outside with manure. It should be higher at the north side, so that the rain will run off from the glass. Fill in with four or five inches of soil, sow the seeds two inches apart in rows. Or the hot-bed may have only an inch or two of soil, and the seeds be sown in shallow boxes called flats. In the latter case, if the hot-bed should get too hot or cool off too soon, the flats can be removed to the house. Do not sow seeds until the temperature of the soil settles evenly to about 80 degrees.

Such a seed bed must not dry out. Cover the glass with carpet, sacking or straw weighted down on cold nights. On sunny days prop the sash open on the side away from the wind, as without ventilation it will quickly become too hot.

A Feeding Suggestion.

"Dear Editor: Many a mother will be troubled during the summer as to a safe food for her baby. I want my experience to be helpful to some one.

"My four children after weaning were fed on junket—that is milk prepared with junket tablets. The milk may be heated enough to sterilize and the junket tablets aid digestion and assure a nourishing and pleasant food.

"My baby girl began to use this when she was nine months old, lived on it for months, and was perfectly well. As directed in the booklet accompanying the tablets, it may be stirred up and used in a bottle, but I always used a spoon or fed from a cup.

"There is little need of soiled napkins if training is commenced at two weeks of age. This saves much unnecessary work and insures comfort and regularity for the child.

"Sincerely, Mrs. C. H. S."

**The Hired Man
From "AMERICAN MOTHERHOOD"**

"Dear Editor: I have read and reread the letter 'The Children on the Farm and the Hired Men.' I see this situation from a different view point than you do. I feel that I should like to be of help to this woman and hence I will speak from actual experience. I believe the farm hands to be human, kind and understanding if once given a chance. The kinder we are to those about us, the better labor we get from them, and we have far more influence with them. I married when very young from a well-to-do, cultured family, who had never lived on a farm. My husband was and is a farmer. We live at the edge of town, and run a dairy with from fifty to seventy-five cows and farmed also, to raise the feed for these cows. My children came close together, but my husband was good to hire help, which meant careful watchfulness on my part. One day my husband announced that he must keep a hired hand at the house. The others had lived on the farm, but the barns were very close to the house. I rose up in indignation, and said that another hired man and one at the house would ruin the children. This made five men. Well, I began to study what

was best to do, we took the man. One day I suggested to my husband my plans and he readily consented. We invited the boys to our home, served ice cream and cake and had music—men like to sing. Then I said, 'Boys, I have taken this opportunity of becoming better acquainted. I need your help and support in the care of the children or in your company and I want you to see after them and not to tell them vulgar stories nor use profane language before them.' This plan worked wonders, the men were always kind, nice and perfectly clean, so that any child or woman could go to their barns and feel safe. We also fitted a room close to the house where they could go for a game of cards, reading or whatsoever they chose to do in an upright way. We have hosts of work, but never have trouble in getting the best of men.

"The man that stayed in our home is married now, and has children of his own. When he sees me, he always speaks of what good we did for the men with us and the splendid example they tried to set for our children.

"Very cordially, an interested reader of A. M."

The way in which this family solved the "hired help" problem seems worthy of studying and following. There is just about as much difference in the people who hire help as in the help they hire. It would be a pretty low-down sort of a man who wouldn't turn to and protect a child, even from himself, when he's taken into partnership with the mother. And most men, except the degenerates, are decent if their best side is appealed to.

The book, "Helps for Expectant Mothers," will be sent free to any wife upon request. Kindly enclose two-cent stamp for mailing. P. R. H., 983 Grosvenor Ave.

To be cheerful, bright, tender and helpful in one's own sphere of contact is all that is required of us. So let no influence go out from one's life that is not helpful, is the secret of a happy life.

"To the best mother that lonesome man in a lonesome country ever had" was the toast pledged to a pioneer woman of the West by a crowd of frontier men.

Tried mothers—if we stop to think too much of the sacrifices we make we lose the blessings.

A Saskatchewan mother writes me asking for a cure for eczema. Her babe suffers from it. Can any of our readers suggest a remedy?

HINTS ON HOUSECLEANING

For cleaning papered walls rub with a piece of bread dough. You will be surprised the amount of dirt it takes off.

For cleaning windows add coal oil to the water and polish with a linen cloth.

For paint that is very dirty a flannel cloth dipped in gasoline and rubbed on first (before washing with soap and water) is splendid.

For white paint a wet cloth dipped in bran is good.

For varnished woodwork wash with soap and water, and then with a chamois leather wrung out of cold water.

When oilcloth or linoleum is getting shabby a little skim milk rubbed on after it is washed makes it look brighter.

For colored muslin curtains a little dissolved glue in the water is much better than starch. Use it in the rinsing water.

For cleaning carpets rub with a cloth wrung out of ammonia and water. It will brighten them wonderfully.

For destroying ants and cockroaches in the kitchen use borax.

HOME TREATMENT OF COLDS.

Should baby contract a cold, rub its neck and chest well with a mixture of one part of turpentine and eight parts of olive oil or lard. This should be applied warm and covered with a soft cloth. An old-fashioned onion poultice answers the same purpose, and is an excellent remedy for babies. The baby should be kept covered warmly, but

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
 Mr. THRESHERMAN:
 If anything breaks or is worn out on your threshing machine or traction engine have it welded. Your time is valuable and we are at your service. Tell us your troubles. Send the broken parts to us or ask us to come to your place. No waste of time and no trouble to us. We are the pioneers of the process. We are experts and guarantee our work. Lowest prices.
L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY, 325 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
 Largest manufacturers of Oxygen and Welding Plants
 Ask for information and newest catalogue.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

CAST IRON WELDING
 also CAST STEEL, BRONZE, MALLEABLE IRON, STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM, under a positive guarantee.
 Do not hesitate to send us your broken cylinders, cylinder heads, connecting rods, crank cases, engine beds, bull pinions, etc., and we will return them as good as new and stronger where mended at a great saving.
 We do not attempt to repair certain castings on which a saving cannot be made in which case we sell it for scrap and return the proceeds to the customer, which helps to pay the freight.
 Entrust the work to us, we have the oldest and largest Oxy-Acetylene welding works in the West.
 Inquiries cheerfully answered.
MANITOBA WELDING & MFG. CO.
 62½ PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Established in 1911.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

There are many good reasons why the use of

DUNLOP Thresher Belting

is quite general throughout every threshing community.

Threshermen are beginning to realize that rubber Belting surpasses any other kind of Belting for the work they have to do, and That Dunlop Thresher Rubber Belting embodies all the good qualities of an Ideal Rubber Belt.

Dunlop Thresher Belting is made in the finest, the largest, and the best equipped Rubber Factory in all Canada.

BY EXPERT WORKMEN IN A UNIFORM WAY FROM THE BEST MATERIALS

Wherein lies the secret of SERVICE, QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

Ask our nearest Branch for a sample of the Belt.

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LET MUSIC HELP To Pass the Long Winter Evenings

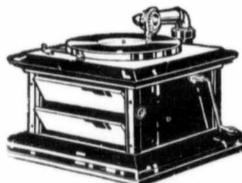
Either of these beautiful Columbia Gramofolas bring all the world's best music within your reach.

The "REGAL"

No machine, of any make, of a similar type to this, has ever been sold for anything like this price. Together with 12 standard 10 inch double disc records we are selling this machine on a cash payment of \$7.50. The balance of \$67.50 is payable in nine similar monthly payments.



The "ECLIPSE"



The best machine for the money ever made. Has the clear rounded tone of other Columbia models and plays any disc records. The price of this machine brings it within the reach of all. Complete with 12 of the latest double disc records we will sell you this machine for \$46.00—cash payment \$6.00—monthly \$5.00.



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333 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Patents—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Patents—Six months residence in each of three years after gaining homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Most people six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

should have plenty of fresh air. Its bowels should be cleansed with some good laxative. One dose of castor oil may be given. Never give the baby any of the patent cold cures, for many of them contain harmful drugs, such as morphine, codeine or phenacetin.

OUR BUSINESS.

As a nation we are concerned in making this a great nation financially, politically, physically, intellectually and spiritually, and here, as perhaps in no other country, all depends upon the development of the individual. Our business then is to make our homes, our schools and colleges, our churches, our public entertainments, all our institutions such as will develop the individual and make him a good citizen.

Man is a social animal, he cannot hope to develop without help from his fellow-men, and his right relations with them prove his right to citizenship. What other art is so available and attractive to all men as that of music? No one will deny its great socializing power; it gives such excellent opportunity for co-operation that at once it presents itself as a social as well as an esthetic influence. If then it unites people, brings them into closer sympathy, surely it pays—pays all that a country expends by answering one of its greatest needs.

Recipes

Baked Indian Pudding—This requires one-half cupful of meal, one cupful of molasses, three pints of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of ground ginger and one teaspoonful of salt. Scald one-half of the milk and pour it hot on to the meal and the butter, then add the molasses, the cold milk, ginger, salt and eggs. Turn into a pudding dish; set this in another dish containing water; place in the oven and bake slowly for four hours.

Boiled Indian Pudding—Take one quart of meal and one cupful of finely chopped beef suet, add one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger or one-half that amount of cinnamon. Add scalding hot milk, enough to make a thick "pour batter;" turn into a wet and floured cloth, tie very loosely and drop it into a pot of boiling water to cook for four hours. Serve with butter and syrup.

Escalloped Corn and Tomatoes—Have at hand one quart of corn and one pint of tomatoes drained free of juice, seasoned palatably with pepper and salt; one small cupful of buttered crumbs; and one cupful of sweet cream. Take a deep pudding dish and put the vegetables in alternate layers, having three of the corn and two of tomatoes. Moisten the corn with the cream and sprinkle the crumbs over the tomatoes. Place in a hot oven for thirty minutes. If preferred, small ramekins can be used in place of the large baking dish. This is a delicious entree.

Fruit Corn Muffins—Sift together two cupfuls of corn meal, one cupful of white flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, two beaten eggs and one cupful of any kind of berries or chopped sweet apples. Bake in muffin pans in a hot oven.

Ham With Beans—Put about three pounds of ham or smoked shoulder in a casserole. Fill it up with kidney beans and grate an onion over it. Add a tablespoonful of molasses, a very little salt, and fill the dish with water. Cover and bake all day. This is very delicious.

Bean Soup—Add a quart of water to one pint of baked beans, and let simmer on the back of the stove for two or three hours. Press through a colander and flavor with celery salt, pepper and the juice of a lemon. Serve with slices of hard boiled egg cut into it. This is a delicious, nourishing soup.

You can wash the nickelled oven like you wash a kitchen dish, thereby keeping your

McClary's Sask-alta Range

sweet, clean, hygienic. Nickel draws heat—you get a hot oven with less fuel. Ask the McClary dealer.



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"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"
17 WESTERN BRANCH STORES

The Mason & Risch Piano is a Standard instrument, and it sells at a standard price. To reach a LOWER price, we would have to sacrifice the quality of its completeness. It would then be cheaper AT FIRST, but much more expensive IN THE END. This is our thorough conviction, and it explains why in Mason & Risch Pianos Standard of Quality is rigidly maintained, why Mason & Risch Pianos embody every point known to man about piano-perfection in the true sense of the word.

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NOTHING adds more to the comfort of good footwear than first-class hosiery.

When you buy Penmans Hose, you get the acme of quality without paying more

Knitted into shape so they fit perfectly, light and durable, seamless too.

Made in cotton, cashmere, silk and silk, for men, women and children.

Penmans Limited
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This feature permits aqueous vapor to freely escape, thus ridding the body of noxious matters.

This keeps the skin healthy and comfortable either in cold or warm weather and makes Jaeger Pure Wool the most hygienic of all garments.

For Sale at all Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout the Dominion.

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Dr. JAEGER

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than in that many years as an apprentice. Students work in machine shops, traction engine house and garage, largest in country. Repair and drive gas and steam engines and automobiles. Small tuition fees. Lowest living expenses. No entrance examinations. Send for illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE P. MAGILL, President
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\$60 A WEEK AND EXPENSES

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YES, YOU
CAN GET IT**

Why not do what others are doing? I want Agents in dozens of splendid counties to sell the

Robinson Folding Bath Tub



No plumbing, no waterworks required. Has solved the bathing problem. Full length bath in every room. Folds handy as an umbrella. Needed in every home. Badly wanted. Eagerly bought. Quick sales. Splendid profits.

Demonstrating Tub Furnished
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Credit and Practical Sales Help given.

Act quick. Send a postal card to-day for particulars. You'll never regret it.

C. A. RUKAMP, General Manager:
The Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., Ltd.
289 Sandwich Street, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Two Good Patriots

By The BARONESS ORCZY.

Being the disposition of citizenship Fanny Rousell, who was brought— together with her husband—before the Tribunal of the Revolution on a charge of treason; both being subsequently acquitted.

MY name is Fanny Rousell, and I am a respectable married woman, and as good a patriot as any of you sitting there.

Aye! and I'll say it with my dying breath, though you may send me to the guillotine—as you probably will, for you are all thieves and murderers, every one of you, and you have already made up your minds that I and my man are guilty of having sheltered that accursed Englishman whom they call the Scarlet Pimpernel—and of having helped him to escape.

But I'll tell you how it all happened, because, though you call me a traitor to the people of France, yet I am a true patriot, and will prove it to you by telling you exactly how everything occurred, so that you may be on your guard against the cleverness of that man who I do believe is a friend and confederate of the devil—else how could he have escaped that time?

Well! it was three days ago, and as bitterly cold as anything that my man and I can remember. We had no travellers staying in the house, for we are a good three leagues out of Calais, and too far for the folk who have business in or about the harbour. Only at midday the coffee-room would get full sometimes with people on their way to or from the port.

But in the evenings the place was quite deserted, and so lonely that at times we fancied that we could hear the wolves howling in the forest of St. Pierre.

It was close on 8 o'clock, and my man was putting up the shutters, when suddenly we heard the tramp of feet on the road outside, and then the quick word "Halt!"

The next moment there was a peremptory knock at the door. My man opened it, and there stood four men in uniform of the 9th Regiment of the Line—the same that is quartered at Calais. The uniform of course I knew well, though I did not know the men by sight.

"In the name of the people, and by order of the Committee of Public Safety!" said one of the men who stood in the forefront, and who I noticed had a corporal's stripe on his left sleeve.

He held out a paper which was covered with seals and with writing, but as neither my man



READ THE LABEL

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

You can go after bear, moose, deer, with the confidence that brings success if you shoot the

Marlin

Big Game Repeating Rifle

Marlins are always dependable and famous for their extreme accuracy.

MADE in all popular big game calibres—guns of splendid accuracy, range and power.

They have Special Smokeless Steel barrels, and the quick, reliable Marlin lever action. All have the protecting solid-top, side-ejecting safety construction; can't freeze up or clog with snow, rain, twigs, dirt or sand; empty shells never thrown in the shooter's face.

Send 3 stamps postage for big catalogue to help you select right gun.

For smaller game, lever action rifles in .22 to .44 calibres—pump action rifles in .22, .25 rim-fire, .25-20, .32-20; repeating shotguns, 12, 16, 20 gauges.

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105 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

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10 Days FREE—Send No Money

BURNS 94% AIR

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasolene or acetolene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Costs at a number of leading Universities show it to be superior to all other lamps.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon
common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

WATLY LAMP CO., 1402 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada.
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Goal Oil Lamps. Lamps in the World.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver
the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who in his life before never used a lamp the first seven days. Another farmer "I depend on it because out of 81 calls." Thousands who are waiting money endorse the Aladdin just as sincerely.

No Money Required
We furnish material to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in successful territory.

"Business as Usual"

We are reminded by many prominent persons that Canada's motto at the present juncture should be "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

To the end of September the business of The Great-West Life for 1914 is over \$21,000,000, an amount largely ahead of 1913, and the period includes the four best months on record. The expectations are for a vigorous Fall and Winter Business.

An active presentation of the Company's excellent plans leads, and will lead to "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

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Making High-Priced Pork while feeding their own Feed.



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Winnipeg Branch N. G. LESLIE, Manager.

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Advertisement for MYERS PUMPS and HAY TOOLS. Includes text: 'The Pump That Pumps', 'Double-acting Lift Tank and Spray', 'MYERS PUMPS', 'Stare Ladders, Etc.', 'HAY TOOLS', 'Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers'.

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

Advertisement for Boring Machine. Includes text: 'THE ORIGINAL PECH Boring Machine', 'THE OLD RELIABLE', 'Improved Up-to-date Drilling Machines', 'DISTRIBUTIVE CATALOGUE FREE', 'Cherokee Mfg. Co., Dept. A. Cherokee, Iowa.'.

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nor I can read, it was no use our looking at it.

Hercule—that is my husband's name, citizens—asked the corporal what the Committee of Public Safety wanted with us poor hoteliers of a wayside inn.

"Only food and shelter for to-night for me and my men," replied the corporal, quite civilly.

"You can rest here," said Hercule, and he pointed to the benches in the coffee-room, "and if there is any soup left in the stock-pot, you are welcome to it."

Hercule, you see, is a good patriot, and he had been a soldier in his day. No! no! do not interrupt me, any of you—you would only be saying that I ought to have known; but listen to the end.

"The soup we'll gladly eat," said the corporal, very pleasantly. "As for shelter—well, I am afraid that this nice warm coffee-room will not exactly serve our purpose. We want a place where we can lie hidden, and at the same time keep a watch on the road. I noticed an outhouse as we came. By your leave we will sleep in there."

"As you please," said my man, curtly.

He frowned as he said this, and it suddenly seemed to me as if some vague suspicion had crept into Hercule's mind.

The corporal, however, appeared quite unaware of this, for he went on quite cheerfully—

"Ah! that is excellent. Entre nous, citizen, my men and I have a desperate customer to deal with. I'll not mention his name, for I see you have guessed it already. A small red flower—what? Well, we know that he must be making straight for the Port of Calais, for he has been traced through St. Omer and Ardred. But he cannot possibly enter Calais to-night for we are on the watch for him. He must seek shelter somewhere for himself and any other aristocrat he may have with him, and bar this house there is no other place between Andres and Calais where he can get it. The night is bitterly cold with a snow blizzard raging round. I and my men have been detailed to watch this road, other patrols are guarding the ones that lead toward Boulogne and to Gravelines; but I have an idea, citizen, that our fox is making for Calais, and that to me will fall the honor of handing that tiresome scarlet flower to the Public Prosecutor en route for Madame la Guillotine."

Now, I could not really tell you, citizens, what suspicions had by this time entered Hercule's head or mine. Certainly what suspicions we did have were still very vague.

I prepared the soup for the men,

Advertisement for Blue Ribbon Tea. Includes text: 'WON GRAND PRIZE FOR QUALITY WORLDS FAIR SEATTLE 1909', 'Blue Ribbon RED LABEL TEA', 'Try me - I wont disappoint you!', '19'.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Advertisement for REMINGTON UMC REPEATING RIFLES. Includes text: 'REPEATING RIFLES High Power', 'Solid Breech Hammerless Safe', 'THE things that distinguish Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles from all others of their class are certain fundamental refinements invented and used exclusively by the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.'.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Advertisement for BABBITTS OWL METAL. Includes text: 'BABBITTS Buy Direct from the Manufacturers and Save Money', 'THE OWL METAL CO. LTD. OWL BABBITT METAL WINNIPEG MAN.', 'OWL BABBITT METAL For Threshing Machines, Small Gas and Steam Engines. Cash with order price 30c per lb. Scientifically alloyed Babbitt metals made in Winnipeg by The Owl Metal Co., Ltd. Metallurgical Experts 151 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG'.

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Advertisement for Get Your Neighbours Interested in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. Includes text: 'Get Your Neighbours Interested in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer It will educate them and we will PAY YOU'.

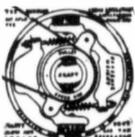
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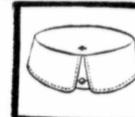
Bog Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be inhaled. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
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Smooth road-bed, polite employees, unequalled dining-car service, and latest standard equipment
AGENTS, COOK'S TOURS AND ALL STEAMSHIP LINES
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WINNIPEG



Dealers Increase Your Sales!
Take a look at the **Strite Governor Pulley**
It's the original and the only thing for driving cream separators with gasoline engines. **TRY ONE.** More to use than all others combined. Costs no more than imitations. Also, ask about our friction clutch pulleys.
STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY CO., 310 S. 3RD ST., MINNEAPOLIS
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PATENTS
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Have a World-wide Reputation
Instalment Payments Accepted. Get Particulars
ROYAL MUSIC COMPANY
460 Spadina Ave. Toronto

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and they ate it heartily, after which my husband led the way to the out-house where we sometimes stabled a traveller's horse when the need arose.

It is nice and dry, and always full with warm, fresh straw. The entrance into it directly faces the road—the corporal declared that nothing would suit him and his men better.

They retired to rest, apparently; but we noticed that two men remained on the watch just inside the entrance, whilst the other two curled up in the straw.

Hercule put out the lights in the coffee-room, and then he and I went upstairs—not to bed, mind you, but to have a quiet talk together over the events of the past hour.

The result of our talk was that ten minutes later my man quietly stole downstairs and cut of the house. He did not, however, go out by the front door, but through a back way, which, leading through a cabbage patch and then across a field, cuts into the main road some two hundred metres higher up.

Hercule and I had decided that he would walk the three leagues into Caiais, despite the cold which was intense and the blizzard which was nearly blinding, and that he would call at the post of gendarmerie at the city gates, and there see the officer in command, and tell him the exact state of the case. It would then be for that officer to decide what was to be done—our responsibility as loyal citizens would be completely covered.

Hercule, you must know, had just emerged from the cabbage-patch on to the field when he was suddenly challenged:

"Qui va la?"

He gave his name. His certificate of citizenship was in his pocket—he had nothing to fear.

Through the darkness and the veil of snow he had discerned a small group of men wearing the uniform of the 9th Regiment of the Line.

"Four men," said the foremost of these, speaking quickly and commandingly, "wearing the same uniform that I and my men are wearing—have you seen them?"

"Yes!" said Hercule, hurriedly.

"Where are they?"

"In the outhouse close by."

The other suppressed a cry of triumph.

"At them, my men," he said in a whisper; "and you, citizen, thank your stars that we have not come too late."

"These men?" whispered Hercule. "I had my suspicions—"

"Aristocrats, citizen," rejoined the commander of the little party, "and one of them is that cursed

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1868

Head Office Winnipeg

Paid-up Capital..... \$5,000,000
Reserve..... 3,400,000
Total Assets, over..... \$8,000,000

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Alberta—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empire, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pasburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnipeg.

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ON
Wire Fence

4 Wires, all No. 9 Hard Steel, at 15c per rod
5 Wires, " " " " 18 1/2c "

F.O.B. our Warehouse, Brandon

We Guarantee This Fence to be the Best Made

If not satisfied you may return it and get your money back. We will pay all charges.

We Are Overstocked in These Two Styles

of Fencing, and will ship promptly while it lasts. Send your money at once and

DO NOT MISS THIS BARGAIN

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A Palate Pleaser



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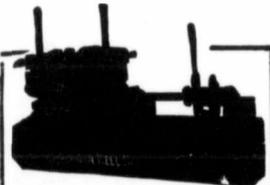
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\$1500 to \$5000 Per Year

have been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines. 40 years' experience, 59 regular styles and sizes and the output of the world's largest manufacturers of this kind of machinery make

"AMERICAN" MACHINES STANDARD

Made in types for every kind of earth and rock drilling or mineral prospecting, equipped with any power, or operated with your traction engine. Our new 196 page Catalog free.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS

General Office and Works:
AURORA ILL., U.S.A.
 Chicago Office: First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

ERZINGER'S No. 2 CUT PLUG

Leads them all. It's the Best Dollar Tobacco sold anywhere.

JOHN ERZINGER
 McIntyre Bldg. - 293 Portage Ave.
 Phone 69 Phone 2677

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

Englishman—the Scarlet Pimpernel."

Already the soldiers, closely followed by Hercule, had made their way through our cabbage patch back to the house.

The next moment they had made a bold dash for the barn. There was a great deal of shouting, a great deal of swearing, and some firing, whilst Hercule and I—not a little frightened—remained in the coffee-room anxiously awaiting events.

Presently the group of soldiers returned—not the ones who had first come, but the others. I noticed their leader, who seemed to be exceptionally tall.

He looked very cheerful, and laughed loudly as he entered the coffee-room. From the moment that I looked at his face I knew somehow that Hercule and I had been fooled, and that now indeed we stood eye to eye with that mysterious personage who is called the Scarlet Pimpernel.

I screamed, and Hercule made a dash for the door; but what could two humble and peaceful citizens do against a band of desperate men, who held their lives in their own hands? They were four and we were two, and I do believe that their leader had supernatural strength and power.

He treated us quite kindly, even though he ordered his followers to bind us down on to our bed upstairs, and to tie cloths around our mouths so that our cries could not be distinctly heard.

Neither my man nor I closed an eye all night, of course, but we heard the miscreants moving about in the coffee-room below. But they did no mischief, nor did they steal any of the food or wines.

At daybreak we heard them going out by the front door, and their footsteps disappearing toward Calais. We found their discarded uniforms lying in the coffee-room. They must have entered Calais by daylight, when the other gates were opened, exactly like other peaceable citizens. No doubt they had forged passports, just as they had stolen uniforms.

Our maid-of-all-work released us from our terrible position in the course of the morning, and we released the soldiers of the 9th Regiment of the Line, whom we found bound and gagged, some of them wounded, in the outhouse.

That same afternoon we were arrested, and here we are ready to die if we must; but I swear that I have told you the truth, and I ask you, in the name of justice, if we have done anything wrong, and if we did not act like loyal and true citizens, even though we were pitted against an emissary of the devil.

National Trust Company, Ltd.

TORONTO, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, MONTREAL, REGINA, SASKATOON

Capital and Reserve, \$3,000,000

The strain and worry of managing Estates will all be borne for you by this Company.

A PRIVATE Executor may die or become incapable of acting before the completion of the Trust. A Trust Company is PERMANENT and will survive the longest Trusts.

This Company's financial strength and expert staff ensure responsible and capable administration.

We act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, Financial Agent

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

D. H. COOPER, Manager, Winnipeg Branch, 323-325 Main Street.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. NAISMITH, President R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President
 A. F. KEMPTON, Sec. and Mgr. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00
 Security to Policy-holders 640,817.28

Full Deposit with Dominion Government
 Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

S.H. Henderson, Pres. E. H. Dewart, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1913 \$38,348,194.00
 Assets over Liabilities 6652,467.96

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED, 31st. Dec. 1913, 25,495

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

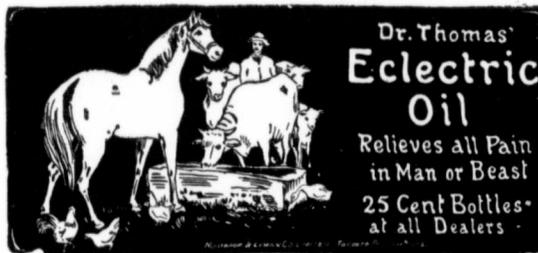
Family Group Photos a Specialty

AT

STEELE & CO., LTD.

MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



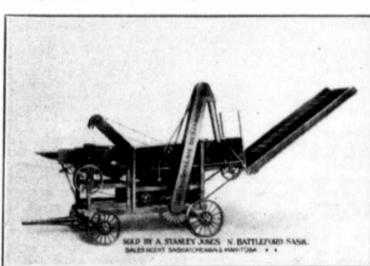
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast

25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

"\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit."



8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return. All belts, can be mounted on one platform on any wagon. Capacity four hundred to one thousand bushels according to grain. Large stocks at North Battleford. Smaller sizes from \$383, engine and separator. Carriage paid in Saskatchewan. Cut shows separator at \$284 and \$317, freight paid Manitoba and Saskatchewan, mounted on special 655 truck. Extendable to 16 feet to carry whole outfit. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE and time terms also.

A. STANLEY JONES, North Battleford

General Agent for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, La Compagnie Desjardins. Established 1864.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



Conducted for the benefit of Dealers, Threshermen and Farmers who have anything to sell or exchange. Five cents a word for each insertion.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone no matter how poor, can acquire riches. "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,000. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 406-20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Save your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All metals welded satisfactorily. The Canadian Welding & Manufacturing Co. (2) Princess Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

We have on hand at present a very full line of Red Hot and Second-Hand Engines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of buying, when we shall be pleased to tell you what we have and quote prices. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same guarantee as new ones and of course are carefully repaired and look exactly like new. If you write us at once we are sure to have the size you almost want.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 1 30 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, with Alberta and Saskatchewan Boiler. This engine has been repaired and fixed up in first class shape.
 - 1 30 H.P. undermounted Avery engine, with regular boiler, repaired and fixed up in first class shape—this would make a dandy threshing engine.
 - 1 20-35 Avery gas engine—has been out two seasons and is in first class shape.
 - 1 20-35 Avery gas engine—has been out seven days in 1913, is practically as good as new.
 - 1 18 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, coil burner, is in first class shape.
 - 1 3-ton Avery farm truck, has been repaired and over-hauled and is in first class shape.
 - 1 36 x 60 Avery separator, complete with feeder, weigher, wind stacker, has only been out 30 days. Has been repaired and repainted, looks like new.
 - 1 32 x 54 Avery separator, only been out 20 days, and is in first class shape.
 - 1 42 x 70 Avery separator, has run 50 days, has been repaired, repainted and over-hauled and is in first class shape.
- If you are interested in second hand goods and none of the above suit you, let us hear from you, stating just what you want, and we feel sure we can fix you out all right. We feel sure we can fix you out all right.

CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, LTD. Winnipeg and Regina.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

ENGINES

- 2-25 H.P. White tractors thoroughly rebuilt and in good shape. Each... \$ 180.00
 - Second Hand
 - 1-16 H.P. American Advance tractor... \$ 700.00
 - 1-18 H.P. Minneapolis tractor... \$ 600.00
 - 1-20 H.P. Brandon Cornell, Portable... \$400.00
 - 1-20 H.P. White tractor... \$1200.00
- SEPARATORS—Second Hand**
- Aultman & Taylor, 25x50, all attachments... \$ 400.00
 - 1-40x72 Waterloo separator, all attachments... \$ 400.00
 - 1-35x60 Goddard separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 - 1-35x60 American Abell, all attachments... \$ 325.00
 - 35x55 Felt's separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 - 2-35x55 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 - 1-35x55 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 - 2-White Challenge separator, thoroughly rebuilt, all attachments. Each... \$ 900.00
- Write us re new goods—We have the best.

FOR SALE—On Tractor 15-30 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse, and 6-furrow Moline gang complete. Good as new, snap price. E. Drury, 402 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg. Phone M1330.

FOR SALE—Half section with 200 acres under cultivation, good frame buildings, windmill, telephone connection, fine neighborhood, four miles from Vegreville, Alberta, in the richest farming land in Alberta. Every acre of this land tillable. Will sell the half section or one quarter on liberal terms. An ideal home for anyone wishing to locate in Alberta. M. A. Redding, Box 246 Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—We have for sale a full line of second-hand rebuilt machinery, consisting of steam engines, gas engines and separators. These are being offered at good values. Should you be interested, write us giving particulars re size of rig that you may require, and we will gladly give full information.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

FOR SALE.

	No.
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine	20540
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine	15833
15 Horse Compound Portable Engine	12426
18 Horse Simple Tractor Waterloo	323
18 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey	8299
20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey	1419
20 Horse Simple Tractor Sawyer-Massey	1116
20 Horse Compound Traction Engine	
Case	7936
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case	17721
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case	16912
32 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case	19019

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED to hear of good farm or unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HALL'S RED RIVER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 188 Logan Ave. East. Successors to well established Red River Employment Office. Farm hands, engineers, steam and gasoline plowmen and all other farm help. Phone Main 7298.

LIGHTING PLANTS—For farm buildings, hotels, theatres. Dynamos, motors, storage batteries and switchboards at reasonable prices. We wire buildings in the country. Distance no object. Experts on engines and electric plants. Thomson Electric Co., 390 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE—Complete threshing outfit, 20 H.P. I. H. C. engine and Bell City separator. Belts complete, all in good running order. A snap for \$800. Apply, John Fowle, Jr., Oak Lake, Man.

WANT TO BUY FARM WELL LOCATED—Give description and price. Owners only. Address, McClure, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT (Cash or share)—Large improved power farm in Alberta, fully equipped with modern power farming machinery. A fine chance for the right party. Good crop this year. Write at once. Address, Caswell Brothers, Cherokee, Iowa.

I HAVE good general store in small but good town. Old established business. Would like to exchange for farm in Western Canada. Andrew Peterson, Fostoria, Kansas.

6% MONEY 6% MONEY 6%

LOANS may be obtainable for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges; correspondence solicited. A. C. Agency Company, 758 Gas, Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo. 446 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED in all localities no matter how small the village to show samples to their friends and neighbors, position will pay \$20 weekly with a few hours work in spare time. This is a new co-operative plan of trading, for example: Redpath's best granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; Christie's large boxes sodas for 15 cents; Comfort, Surprise or Sunlight soap, 8 bars for 25 cents. These are merely a few sample prices, everything sold at factory prices to the consumer, men making as high as \$50 weekly with our plan. No experience required as the prices do the work. Sample case with samples and supplies furnished free. Write to-day for your territory. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario.

WANTED TO BORROW, \$1,200, 1 year and 3 months. Mortgage on clear title quarter section. 203 Ave. F., South, Saskatchewan.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS—I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of farm, business or machinery anywhere, at any price, write me. Established 1881. John B. Wright, successor to Frank P. Cleveland, 181 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS for railway mail clerks everywhere soon. Citizens over 15 eligible. Big pay, life job. Yearly vacation with full pay. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free sample questions and list of examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 180 Rochester, N.Y.

43 VARIETIES POULTRY, PIGEONS—Special prices on young stock. Incubators, Supplies. Catalogue free. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

TWENTY HORSE POWER I. H. C. Tractor, five furrow P. & O. gang plow, breaker bottoms, New Century 28-in. separator with feeder and windstacker complete.

FORTY-FIVE HORSE POWER Mogul I.H.C. tractor, new Oliver 8-furrow gang plow with bale attachment, cook car, twelve disc gang plow, P. & O. The above all in good condition; will sell for cash or exchange for good farm lands. Apply, Wm. Anderson, 5262 Smith St., Regina, Sask.

AGENTS WANTED—Having the sole agency for the Dominion of Canada to handle The Richmond Automobile Fire Extinguisher we are willing to pay big commissions to agents to represent us. Just a few more agents wanted. Write immediately. The Hobart Mfg. Co., 210 Enderton Bldg., Winnipeg.

BIG BARGAIN in 3 sets of 4-bottom Moline gang plows (with platforms). The double disc 14-16 engine gang. Also a 2 x 52 "New Huber" separator, second hand, in excellent condition. Will accept good notes. Address G. Berrault, St. Claude, Minn.

"HEAVEN AND HELL" and the world of spirits. Swedenborg's great work on the life after death. 400 pages. Only 25c. post-paid. W. H. Law, 486-G, Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Plow Shares

Direct to Users!

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These Fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in make and quality. Stubble, Breaker or Engine Plow Shares same price.

Plow Shares of Every Make

PRICE LIST	
12 in. Shares, each	\$2.00
14 in. Shares, "	\$2.25
16 in. Shares, "	\$2.50

When ordering, give name of plow and letters and numbers stamped on share. We also sell the best GASOLINE ENGINES at the lowest prices. Write for Catalogue. We have a few special bargains as follows:

- 20 H.P. Portable Flour City Engine \$ 400.00
- 30 H.P. Stover Tractor Engine 1000.00
- 16 H.P. Stover Portable Engine 300.00

Above are Second-Hand but in First-Class Condition

- 25 H.P. Stover Portable Engine (new) 1000.00
- 8 Furrow Engine Breaker, Big Dutchman Plow (new) 300.00
- 8 H.P. Stationary "Brandon" Gasoline Engine (Shop worn) 150.00

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUE

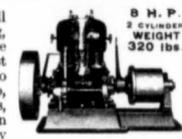
The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.

BRANDON MANITOBA

Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

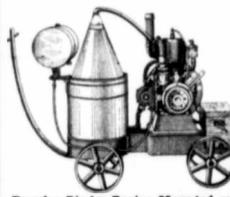
CUSHMAN Binder Engines may be used for all power work on the farm—grinding, pumping, sawing, and fanning mills, as well as all the smaller jobs. They are the most practical and most useful engines for the farm. Not only will they do all the regular work that any gasoline engine will do, and may be attached to other machines, as binders, hay presses, etc., but they are so light that they can easily be moved around from job to job. This is very important where only one small engine is used. The Cushman 4 H.P. weighs only 190 lbs.: the 8 H.P. 2-cylinder weighs only 320 lbs. Just as steady and more reliable and economical than engines weighing several times as much. Sizes, 4 to 20 H.P.



8 H.P. 2-cylinder weight 320 lbs. Equipped with Clutch Pulley.

4 H. P. Light Weight Cushman on Truck

Special features of the Cushman Engines are Sensitive Throttle Governor, Schebler Carburetor, Economy Gasoline Tube and Friction Clutch Pulley.



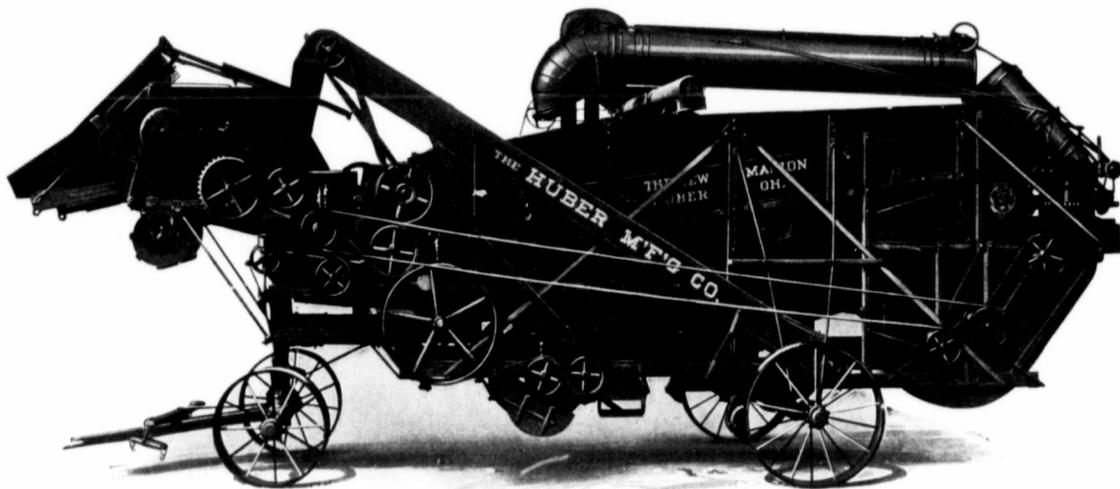
Regular Binder Engine Mounted on Truck, Easy to Pull Around.

Alex. Irving, Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood and running an 8-inch feed grinder with my 4 H.P. Cushman. It handles the work nicely and is trouble to start. I also run the churn, washing machine and cream separator with it. I must say it is good for either light or heavy work. Everyone that sees it thinks it is the only engine."

Ask your dealer, or write for Information.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada
 Builders of Light Weight Engines for Farm and Binder Use. Distributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Grindstone Saw, Fanning Mills, Power Washing Machines, Etc. WINNIPEG, Manitoba

HUBER GRAIN THRESHER



With All Attachments

IN buying a threshing outfit you must have strength and capacity to handle the heaviest straw with the least power; you must have a machine that will thoroughly separate, clean and save the last pound of grain in the crop. These qualities are the outstanding features of the

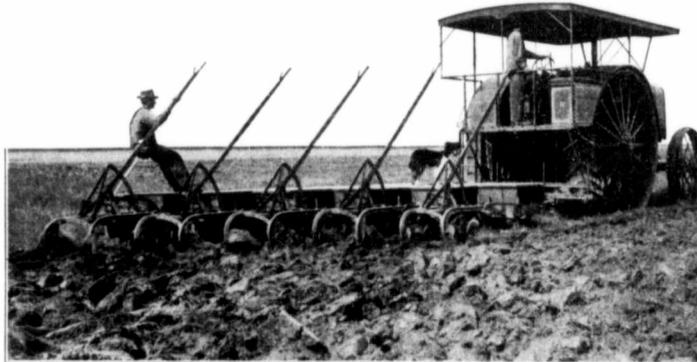
NEW HUBER

The New Huber is noted for its light running steady and uniform under any trial. Vibrating racks are nicely balanced and have the weight properly distributed. The stacker handles the straw as fast as it comes, and the machine runs up to its capacity without undue jar or strain. Cylinder shaft boxes are automatically oiled, reducing friction, and requiring no attention during a day's run. Our cylinder construction, system of vibrating racks, and arrangement of fan and sieves, have proved by the results of many years of service in the field that they will separate, clean and save the grain more perfectly than any other thresher now operating. Every modern attachment will be found in the Huber, and in placing an order you have an unqualified guarantee that this outfit will give perfect satisfaction.

The Power to Run Thresher

We can supply either steam engine or gas tractor. The steam engine is mounted on return-flue boiler economical in use of fuel and water, and powerful in steam produced.

The tractor is regularly equipped for using both gasoline and kerosene. Change from one fuel to the other as you may wish, and have a highly efficient power with either.



We build the steam engines in five regular sizes; gas tractors in three sizes. Whatever the requirements of your work, threshing or plowing, we have a power outfit to suit. Get in touch with the Huber, and let us quote you on the outfit you need.

HUBER THIRTY-SIXTY TRACTOR

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.

Corner Logan and Arlington, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Home Office, MARION, OHIO, U.S.A.



Gratitude-Prosperity



WE have much to be thankful for. Some may seem to have little, but every one has some cause to be glad. It is much better to exult in a tiny gain than to be disheartened by a loss. Yesterday cannot be recalled. Tomorrow cannot be hastened. Today—Now is the time to do, to profit by the past, to be thankful for the present, and to have faith in the future.

This makes prosperity.

Prosperity is no accident—no stroke of luck. It is the result of honest, intelligent effort, strict attention to business, and confidence in one's associates.

We are thankful to be able to work,—to have loyal people to work for and with. So long as we are blessed with health in ourselves and faith in our fellow workers, we can be thankful for today—Tomorrow will take care of itself.



J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

(INCORPORATED) 741-791 STATE ST. RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA & CALGARY