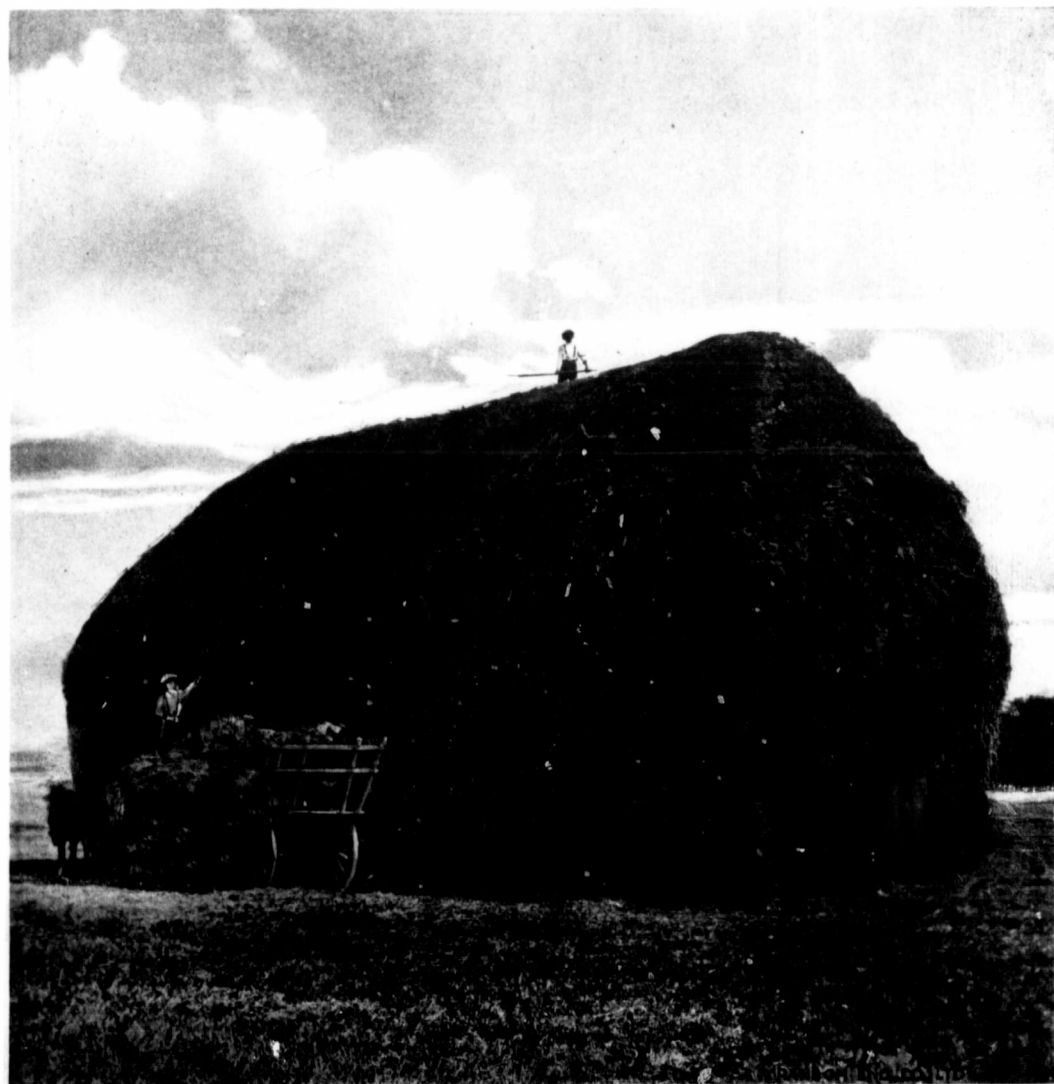


The **CANADIAN** THRESHERMAN AND **FARMER**

WINNIPEG CANADA

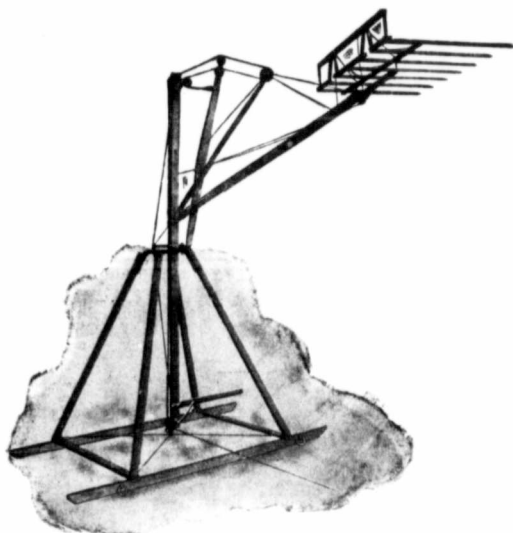
JUNE

NINETEEN FOURTEEN



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

LEADING IN EVERY FIELD



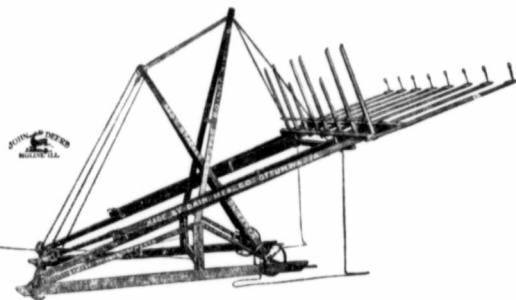
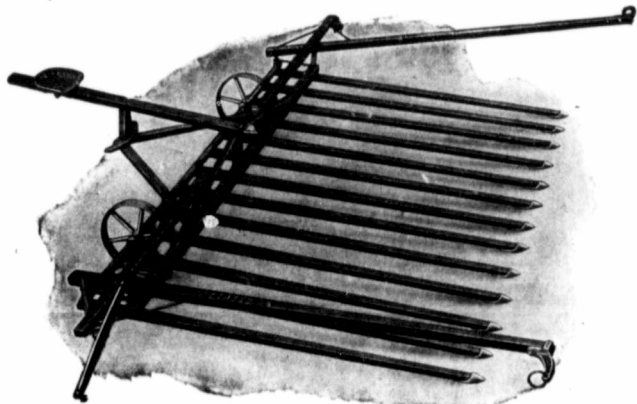
Dain Universal Swing Around Stacker

With this stacker a load can be taken up from any side of the stacker and deposited on the stack. The construction permits the swinging of the load either way around the entire circle.

The construction is substantial. It will carry the load at all points without any undue strain. The four posts which form the tower are tied together at the base with strut rods. They converge toward the top and are connected to the turn table with steel trusses.

A paralleling device working automatically maintains the teeth in a level position while the load is being lifted, even though the load is unevenly placed on the teeth. After being dumped, the teeth return to proper position to receive the next load.

As a swing around stacker, the **DAIN UNIVERSAL** has no equal.



Dain Junior Mounted Stacker

There are many reasons why this stacker is so popular. Mounted on wheels, it is easily transported.

The hoisting gear is connected with both sides of the stacker head. The head does not sag or tilt while being elevated, letting the hay slip off.

Pitcher teeth are adjustable to hold the hay while topping off the stack.

Stacker teeth equipped with spring hay retainers prevent the scattering around of loose hay.

Large compression springs act as cushions. When the load is being dumped, they relieve the stacker of any sudden strain. These springs return the stacker from its dumping to receiving position.

The **DAIN JUNIOR** is strong and simple in construction, light of draft and easy to operate. Thousands of farmers the world over will attest to its satisfactory service.

Dain Truss-Frame Sweep Rake

This rake is constructed flexibly. The teeth will, therefore, conform to the uneven surface of the ground. **CLEAN WORK IS THE RESULT.**

Teeth are equipped with metal socket points, preventing them from damage when coming in contact with any obstruction.

Sliding seat enables the operator to balance the load, thus relieving the pressure on the points of the teeth, **REDUCING THE DRAFT.**

Frame is trussed, a channel steel truss over the rake head equalizes the weight and **PREVENTS SAGGING.**

Hinged tongues make it easy for the team, as movement of the rake **DOES NOT EFFECT TONGUE.**

For an all-purpose sweep rake, the **DAIN TRUSS FRAME** has no equal. **IT IS WELL CONSTRUCTED, NICELY FINISHED AND WILL GIVE A LONG SATISFACTORY SERVICE.**

Write for Our New Booklet on Hay-Making Tools

John Deere Plow Company Limited

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DAIN HAY-MAKING TOOLS

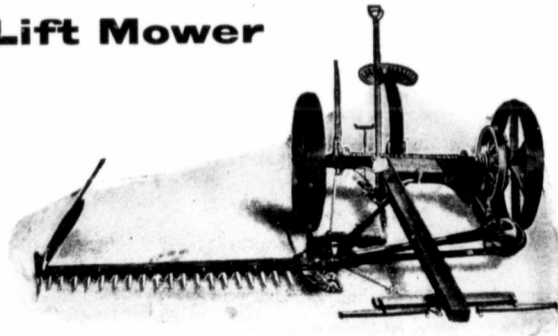
Dain Vertical Lift Mower

STRENGTH, ease of management, durability, light draft and superior cutting qualities characterize **DAIN MOWERS**. Frame made from one solid piece of iron. Only three pieces comprise the gear mechanism.

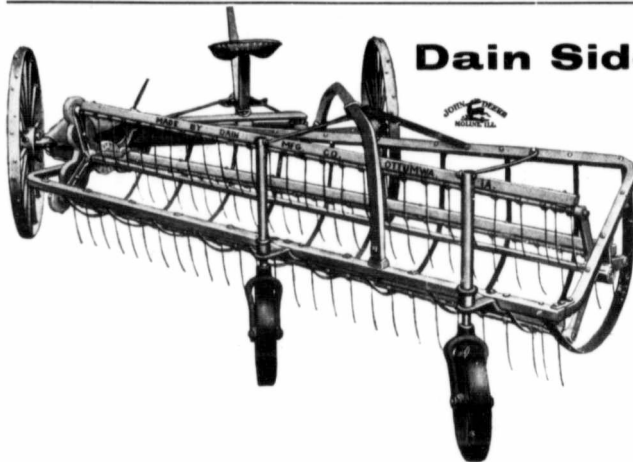
A coil spring working with the lifting apparatus makes control of the cutter bar either by hand or foot-lift very simple.

A small boy can easily lift the bar for turning corners or passing obstructions and can raise it to a vertical position for transporting without leaving the seat.

DAIN MOWERS cut easy and clean at all times.



Dain Side Delivery Rake



IT WORKS around the field the same as a mower, gently gathering the hay into loose fluffy windrows through which the air can circulate freely. Hay raked with **DAIN SIDE DELIVERY** becomes thoroughly air-cured and not sun-burned and discolored. None of the feeding value is lost.

Two swaths of hay are raked at a time. Two windrows may be laid together for convenience when loading with a loader. The raking is notably clean.

The reel on the **DAIN SIDE DELIVERY** consists of three bars on which flexible teeth are mounted. It revolves slowly and uniformly. The teeth have a forward and upward movement which picks up the hay instead of dragging it along the ground.

DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKES will not wrap or wind with hay.

They will rake light or heavy hay equally well without picking up trash.

Dain Hay Loader

WITH A **DAIN HAY LOADER**, one man can easily load a wagon in a few minutes. The "force-feed" delivery pushes the hay forward on the load within easy reach.

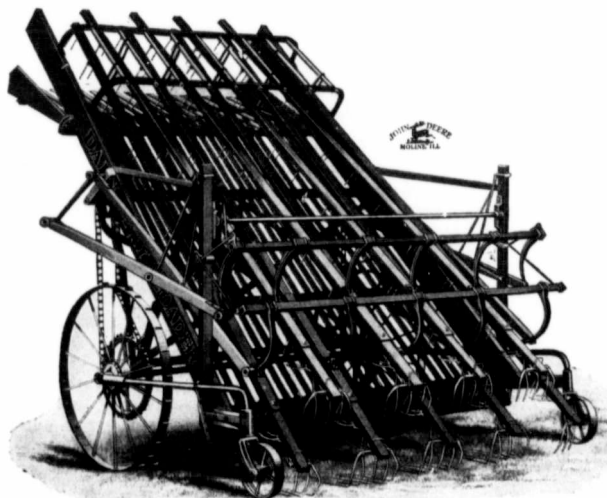
DAIN HAY LOADERS enable the user to harvest his hay in less time with much less help.

All parts are hammock-mounted and slow-driven. Consequently, **DAIN HAY LOADERS** are light draft and easy to operate.

Being mounted on wheels lessens the draft. This, with many other light-running qualities, explains why the Dain requires less power to operate it and is the most popular Rake Bar Loader built.

Couples to any height of wagon without any adjustments.

The ground wheels are set under the deck. Therefore, **DAIN HAY LOADERS** can be operated up close to obstructions and will gather all the hay cut by the mower.



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Shaping the Ditch with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Blade Grader

HART-PARR TRACTOR FARMERS **ALWAYS MAKE GOOD MONEY**

They never have a non-productive period. When field work is slack and the "horse" farmer is feeding his hard-earned money into idle or only half-worked horses, the Hart-Parr Tractor farmer just smiles and keeps piling up more profits. His "Hart-Parr" never loaf.

For just about the time the "horse" farmer is waiting for crops to mature, the Hart-Parr Tractor farmer turns his engine loose on the highways, and without one dollar of additional investment, makes big profits.

BUILDING GOOD ROADS

The reason is plain. Progressive communities and road officials are alive to the fact that horse built roads are costly to build and maintain. They don't stand up under heavy travel. Aside from the high initial cost of building them, the annual up-keep is enormous because they are poorly built to begin with and require constant up-keep.

It's different with a Hart-Parr Tractor built road. Roads built the Hart-Parr way are built to last. The first cost is much smaller and the yearly up-keep expense almost nothing in comparison with horse built roads. That's why there is a constantly growing demand for Hart-Parr Oil Tractors at road building time. And that's why the Hart-Parr Tractor owner can make money with his power plant when the "horse" farmer is compelled to pocket a loss.

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are not only adapted for general farm work, but are ideal outfits for building and maintaining good roads. They will

operate blade graders, elevating graders, levelers, drags and rollers, plow up new roadways, run stone crushing plants and do general haulage work. They handle easier than horses and cover more mileage per day.

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors have fewer parts than any other tractor of equal power; hence, are easier to operate and cheaper to care for. They are strictly One-Man outfits, burn CHEAPEST KEROSENE and are oil cooled, insuring perfect operation in hottest or coldest weather.

It will pay you, the farmer who is reading this announcement, to write us to-day for our free catalog, bulletins and literature, describing the three sizes of tractors that we make. Our special booklet, "Making and Maintaining Good Roads," shows you how you can "cash in" big when things are a little dull on the farm. Write to-day for this list full of good stuff.

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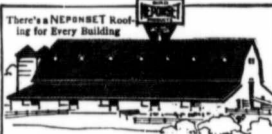
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Paroid Roofing:

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ABOUT OURSELVES

WE hear much on all sides about the great fertility
of the soil of Western Canada and the fine
crops it will produce. A careful survey of the
country at harvest time convinces one that the reports
are by no means exaggerated, but when one visits our
various summer fairs, he begins to wonder at the lack
of interest that is taken in the exhibits of farm
products. In fact, such exhibits are noticeable largely
through the poor showing that is made.

Visit the live stock barns, and you will find them
generally filled to the doors with purebreds of almost
every known breed. The judging ring is filled the
greater part of every day during the fair with speci-
mens, that would win a place in almost any show ring.
But when it comes to exhibits of grain, grasses,
vegetables, etc., there is generally a showing so small
as to attract little or no notice.

Just why this should be so it is difficult to say. The
prizes offered are for the most part sufficiently gener-
ous to attract the farmer and there should not be
the least question about our farmers being able to raise
prize-winning products. The fact, however, remains
that the showing as compared with the fairs in the
East, or to the South, is poor.

It is true that most of our summer fairs in Western
Canada are held during mid-summer, beginning about
July 1st. At that time it is certain that practically
none of the new crop is in shape for exhibition purposes.
It therefore behooves our farmers to plan a year ahead.
In fact 1915 exhibits of most of our farm products
should be planned in the spring of 1914. Supposing
every farmer, in every community, should select his
best piece of land and cultivate it, with a grim determi-
nation that he was going to raise prize-winning crops
thereon. If there were 50 farmers in that particular
community, there would not only be a very wholesome
rivalry established, but, there would be 50 good object
lessons in what can be done under proper conditions.
Let that community pull down a number of first prizes
in 1915 and with the publicity that would be given to
them, see how quickly the community in question
would find itself the subject of much favorable discus-
sion. Land values would very soon increase.

You, as farmers in any particular community are
like manufacturers. Your land and its products are
your stock-in-trade and the better they are known the
more valuable they become. The world will give you
all the free advertising you want, just as soon as you
can convince it that you have something worth talking
about. Some of you are bending all of your efforts
toward legislation that will give you a square deal,
instead of devoting at least a portion of your time to
producing crops of such a high quality and standard
that they will demand a square deal. All the legislation
that can be jammed into our statute books for the next
fifty years will not increase the quality of our crops,
but let our Western Canadian farmers produce a line
of farm products that cannot be duplicated and the
prices and terms upon which they can be sold will soon
be of secondary consideration.

There is no better way to make a beginning, than by
going after the prizes at our summer fairs, but you
cannot leave the matter go until a few weeks before
the fairs open. You have got to plan your 1915
campaign in 1914.



**Cuts
Burnt
in
Grease
from
Oven
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DON'T BE
WITHOUT IT

LARGE
SIFTER
CAN — 10¢



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The Sawyer-Massey Gold Medal Gas Tractor has contributed its share to these profits. It plows, plants and harvests the crop cheaper, quicker and better than is possible with horses. It drives all but the largest threshers perfectly, and is a money maker for every user. Strong, durable, reliable and easily handled, it is a good investment for every progressive farmer and thresherman.

The Sawyer-Massey Company also builds a full line of Premier Steam Tractors and Threshers to meet the requirements of every farmer. Medal winners and proven profit makers, they are well worthy of your investigation.

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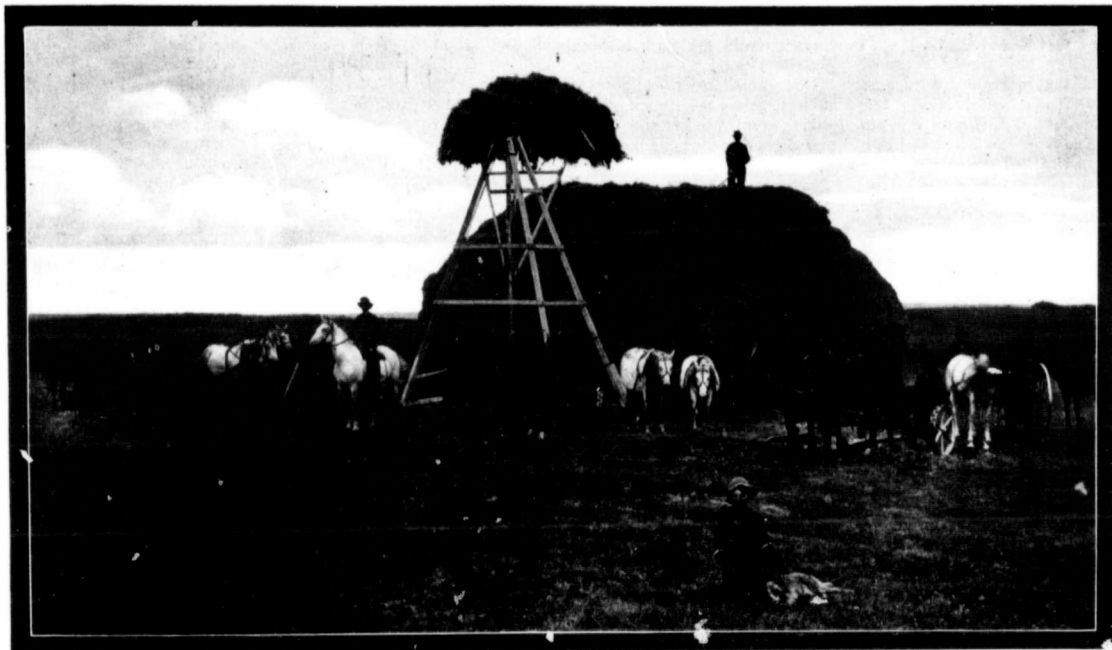
SAWYER-MASSEY



Vol. XIX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE, 1914.

No. 6.



The Swinging Stacker and the Sweep Rake have revolutionized Hay-making on the Prairies. A Splendid Hay Crop in "Sunny Alberta." Scene near Wainwright on the G.T.P.

HERE is a romance and a poetical similitude about haying that is to be found in no other branch of agriculture. It is not the oldest form of farm labor by any means, yet associated with it, working in, and through it and stretching out and beyond it there is a something about which poets love to sing and before which mankind in general bows in reverential respect. The world of poetry is full of song for the haymaker, and not a few poets there are who have puzzled their brains for something which would rhyme with "new-mown hay." It is not a custom, neither is it a freakish fancy for the fragrance of the newly cut grass wafted upon the summer breeze touches our olfactory in a manner that excites the mind of man to unusual action and unusual feats. Even the painter, who chooses to portray upon his canvas only the most splendid of subjects, has seen fit to turn his attention toward the

Hay and Hay-Making

By E. W. HAMILTON

hay field, as he who has seen the splendid works of the French Millet can testify. Yet despite all of this the hay field is to the farmer a stern reality, for haying time is a strenuous one when the care, energy and skill of the farmer must be brought into play if he is to put up a crop that is worthy of the name. He must communicate very closely with nature for upon her subtle forces must he depend for the power which will turn the green grass into fragrant hay.

Kinds of Hay

To make anything like an attempt at a complete discussion of the different kinds of grasses that

go to make hay would fill volumes, and would be of little interest to the ordinary reader, hence for the purpose of our discussion we will go no further than to attempt a brief notice of the principal grasses that enter into the farmer's hay crop. Probably the first one that should be considered is Timothy. This is the most widely grown and popular hay crop that is cultivated to-day. It is the standard of quality, the one by which all others are compared. It is a perennial grass one and one-half feet to four feet high and flourishes best in the rich moist loam of lowlands, growing more sparsely on lighter soils and dry uplands.

Experiences show that clay loams form the best soil for Timothy and are to be preferred to those soils of a more sandy nature. Timothy grows in stools and never forms a close compact sod. The roots are very fibrous but do not feed deep, the crop therefore will not withstand drought as some other grasses and for the same reason is very responsive to top dressings of barnyard manure and other fertilizers. Again Timothy will not stand heavy pasturing and except under the most favorable conditions it will not endure at most over five or six years. It is therefore seldom used alone for pasture but is mixed with other grasses so as to increase the yield. Timothy is in some respects a very hard hay crop for the farmer to handle as it is fit to cut at about the same time as the farmer is obliged to harvest his grain. If the hay is required for sheep and milch cows it is well to cut it a little on the green side in order that it

may not be so woody in its nature, but if wanted for horses or fattening cattle it is well to let it

is under ordinary conditions a hardy plant, is endangered most by freezing and thawing, which

sort of an alluvial deposit in order that the bacteria will grow at all, and hence that lack of clover growth upon open prairie soil. The fact of the matter seems to be, however, it is not due so much to a lack of this alluvial fertility as it is to the fact that on an undulating soil the conditions of the growth is such that it will not hold the clover plant and protect it against the severity of winter, but when once the soil has been cultivated for any considerable time or for even a few years, if cultivated properly, it forms a seed bed in which clover will flourish where wheat can be grown.

that the bumble bee is absolutely necessary for the fertilization of the clover blossom, and as these are not abundant early in the season the second crop receives the benefit of their visit and the heads are much more completely filled with seed. In this country however, the first crop would have to be depended upon almost entirely for seed as the second crop would be in danger of frost before it was ripe.



A Big Labor-Saver in the Hay Field.

get somewhat ripe, although not so ripe that it will shell.

Timothy hay should never be cut in the blossom for just so sure as it is it will develop a certain amount of dust after it is put in the mow or stack that makes it detrimental to the horses and less palatable to the cattle. Timothy hay requires considerable time to dry and the hay maker should watch the weather carefully in handling this crop. A good plan is to cut it in the morning just after the dew has gone off and the following morning rake it up into wind rows: if the weather is at all favorable for haying it will be in good shape to stack in the afternoon and will have dried out but little. If it is put in the stack and if the hay is in the proper condition the stacks should be made as large as possible as it preserves it a great deal better than when it is put in small stacks. If put in the mow it is a good plan to sprinkle the mow with a little salt putting on a handful or two for every load. The salt will tend to keep it from moulding and make it more palatable for the stock. Timothy is not a good crop for the soil, but rather uses up its fertility almost as much as a grain crop, the principal difference being in the fact that the land which is seeded will not wash. It never pays to put it on poor soil, neither does it pay to seed to Timothy in order to bring up the land's fertility.

Next in order to Timothy comes clover, and from out the many classes of clover we will select as a type that which is known as the common red. This is the most important member of the Clovers and constitutes the chief forage crop of the Northern and Eastern States on the other side of the line. It is not so very well known in Western Canada but it is believed by those who have given the matter careful attention that there is a great future in store for the clover plant in Canada West. Year by year it is seen that its introduction is at least possible and not at all unprofitable. The principal drawback seems to have been that the people were afraid to sow it as it

breaks the roots and leaves nothing to hold the plant into the ground.

One Canadian writer upon this subject, who has given it careful study, says: "It is quite certain that a good few of our most pro-

gressive farmers are giving it a fair trial. I might give the names of a hundred who are growing large patches of it with good prospects of success. In the early days about the only patches of clover were found in the grooves along the railroads when the track was laid, the seeding coming from the bailed hay imported to feed the horses used to aid construction. I can recollect seeing red clover in Manitou, Man., more than twenty years ago, but it soon perished. What did live was only white, and its continued existence was mainly due to two things, the white subsoil and the covering of snow that buried it every winter, and it always did best where along with these two there was scrub land. On clay or arid soil it dwindled and had a hard fight for life."

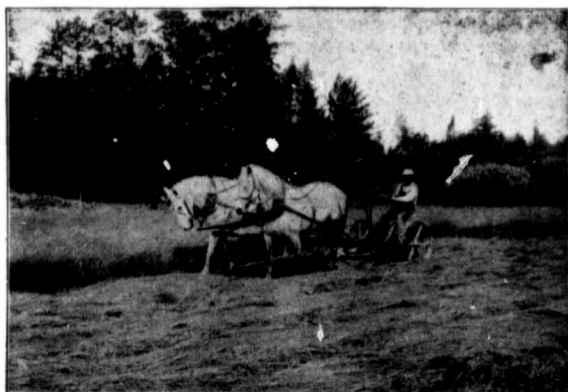


The "Last Weary Load" of an Old Time Hay-harvest.

It has been contended by some that clover will not grow on the prairie, owing to the fact that there is a lack of bacteria, and science has demonstrated the fact that these bacteria are absolutely necessary to the growth of the clover plant. These same people contend that there must be some

gion the shorter its life. It grows from one to two feet high, and in this northern climate will produce but one crop in a season, although in the extreme southern part of the United States it produces three and in some cases four. In the case of two crops

One authority gives the following programme for a day in a clover hay field: "Commence to cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off. With hay averaging one to two tons per acre, no tending is required. With a heavier crop the hay is either turned or the tedder is run over it. As soon as the top of the swath is well wilted, by two o'clock the hay cut in the morning will be ready to make into windrows and put into piles. In good, hot, sunshiny weather in the morning, hay cut up to ten o'clock will be



A Dandy Outfit and a beautiful Swath in Heavy Hay.

ready to go into the barn direct and the next is cut for hay or seed, the reason for this being

ready to go into the barn direct from the windrows the same afternoon. That cut later in the

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day is generally raked into windrows and put up into small piles to be further cured over night. The later swaths cut may be left till the following day before raking, but that piled up in the afternoon will be ready to go into the barn the following morning, as soon as the dew is off and the outside has become thoroughly dry.

It is always desirable to draw all the hay the same day it is cut if possible, for if rain comes over night, it makes a blackened hay of poor quality. Should rain come after the hay is cut, but before it commences to cure no harm is done whatever, and in uncertain weather some farmers run the mower while it is raining so that it can be rapidly cured when the sunshine comes."

Another method used successfully by an old clover grower on the other side of the line is as follows:

"I mow in the afternoon, after the dew is off, we use the tedder, going over once and if very heavy perhaps twice before noon. The clover at this time is not dry enough so that the leaves will be broken off by the tedder. It is left in better shape to cure than the mower left it. In the afternoon, we rake and bunch, making bunches of about 150 pounds. In bunching hay, we throw two dumps of the rake together for a foundation, lifting each forkful and placing it on top in such a manner that it will settle down like a cap or roof. These are left until the dew is off the next day, when they are opened. In doing this, we do not tear them apart much, but taking the top invert it, then as each forkful is taken off invert or leave an edge, being careful to get what was next the ground. In the afternoon we draw in, being careful in mowing to keep it level instead of piling in the center and rolling each way. We have followed this plan for several years with good suc-

cess. By this course the hay is secured in about forty-eight hours from the time it is cut.

Hay cut before the period of full bloom is more digestible than if cut later, it is also harder to cure and must be handled differently, but where the acreage is large we must begin sooner or lose much of the feeding value. In that case, I would mow in the morning, rake and bunch in the afternoon, and leave in the bunch for several days. The after treatment would be the same as before. By this method the quality will be about perfect, but we must bear in mind that if we have followed up our work closely, that before the first cut is in the barn we will have considerable cut in the bunch."

Brome grass is another very important hay grass, which was brought to the American continent from Europe about twenty years ago. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong creeping root stalk and smooth, upright leafy stems one to four feet high,

without injury. It will thrive on extremely poor soil and return a fair crop. It should be cut for

After it is cut for a few years it improves gradually, and if the marsh can be drained so that the



A One-man Job while easy on the Team.

hay when in full bloom and handled similar to Timothy.

Two other forms of hay that must not be overlooked in a discussion of this sort are the up-

land prairie and the marsh grasses. Upland prairie hay is as a rule composed of the native grasses of the particular locality in which it is found, and varies in its composition. It never grows to any great size, but is generally short and stubby, covering the ground thickly. This is due to the fact that the seeds themselves fall from year to year, bring the number of seeds that grow, are influenced largely by the amount of room that they have to grow in. It is generally wiry in its texture and it does not possess the fattening qualities of the domestic grasses. If cut for a few years it gradually wears out, and hence is not a profitable grass for the farmer to raise.

Marsh grass, on the other hand, grows in low, swampy places and in most cases is of an inferior quality. It generally grows in rich alluvial soil, which is under water for the greater part of the year, and hence the hay is wiry and sour to the taste. Marsh grass, on the other hand, grows in low, swampy places and in most cases is of an inferior quality. It generally grows in rich alluvial soil, which is under water for the greater part of the year, and hence the hay is wiry and sour to the taste.

Although the subject of hay making is very important, there is not much of definite character that can be written concerning it. The nature of the crop to be converted into hay, the dampness or dryness of the soil of the atmosphere, and the intensity and continuance of sunlight and heat, are all modifiers of this problem and combine to keep it one of those elements which cannot definitely be discussed.

In the making of hay we find a great many farmers working in error. There is a generally ac-

Continued on page 49



A Big Crop and a Little Refreshment in New Zealand.

land prairie and the marsh grasses. Upland prairie hay is as a rule composed of the native grasses of the particular locality in which it is found, and varies in its composition. It never grows to any great size, but is generally short and stubby, covering the ground thickly. This is due to the fact that the seeds themselves fall from year to year, bring the number of seeds that grow, are influenced largely by the amount of room that they have to grow in. It is generally wiry in its texture and it does not possess the fattening qualities of the domestic grasses. If cut for a few years it gradually wears out, and hence is not a profitable grass for the farmer to raise.

Marsh grass, on the other hand, grows in low, swampy places and in most cases is of an inferior quality. It generally grows in rich alluvial soil, which is under water for the greater part of the year, and hence the hay is wiry and sour to the taste.

Marsh grass, on the other hand, grows in low, swampy places and in most cases is of an inferior quality. It generally grows in rich alluvial soil, which is under water for the greater part of the year, and hence the hay is wiry and sour to the taste.



A Dain Junior Hay Stacker carrying a Big Burden for the Haymaker.

cess. By this course the hay is secured in about forty-eight hours from the time it is cut.

for dry regions. Once established, it withstands a temperature many degrees below zero

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,
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E. W. HAMILTON,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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JUNE

"MAY WE PLAY NOW?"

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."

AFATHERLESS LAD, still at the age when he finds it hard to realize that there are more serious things in life than the sports of the school play-ground, has done his first day's duty as chore boy on a Manitoba farm. Less than three weeks ago he was leaving Old England to face his destiny in the new world. You can read his young heart as easily as you can the print on this page; the wrench in parting with his widowed mother and at least one chum who was worth all the rest of the school put together. Boy-like, however, these sombre feelings soon give place to others of a brighter hue as he takes in the novelty of this new aspect of life; the magnitude of everything, the inconceivable space and distance that overpowers, for a time, every effort of his young imagination. At last, he reaches "the farm," agile and clean from an unsullied past, with the bravest purpose in his heart, yet still—a boy.

AT THE END OF HIS FIRST DAY, feeling no doubt that he had put in a good day's work, he asks this question of the lady of the house: "May I play now?" The innocent request brought a smile to the woman's face as she tried to explain that a chore boy was not supposed to have play hours in his day's programme, marked off as he found it in the school time-table. In fact, it seemed "amusing" to this good lady-of-the-farm that the idea of "play" should be associated at all with the person and functions of a chore boy. The incident of the boy's request and the "amusement" it provoked are in neither case imaginary episodes. They offer a very real and regrettable aspect of the farm life in Western Canada in which, with a human stupidity and heartlessness that is almost criminal, one of its brightest prospects is transformed into a nightmare that no sunlight ever dispels.

THE BOY ON THE FARM isn't the "problem" that has been so much discussed by the farm journals. It is the farmer who is responsible for him that is the "problem." At this point in human experience will any parent or guardian of a young life confess that he or she really does not know how to handle a boy? The growing lad is no less responsive than the live stock in the barns to that common thoughtfulness or neglect that makes them or breaks them for any useful purpose. There is this difference, however, that any unusual care bestowed on a growing lad will bring far bigger returns to his "trainer" and to the state than any creature of flesh and blood that has yet been seen on the hunting field or race track.

"MAY I PLAY NOW?" touches a tender spot in the heart of every man whose memory still recalls the day he passed the portals of the school-house for the last time, and the first day on which he was supposed to have done "some real man's work." For God's sake men and women on the

farm—keep that memory green and you can hardly fail to make a success of your young peoples' lives. For two reasons you should give them more of your wise indulgence than you bestow on anything else: first, it is their right; they are entitled to it; and secondly, it will pay you—even in dollars, as well as in a way that can never be figured out in any exchange of values. One of the best bits of work you can ever do on the farm—one of the cleverest "tricks" you can perform as a professor of intensive agriculture is to make one young life really *love* the farm and find the same zest in its operations it found in the sports of the old time playground. It can be done—is being done, but not so universally as it might easily be.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE HOUR is very often the "play" hour. The play hour is not necessarily an unprofitable vacuum. If the mind lies fallow for a time, and other muscles are used than are brought into play while sawing cordwood or running the cream separator, the mind and possibly the muscles, too, may be engaged in a way that may yet "work wonders". The chances are that they will, because it has ever been the thinking chap who has done any good all down the centuries. If the chore boy hasn't "a minute he can call his own," he is not having fair play, and the person who employs him and doesn't recognize this is not alive to his own interests. He is not fit to have the direction of a mule's life—not to speak of being entrusted with a part in the destiny of a human soul. This chore boy of ours who wanted to know if he could "play, now," didn't have the idea of spending the minutes that remained before bed-time in pitching and catching a base ball. Even that, however, or sitting astride the roof of the barn might not be amiss in the case of a *live* boy.

HE WANTED TO SEE THINGS AT LEISURE. Everything in sight was new and strange to him. While he had been toiling through the day under the eye and voice of a not unkindly task-mistress in the farm kitchen, he could catch with the corner of his eye the outlines of some strange looking implement or a bit of the landscape that presented some attractive feature that might be worth exploring. That boy simply wanted to satisfy the natural desire that is born in every creature's mind. He couldn't "lie fallow" in the midst of a whole world of things that excited his curiosity and which he could get to know about so easily at first hand. His request was nothing more than that he might be left to himself for a brief space—while there was yet daylight to see anything; that he might just feel free to do *anything* that an honest boy, who had no mischief in sight, might reasonably be expected to fling himself into; that he might enjoy a brief respite from the eye and voice of the domestic policeman, no matter how indulgent that "policeman" might be.

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MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

BY W.C.M^c KILLICAN B.S.A.



No. 4

The Growing and Handling of Grasses

Last month in discussing the effect of mixed farming on the land, I referred to the great value of grasses and described how effective they were in preserving the proper physical condition of the soil, in preventing soil blowing and improving the water holding capacity of the soil. In this article I shall discuss more in detail the practical methods in regard to the growing and handling of grasses.

Timothy

Timothy is the most widely grown grass for hay production in North America. It produces a good quality of hay, is the standard hay of commerce, and is most in demand for horse use by city people and by any others who have not had special experience with any other kinds. It does very well in moist climates, and in Western Canada gives good results in the moister districts and in seasons of generous rainfall. It is quite hardy and stands the winter very well. Like most grasses it yields best the year following the season in which it is sown. After that it gets too thick and produces less each year. It is only fairly good as a pasture grass.

Brome Grass

Awnless Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) is the most productive grass grown for hay purposes in the West. It will yield a little more than Western Rye grass and very much more than Timothy. The quality of the hay is good, though it is not quite so popular with horsemen as Timothy; those who use it say their stock like it very well. It is very hardy and drought-resistant. It will grow in dry districts and on poor, light land where no other fodder plant can succeed. It is the best pasture grass that we have, being the first green in the spring and the last to wither up in the fall, and producing as well as any all the time between.

The great fault of Brome grass is its persistency. It has running rootstocks by which it spreads under the ground. These make it very hard to kill, so much so that in many places it has become a serious pest. In sowing Brome grass one must keep this point in

view and sow it on heavy land, only on the understanding that it is going to be very difficult to get it out again. In particular, it should never be sown near shade trees, shrubbery or gardens as it makes the growing and cultivation of these very difficult. On light land and for permanent pasture Brome grass is the best grass to use. On heavy land that is to be used for grain again in a few years it is not often advisable to use it.

probably our best all-round grass for hay production and deserves to be more generally grown. It is just fairly good as a pasture grass, not being as early nor producing as much pasture as Brome grass. Where Brome grass is undesirable, a mixture of Western Rye grass and Timothy is better for pasture than either alone.

These three grasses are by far the most important in Western Canada, but there are a few others which may be mentioned, as peo-

teemed grass in many countries, but it is not at all productive in the West. It starts all right, and is hardy enough to stand the winter, but produces so little hay as to be scarcely worth cutting.

Perennial Rye Grass

Perennial rye grass and numerous grasses that are of great value in England and other countries of mild winters are of no value here as they cannot live through our winter.

Yields on Experimental Farm

The following are the yields per acre obtained from plots of grasses on the Experimental Farm at Brandon. The yields given are the average results of 1912 and 1913. The plots were sown in 1911 on land that grew oats the previous year. They were sown without any nurse crop. Two cuttings were taken in each season. The plots were 1/40 acre in area.

Kind of Grass	Tons Lbs.	
	Average yield per acre	
	1912	1913
Brome Grass	3	1918
Western Rye Grass	3	760
Timothy	1	1940
Red Top	1	1480
Orchard Grass		1980
Kentucky Blue Grass		1640

Preparation of the Land

Grasses will give the best results on rich land that is in good condition and free from weeds. However, since one of the principal reasons for growing grasses is to improve run-down land and eradicate weeds, it would be useless to say that the land must be clean and fertile before they should be sown. Nevertheless, the worse the land needs the grass the harder it is to start it. It is therefore the policy of wisdom to practice prevention rather than cure and keep the land clean and well stored with manure rather than to try to rehabilitate it after it has been grain-cropped to death. In very dirty and grain-exhausted land a season of summer-fallowing should precede seeding down to grass so as to give the tender seedlings a chance to cope with the weeds.

Whatever the previous history of the land, it should be brought to a fine state of tith at the time of seeding. Grass seeds need a much finer seed bed than grain does on account of the smaller

Continued on page 20



Where mixed farming has made its mark. A small corner of Killarney's (Man.), big fair.

Western Rye Grass

Western Rye grass (*Agropyron tenerum*) is a native of Western Canada. It, therefore, is well suited to the climate and perfectly hardy. It is a much more productive grass than Timothy, but not quite equal to Brome grass. The hay is of good quality if it is cut early; if allowed to become mature or nearly mature it becomes stiff and woody. It is perhaps hardly as well liked by stock as Brome or Timothy, but the difference if any is not enough to be a consideration. In regard to its rooting system, Western Rye grass is a bunch grass, i.e., it grows in clumps and does not form a turf unless sown very thick and does not spread by root. It is consequently very easily exterminated when the land is wanted for another crop. It therefore combines the two valuable characteristics of being a heavy yielder and at the same time easily controlled. For this reason it is

ple from other countries often wonder why they are not grown.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue grass is the great pasture grass of the United States, and it may yet have a value for that purpose in Western Canada. It is of practically no value for hay, but as pasture is unexcelled. It is quite hardy in the West and is used largely for lawns. Once established it would do quite well for pasture, but it is rather hard to start. It requires a large amount of seed and plenty of moisture to start it.

Red Top

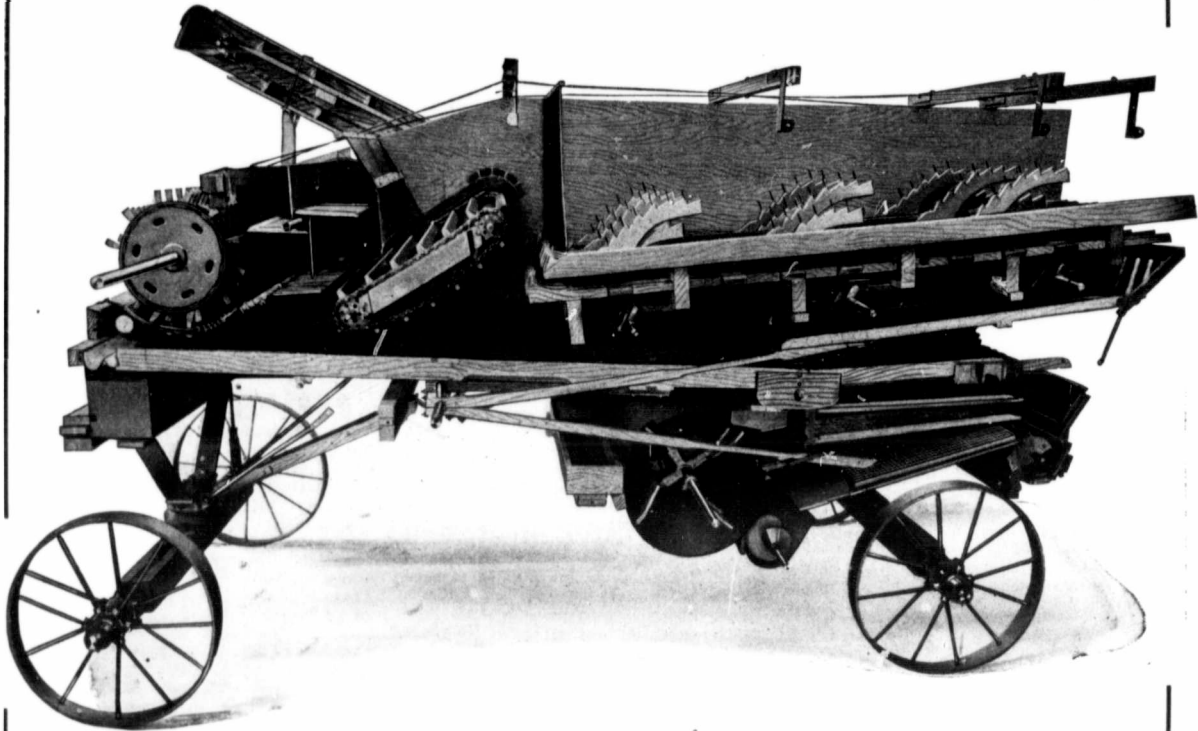
Red Top has a certain value in the West, it is especially suitable for sour poorly drained land where better grasses do not thrive. Under such conditions it produces a large crop, but it is hard to start and not of especially good quality.

Orchard Grass

Orchard grass is a highly es-

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A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



Smug and Snug

WHEN OUR stock is rising, the world looks good. When our stock is rising, the weather is perfect, the world is growing better, "all signs show an improvement," the wind is blowing in the right direction, all things are "working together for good"—and the golden age is about to dawn—when our investment proves wise and our stock is rising. How snug and smug we all are when the world smiles upon us. Listen: Mr. Gladstone said, shortly before he passed away: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last fifty years the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong."

Life's Surprises

ONE OF life's surprises is the opposition which you meet from certain individuals whom you have never knowingly opposed, criticised, slandered, abused or even met socially. They start out deliberately to break your plan and spoil your vision, even though your success would not rob them of one iota of any legitimate advantages which belong to them. Paul Louis Couriera, Frenchman, is a true philosopher. When he was assailed with great bitterness by a French professor, he quietly remarked: "I fancy he must be vexed. He called me Jacobin, rebel, plagiarist, thief, poisoner, forger, leper, madman, imposter, libeller, a grinning rag-picker. I gather what he wants to say. He means that he and I are not of the same opinion and this is his only way of putting it." There are others.

Speak Your Mind

SPEAK your mind, kindly, tenderly, slowly but distinctly. Let people know that you think and what you think. Get a reputation for being plain-spoken. Don't hedge. Don't dodge. Look a man squarely in the face and tell him what you think. Of course there are some things which you ought to think and not tell. But for every man who has a right to demand an opinion, have an answer. And to the man who stands in the pulpit, let me suggest the wisdom of a generous use of our rugged Anglo-Saxon. Out with it! Imitate not the divine who said, when preaching to certain rich sinners: "Brethren, you must repent, as it were, and be converted in a measure, or you will be damned to some extent."

Wrath Reserved

THE man who lets his temper loose in public, is not always the dangerous man. The really unpleasant man is he who guards his temper when "in the limelight" and lets it loose at home. That man is most to be feared who is a tyrant in his home and a pope in his business. He vents his wrath on those who dare not answer back and indignantly frowns on those who, of necessity, lean upon his favor. Rowland Hill is credited with the following:—"I once took tea with a lady, who was very particular about her china. The servant unfortunately broke the best bread-and-butter plate; but her mistress took very little notice of the circumstance at the time, only remarking, 'Never mind, Mary' never mind, accidents cannot be prevented. 'I shall have it by-and-by,' said the servant, when she got out of the room; and so it turned out. The good woman's temper was corked up for a season, but it came out with terrible vengeance when the company retired."

Tied Up Together

WE are tied up together in the bundle of life. No man is saved until the entire community is saved. If the food you eat is handled by men who are careless and unclean the disease of the hovel may spread to the palace. A drunken switch tender may smash up the best plans of banker and millionaire. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage remarks:—"When the Prince Imperial of France fell on the Zulu battlefield because the strap fastening the stirrup to the saddle broke as he clung to it, his comrades all escaping, but he falling under the lances of the savages, a great many people blamed the Empress for allowing her son to go forth into that battle-field, and others blamed the English Government, for accepting the sacrifice, and others blamed the Zulus for their barbarism. The one most to blame was the harness-maker who fashioned that strap of the stirrup out of shoddy and imperfect material, as it was found to have been afterwards. If the strap had held, the Prince Imperial would probably have been alive to-day. But the strap broke. No prince independent of a harness-maker! High, low, wise, ignorant, you in one occupation, I in another, all bound together. So that there must be one continuous line of sympathy with each other's work."

Only a Cobbler

PASS FOR what you are worth. Do not claim more honors than belong to you. Return your friend's flattery with thanks and make a modest claim for yourself. The chances are that you are not a born poet or a "born" anything else but just an average man who has hit the trail of his own native genius and natural adaptation. Carey was never ashamed of the humbleness of his origin. On one occasion, when at the Governor-General's table, he overheard an officer opposite him asking another, loud enough to be heard, whether Carey had not once been a shoemaker; "No, sir," exclaimed Carey, immediately; "only a cobbler."

Self Control

CHARACTER is pivoted on self-control. If a man has not himself in hand he is weak of will and drifting with the uncertain circumstances of life. Loss of will power is a process which is very often unconscious. We never know how weak we are until we awake to find ourselves in the grip of some evil habit. Since this is true we ought, occasionally, to test ourselves and ascertain if possible if we are still strong of purpose and unfettered by sin or vice. J.J. Rousseau remarks in his autobiography "One evening on entering my apartment I found a letter, which I knew to contain the information I wanted, and I took it up with an impatient trembling, of which I was inwardly ashamed. What? said I to myself, with

disdain, shall Jean Jacques thus suffer himself to be subdued by interest and curiosity? I immediately laid the letter again upon the chimney-piece. I undressed myself, went to bed with great composure, slept better than ordinary, and rose in the morning at a late hour, without thinking more of my letter. As I dressed myself, it caught my eye; I broke the seal very leisurely, and found under the envelope a bill of exchange. I felt a variety of pleasing sensations at the same time; but I can assert, upon my honor, that the most lively of them all was that proceeding from having known how to be master of myself."

Right Here

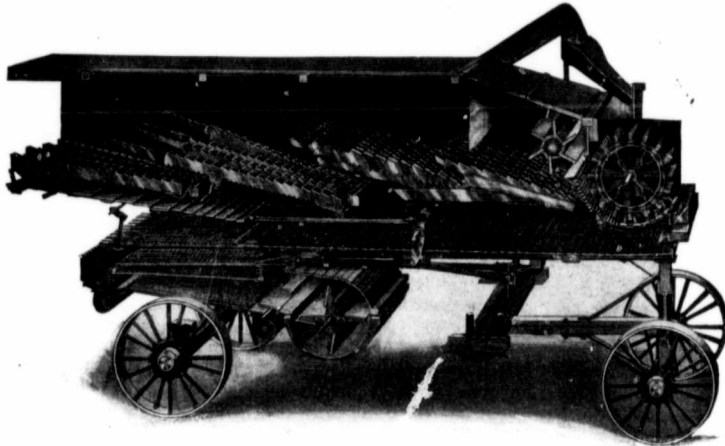
IF THE ground on which you stand is not historic, it ought to be. If you do not make it historic, who will? The opportunity belongs to you. You may be possessed with a great ambition to shine in the city, but there are scores of chumps in the city who do not even glimmer. The city is a great place to lose yourself, a great place to be "run over," a great place to study high prices, a great place to spend your money, a great place to get lost in the crowd and a great place to put on style, agony and mannerisms. But before you come to the city you had better try your strength just where you are. Dr. McLaren, the famous English preacher, began his ministry at a place called "Portland." "Portland," Dr. McLaren declared, "was just the place for an inexperienced student, such as I was, to sow his ministerial wild oats, since no great harm would be likely to follow from the resulting crop. It's a great mistake for a raw youth fresh from college to start in a big place. It may be flattering to his self-conceit; but it is like setting an untried colt at a high fence, he may come down a cropper. I have known more than one young ministerial neck broken through vaulting ambition o'erleaping itself. If I had to begin again I should wish to do exactly as I did and ask no better opportunity. I am sure it is the best and safest plan to begin at the bottom of the ladder, then, if you are successful in mounting it, you will have tested every rung all the way up; and, if you ever get to the top, you have a good chance of keeping your balance and are less liable to an attack of vertigo. It is not easy to descend a ladder gracefully."

Keep Cool

"NERVE" is a beautiful thing. When some fool in the crowded hall shouted "Fire!" the presiding genius just smiled and assured the audience that everything was all right—He had nerve. When everybody ran from the exploding parlor lamp, with a shout, a cry and a moan, my friend picked up the smoking oil well and hurled it out of the window. He had nerve. When a certain mean whelp resurrected a miserable scandal out of the early history of Grover Cleveland and sought to embarrass him in his presidential aspirations, Grover Cleveland sent a telegram across the continent in three words, "Tell the Truth". He had nerve. It is related of a hero in Scottish history that when an overwhelming force was in full pursuit and all his followers were urging him to more rapid flight, he coolly dismounted, in order to repair a flaw in his horse's harness. Whilst the busied himself with the broken buckle, the distant cloud swept down in nearer thunder, but just as the prancing hoofs, and eager spears were ready to dash down on him, the flaw was mended, and like a sweeping falcon he vanished from their view. The broken buckle would have left him in the field an inglorious prisoner, the timely delay sent him in safety to his huzzahing comrades.

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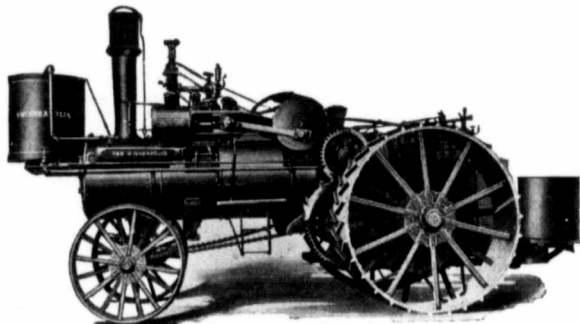
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A Strong Answer to Allan McBurney

Dear Sir:

In reading your April issue I was very much struck by a letter published in that issue written by Allan McBurney, of Forward, Sask., and am taking the liberty to reply to his very interesting experiences. This gentleman certainly seems to have made a decided failure of running gasoline engines, and may have the sympathy of some, but he is not deserving of much pity, as by his letter he seems to have been paying a good deal of attention to what his three or four dozen neighbors were doing with their tractors, instead of confining himself to his own business of running his own tractor.

Being a tractor farmer since the spring of 1911, and having satisfied myself that the tractor can be used on the farm with the utmost satisfaction, I feel as justified in speaking for the tractor as this man is qualified to abuse its use on the farm.

The engine I use on my farm is a Rumely 15-30, and I have always used it at all work on the farm: plowing, seeding, harrowing, discing, cutting and threshing, and can say most emphatically that it is all I could wish for, as I farm one and a quarter sections of land, and only use horses to draw fuel and help in cutting time, my horses not having been on a seeding implement for two years. I may have been fortunate in my choice of a tractor, but I do not consider that there is as much importance in choosing a tractor as there is in choosing an engineer after you have your tractor.

I presume by the tone of his letter that he has been deluded into buying a tractor by some smooth-tongued salesman, who may have told him that "this engine was so simple that anyone but a fool could run it." But now he finds himself in that minority who can't run gasoline engines. He also states that his

engine was supposed to have stood the test at a cost of 28c. per acre. What could he expect but disappointment if he is so unread as to think such a thing possible; and I would suggest that he read the experiences of others in the Thresherman and he will see that the cost usually runs over one dollar per acre.

His tractor would certainly have been a gold brick for him if he could plow at a cost of 28c. per acre and receive \$4.00 per acre for his work. He also says that when a tractor runs good for half a day and then bucks for three and a half days a lot of gasoline is used in coaxing it to go. Right here is where I prove my argument that it was not the poor

brood mares) can make twice as much money with one-half, nay one-eighth, the worry a man with two sections and an engine can. What does he expect but that a man who is "fool enough to worry" should worry more over two sections than he would over a half-section? And could this gentleman inform us what we should do with all the geldings at present on the farms if we all decided to discard the engines in favor of mares on the farm?

In conclusion, he says that two years is generally admitted the life of a tractor for plowing, and that it has always cost more to keep it running than the amount it made. I presume these are admissions of his own dismal

you can find space for this in your next issue and assuring you that I am yours for business with the tractor.

Albert E. Cunningham,
Tullisville, Sask.

Gas Engine Simple

"The modern gas engine is the simplest known form of prime mover, is much less complicated than a steam engine, and is easily understood and cared for by the average man," says a writer in the Industrialist. "Most of the complications in older types of gas engines were in the ignition, that is, the batteries, coils, switch and igniter necessary for making the spark in the engine cylinder at the right instant to ignite the charge. These battery outfits were more or less uncertain, and their unreliability was blamed on the engine as a whole.

"All this complication and uncertainty has been eliminated in the modern gas engine by the use of a slow-speed, engine-timed alternating current magneto of the built-in type, which is a small machine

geared directly to the engine, thereby forming a part of it. This machine generates electricity by mechanical action, so that the engine makes its own electricity as long as it runs, there being no batteries to replace, or other parts requiring attention or renewal.

"The perfection of the magneto made possible the simple gas engine, and placed it within the reach of the farmer, who can now use the engine, especially the small, portable type, for such a wide range of purpose that no farm can afford to be without one."

"A man never losses anything by politeness," said the Old Fogey. "I know a lot of men who never intend to run the risk," added the Grouch.

A strenuous soul hates a cheap success.—Emerson.



Who said the Gas Tractor wouldn't drive a Separator?

tractor's fault at all. If a tractor will run good for half a day, it should run longer if properly handled, provided there is no break-down, in which case it is absolute folly to pump gasoline into it.

He also wishes to infer that land farmed by a tractor is not in a fit state to ride a binder over. Again I disagree, as I can point to a greater percentage of horse-worked farms in a rough and weedy condition than of farms worked by a tractor. It is just as easy to make a neat job with a tractor as it is with horses, and a man that can't steer a tractor straight up a field is too much of an idiot to be trusted with a six-horse team.

This gentleman seems to have been treated to an injection of "mixed farming tonic" by some of the advocates of "nothing but brood mares on the farm," as he says that a man with a half-section and six mares (I presume

failures, as my repair bill for three years has not exceeded \$125.00 in all, and the longer I run my engine, the greater the satisfaction and less the expense. And in closing would say to intending purchasers: Don't buy a tractor and think you can run it without troubles if you have had no previous experience.

I have had my own little troubles, and upon looking back now, I can see that almost all trouble was caused through my not understanding my engine as well as I do now. And if our friend wishes to help the internal combustion engine industry, he should agitate for legislation compelling gasoline engineers to pass examination and produce certificates to show that they are qualified to run a gasoline engine, as I consider a gasoline or kerosene engine is a great deal harder to run than a steam engine, and yet the law demands that a steam engineer must be qualified. Trusting

Can for: of a trac on: boo: deal whi whe oil shot out "Do ers." inter: save and On: doubt our show the 1 Can: Limi: duce plant: any office: locat the c McIn on th Hum



Overcome Friction and Reduce Your Cost of Operating by using National Carbonless Motor Oil

Recognized everywhere as the best lubricant for all makes of gasoline and kerosene tractors.

HIGH FIRE TEST GOOD BODY ABSOLUTELY CARBONLESS

Have you tried these "Quality First" Products—

White Rose Motor Gasoline, Rex Motor Spirit, Lily White Engine Kerosene?

If not, you are losing money, and lots of it.

Write for our free booklet, tells all about OIL.



Canadian Oil Companies

Limited

REGINA

WINNIPEG

CALGARY



TRACTOR ENGINE TROUBLES ELIMINATED

THE title of this article is also the name given to a small booklet gotten out by the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, for free distribution. Every owner of a gasoline or kerosene tractor should send at once for a copy as the booklet contains a great deal of useful information which is not found elsewhere. It tells the right oil to use and why you should use it. Through-out the booklet are "Dont's for Engine Owners." These are especially interesting, as they might save you hours of worry and trouble.

Our readers will no doubt remember that in our April number we showed a photograph of the Winnipeg plant of the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. We now reproduce a cut of the Regina plant of the same company. The Saskatchewan offices of the company are located at this point, being at the corner of Sixth Avenue and McIntyre Street. The sixth party on the left hand side is Mr. E. B. Humphries, manager of the Sas-

katchewan Division. To eliminate traction engine troubles, you must have first of all, perfect combustion, and to secure which you need a high

thing is the lubrication of the motor. The best lubricating oil is the cheapest to use in the long run. The "best" does not always mean the highest priced oil, al-

though the highest priced oil of any reputable concern is generally conceded to be the best value they have to offer. Speaking of lubrication, re-

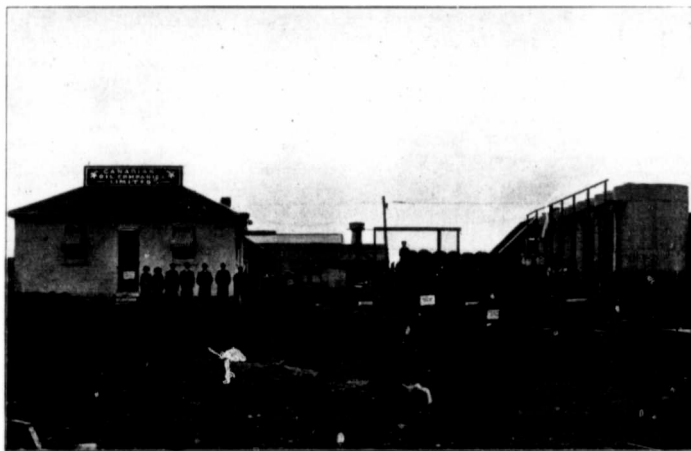
minds me of a firm who make a specialty of selling a zero motor oil, or in other words, an oil that is supposed to flow at zero. Why that makes a good lubricant for a motor, no one attempts to explain.

No other lubricating oil, except the commonest and cheapest black car oils, the kind they use in railroad car journal boxes, lays claim to flowing at zero, and no intelligent railroad engineer will permit a zero car oil to be used because he knows in making it fluid at zero it has been robbed of its lubricating body.

The places where a zero oil is demanded for motor lubrication are zero. The price of zero oils should be zero, and even then they would be unprofitable to use. The man who claims an oil to be a good motor lubricant because it flows at zero, knows only zero about motor lubrication.

Zero means nothing, therefore you should only give zero time to the consideration of the claims made for a zero oil.

Continued on page 26



Regina Plant of the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.

grade gasoline or kerosene. Gasoline that contains carbon and residue will retard the action of the piston, thus causing friction, resulting in lost power. The next

though the highest priced oil of any reputable concern is generally conceded to be the best value they have to offer.

Speaking of lubrication, re-



W. G. MCGILL, BOISSEVAIN

TO have acquired a competency in Manitoba at the age of thirty-five is a creditable though by no means uncommon feat. Such instances are quite common in the business world and are by no means unknown among the industrious and shrewd tillers of the soil. But to have made a competency at the above mentioned age, and to be able to say that threshing was the basis of that success is something of a novelty. Yet, that is the experience of William G. McGill, of Boissevain. Although still a young man, Mr. McGill has retired from the farm. He is financially able to take life easy and enjoy himself, but he finds it impossible to resist the lure of the threshing field on a cool September morning, when the mounting sun is dispelling the mists that settle over the stubble fields at night. He knows that if he did not have an outfit of his own he would be unable to resist running one for himself, so he keeps his own outfit, and every fall he cleans up the product of numerous farms and incidentally cleans up a snug cash profit for himself.

Mr. McGill is a thresherman who has carefully applied the principles of business management in the threshing field; he has ever been quick to profit by the vigorous lessons of experience. He says he is still learning. He finds threshing not only a fascinating and diverting episode in the yearly round, but a business which can be made to yield satisfactory pecuniary returns.

In giving the details of Mr. McGill's career it will probably be best to begin at the beginning.

Mr. McGill is a shrewd and extremely intelligent man and a Canadian by birth. He was born near Port Hope, Ont., in 1879. With his parents he came to Manitoba in 1892 and settled with them near Deloraine.

At the early age of eighteen Mr. McGill started into business as a farmer in the Waskada dis-

trict. That was in 1897. The first year he broke up land with a team of oxen. His crop that year consisted of 379 bushels of wheat.

He first gained practical experience as a thresherman while working with a syndicate machine of which his father was in charge. That was in 1895, a couple of years before he started farming for himself, and when he was sixteen years of age. His job on the old syndicate outfit was the hum-drum one of bucking away the straw with a pole and a pair of ponies. But young McGill while playing in this somewhat obscure role had his eye on the more technical positions, such as feeding and attending to the separator. It seemed to him that it was a big job—a job possessing a peculiar fascination, and one that would bear much patient study before complete mastery was attained.

Since that first fall of threshing in 1895 Mr. McGill has missed but one season, and that autumn he was ill. He has so far threshed seventeen seasons, either as a member of a gang or as the owner and active director of the outfit.

He hired a machine to thresh his first crop on his own farm at Waskada while he, himself, engaged as a helper on the syndicate outfit, this time driving a stook team. The following fall he hired a machine to thresh his crop again, but this time he was engaged driving a stook team on the outfit that put through his own grain. He here got in touch with the point of view of the farmer, who has to entrust his threshing to another. He had poor satisfaction. The machine was not operated in a way to give the farmer cause for congratulating himself. Mr. McGill decided to purchase an outfit of his own.

Becomes a Thresherman

It was in the fall of 1900, when he was twenty years of age, that Mr. McGill purchased a Sawyer-Massey outfit complete. It was

a big undertaking for one who was little more than a boy.

The outfit consisted of a 30x60 Peerless separator, a 25 h.p. compound traction engine, two tanks, two pumps, a caboose and two wagons. This outfit cost the ambitious youth \$5,000.

The young thresherman started out with a determination to do his best, but that first fall, while fairly satisfactory, was by no means highly lucrative. It was inexperience that helped to lessen the first year's success of a young man who gave the best that was in him to the work. There were also other basic reasons which militated against even veteran threshermen that year. For instance the prices charged for threshing were too low, considering the amount of the investment, and the concurrent cost of operation.

Owing to inexperience, that first year Mr. McGill carried too large a staff. In this way he incurred greater expense in the operation of his outfit than he has since found out, was necessary. With a fuller knowledge gained through a more extended experience as a thresherman he has found it possible to secure and maintain equal efficiency with a smaller staff, and with a consequently less inflated pay-roll. It was the finding out that the profits which should legitimately go into the thresherman's pocket were often wasted in paying wages to superfluous men that Mr. McGill believes to have been one of the most important factors in his ultimate success.

Of course the first year had the usual troubles, which are bound to beset the way of a novice at the threshing game. The beginner is not able to meet and solve the problems which arise in such a complicated business as threshing, with the competency and dispatch, which comes later to the man who is willing to learn.

Had Dunning Letters

The first year Mr. McGill fell short a few hundred dollars of

making his first payment. He had the usual dunning letters, which a threshing outfit company, like any other large business concern, must send out to customers in arrears. In Mr. McGill's case, the company only had his personal notes, which were in the nature of a lien on the outfit.

In the summer of 1901 Mr. McGill, although only twenty-one years of age had decided to take an even more important step than he had taken the year before, when he purchased a \$5,000 threshing outfit. He decided to take a wife. When Mr. McGill makes up his mind to do a thing he does not dally. He got married that summer.

One day during that fateful summer, but before the happy event occurred, Mr. McGill was engaged in the pleasant labor of digging out a cellar for his proposed new home. While he worked probably dreaming dreams of the future, the Waskada agent for the Sawyer-Massey Company drove up. The agent was accompanied by a collector from Winnipeg. After the customary greetings, and some desultory conversation they made known the object of the call. The collector had instructions to secure full security on all Mr. McGill's property to cover the threshing outfit, which he had purchased. This was only a business proposition from the company's point of view, but Mr. McGill had confidence in his ultimate success as a thresherman, and he wanted the threshing part of his business to stand or fall on its own bottom, but he was sure he could keep it standing.

Owing to the good nature and the unbounded confidence of the local man, and the full assurance of Mr. McGill that the cash would materialize much more quickly in the future than had been the case the first year, the collector was induced to forego the taking of

Continued on page 58



One of Western Canada's really great sights— W. G. McGill's outfit and crew in the field.

FOUND MONEY IN THE STOOKS

Mr. Thresherman and Farmer! You know that the biggest puzzle of the whole farming game is the harvest labor problem; that nowhere in your year's programme can you effect a greater saving or incur a bigger loss than in gathering and threshing your grain crop. Since so many of your neighbors own and operate one of our labor and grain saving machines, it can no longer be "news" to you that by means of it you also can

SAVE ANYTHING OVER \$20 PER DAY

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

"Does the work of five men and two teams; will keep a 36 x 60 Separator full with four stook teams," says John Frost, of Moose Jaw. "It leaves the field perfectly clean," writes L. H. Swartz, of Bow Island, Alta. "I threshed when others were idle for want of help," is the testimony of George Fitzpatrick, of Rouleau, Sask. And we confidently refer you to hundreds of other delighted farmers who write us to the same effect.

You can save the price of this machine on your 1914 labor bill and THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER is good for many years' service.

Saves the Grain. Gets Top Grade. Picks up the Heaviest Straw and the Worst Entanglement, Leaving the Field as Clean as a Well Swept Floor.



H. A. Baade, Imperial, Sask., Nov. 8, 1913: "I am well satisfied with the Loader as it saved me \$800 on a 36 day run, besides, I waited less for bundles than in the old way. In flax or tangled grain it is worth at least 2 cents a bundle extra as it will pick up every thing clean."

H. W. O'Brien, Vanguard, Sask., Nov. 2, 1913: "I find that The Stewart Sheaf Loader does very satisfactory work and especially in flax and in picking up all loose grain which the pitchers will not pick up, making a saving in both labor and money."

Miller Bros., Grenfell, Sask., Jan. 23, 1914: "We have used one of your Loaders for this season and find it a great saving as labor was scarce and wages high. We figure that it easily saved us \$20 per day besides the board for the extra help. We operate a 36-inch separator and find that it keeps five teams with two spike pitchers at the machine, going all the time. Saves about four teams and two men in the field."

In this day of high pressure, in our land of short seasons and heavy crops, a STEWART SHEAF LOADER is as necessary to your farm equipment as a self-feeder or a wind-stacker. If you have a desire to try it out in your own fields in 1914, NOW is the time to get in your order if you would ensure delivery in time; a little later will be too late.

COMPLETE INFORMATION ON RECEIPT OF CARD TO

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd.

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba



SINCE last writing for this column, I have seen something of the "farm problems" which confront the agriculturist in British Columbia and think that these experiences may be of interest if not profit to some of my readers. What is written here is not intended to be either a description of, or a dissertation upon, general farming conditions in British Columbia, but merely a few observations made in the course of a holiday trip in and around Victoria and Vancouver and some facts learned in discussions with men who are farming in these districts and men who are endeavoring to sell lands therein.

Victoria is situated on the Saanich Peninsula, the most Southern portion of the Island of Vancouver, and very nearly an island in itself. It is a land of exceeding beauty and a kindly climate, and was seen possibly at its very best, namely during the latter part of April and the early part of May. It would indeed be difficult to even dream of anything more beautiful than the City of Victoria and its surroundings at this time of the year. People from the South of England declare that spring in Victoria is almost an exact replica of spring in the South of England with the added beauty and advantage of a larger proportion of sunshiny days. In this part of the Island of Vancouver there are, in ordinary years, from seven to eight months of growing weather, and in some years, this runs to nine months. It is never very cold and it never experiences the extreme heat so familiar in the prairie provinces.

In this genial climate almost everything seems to grow readily and abundantly. New potatoes, strawberries and green peas come in about the end of May and native grown lettuce and radishes, onions, spinach and the like are practically in season all

the year around. Broccoli, or winter cauliflower, does remarkably well, as do also Brussels sprouts. Things requiring great heat, such as cucumbers and tomatoes, are not quite so plentiful or so readily produced. Tomatoes are grown in large quantities under glass and are grown in large quantities under glass and are specially designed for the export trade. They are probably the best grade of tomatoes produced in Canada with the exception of those of the Niagara Peninsula where they come to great perfection in the open air. In spite of the long growing season for vegetables and fruits, none of these things were cheap and many of them are quite as expensive as in Calgary, Edmonton or Winnipeg where they are imported for many months in the year.

Inquiry revealed the fact that while nearly everyone in the suburbs and indeed very many people in the best residential districts of Victoria keep hens, and there are many large poultry farms on the Peninsula, eggs are by no means cheap and chickens are exceedingly dear. In a climate where the cattle remain out the entire winter, milk is extremely dear, seven quarts only for a dollar in April and cream is almost a prohibitive price. Not only are all these necessities of life dear but the supply was very far short of the requirement. Of course many will say that is the reason of the high prices but that does not wholly explain the situation, for where the climate is so favorable to easy production, it seems natural to expect that production will expand readily to meet requirements and keep prices within a reasonable limit.

It did not take much probing to find that the Saanich Peninsula, which is in undoubtedly one of, if not the, garden spot of British Columbia, is not a poor man's country. There is not an

unlimited supply of land available for cultivation on this Peninsula. There are a number of old established and profitable fruit farms, especially around Gorden Head and Cordova Bay, where the riot of cherry, plum and apple blossoms was a joy to the eye of one long accustomed to the almost treeless spaces of the prairies. The land still available is held at very high figures. If it is cleared and ready for cultivation prices may run from \$300 to \$500 an acre. Where it is uncleared, it may be purchased from prices varying from \$75 to \$200 an acre.

Most of this uncultivated land is covered with what is known as second growth timber, but this second growth timber is sufficiently heavy to afford two and sometimes three cords of wood from a single tree trunk. The cost of clearing this land varies all the way from \$175 to \$500 an acre, though the latter is rather an exceptional figure. It might be thought that the timber taken off would be very valuable and materially reduce the cost of the land, but such is really not the case.

Labor is very dear; it is not possible to hire white labor for even the most ordinary farm work for less than \$3 a day and \$2 a day is the usual price for Chinamen, with the result that while cordwood for example is \$7 a cord in Victoria, it hardly pays for a man who is clearing his land to pay for the cutting up of the timber into cordwood and the hauling and shipping of it to the city.

A Winnipeg man who was clearing a small acreage found himself with something like 5,000 fence posts. These were beautiful straight clean cedar posts 7 ft. long. They cost him for the labor of cutting them alone, 3c apiece and he was quite willing to accept an offer of 8c, the purchaser to remove the posts. The

common practice is for the owner to have the timber cut down and disposed of as much as possible in the form of cordwood and fence posts, to have a stumping machine and extract the stumps, and then turn the whole thing over to a Chinaman to get in shape for a crop.

While I was in Victoria a considerable quantity of land which had been cleared to the extent described was leased to Chinese contractors for five years, they to return the same at the end of that period in fit condition to receive a crop. It is quite easy to understand that land which cost such a high price originally and calls for such a large additional investment to clear it cannot be profitably used for the ordinary crops.

Much of the land on the slopes of the Saanich Peninsula is particularly well adapted for the growing of both large and small fruits. The bottom lands are beloved of the Chinamen for market gardens, and they seem to be able to make gardening pay on these lands in spite of the high values, but they work harder and longer than any white man would be content to do, even for himself, to say nothing of hired white labor. It looks very much as if the whole of this Peninsula would eventually become the property of men who are weakly enough to afford a few acres of such land, and to find their pleasure in seeing, not what they can make off it, but what they can make of it.

Conditions on the other parts of the island I cannot speak of at first hand, but I gathered from a number of sources that everywhere the inflated value of the rough lands made it impossible to clear and develop them and farm them at a profit. I found that the great bulk of the feed for both horses and cows on the Saanich Peninsula was being brought from other districts, a considerable quantity of it from the main land.

To be continued next month



OUR TENTH ANNUAL CATALOG

is a Dandy. In addition to explaining fully the mechanics construction of the Gould Balance Valve and the splendid results to be obtained by its use, it also contains other information of value to engine operators.

HOW TO SET A SLIDE VALVE

is explained fully and is easy to understand. Write for Catalog No. 10 and a copy of the "Evidence." Both books sent postpaid. Address:

Gould Balance Valve Company, Kellogg, Iowa
Manufacturers of Gould Balance Valves, "Iowa" Ensilage Cutters and Gardner Grain Conveyors.

ATTENTION!

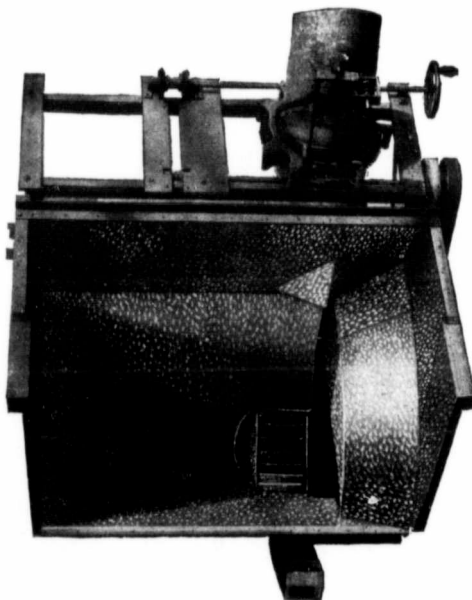
Mr. Thresherman

There is not a separator built that is automatically adjustable to the many conditions it is subjected to

CONSEQUENTLY—

The Grain is Wasted

Let your customers know that you are having a GEARLESS RUSSELL with a SHARPE GRAIN SAVING FEATURE attached to your separator. Then you can pick your run instead of spending your time moving.



There is no Wind Stacker perfect without the SHARPE GRAIN SAVING FEATURE embodied, and we make them for any make or size of separator, wood or steel, new or old.

If your manufacturer cannot furnish it— we can, at no extra cost.

SHOWING GRAIN SAVER IN THE HOPPER

**Where would you prefer to put the Grain?
In the Stack or in the "Sack"?**

WRITE

The Russell Wind Stacker Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Imperial Bank of Canada

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 27th May, 1914, at 12 Noon

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, 27th May, 1914.

THE REPORT

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank, as on 30th April, 1914, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year ended on that day.

The net profits of the Bank, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on bills under discount not yet matured and for payment of all Provincial and Municipal taxes amounted to

\$1,236,984.76

There was received from the Shareholders by way of premium upon New Stock the sum of

211,830.82

The receipt of this sum was anticipated in 1913 by a charge against Profit and Loss Account to credit of Reserve Account so as to make that account \$7,000,000, and it is now properly re-credited to Profit and Loss Account.

1,003,988.55

There was brought from 1913, the balance of Profit and Loss Account

1,003,988.55

Making a total available Surplus of

\$2,452,804.13

This surplus has been applied as follows:—

(a) For Dividends at the rate of 12% per annum amounting to	\$834,783.96
(b) Special Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, By-law No. 30	20,000.00
(c) Annual contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds	7,500.00
(d) Provision for depreciation in Securities and for contingencies	250,000.00
(e) Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account	74,601.05
(f) Balance of account carried forward	1,265,919.12
	\$2,452,804.13

New Branches have been opened during the year:

In Ontario—At Preston, Niagara Falls South, Wexley and Sherbourne streets, Toronto, and at Humber Bay.

In Saskatchewan—At Kandahar.

The Branches at Michel, B.C., McLean, Sask., and at St. Roch, in the city of Quebec, have been closed. It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of our late colleague Sir William Whyte, who passed away after a painful illness, on the 14th April, 1914. Although Sir William Whyte could not be a regular attendant at the meetings of the Board in Toronto, yet his care and watchfulness of the interests of the Bank at Winnipeg and throughout the Northwest were of great service to the Bank, and have always been highly appreciated.

It is our opinion that it would be advisable to add to the number of Directors, a by-law to that end will be presented for your approval, and you will be asked to make suitable provision for the additional member.

Under the Bank Act (1913) you will, for the first time, be called upon to appoint auditors for the Bank and to fix their remuneration.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank, now numbering 127, have been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the faithfulness and efficiency of the staff. The whole respectfully submitted.

D. R. WILKIE,
President.

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$4,762,347.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$0,069,814.12
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	49,178,040.42
Balances due to other banks in Canada	58,238,854.54
Balances due to banks and banking correspondents in United Kingdom and foreign countries	109,072.29
Acceptances under Letters of Credit (as per contract)	41,583.10
	175,569.28
Total Liabilities to the public	\$62,387,456.21
Capital stock paid in	7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account	\$7,000,000.00
Dividend No. 95 (payable 1st May, 1914, for three months, at the rate of 12% per annum)	209,876.84
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,265,919.12
	8,475,795.55
	\$78,863,251.76

ASSETS

Gold and silver coin	\$ 1,706,919.61
Dominion Government notes	11,557,087.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	\$12,944,006.61
Notes of other banks	338,220.44
Cheques on other banks	452,979.00
Balance due by other banks in Canada	2,701,524.12
Balance due by other banks in Canada	804,109.74
Balance due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	6,969,689.25
	\$24,300,529.16
Dominion and Provincial Government securities not exceeding market value	\$603,173.25
Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	\$40,081.11
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	997,612.97
Loans to Provincial Governments	\$2,440,867.33
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	25,023.55
Call and short loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks	3,659,228.38
	4,056,811.07
	\$34,475,459.49
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	41,331,017.36
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per contract)	175,569.28
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	52,026.30
Real estate (other than bank premises)	122,817.31
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	475,834.64
Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	2,290,000.00
Other assets, not included in the foregoing heads	33,497.29
	\$78,863,251.76

Better Farming Special Trains



Better Farming Special—Stock Judging.

C.P.R. OVER LINES IN MANITOBA C.N.R.
June 16th--July 11th

C.P.R. SPECIAL

Special lectures and demonstrations for young men and young women.

Livestock carried—Cattle, sheep, horses, etc.

Weed specimens and instructions concerning them. Enlarged clay models of weed seeds will be on exhibition, and lectures in weed identification and eradication will be given.

Display of Manitoba birds and insects. Their relation to agriculture—injurious; beneficial.

Home economics for girls and young women. Talks on Cooking, sewing, etc.

Moving pictures, showing plants developing, buds opening, poultry killing, etc.

Miniature layout of farm buildings and grounds, illustrating protection of buildings from lightning, sewage disposal, ventilation, farm lighting, use of concrete, road construction, etc.

Information Bureau—In this car considerable of the Agricultural College equipment will be carried, and men and women are invited to ask questions relating to Manitoba agriculture.

C.N.R. SPECIAL

Livestock—Hogs and sheep of various breeds will be carried.

Farm Machinery—The car devoted to mechanical equipment will show pneumatic tanks for water supply, sewage disposal, gasoline engines, farm lighting plant, farm home conveniences such as operating cream separators, churns, etc., by use of small engines.

Model lay-out of 160-acre farm, showing crop rotations, buildings, fences, etc. Demonstrations with different kinds of soils, taken from all parts of the province.

Poultry demonstrations—killing, dressing and packing for market. An entire car will be devoted to poultry and will contain incubators, brooders and general poultry appliances, model poultry houses, traveling crates, shaping boards, etc. Specimens of the various breeds of poultry will be carried.

Demonstrations in canning and preserving will be given in the Home Economics car; also use of labor-saving devices. Home decoration, etc.

The Field Crops car will carry samples of the standard varieties of staple crops in Manitoba. Talks on rotations, weeds, etc. will be a feature.

BRING WEEDS, PLANTS AND BUGS FOR IDENTIFICATION



C.N.R. Special at Roblin, Manitoba, showing School Children's Vans.

Everybody Welcome

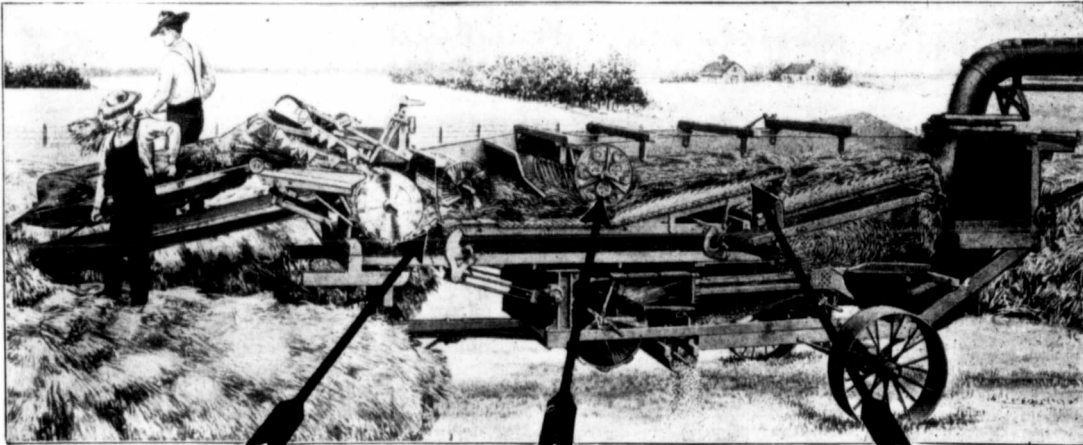
Both trains under direction of

Manitoba Agricultural College

And authorized by

Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture

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



3 Reasons Why Avery Separators Save the Grain

1. An Avery "Yellow Fellow" will separate out the largest possible percentage of the grain from the straw right at the cylinder and beater, because of these three special features of construction:
 1. Avery concaves and grates underneath the cylinder are adjustable, both front and rear. The rear concave is not stationary as in many machines.
 2. The grate behind an Avery cylinder is adjustable to suit any condition of the straw and is not a stationary-grate, as used by others.
 3. The front end of the rack has a wire grate construction which moves back and forth underneath the beater.

These three special features of construction in an Avery machine are such that a large percentage of the separation of the grain from the straw is done right at the cylinder.
2. The second reason why you can save the grain with an Avery "Yellow Fellow" Separator is because you get one of the famous I. X. L. Grain Saving Separating Devices with every Avery Separator.

There never has been a separating device of any description made that will do the work that this I. X. L. does in tearing up the bunches and spreading the straw out into a thin layer, so that the grain is free to drop through.

Only a small amount of straw is handled by each set of fingers at each turn. They draw the straw out into a thin layer, spread it apart, move it rapidly and tear up all bunches of straw, whether wet or dry, and let the grain drop through. The layer of straw is very thin at this point and the kernels that are left in it cannot help but drop out.
3. Behind the I. X. L. are placed toothed fish backs on the straw rack slanting upwards. From these the straw drops about 10 inches to the rear rack which is also built with toothed fish backs. Both racks have a strong motion upward and backward, and as the straw moves along over these toothed racks, it is well shaken and every chance is given any few remaining kernels to drop through out of the straw.

This Combination of Separating Parts: First, Adjustable Concaves and Grates; Second, I. X. L. Separating Device; and Third, the Avery Racks—makes an Avery "Yellow Fellow" a Wonderful Grain Saver. You can save the grain with an Avery "Yellow Fellow Grain Saver" Separator.

3 Proofs that Avery Separators Save the grain

1. The first proof that Avery Separators do save the grain is the field tests which have been made thrashing on canvas.

Twenty-seven Tests have been made in the past few years. Each of these tests was made on a different machine, in a different locality, in eight different states, and while being operated by the regular crews. Each of the tests was witnessed by a number of farmers who have voluntarily signed statements showing the average percentage of saving.

These tests prove that Avery Separators are wonderful grain savers. The average saving in the twenty-seven tests was 99.9-100 per cent—practically perfect.

Just think of it. Twenty-seven actual field tests, thrashing on canvas, and an average saving of 99.9-100 per cent. This is the best proven record of grain saving ever made by any make of Separator. No other make of Separator is backed up by such proof of grain saving as this.
2. Threshermen and Farmers have also proven out by their own experience that Avery Separators are Grain Savers. Here are samples of what they say:

"I have been thrashing for some very particular parties and on account of wanting so much grain with the other make of machine last year, they felt like they should watch my work very close, so they have had two of their own people on the straw stack for over a week and THEY HAVE NOT HAD A KICK TO MAKE."

MIKE QUINT, Red Wing, Kan.

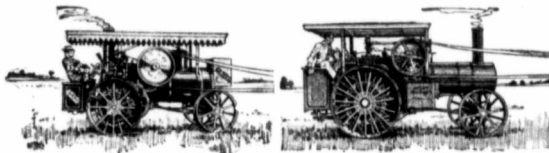
"I am very well pleased with the work it did for me as I have had a number of other machines thresh for me as soon as the first rain came the straw stack would get green, but this year we had plenty of rain and I can see NO WHEAT GROWING AROUND THE STRAW PILE."

JOE CHALUPA, Tobias, Neb.
3. And finally, the third proof why Avery Separators save the grain is the Strong Avery Grain Saving Warranty. You know we couldn't give such a warranty unless Avery Separators would actually do all we claim for them. Here is the warranty you get:

"The Separating Device will shake out 99.93-100 per cent, OR MORE, of the loose grain that is in the straw, the grain to be dry and in fit condition to thresh. When desired, we will submit the machine to test."

This is the strongest grain saving warranty ever given. It is absolutely plain and straightforward. It means exactly what it says and there are no impossible conditions connected with it in any way, shape or form. We guarantee a saving of 99.93-100 per cent, OR MORE—and the "or more" means anywhere up to 99.99-100 per cent, for this record has been made by "Yellow Fellows" in field tests.

Your Choice of These to Pull it



Avery Single Cylinder Steam Engines are built in both Return Flue and Straight Flue Styles, as shown here. Ask for full information about the one you prefer.



If you want a Double Cylinder Steam Engine, here's the famous Avery Double Undermounted. It leads them all. Or, if you want a Gas or Oil Tractor here it is in the Avery "Light-Weight," built in five sizes.

Get All the Facts. Use the Coupon

You want the machine that will save the grain. That's the most important point in getting and holding a good run. With an Avery Separator you can save the grain and can also clean it well and thresh fast. An Avery also stands up on the job and is built to last.

Whether you want a separator or engine, or both, get ALL the Facts about the Avery. Fill out the coupon and get full information promptly.

Avery Company, 675 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.
Canadian Avery Company, Ltd.

Western Canadian Distributors
 WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

Please send catalogue and full information about the following machines:

- Return Flue Steam Engine
- Straight Flue Steam Engine
- Undermounted Steam Engine
- Separator
- Gas or Oil Tractor.
- Motor Truck

Are you in the market this year?

Name..... Town.....
 Date..... State.....

Prov. xxvii:7. As he thinketh in his heart so is he.
Acts. xxvi:19. I was not disobedient to the Heavenly Vision.

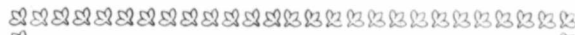
WE all have the privilege of watching the most absorbing play in the world—the drama of human life, the most realistic of all moving-pictures, the dizzying, feverish movement of modern life. The first sensation the city gives is like our experience as school boys when we left home and school behind, back in good old Ontario and plunged into the swollen and turbulent waters of an April stream for the first swim. It was cold and treacherous—but bracing and exhilarating. Such is the effect of the great torrent of humanity with its rush and swirl and bewildering tumult upon the stranger in the crowd. He is both bewildered and allured, attracted and repelled—for in all that hurry and worry, the hustle and bustle and restlessness—something is wanting. The jostling mob gives us the impression of comparative failure, of discontent, of a high pressure that has not brought happiness.

There are exceptions, smiling faces, serene and restful countenances. Some have learned life's secret, solved its problems and attained the contentment which is real success. What has produced it? Not wealth or education or position. The happy and unhappy differ not in their possessions, but in their self-possession. It is their mental condition that makes for contentment or for discontent. They think different thoughts; they are in the grip of different sets of ideas and "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

Ideas rule the world for they rule us. They determine our dispositions, mould our moods and tempers, form our characters, and produce our personalities. The only force that can lift us out of ourselves is a new view of life—a great idea. No man can be called successful or happy till he finds his big idea. It is God's way of pushing the world forward, lifting it upward—pointing it heavenward. It is the story of civilization. To this man or that has been given one great idea—but it made him the man of the hour—a crank, a zealot—a fanatic, but the very concentration of energy, the incarnation of power.

The Great Idea in History

The Bible is full of it for what is it but the Will of God acting upon the will of man and working wonders. It came to Abraham and sent him across the desert sands to the far off land of Canaan—the Promised Land—to be the Father of the Faithful. The idea came to Moses in that wilderness and made him the



The Great Idea

From a Sermon preached by Rev. J. G. Hindley, Fort Rouge Congregational Church, Winnipeg

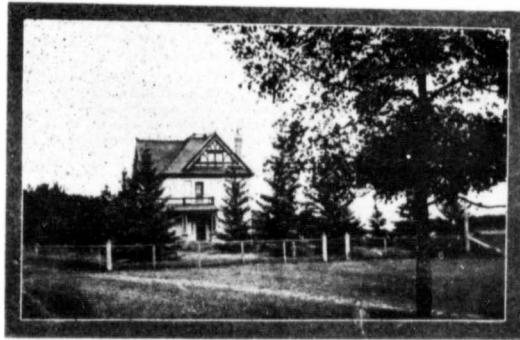


emancipator of slaves, the founder of a nation. It came to the Hebrew prophets and gave them a vision of the Coming Kingdom. It gripped John the Baptist and sent him forth to herald the approach of Christ. It seized Paul on the way to Damascus, gave him a Heavenly vision of the Risen Lord and a commission to be the apostle to the Gentiles and to make of Christianity, then a new Jewish sect—a world-conquering and a world-redeeming religion. It has come to men in every century—a Luther—a Cromwell—a Wesley—a Moody—a General Booth. It comes to us to-day as a moral arousing—an awakening of the

wonders of consciousness, the greater wonders of subconsciousness. The time for great ideas gone by? It has just arrived. We are here at the right time, the best of all times our world has known.

The Big Idea is for us all

Dare some one say, "But then things are beyond us, they are not for us?" (And why not? I'd like to know.) Moses thought the same and begged off but God kept him to his task and saw him through and Moses the weak, became Moses the mighty. Peter was a blustering, swearing fisherman, till the great idea got him. The disciples were all humble, poor



The pretty farm residence of H. Ogletree, West of Portage la Prairie.

consciences of the people that spells death to ancient abuses such as the saloon—commercialized vice, and political corruption and economic injustice, and holds out the promise of a new day, a fair opportunity, a good time coming.

It comes to the scientist and inventor. The idea of the use of steam came to Watt, Stevenson, Fulton. The uses of electricity suggest themselves to Bell, Edison and Marconi. The possibilities of aviation captured the minds of men like the Wrights and Graham White. In another realm we learn of the marvels of modern medicines and surgery. An army of trained investigators in every country wage war on disease, close in on these old foes of the race and wrest away their power. And the end is not yet; the best is yet to be. What had been done is nothing to what will be done. We have only scratched the outer crust of the land—only skimmed the surface of the sea, only made a few trial flights in the air. Then there is the whole vast realm of mental forces, the

and plain folk till the big purpose gripped them. Then they turned the world upside down. We all began small but we can only stay small by thinking "small," acting "small." Let in a big idea, admit a good thought, obey a generous impulse, and see what happens. You will never be bigger or better than you want to be. Abraham might have refused to move on for he had a good place. Moses might have declined the divine nomination. Saul might have been disobedient to the Heavenly Vision, and God would have passed them by for He has His own system of promotion. He gives us trial parts to play on the stage of history. If we play the man there, then He gives us a leading role. When God finds a man faithful in a few things, he makes him ruler over many things. God is looking for that kind of man He needs him in His business and we all may qualify if we work and wait and grow. It is the Parable of the Talents over and over again. You may go and bury yours, or you may put it to work.

The Cause of Failure

Why then are so few great and so many small? The trouble is nothing more or less than selfishness. You are small and you stay small because you are self-absorbed, self centred, self-seeking, self-pleasing. The smallest letter in the alphabet is the letter I, and yet it is used the most often. In one parish I used to call on an old lady who would keep me for a solid hour conversing on the peculiarities of her stomach-trouble, and the effects of every known article of diet upon the same. No wonder men leave the ministry. Selfishness is the blight of conversation, the bone of existence, the curse of civilization, the cardinal sin of sins. Small people are confronted by a great idea and they stop at this letter and never get beyond the personal side. What do I get out of it? Get the great idea by getting over little I. Learn that you can only get happiness by giving it, and you cannot give it away. It will come back to you as good as you gave—yes, and far better. The Great Idea always takes us out of ourselves. For the wife it is to make home a home of love and beauty. For the mother it is the future of her children. For the statesman it is the public good (hence the frequency of politicians, the scarcity of statesmen). For the artist it is to "paint the thing as he hears it for the God of things as they are."

For the scientist it is to discover the truth. For the Christian, the great idea in the Kingdom to find our place, to do our share of the King's business and win and hold our Canada for Christ. My friends, get your big idea and apply it. Find God's purpose for you and work at it. Discover what you can do and do it with your might. Even if you fail to realize your dream you will be the stronger, the better, the greater for it. At any rate be ready to grasp God's big idea if it comes your way, and the way to do that is to do the nearest duty, do it now; do it so well that if the Master Workman should pass your way, he must stop and say, "Here's a fine piece of work, well done, well worth doing. Thou hast been faithful in these few things. Thy mind is larger, they heart bigger, thy soul greater. Henceforth, I call you not servant, but friend, and make you one of the rulers of my Kingdom." We might all well make these words of Frances Haverгал's the prayer of our life. "O Lord, prepare me for the work Thou art preparing for me."



Everything that has happened in history has happened because a large number of men kicked.—Woodrow Wilson.

An Unbeatable Threshing Outfit



THE farmer who would be successful is now studying, with every other business man, means of securing greatest production at least cost.

To you who are awake to this important matter, the

or have demonstrated by our representatives.

To find a Separator measuring up to the standard set by such a Tractor was no easy matter. When we chose the Farquhar, it was only after the most rigid tests had proved to us that we were safe in giving it our

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor and the Farquhar Separator

as a properly-mated threshing outfit, make distinct appeal.

The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is doing big work in the field all over Canada. It is a Tractor combining ample strength with lightness of material, and made with a surplus of power for emergencies, always developing more than full rated power at all speeds on cheap, low-grade fuel oils as well as on gasoline. A hundred other points of superiority which you can learn from our booklets

Rouleau, Sask., Jan. 21st, 1914.
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen: Please find enclosed snapshot of 30-60 at work. Our engine is giving entire satisfaction and would highly recommend it to prospective buyers. It is simple, and any man with any knowledge of machinery can operate it. I have been running this engine and have never employed a machinist on it at any time. We are pulling eight olows in the hardest breaking in Saskatchewan and could pull more if we had them. Would be pleased to correspond with any person intending purchasing an engine. Yours very truly,
CUTLER BROTHERS.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Dec 29th, 1913.
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen: I have operated a Farquhar Separator for three years, I have found it to be a good cleaner. It has given me no trouble, and has cost me nothing for repairs. For fast threshing it is as good as any make I know of. Yours truly,
WM. THOS. ARMISHAW.

endorsement and covering it with the famous Fairbanks-Morse guarantee.

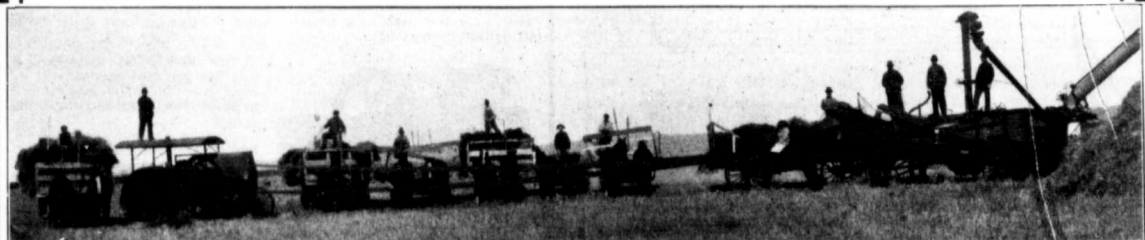
We offer you, then, the Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor and the Farquhar Separator as an Unbeatable Threshing Outfit.

Let us send you our Free Booklets, or talk to our nearest representative.

Do not forget that the Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is an all-round aid to farming, for plowing, harrowing, seeding, reaping, hauling grain, and other power purposes besides threshing.

We Manufacture

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.; OM Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes; Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3/4 to 100 H.P.; Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders; Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose; Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use; Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

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Gas Engine Troubles

By A. E. CAMPBELL

(Article Number 2)

LAST month we were discussing the first of the eight common systems of trouble, namely, difficult starting, and we considered a number of causes of this symptom of trouble. The last cause of difficult starting which we dealt with was that of an engine or the fuel being too cold.

A very hot engine is oftentimes just as hard to start as a very cold one, although it would seem at first thought that a hot engine ought to start readily, since the heat of the engine would cause the fuel taken into the cylinder to become readily vaporized.

When an engine has been running at full load for a considerable time it becomes very hot, and the lubricating oil which is being fed to the cylinder becomes very thin. The result is, that when the engine is shut down, the hot oil on the piston and on the walls of the cylinder runs off to the bottom of the cylinder. (This refers to a horizontal engine). Without a film of oil between the piston rings and the cylinder we cannot get good suction or good compression. An engine in this condition is said to be dry. When we crank a dry engine we get very little fuel drawn into the cylinder, and also we get very poor compression, yet, because the engine is dry, it cranks hard and we are led to believe that we have both good suction and compression.

Always lubricate the cylinder of a hot engine before attempting to start, and little difficulty will be experienced from this cause.

Incorrect mixture frequently causes trouble in starting. It is not sufficient that an engine should draw air and gasoline into the cylinder, and compress the mixture; these two elements must be properly proportioned one to the other, or at least the proportion must be nearly correct.

On some types of engines it is necessary to prime the cylinders in order to get a rich enough mixture to ignite, while on other types priming will result in the engine being flooded. In the first case, if we fail to prime the engine cylinder or cylinders we could crank all day and night, and never get started; and in the second case, if we prime the engine too freely we might do the same thing. In the case of an engine getting too weak a mixture and igniting it, the result is

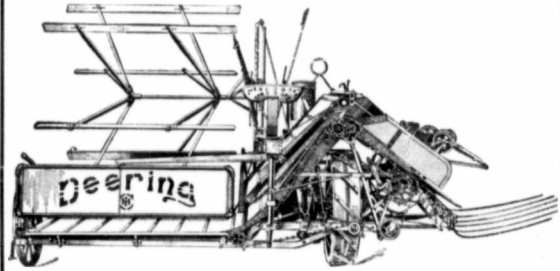
generally back firing through the carburetor. This is somewhat difficult to explain, but our theory is that a weak mixture is a slow burning mixture.

A slow burning mixture will continue to burn throughout the exhaust stroke of the motor, and there will still be flame in the cylinder when the intake valve opens to admit the next charge. This flame ignites the incoming charge which causes the snapping at the carburetor.

Too rich a mixture causes smoke at the exhaust, because complete combustion is not obtained when the proportion of fuel to air is too great.

Many a good engineer has worried with his engine for a long time trying to start, when there was absolutely nothing whatever wrong with his engine, but there was water in the gasoline. To the average man it seems difficult to understand how water gets into the fuel, and there are some people who accuse the oil companies of mixing water with their fuel just in the same manner and for the same reason that some farmers mix water with the milk which they sell. In the first place water will not mix with gasoline, but will always settle to the bottom, and in the second place it would be very poor policy for an oil company to put water in their fuel for they would soon have to go out of business if they did so. The fact remains however that we do sometimes get water in our fuel, and it is for us to try and find out how it gets there. Gasoline is stored in large steel tanks. During cold weather the moisture in the air condenses on the inside of the tank above the surface of the gasoline, and then runs down the sides of the tank into the gasoline and finally settles at the bottom. In freezing weather frost forms on the walls of the tank, the frost simply being the frozen moisture which was in the air. When the temperature rises this frost becomes water and runs to the bottom of the tank. It is easy to understand that before very long a considerable quantity of water would form at the bottom of a large supply tank. In pumping oil out of these large tanks it is customary to draw it from a point considerably above the base of the tanks, but it sometimes happens that the supply becomes low, and it is then necessary to lower the suction pipes. This is when we get water in the fuel. The same thing

Buy The Best Binder



The Deering binder is a very easy-running binder. Yet there is no sacrifice of material to obtain this result. The frame is substantial and well-braced at every point. This keeps all the working parts in perfect alignment so there is no binding of gears. All working bearings are in self aligning boxes fitted with ball and roller bushings.

The Deering binder is so thoroughly perfected and up-to-date in every feature, frame, knottor, elevator, reel equipment, that you would find it hard to pick a quarrel with any detail.

A tongue truck is furnished with the 8-foot Deering binder, and may be had special with other sizes. The 8-foot size also has the outside steel reel support.

Write us for catalogues or see the Deering agent about the Deering binder.

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.

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

The Long Looked For Has Come!

It is here! Cheap Power for the Farm

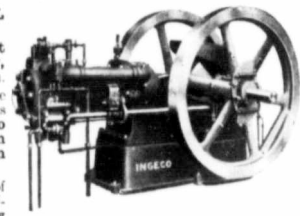
The "INGECO" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

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.

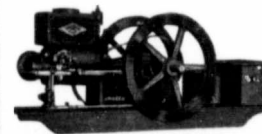
This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene, operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.

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.

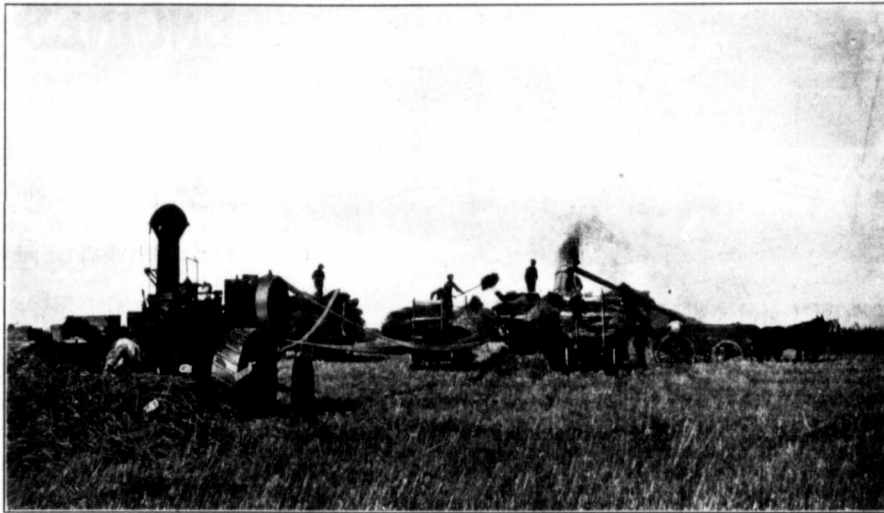
Canadian Distributors

Burridge-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.

Too Early For Threshing



But not too early to buy a **"Star"** or a **"Lumber King" Belt**
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
 Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton
 Write for a Quotation

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

can happen in the steel wagon tank or in a barrel, and a person finding water in the gasoline often blames the oil company when it is quite possible that there was no water in the gasoline when it was received.

Water sometimes leaks from the cooling jacket into the cylinder of the engine, thereby preventing the operator from starting it. The trouble will generally be found in the cylinder head gaskets, although defective castings will cause the same trouble.

The principle thing to bear in mind when starting any gas engine is that certain conditions must exist before the engine can start, and that to bring about these conditions all the mechanism of the engine must be in proper adjustment. Among other things the spark must be properly timed, and the valves must open and close at the correct points of the cycle. Particular attention should be paid to the exhaust valve, for it is subjected to great heat and becomes carbonized more readily than does the intake valve. Carbon forming on the stem will cause it to stick in the guide and prevent it from closing. If the valves do not close the compression will be lost, and the motor will fail to start. Attention should also be paid to the governor mechanism

for if the throttle or butterfly valve is held closed by the governor, or is closed for any other reason, the mixture cannot get to the cylinder. We know of an engine which stood idle for two days when the only thing wrong with it was that the governor slide in the carburetor had become disconnected from the governor through the breaking of a pin. Because it was hidden it was not noticed until almost every other thing on the engine had been taken apart.

The second symptom of trouble which we will deal with is "lack of power" and the causes of this symptom are many and varied.

An engine may start all right, and appear to run quite well, yet when put into the load will not deliver the power which it should do. It may not be getting sufficient mixture because of the needle valve or some opening in the carburetor being clogged, or the mixture may be too weak. Too rich a mixture will also kill the power of the engine. The writer, during his experiences as an expert, has seen many instances of this cause of lack of power. One of these experiences might be interesting at this point. This company sent him out to deliver and start up an engine and separator, which had just been sold at the beginning of the threshing

season. A six furrow plow was also included in the outfit. As the purchaser was anxious to start threshing right away the expert simply set up the separator, and adjusted the engine and started threshing. After threshing for half a day everything was going nicely, and being very busy he left, promising to return and set up the plows after threshing was finished. The entire outfit ran very well all season, and when ready to start plowing the purchaser sent for the expert again. When he arrived he got the plows ready for work, while the engineer got the engine ready,

and they then started for the field.

For the first few rounds they just pulled four plows. This was done to get the plows properly adjusted and polished. After they had the four plows working satisfactory they pulled five plows, and later the expert dropped in number six. The engine immediately stalled, and the engineer just got the clutch out in time to prevent the motor from stopping altogether. After several unsuccessful trials at pulling the six plows the expert slipped up alongside of the engine, and adjusted the carburetor needle

"SIMPLE AND STRONG NOTHING TO GO WRONG."

The more simple any piece of machinery is constructed, the better, if it will do its work right.

The Practical Force-Feed Oil Pump

is the most simple lubricator ever produced—just two pieces do the pumping, and made adjustable for wear—entire pump can be taken apart and put together again in a few minutes—no ratchet wheel, pawls, etc. to wear and cause trouble.

Pumps any grade of oil no matter how heavy or light—the weather never gets too cold or too hot for this simple lubricator to do its work right.

For seven years it has stood the test—thousands of them in daily use.

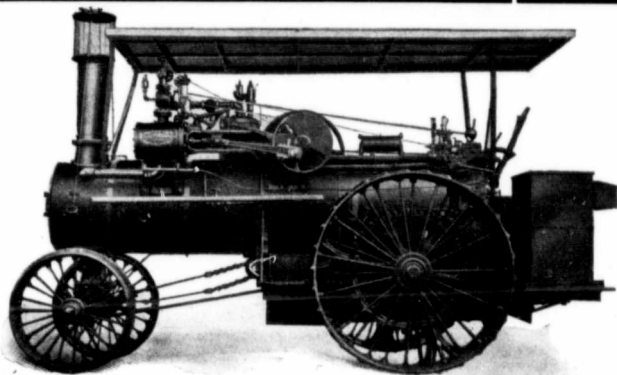
You can't afford to waste time and money fooling with a lubricator or common ratchet pump when you can get a "Practical" at the price they are now selling at.

Write for Catalogue and full information.

McCullough Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
Crane & Ordway Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Distributing Agents for Western Canada.

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



"CHAMPION" and "MANITOBA CHAMPION" Separators

Built in the following sizes: 28-42, 33-52, 36-56, 40-62.

A "WATERLOO" SEPARATOR can be relied upon for thoroughly threshing and saving all the grain. It is highly recommended for gasoline engine power, being easy to drive, and with its popularity as an efficient grain saver, merits careful inspection. The large capacity of "WATERLOO" Separators pleases the owners, and the farmers for whom they thresh. Investigate fully before placing your order. We invite inspection.

FULL LINE OF THRESHERS' SUPPLIES

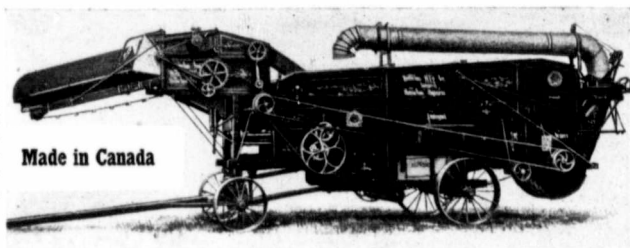
We shall be glad to send you our latest Catalog—Drop us a Postal.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Branch Office and Warehouse
REGINA, Sask.

Western Headquarters
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.

Head Office and Factory
WATERLOO, Ont.



"WATERLOO" ENGINES

The "WATERLOO" Plowing and Threshing Engines are well fitted for all seasons' needs. They are superior engines for extensive plowing, and give steady, reliable power on the belt when threshing with large separators. There is no better General Purpose Engine than the "WATERLOO" STEAM TRACTOR. Their correct design and skilled workmanship by high-class mechanics, is your assurance against expensive delays and big repair bills. If you want the best, get acquainted with "WATERLOO" Threshing Machinery. Ask your neighbor who owns a "WATERLOO" OUTFIT. Sizes 18 to 27 H. P.

Be sure to see our exhibit at all the principal Fairs.

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

valve. The engine seemed to take a new lease of life, and pulled all the plows with perfect ease. At the end of the field the engineer said to the expert "What did you do to the carburetor? Did you give her more gasoline?" "No," said the expert, "I just closed the needle valve almost one full turn."

This was a striking example of getting more power by simply giving the engine less fuel. The engine had been running all through the threshing season with a fixer carburetor adjustment, and while it delivered ample power to drive the separator it was not capable of delivering its maximum power, and no doubt used considerably more fuel than would have been used with a correct setting of the carburetor.

We will continue our discussion of the causes of lack of power in next month's issue.

Correspondence

Large or Small Tractors

By "A Practical Farmer."

IN the April number of your paper, many figures and much data are given to show the advantage and the saving in dollars of a large tractor over a

small one. With reference to the statement that 22 horses are necessary to work an eight-hundred acre farm, I would like to ask if 36.3 acres isn't a whole lot for one horse, which would be the case in the figures above. It seems as though the general practice among farmers operating a farm of this size would be to use four or five horses. It would take one horse thirty days to plow thirty acres of his 36.3 acre farm. So where will the time come in on this farm for doing other work?

The author says that "the function of the tractor is to replace horses." Is this a fact? What difference does it make to a farmer whether his farm is operated with horses or with a tractor, so long as he can produce his crop at the minimum cost per bushel? It seems that the function of any machine should be to reduce costs rather than displace anything. If the tractor could displace all horses on our farms and not reduce the cost of raising our grain one single penny, what would it have accomplished in its end? Is that its function? If so, what is gained?

This author further goes on to say that the operating expenses of a 30 by 60 tractor is \$118.40 per day, including depreciation, interest, fuel, lubricating oils, repairs, storage, and horse labor. Let us analyze this a little fur-

ther. This tractor is probably 30 draw-bar-horse-power. Using his figures from the cost of horses which is \$105.10 a year upkeep expense, 30 horses would cost \$3,153.00. His figure is 10½ cents an hour, or \$31.53 per ten hours, or a day.

This is a difference of \$86.87. This is in favor of horses. It looks to the writer as though that author had made a mistake in his calculations somewhere, for surely he wouldn't go on record with the figures above given. The cost per draw-bar-horse-power is \$3.94 per hour, as against 10½ cents for the horses.

The cost of his tractor and equipment as given in the article is quite high. We find among this list of machines four manure spreaders. We are told that only eight horses will be necessary with this arrangement. Then why do we need so many manure spreaders? Isn't the very fact of cutting out the horses defeating the use of manure spreaders? Anyhow, he surely doesn't propose to haul manure spreaders with a tractor. Don't most farmers find it cheaper to do this work at a season of the year when the horses have least to do? Again, had this author ever driven a manure spreader he would know that since the load is empty in such a short while that it would be far from economical to at-

tempt to do this work with any high powered machine.

We also find in this machinery list four listers. Does he expect to haul these behind a tractor? Middle-busters are sometimes used behind a tractor from the writer's experience, but this is seldom. Even then a drill, drawn by horses, is used. Does this author expect to plant his corn with a tractor? Among the equipment we find three corn cultivators. This is with the tractor outfit. For the farm operated with horses we find four cultivators. From this we are to assume that since there are fewer cultivators on the tractor farm it is because the tractor can haul them. Is this so? It looks quite improbable that this is what was meant, and we hope the author didn't want us to think that he had that in mind.

We are told, in this article, that, from interviews with a great many farmers, one thousand hours per year was the average amount of time that a tractor was run. He furthermore says that they could be run in 172 days (1,720 hours). We are assuming ten hours to a day. There is no question but what this is very much higher than can be found in actual practice anywhere. Forty or fifty days use of a tractor on the average farm in our country is all that ever will be found. Prof. Dickerson, of the University of

STOP!

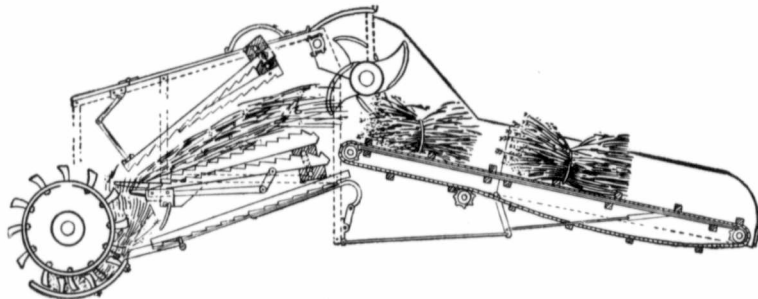
You can go on buying new separators for-ever, but you will never make a success of threshing, until you get a feeder that is a REAL feeder and not merely a band cutter and bundle carrier.

Look Into the Feeder Question

The FEEDER is the VITAL part of your rig, for no matter what separator you have you CANNOT do good and fast work with IRREGULAR FEEDING.

"Ten to One"

Your FEEDER is the WEAKEST part of your rig. It MUST be the STRONGEST or your rig is a "back number" and YOU are OUT of the business.



Take a Day Off and do a Little Thinking

Does your separator waste grain? Does it do a poor job of cleaning? Does the blower clog? Do the spikes and concaves break? Do the belts fly off? Do the pitchers overload the feeder and slug the cylinder? Do the sheaves get to the cylinder crossways? Does it take a lot of time cleaning up the litter around the feeder? Do you have a man running after repairs? Do you have a crew standing idle while you are tinkering the machine?

Then there is Something Wrong with your Feeder

A Garden City Feeder attached to your separator will overcome all these troubles. We guarantee it or no pay.

The "Garden City" is the only real feeder on the market? If you doubt our word we are ready to prove our claims. Don't forget that we also make the famous Garden City Wing Feeder it's a money saver when used with dump racks.

SEND TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PLACES FOR OUR FREE CATALOG:

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO., Ltd. - Regina, Sask.

H. P. NORTON COMPANY - - Calgary, Alberta

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO., Ltd. - Hamilton, Ont.

MART McMAHON - - - - Lethbridge, Alberta

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

Illinois, tells us that forty days is the average. In a speech given before the Automobile Engineering Society, Mr. Secor, the inventor of the Oil Pull engines, mentioned the fact that agricultural engines were used on an average of forty days a year in this country.

Isn't the statement that it would take 2½ small tractors or three, as he figured it, since he couldn't cut the half, to take the place of one large one, a rather broad statement? Isn't it possible that three small ones would do about as much work in a season as two large ones?

After all, what does this entire mess of figures show? He tells us that when the large tractor is used there is a saving of \$877 in this entire equipment. Suppose we do grant all this. What does it mean?

It appears to the writer that, to compare the cost of the equipment for using a large tractor with a small tractor on a farm area, even though showing a saving in dollars and cents, doesn't mean much to a farmer. The vital thing, the one thing that concerns the farmer, is not how much difference there is in the cost of equipment, but how much

difference there is in the cost of producing the crop he is raising. It isn't a question of initial cost with the farmer any more than with the manufacturer. It is a question of cost to produce. This author has, no doubt, lost sight of the "vital question, the one that concerns the farmer. He, undoubtedly, hasn't given the question enough consideration from the farmer's standpoint.

One of the best authorities of farm power in Canada, the managing director of this paper, says this, in a recent number of "The Country Gentleman," wherein he is quoted by the author of the ar-

ticle in question: "These ponderous power machines are an unfortunate financial burden upon seventy-five per cent of the smaller farmers, who have been induced to instal them." He further goes on to say that the tractor has assumed a "position of farm drudge," and that the horse still provides the farmers' most reliable power, and that for the present Canadian farmers will depend upon horse power for mixed work and for small farms.

When a widow makes up her mind to marry a struggling young man his struggles are useless.

Life Insurance for Farmers
By GEO. M. REID

The Underlying Principles of Life Insurance

THERE was a time when Life Insurance was a haphazard affair.

It was a case of "die to win," and then the winning none too certain. But that was long ago. Now Life Insurance is an exact Science. The cost, the death-rate, the necessary expenses, the profits, are all calculated with the utmost exactitude, so that it is possible for the company, in return for the small, fixed sums paid by a great number, to guarantee indemnity at death to every member, without the remotest possibility of loss or inability to fulfil the contract to the very letter.

Some men hesitate to consider Life Insurance, fearing its complexity. Very briefly, let us endeavor to remove that hesitation by explaining some of the sound underlying principles—showing cause and effect, sure as seed-time and harvest, all clear and practical as the farmer's day.

In the first place it should be observed that while there are many different policies, there are only four fundamental forms of Life Insurance:

1. Term, or temporary insurance.
2. Straight Life, pay till death.
3. Limited Payment—pay for a stated time only.
4. Endowment — combining investment with protection.

These forms of insurance may participate in profits, or they may not, as may be chosen. The profits constitute the excess available to policyholders, over and above the cost of protection, and paid to them either annually or at the end of a stated term of years. If at the end of a more or less lengthy period the profits are said to be "Tontined." These profits may be taken in cash, they may be used to add to the amount of Life Insurance held, or used to reduce future premiums. Whether these profits are large or small depends, of course, upon the skill and energy with which the company is conducted. The three essential points of successful management are—Interest earnings on the company's investments, mortality and expenses. If the company earns a high rate on safe investments—if the death rate is low by reason of careful selection of the lives insured, and if the expenses are kept down by wise economy, a no very keen

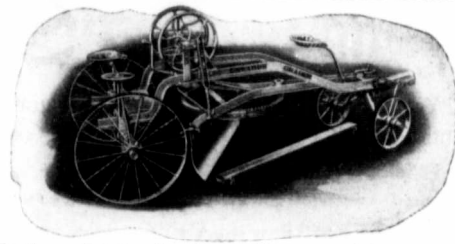
perception is required to see that the saving for the policyholders will be considerable, their premiums will be low, and their profit returns high. These points should be carefully considered in choosing Life Insurance. What the profits are likely to be in any company is, of course, a matter of conjecture, and the Insurance Act of 1910 wisely determined that no estimate of these profits would be of any real advantage either to policyholders or to the companies, and such estimates are not permitted to be made. Results already accomplished give a far better guide, and the applicant for Life Insurance should be careful to assure himself that the company to which he entrusts his protection has a good record of results to show.

Thus it may be seen how simple are the essential forms of Life Insurance, how simple the points to consider in choosing that Life Insurance wisely.

It would be interesting, though perhaps somewhat outside the purpose of these brief articles, to examine the methods whereby the Life Insurance companies are able so precisely to compute the amounts or premiums required from the policyholders. It may be emphatically asserted that the only form of payment satisfactory to the policyholder is the fixed premium. It will be readily seen that any amount, uncertain in advance and increasing as the years go by, is entirely undesirable, and may in time become a grievous burden. The old-line companies, therefore, charge a definite, pre-arranged rate, and this rate is fixed by an application of the laws of the mortality tables. These tables have been compiled by infinite research and close investigation. The table authorized by the Canadian government traces the history of 107,324 persons from age ten upwards, of whom 658 die in the first year, the lives dropping out until at age 40, the number of survivors is reduced to 86,493, at 60 to 62,265, at age 80 to 15,531, until at age 102 the last survivor of the army passes away.

By exact calculations based upon this table it is possible to determine the precise amount each person should contribute towards the losses sustained by death. To even up the charge and avoid those undesirable later increases to which reference has been made, each policyholder is required to pay more than the actual cost of the Life Insurance in the earlier stages. This excess

Edwards Reversible 4-Horse Road Grader



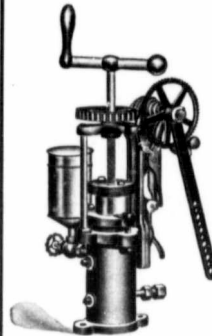
Has the required strength and every adjustment needed for making it an all round up-to-date machine for country road work and municipal use.

I also manufacture the Rural Road Grader and Ditcher which is a 4 Horse Machine, Adjustable and rigid Road Drags, Stump Pullers, etc.

Get my descriptive catalog before you buy. C. D. Edwards, Albert Lea, Minn., U.S.A.

Traction Engine Lubrication

is a big problem when you do not have a good oil pump. It's hard on the engine and it is a waste of oil and money.



The Acorn Oil Pump

solves the problem. It keeps the engine always lubricated, and will do it with any kind of oil you use. Automatic in action. Very simple in construction and principle. Is guaranteed with a money-back guarantee which means you are taking no chances in buying an Acorn. We can ship at once—order today.

Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co. 428 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois

The DESMOND MODEL "U" Is Your Injector

The One Injector that will give perfect service under all conditions.

No need to bother with so-called "Special Connections." No "Rights and Lefts," "Fronts and Backs." The one Model "U" will fit all connections. The two-piece body connected with a Union Nut does the trick. Loosen the nut, turn the connections to meet your piping at whatever angle is most convenient. No need to wait until your dealer can secure an injector to fit your piping—if he has but one Model "U" in stock, it will be the right one for your needs.

Model "U" is FLEXIBLE and will meet every demand that can be made on an injector. Starts low at 20 to 25 lbs. and works high to 175 lbs.

Special high pressure injectors with a range from 60 to 335 lbs. can be furnished when desired. The Model "U" lifts water 25 feet; handles water at 130 degrees and delivers to the boiler at almost 212 degrees.

Absolutely automatic, it will not "back" or "break" under any circumstances. The drip cock of the Model "U" permits draining the injector and piping in freezing weather and makes convenient place for drawing hot water when in operation.

Every injector is thoroughly tested before leaving our hands and carries an unqualified guarantee to do perfect work under any test. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct and give us his name. We will see you are supplied.

DESMOND STEPHAN MANUFACTURING CO., Urbana, Ohio

Steam or Gas Tractors



Equipped with

THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS PICKERING

give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

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

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

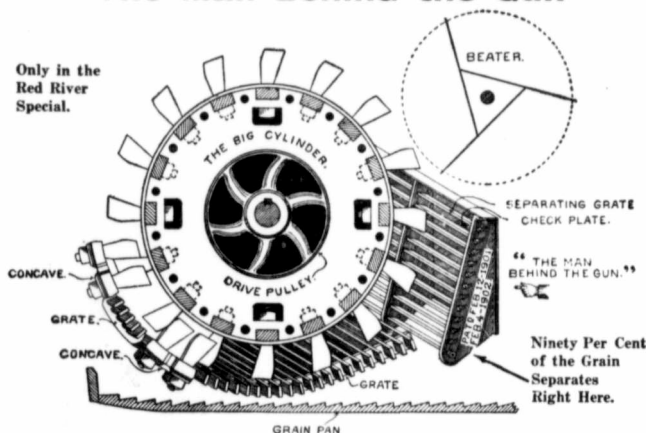
CONN., U.S.A.



Don't Let The Other Fellow Get Your Run

"The Man Behind the Gun"

Only in the Red River Special.



Patented in the United States and Canada.

Read what these people say. We have thousands of such testimonials.

Jansen, Nebraska, October 9, 1913.

The new Red River Special separator, 32 x 52, we purchased of you this fall is a peach. It did first-class work, took the grain all out of the straw and cleaned it better than any other machine around here. Our customers say the Red River Special will always get their threshing. We did more than any other two machines combined in our neighborhood.

FRED. CHRIST.

Brisbane, N. Dakota, February 25, 1913.

The 36 x 60 Red River Special separator I bought of you last season can't be beat. It handles all kinds of grain to perfection. The farmers for whom I threshed were all satisfied. I would recommend the Red River Special to anyone thinking of buying a machine.

CHRIS SORUM.

If he has a Red River Special and you don't, he is apt to run in on you.

The farmers in your run want a Red River Special to do their threshing because it is the only thresher that BEATS OUT the grain.

Get a Red River Special yourself and save your run.

Save the farmer's grain by using the only correct means for taking it out of the straw.

The Red River Special BEATS IT OUT—others expect it to drop out.

The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," and the Beating Shakers—found only in the Red River Special—take the grain out of the straw by force.

They Save the Farmer's Thresh Bill

The farmer knows it, and he wants his threshing done by a Red River Special.

Compare the two methods, the Red River Special method and the other method, as shown on this page. They tell the story.

They tell why the farmer wants the Red River Special.

They tell why you should equip yourself with one.

They tell you how to save your Threshing Run.

Don't let the other fellow cut into it.

Yorkton, Saskatchewan, October 4, 1913.

The Red River Special outfit I purchased from your company this year is O.K. in every respect. It is all you claim for it, especially as to saving the farmer's thresh bill.

JAMES MILLER.

Lena, Manitoba, June 10, 1913.

I am so well pleased with the 36 x 56 Red River Special separator I bought from your agent that I never get tired telling about it. Everyone I threshed for is well pleased with its work. It was always ready and did not waste our time by delays.

JOHN KARLSON.

Hiawatha, Kansas, January 30, 1914.

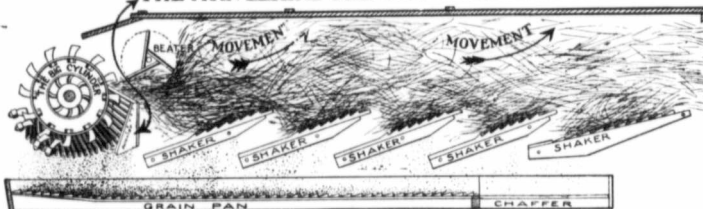
I have been threshing for the last 12 years and have run nearly all makes. I find that the Red River Special thresher and Nichols-Shepard engine does the most and best work and will make more money for both farmer and thresherman than any other make.

HENRY TORRELSON.

NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS:

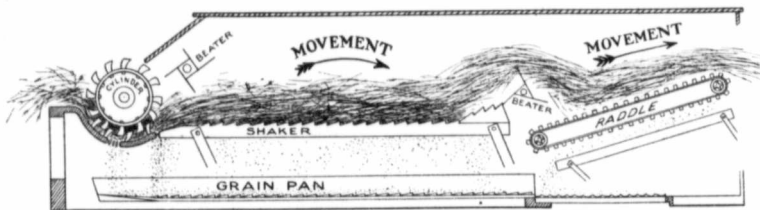
THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

PATENTED IN U.S. FEB. 14 - 1901
PATENTED IN CANADA OCT. 23 - 1901



This is the way the RED RIVER SPECIAL Separates
IT BEATS IT OUT—like you do with a pitchfork

This is the way to Separate by hand with a pitchfork



This is the way OTHER KINDS try to separate
THEY DON'T BEAT OUT THE GRAIN

This is the way the Lazy Man tries to Separate with a pitchfork



When you are ready to buy look well into the merits of the Red River Special. Send 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.

PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN Talk No. LXXX.

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.

THOSE who read this page will remember we stated that there were five methods of transmitting power from the engine to the drive wheels and that among these various methods we mentioned the use of friction wheels, in combination with spur gears or

and stop certain machines quickly or to reverse their motion, grooved rollers are employed, one of which is arranged in such a way that it can be thrown into contact with its mate by means of a lever. In this case the amount of the friction between the cast iron surfaces is increased

with a four cylinder, vertical motor and drives directly from the fly wheel. The latter is provided with a bevel facing of very hard fiber, which provides the friction surface for transmitting the power of the motor to the drive wheels. Directly in front of this wheel there is a cross shaft which carries two friction wheels or discs, either of which can be made to engage with the fly wheel by simply moving the shaft on which they are mounted a slight distance endwise. When power is transmitted through one of these discs the tractor moves forward and when through the other it moves in the opposite direction. Between the two discs and attached to the disc on the pulley side there is a clutch, operated from the driver's platform, for putting the tractor in gear. When this clutch is engaged, power is transmitted from the pinion on the friction disc shaft through the differential gear and from thence by means of chains to the drive wheels.

is a characteristic common to all non-positive systems. On the other hand, when very heavily loaded there will be more or less serious slippage between the friction surfaces and consequent wear.

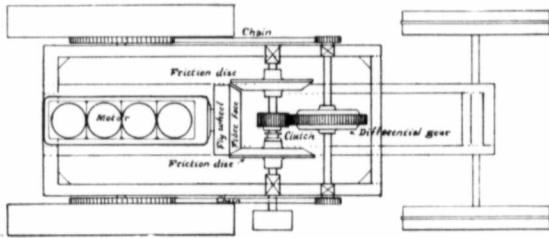


Fig. 192. Diagram showing transmission system of Heider Tractor—not to scale.

chains. We shall endeavor in this lesson to present some of the methods in use employing friction devices, but before doing so let us first consider some of the more common uses of friction in mechanics.

When a locomotive runs along the rails it depends upon the friction between the wheel and the rails for its propulsion. If there were no friction the wheels would merely spin around without producing any forward motion whatever. The same thing happens in the case of the traction engine, only in this case the friction is in reality between the particles of dirt under the wheels. Since they are loosely packed together it is necessary to compact them with heavy weight in order to obtain sufficient traction to move the machine or enable it to haul heavy loads. In the case of the locomotive, weight is necessary to increase the total amount of friction until it is sufficient for a heavy train.

The most common method of power transmission is by the use of belts. Where used, dependence for operation is placed upon the friction between the belt and the pulley upon which it runs. Different kinds of belting possess different holding values as, for example, rubber and leather. The former will adhere a little more closely than the latter. Again there is considerable difference between pulleys. Wooden pulleys hold the belt better than iron and a smooth iron pulley better than one that is rough.

Rope belting running in grooved pulleys is another common and very efficient method of transmitting power. In some mills where it is desired to start

by the V notches and by the increased pressure which their form makes possible. These are only a few illustrations of the great use made of friction in everyday use. The method of power transmission is not positive like it is between toothed gears, but it has the advantage of not breaking under excessive loads, because when these occur there will be enough slippage to relieve the strains on the rest of the machine.

Several automobiles have been built with friction transmission and are still being built, that give very good satisfaction. Thus it

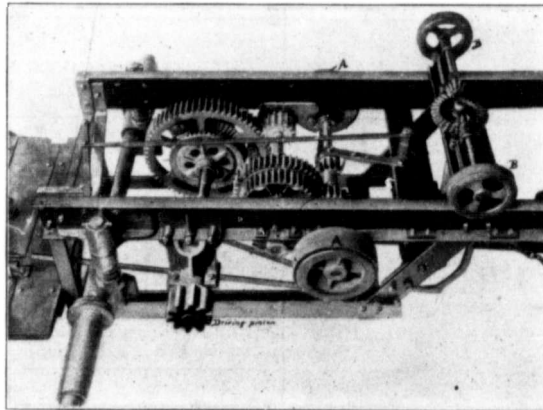


Fig. 193. Drawing showing friction transmission system used by Ohio Tractor Manufacturing Co.

will be seen that tractor designers had plenty of precedents to follow when they undertook to adapt this drive to gas tractors.

Figure 192 is merely a diagram intended to show the kind of mechanism employed in the friction transmission used on Heider tractors. This tractor is equipped

difficult nor expensive to replace.

A drive of this character has one advantage over a positive transmission and that is, if the tractor encounters an obstacle which the power of the motor is unable to overcome there is no danger that any of the gears or the motor will be damaged, which

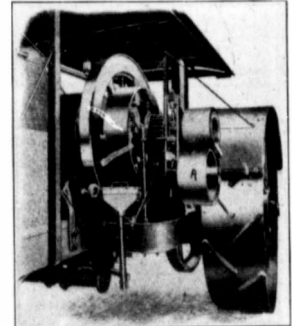


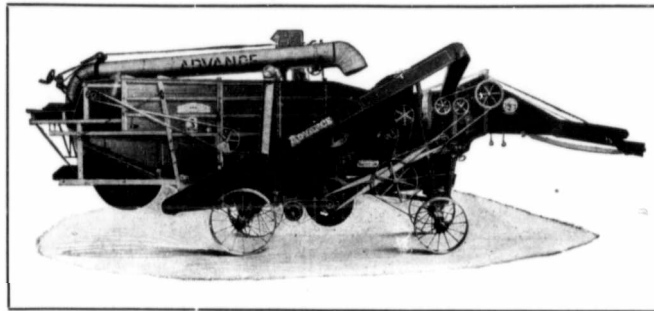
Fig. 194. Friction reversing mechanism used on one of International Harvester Company's Tractors.

Another tractor which employs a friction drive is built by the Ohio Tractor Manufacturing Co. and is shown in Figure 193. In this tractor a two cylinder, twin engine, set horizontally, constitutes the power plant. The crank shaft is provided with two large fly wheels, one on each end of the shaft. These wheels are provided with an overhanging rim on the inside, turned smooth to provide the friction surface for driving the tractor forward. The hub is made rather large and is also turned smooth to afford the necessary surface for the reverse. An inspection of the drawing will show a cross shaft having two friction wheels A, covered with fiber and so placed that they fit in between the two friction surfaces of the fly wheels. In their neutral position the friction wheels are not in contact with either the hub or the rim. This shaft, however, is carried on eccentric bearings and can be moved slightly up or down bringing wheel A in contact with the fly wheel rim for the forward motion or with the hub for the reverse.

Mounted on this same cross shaft there are two pinions controlled by means of a lever from the operator's platform which may be shifted to provide for two road speeds. This tractor is made in four sizes ranging from 25- to 70-horse power.

Another feature that deserves some consideration is the power steering device which is also operated by means of friction wheels. These are shown in the

Continued on page 49



Advance—A Fast Clean Thresher

Will Satisfy You Too

Cheadle, Alta.

Dear Sirs:

The 25 h.p. Rumely plowing engine and 36-60 Rumely separator I purchased from you, after operating it for three successive seasons can say safely there is none any better.

Engine is an easy steamer with plenty of power, separator has a clockwork motion, and it is so easily adjusted and simple, can recommend the outfit to anyone wanting a good, strong, lasting outfit, and the Rumely people are good square fellows to deal with.

D. A. Smyth.

North Battleford, Sask.

Dear Sirs:

This outfit (26 h.p. Tandem Compound Advance engine and 36 x 60 Advance separator) has given ourselves and customers the very best satisfaction.

We have always operated in a scrubby and rough country necessitating many long moves, but we have threshed 3,600 bushels of wheat in 11 hours. We have never threshed a full day on oats, but we have put through 860 bushels at the rate of 18 bushels per minute, which we consider a remarkably good showing.

We have handled a number of different engines, but yours is the easiest steamer of all and very economical on water.

Bellach Bros.

Wardenville, Sask.,
Canada.

The Gaar-Scott 25 h.p. double cylinder engine is a nice easy steamer, giving a good steady power on the separator and handling our 40 x 64 separator with ease. We found your 40 x 63 "Tiger-bilt" separator to be all that you claim for it, and your feeder exceptionally good. It was impossible to plug her even with six pitchers.

W. G. Barclay.

Rumely, Advance and Gaar-Scott threshing outfits are favorably known wherever there is threshing to do. They have pleased their owners and every man for whom they have threshed, for decades. Read the letters from owners of three of our outfits. Rumely, Advance and Gaar-Scott threshing outfits will do the same satisfactory work for you.

No matter which of our separators is your choice, you will get a machine with big capacity for its size. The heavy, smooth-running cylinders on all machines completely thresh the grain from the straw. Ample grate surface makes fast and complete separation possible. We have separators from 18-40 to 40-64. We can equip any of them just the way you want them.

For the other end of the belt we have Rumely, Advance and Gaar-Scott steamers, OilPull and GasPull gas tractors. Any of these are good general purpose engines as well as good threshing engines.

Our steamers have ample fire box surface which makes them easy to fire and quick steamers. They are economical in the use of fuel and water. All can be equipped to burn coal, wood or straw. Sizes from 10 to 36 tractive horsepower.

The OilPull burns kerosene and other cheap fuels at all loads, at any kind of work. Sizes, 15-30, 25-45 and 30-60 horsepower. The GasPull burns gasoline. It is a light weight handy tractor. Its size is 15-30 horsepower. It will drive a medium size separator up to its full capacity every minute of the day.

You get Rumely service as well as Rumely quality if you buy an Advance, Gaar-Scott or Rumely separator or complete threshing outfit. Our organization enables us to take the best possible care of our machines in the field. 49 branches and 11,000 dealers. Supplies and parts without delay. Talk it over with the Rumely man near you and with your neighbor who owns an outfit.

Rumely Lines

Kerosene Tractors	Steam Engines	Feed Mills	Saw Rigs
Gasoline Tractors	Grain Separators	Silage Cutters	Power Pumps
Steam Tractors	Alfalfa Hullers	Road Machines	Power Hoists
Kerosene Engines	Engine Gang Plows	Grain Graders	Grain Elevators
Gasoline Engines	Traction Disc Plows	Saw Mills	Balers
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Catalogs on Request

Rumely Products Company

(Incorporated)

Power-Farming Machinery

Chicago

Illinois

Ad. 965

Canadian Branches:

Calgary, Alta.
Estevan, Sask.
Regina, Sask.

Canadian Branches:

Saskatoon, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.
Toronto, Ont.

The
**Thresherman's Question
Drawer**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Q. L.L.L. 1. I have a 28 x 36 separator on which the tailings elevator has caused me considerable trouble. When the grain is wet the tailings are heavy and there is an extra large quantity which falls on the feed board and bothers the feeder. Could I arrange the elevator so that it would deliver the tailings to the machine just back of the beater and have it work properly? What is the object of passing the tailings back through the cylinder?

A. 1. The tailings from the machine ought to drop directly on the cylinder or just in front of it where they will fall naturally into the cylinder. In your machine the spout must be set wrong or the tailings would not be dropped so far out on the feeding board. It would not be advisable to deliver them back of the beater because if you will examine the tailings carefully you will find that they contain a large number of unthreshed heads of grain. These would not be threshed if they were thrown back on the sieves, but would again go through the tailings elevator and soon clog it up. The fact that there is such a heavy burden of tailings indicates that the machine is not very well adjusted. It may be that the cylinder teeth are not spaced evenly or that the concaves are not set correctly. Another thing, you may be carrying the tailings board at the back of the sieves a little too high and collecting a load of sticks and straw that contain no grain at all. We are inclined to think you will find most of your difficulty at that point. By adjusting the shoe so that it has the right amount of shake for damp grain and by adjusting the tailings board at a right height and setting the sieves properly, you can prevent the overloading of the tailings elevator.

Q. H.A.T. 1. How does alkali act on a boiler? Is it a white substance? The reason I ask is that I am firing a saw mill boiler and when the water comes out at different places there is a white sediment. The water is pumped from a deep well.

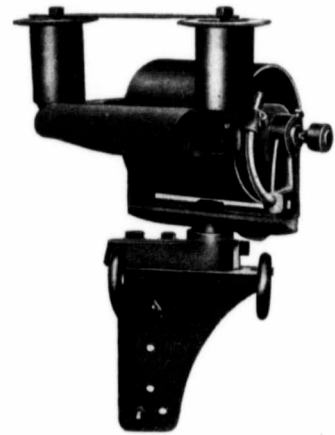
A. 1. We do not think there is any alkali in Pennsylvania. The sediment you see around the rivet heads or seams is either common salt or carbonate of lime.

West of the Mississippi there is a good deal of alkali but very little East. It is true that alkali in the water will show a white incrustation wherever there is a slight leak in the boiler. Alkali causes the water to foam and if there is much alkali, the boiler tubes will be eaten out in a few months.

Q. F.E.C. 1. The crown sheet of my traction engine boiler has at sometime been overheated and has sagged between four of the stay bolts about three-fourths of an inch. What I wish to know is, can the sagged part be heated with a blow torch and hammered back in place and in so doing would the operation be apt to cause those four bolts to leak so that it would be impossible to tighten them? Would it be safe to run this boiler as it is, taking care not to let scale collect in the pockets and carrying a pressure of say a hundred and sixty pounds? This is a 25-horse power double cylinder engine and it takes about ninety-eight barrels of water a day to run it. It seems to me that this is too much water. A 25-horse power simple engine that I used to run, used from forty-two to forty-nine barrels in the same length of time and doing the same work. The dry pipes has no leaks, the valves are set as correctly as can be without an indicator and the valves and cylinder rings have no leaks. The water is carried at a safe height. Is it because the engine has two cylinders that it used more steam and is there a tendency in such construction for the water to draw over?

A. 1. Fifty barrels of water is as much as any 25-horse power traction engine ought to use in ten hours. We can't tell exactly what the trouble is, of course, without looking the engine over, but it seems to us that there must be a leak of steam somewhere. Either the valves leak steam or they are not set quite right. We believe it would pay you to have a good engineer look the boiler over carefully because if you are using between ninety and one hundred barrels of water it means that you are burning twice as much fuel as you ought to and if the fuel is coal, you are losing quite a lot of money every day. We don't believe the crown

When
you
think
Belt
Guide
think



"Saska"

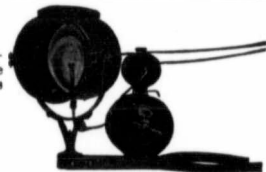
and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED
SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

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SPARK ARRESTER

One that gets all the sparks without clogging or interfering with the draft. Fits any engine. Screens adapted to any fuel.



ACETYLENE GAS HEADLIGHT

Turns night into day. Bracket to fit any make of engine. Throws light 400 feet. Operating expense about 1c. per hour.

FLUE CUTTER

You need this tool to get ready for your Spring Plowing. Is adjustable in length and size. Cuts the flue without burring the end. Try it. Estate of E. M. POPE, Watertown, S. Dakota, U. S. A. Send for Catalogue and Price List to

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man

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**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 it—write for sample 30-pound box.

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.

Belt Pull Is Profit Pull

Mr. THRESHERMAN! Your first season's experience of threshing grain in Western Canada proved to you that one of the most important things you **must** provide for and safe-guard against all risk of breakage or defect is your **BELT SERVICE**. Every succeeding experience has demonstrated that you cannot be safe with any second-grade species of belt—that you cannot afford to connect your power with anything short of the **VERY BEST** that can be made. This we offer you in the



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 disappointment, 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.

sheet in your boiler damaged very much and if you could keep sediment from collecting in the pockets it would be practically safe to run the boiler at a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty pounds pressure. The greatest difficulty is to keep the scale from collecting in the pockets, and you will probably find it easier to take care of the boiler if you strengthen the crown sheet. Since it is only sagged a slight amount, you can probably hammer the parts back in shape with a copper or lead-faced hammer after heating the metal to a cherry red with a torch. Sometimes it is necessary to drill a hole in the centre of the sagged portion to provide for the contraction of the metal, but in only a slight bag it probably will not be necessary to do so. The bolts will no doubt become loosened and you will probably have to put in new ones but that is not a very difficult job. Before deciding on new bolts, we would advise that you look the old ones over carefully and see if it is possible to rivet them over.



Q. C.L.E. 1. In using a traction engine for plowing that has a normal speed of two and a fourth miles per hour and pulls eight plows, would it be advisable to use different gears and

travel at a rate of three miles pulling six plows?

2. What would be the relative economy in fuel at the different speeds; that is, at which speed would a given amount of fuel plow the most ground?

3. Which would be the better for the engine, a greater mileage with a light load or fewer miles with a heavy load?

4. About how much heavier is the draft per bottom with an engine gang than with a horse-drawn plow?

A. 1. For a complete discussion of the draft of plows and the features which affect them we desire to refer you to the articles on pages three and sixteen of our February issue. Very little is known in regard to the effect of speed on the draft of plows, but it is the writer's impression that the higher the speed the heavier the draft but whether there would be any appreciable difference in the slight range suggested in your question is something that has never been determined. Some tests made two or three years ago seem to prove that varying the speed from one to three miles per hour makes very little difference. These tests were not very carefully worked out, however, and may be misleading. It is a well known fact that it requires

much more power to propel ships and air crafts at a higher rate of speed. We understand that most plows are shaped for a speed of about two miles per hour and if the speed is increased much beyond that the furrow will not be well turned. The plow in an engine gang does not pull any heavier than a horse-drawn plow, and the only difference is that you have the weight of the plow carriage to haul, which is much more per bottom than in the case of the horse-drawn plows.

No Outside Help Wanted

"What is your idea of patriotism?"

"Patriotism," replied Senator Sorghum, "is what inspires a man to point out many needs for reform in his country, but causes him to resent an indorsement of his views by a foreigner."



Some men spend too much time being busy.—John Nicholas Beffel.

SMOKE
FOREST & STREAM
TOBACCO

It is exceptionally mild

10c Per Tin 10c

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

Rope and Its Use on the Farm

(Continued from page 31 April)

Walker Knot

The Walker knot is used for the same purposes as the wall knot and may be made as follows:

1. Unlay the strands about

1 and 2, as shown in Figure 26. In passing strand 3 through the bights of strand 1 and 2, be sure to pass it beneath strand 2.

4. Draw the three strands up tight as directed for the wall

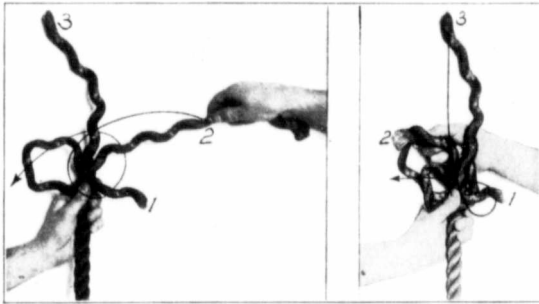


Fig. 24

Fig. 25

four turns, spread the strands out as in starting the wall knot, and make a large bight with strand 1 as shown in Figure 24.

2. Move the end of strand 2 as shown by the arrow in Figure

knot and as shown in Figure 17.

5. Roll the knot toward the end of the rope by turning the rope in your hands and rolling the knot with your thumbs as shown in Figure 27.

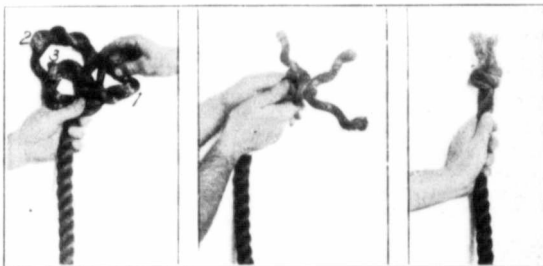


Fig. 26

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

24, forming a bight around the end of strand 1, and passing the end of strand 2 through the bight of strand 1, as shown in Figure 25.

3. Move the end of strand 3

6. Draw the ends of the strands up tight and the finished knot should appear as shown in Figure 28. Do not cut the ends of the strands off close to the knot.

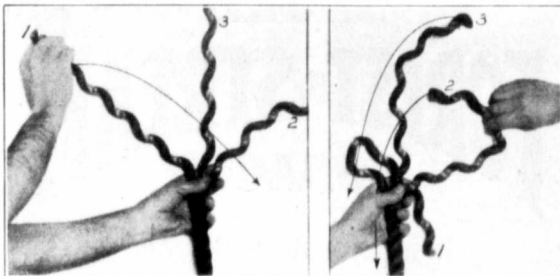


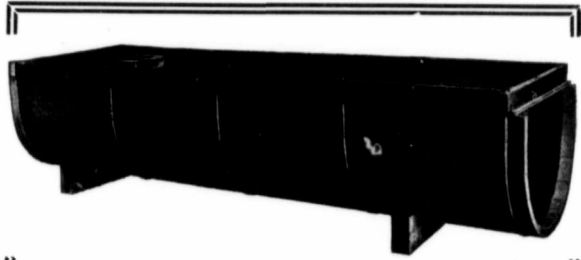
Fig. 29

Fig. 30

as shown by the arrow in Figure 25, forming a bight around the end of strand 1 and passing the end through the bights of strands

Spliced Crown

The spliced crown is a good method for finishing the ends of halter and other ropes where a



When you think Thresher Tank, think

"Saska"

and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price.

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

BABBITTS

Buy direct from the manufacturers and save money



Owl Babbitt Metal
For Threshing Machines, Small Gas and Steam Engines
Cash with order price 30c per lb.

Owl Traction Metal
For Gas and Steam Tractors will stand heaviest work
Worth \$1.00 Cash with order price 65c per lb.

Scientifically alloyed Babbitt metals made in Winnipeg by

The Owl Metal Co., Ltd.
Metallurgical Experts
151 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG

The Cuddy Self-Steering Device

Has earned and received more gratitude from plowmen and plowing experts than anything that has been invented for the dual purpose of saving time and labor and making absolutely perfect work.

Can be fitted to any Tractor now on the Market

It is the only patented steering device now in general use on tractors. Insures to all traction engine operators the most perfect self-steering arrangement, regardless of what make of tractor they are using. Extends only five feet in front of tractor axle to truck axle, and takes very little if any more head-land. Unanimously endorsed by prominent engine experts who acknowledge it to be a direct and simple solution of all engine steering troubles. Used all over the world on all tractors. Four successful seasons in Canada. Any man can attach it to any engine. Price is reasonable, backed by a Positive Guarantee that it will fulfill its purpose.



Let the Cuddy do the Work

Write for Complete Details to
Cushman/Motor Works of Canada Ltd.
Light Weight Gas Engine Builders
287 Princess Street, Winnipeg

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slight enlargement of the end is not objectionable. It makes the end of the rope more rigid than do the knots. Learn to make the short splice, then you can more readily follow these



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33

directions for making the spliced crown.

1. Unlay the strands about five turns, spread the strands out as in starting the wall knot, and hold the end as shown in Figure 29.



Fig. 34



Fig. 35

2. Move the end of strand 1 as shown by the arrow in Figure 29, passing it between strands 2 and 3, forming a loop as shown in Figure 30.

3. Move the end of strand 2 as shown by the arrow in Figure 30, passing it between the loop and strand 3, drawing it down into the position shown in Figure 31.

4. Move the end of strand 3 as shown by the arrow in Figure 30, passing it through the loop as shown in Figure 31. Be sure that the loop stands up straight as shown in Figures 30 and 31 when the end of strand 3 is passed through it.

To be continued



It's a Genuine
"American Champion"

**BUY THE BEST THRESHING OUTFIT
BUY IT EARLY!**

It means much to you to have your threshing machine delivered in your place on time for the harvest.

You should write us at once for this threshing outfit, the best you can bring in your field for next season.

MOUNTED ON TRUCK, EASY TO MOVE, POWERFUL MACHINE with wagon bagger, tailings elevator, straw stacker. To run with gasoline or steam power.

Representatives Wanted

We would like to communicate at once and take agreement with experienced dealers or agents for the sales of our threshing machines in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

WRITE TO

P. T. LEGARÉ LTD.

**Manufacturers
QUEBEC CANADA**

Send the Coupon

It will bring you a beautiful catalogue and our prices on threshing machines. The most complete book of farming implements.

**P. T. Legaré Ltd.
Quebec**

Gents:—
Please send me your catalogue and full information on your threshing machines.

NAME

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C.T.F. PROVINCE

FULFILL AND SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

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

Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

ENORMOUS increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of **TYPHOID FEVER** are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

Immigration Compels Immediate Action!

Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every homestead requires a pure supply of fresh water. Creeks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Enter this profitable field, simplify the work with

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery affords you the quickest and easiest way to turn the Canadian water scarcity into profits. It does more work at less expense than any other drilling machinery in existence.



By actual test Armstrong machines average 92 feet per day in solid rock, using 6 1/2 gallons of fuel on work where other machines average only 60 feet on 11 gallons. Armstrong gives 40 per cent more efficiency at 32 per cent less fuel.

For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been noted for its unequalled durability, also for its simplicity of construction and operation. Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch—which does away with lost motion—is one of the greatest improvements ever made in well-drilling designs. This clutch and our improved friction hoists do away with all attachments, balance wheels, cast brakes, cones, bumpers, iron beams, bumper rolls, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and catches. Produces ideal elliptic drilling motion with absolute minimum friction. Eliminates expensive repairs and delays. Only one gear and pinion. We make gasoline and steam outfits—traction and non-traction, walking beam, spooling rigs, rotaries and combination outfits—a machine for any depth, every formation. Outfits furnished with power or without. We furnish famous Armstrong Special Gasoline Drilling Engine with patented speed-controlling lever of drilling end of machine. Changes instantly on steam power. Our engine removes last objection to gasoline power for drilling. Broad guarantee protects you fully. A branch now in Saskatoon to take care of our Dominion trade. Confer with us on any technical question.

WRITE FOR BIG 184-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG—The book fully explains well drilling and shows how Armstrong Machinery simplifies it. Tells how now men have jumped in and made big successes with little or no experience. If you are interested in well drilling write for this book. Sent free on receipt of 25c to cover postage.

ARMSTRONG MFG. CO. 354 Drinkie Block, Saskatoon Sask. Home Office and Factory Waterloo Iowa



"I clear \$50 a day above expenses, right along."
THOS. KELLEY.

Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing

An Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit, can be operated every day in the year, and pays from two to three times the profit. Proving wonderfully attractive to threshermen, farmers, railroad men—to all seeking steady work and a profitable business of their own. Complete outfit furnished with or without power.

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

SOME MORE FUNDAMENTAL REASONS FOR THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY OF



CASE STEAM TRACTORS

SIMPLICITY (Continued)

We pointed out in the last issue of this magazine the value of simplicity in design and construction of a Steam Tractor. We want again to impress upon you the real need that your tractor has of simplicity, and further, that in the Case Steam Traction Engine you find, as generally acknowledged, the nearest approach to the ideal Steam Traction Engine. For many, many years these machines have been providing power to the farmers of the world, always, not only with satisfaction, but with great contentment. Every year, too, we have striven to improve and refine them. We have continued to keep our faith in steam as a power, at the same time that we have been expanding into the gas power field. As a recompense and evidence of the wisdom of our policy in keeping the steam "right on the job," in the 1913 Winnipeg Contest, our 110 H. P. Steam Tractor lowered the world's record, previously held by itself, from 3.01 pounds of coal per brake horse power hour to 2.65 pounds of coal for this same work. As good as they have been always, Case Steam Tractors, you can be sure, will always lead in those improvements that make for better, surer, more profitable farm power. Watch next month for the factor of safety as an element in Case construction.

Are you interested in—not the cheapest—but the most economical farm power? If so, better have our catalog. An understanding of the machines described in detail therein, will save and make you money—a card will bring it.



J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

741-791 STATE ST.

INCORPORATED

RACINE, WIS. U.S.A.

CANADIAN
BRANCHES

TORONTO · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · REGINA · CALGARY

SOME MORE OF THE SAME FOR THE UNIVERSAL LEADERSHIP OF CASE GAS TRACTORS



SIMPLICITY (Continued)

Last month we said that the Case Forty gas tractor had fewer parts than any other gas tractor. Such simplicity means money to you users of this power. It means more profits because it means less expense to operate and to maintain. Here is another detailed feature of Case simplicity.

Remember that this tractor is provided with two speeds, each one available by the simple moving of a lever. In shifting speeds on a Case gas tractor you do not have to remove or replace pinions, or touch any vital part. No adjustment is affected—nothing to get out of order as a result of this requirement. Further, in reversing a Case gas tractor you do not have to move the whole power plant along the frame. All operations are done by the easy movement of a lever at the operator's hand. Stop and think what it means to have a tractor in which every time you have need of change in speed you have to change pinions, remove timing gears, etc. It's a waste of your valuable time, and only courts difficulty for you. On the Case gas tractor there are no such complications. These tractors are designed by an acknowledged authority on farm power—one of our own men. They are built in our own shops, subject to our own inspection. They are sold at straightforward, honest prices, backed by our own reputation. You wise buyers can ASK no more. You can GET no more than you get in Case tractors.

Next month's issue will contain additional description of Case features. Watch for it, but, in the meantime, better send for our catalog. It contains lots of general information for you users of good farm power.

Better be safe than sorry.



J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

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Results of Cash Prize Competition

CASH PRIZE COMPETITION

In response to the offer we made in December issue under the above caption, we have received the following: Subject No. 1, six essays; No. 2, sixteen; No. 3, one; No. 4, five; No. 5, two; No. 7, one. On subjects 6 and 8 we have not heard from any contestants so far. In subject No. 1 we find that the first prize goes to T. H. Coltart, of Melbourne, Man.; 2nd to John N. Limehouse, Sask. As both of these excellent papers are somewhat lengthy, we have only space to deal with Mr. Coltart's in the present issue. The remaining subjects will be dealt with in their order under this department.—Ed.

Subject No. 1

"Do you consider the disc-harrow a necessary part of your implement equipment? Explain fully how you use it, in order to get the best results."

First prize awarded to T. H. Coltart, Hazeldene Farm, Melbourne, Man.

In answer to the first part of this question I answer, decidedly in the affirmative and will first proceed to give my reasons for the belief which I hold.

Because it fills a long felt want in reducing by mechanical means the rough uneven ridges of sod as left by the first primary operation, namely, plowing. It is true that frost and other atmospheric conditions render the soil in such a position that it readily breaks up into a mellow friable condition when thoroughly harrowed using only the tooth harrow. But less harrowing would be necessary if the disc had been used before.

Again the disc-harrow is indispensable in the spring for the opening up of soils which have become baked through excess of water lying upon them. It is impossible to cover the seed properly with the grain drill while the tooth harrow is too light to enter. The Acme harrow simply trails along the surface and accomplishes nothing, while the duck foot cultivator is altogether too heavy in draft and ridges the soil too much. The rotary movement of the disc-harrow is the one thing which fills the bill and renders the surface in such a shape that the tooth harrow can do the most effective work in leaving a nice level seed bed. It

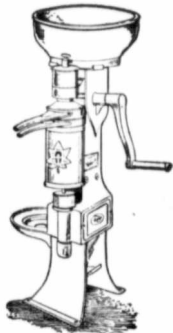
should be stated that the plow is too slow and in any case it is not desirable to stir the soil up to too great a depth in the spring especially when we consider the land under treatment in all likelihood is summer-fallow. To conserve moisture packing would need also to be resorted to and even if packing is done after discing and seeding the draft will be less than if the land had been plowed.

While the disc is opening up the land and loosening the surface thus allowing the air to circulate and stimulating capillary action from below in order that the seed may germinate and bring forth in course of time its sixty or one hundred fold it also fulfills a useful purpose in exterminating many noxious winter annuals such as pepper grass (*Lipidium apetalum*) Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa pastoris*) Frenchweed, (*Thlaspi arvense*) Yellow evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), etc. These have a well developed root system at this stage and it requires drastic measures to root them out in order that they may be killed by sunlight or suffocation. The disc meets this need and gives the maximum of satisfaction with the minimum of time and labor.

The disc is also invaluable in stirring up the surface of stubble fields which are intended for barley or corn. When this is done early in the spring many weed seeds are incorporated with the moist soil and readily germinate. This is especially true of wild oats, cockles, pigweeds, etc. When this discing has been done thoroughly (preferably twice) moisture is conserved owing to the formation of a dust mulch and later on in the season we reap the advantage in the better plowing and more rapid seed germination.

The use of the disc is continued even after seeding is over. It can be used to good advantage on the land that is intended for summer-fallow giving it a double stroke. To do this properly it is best to overlap half the width of the disc every time and taking in an equal amount of fresh land at the same time. This tends to keep the general surface level. Enterprising implement firms have recognized the necessity for this and have with laudable zeal put on the market a double outfit, one

This is "MAGNET" Cream Separator Year!



The wearing quality of the Square-gear **MAGNET** has been fully proven by over One Hundred Thousand Canadian Dairymen and Farmers during the last 16 years.

Creameries may come and Creameries may go but the very profitable home butter-making MAGNET Cream Separator goes on for ever.

Why Its Great Success?

Because it is built with the only correct running gear, the reliable and durable Square Gear.

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.

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Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast
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A LABOR-SAVING, trouble-saving engine, with the greatest mechanical ignition device ever made. The magneto is furnished with all Armstrong engines, from 2½ to 20 horsepower, at no extra charge. Armstrong Engines have extra heavy fly-wheels that insure steady, even running. Improved starting cup means a sure start in any kind of weather. One turn of the fly-wheel, and she's off! Simple speed changing device allows operator to change and regulate speed of engine while in motion. Spark adjuster permits retarding or advancing of spark—prevents "backfire" and "kicking"—adjusts the spark exactly to speed of the engine. The supreme test of an engine has been applied to the Armstrong, and it has never failed on the toughest job.

Armstrong Engines were first built by us for Armstrong Well-Drills, and the engine that will do this kind of work is the safe engine for any task. Here is the efficiency engine in every way—costing less to run, giving better service, fairly priced to begin with, and with a ten-year guarantee. Ask your dealer now about the Armstrong. If he cannot supply you, we'll see that you are supplied.

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inthrow and the other outthrow. One is hitched on behind the other and in this way a splendid job is done and with less time in the doing of it.

The next piece of work for the disc is on breaking or on timothy sod. With the latter a good job needs to be done else considerable growth of timothy will take place at the interstices of the furrows. This is more especially true if the land is not to be backset. In spite of expert opinion to the contrary good deep plowing of sod in July followed by the disc-harrow will result in a bumper crop the year following. Such at any rate has been my experience.

It is good practice to follow the binder with the disc-harrow unless it is desired to have sheep clean up the shed grain in the stubble later on in the season. Land that is intended for fall plowing could be disc'd leaving the other land for cattle and sheep to run over. I have shown that the disc is an important member of the farmer's large equipment of farm machinery. I have indicated some of the duties it serves to perform, viz., pulverizing baked surfaces, exterminating persistent weeds, encouraging others to grow that they too may be effectually destroyed and as a mechanical pulverizer and soil leveller. I have shown how its usefulness is not confined to only one period in the year but that it may and should be used every month from spring till freeze-up.

It now remains for me to explain fully how I use it in order to get the best results.

In the first place I must indicate the nature of the soil on my farm as it is evident the texture of the different soils will affect the use of the disc in many ways. This is a sandy loam and just a little too light because of its tendency to blow when a whiling devastating wind comes along from the region of the Dakotas or on the other hand from the abode of eternal snow, making the plain look like ten cents or a miniature Sahara.

Hence the disc must be used intelligently in order that drifting may be kept under. I hate (that is not too strong a word) to see fences well nigh obliterated with soil (sand is too harsh a term when it is your own) and growing a perfectly magnificent crop of Russian pigweed (*Axyris amarantoides*). I say, when such a condition becomes prevalent and chronic over a large district we may paraphrase the familiar distich of Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening
ills a prey

When sand accumulates, and
men decay."

To overcome this condition I have eliminated the practise of summer-fallowing altogether and

instituted a regular system of crop rotation in which wheat occupies one-third of the ground, the balance being oats and barley, corn and roots, and pasture.

Each year 80 acres of sod is broken up from early in July until the middle of the month. As this land has been in hay and pasture for three years it is fairly stiff plowing, but full of fibre and retentive of moisture. Immediately after plowing I give this a double stroke of the discs and cross at right angles to the plowing with a double stroke of the tooth harrows.

In the fall the discs are again requisitioned, this time to disc the land intended for barley the following season.

In the spring I give the sod land a light stroke with the disc-harrow. This breaks up the crust and renders it amendable to the tooth harrow which follows closely behind the disc. The seed bed is then in an admirable condition as the newly germinated grain quickly testifies.

It will be noticed that while the disc does not play an extended part in this rotation yet its work is most important and could not be done without. By operating on sod and stubble only drifting is reduced to a minimum and weed seeds are practically exterminated or at least rendered innocuous.

Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle

According to Report No. 5 of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle conducted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, 746 cows and 25 bulls had up to the end of March, 1913, qualified for registration of performance. The cows were divided among the several breeds as follows: Ayrshire, 325; Holstein-Freisian, 357; Guernsey, 13; French Canadian, 21 and Jersey, 30. The bulls which qualified on having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam, consisted of 15 Ayrshire and 10 Holsteins. A fact worthy of special attention is that several of the highest producers were milked three times daily for varying lengths of time. Noted among these is Belle of Wellington, a mature Ayrshire cow, which gave 12,632.82 lbs. of milk and 511.05 lbs. fat and Rosa Omega, a mature Holstein-Freisian, with a record of 18,603.7 lbs. of milk and 574.07 lbs. fat.

This report contains the regulations governing the work, the standards for registration for the different breeds and the records of cows that have obtained certificates of the Record of Performance.



DE LAVAL

as superior to other
separators as other
separators are to
gravity creaming

WHY STOP HALF WAY IN BUYING A CREAM SEPARATOR?

The above heading sums up the cream separator case, as it concerns every prospective buyer of a separator and every user of an inferior separator, in as few words as it could well be put.

Other separators skim cleaner than is possible on the average with gravity creaming, and De Laval Cream Separators skim as much closer still than other separators, particularly under the harder conditions of cool milk, running heavy cream or separating the milk of stripper cows.

Other separators produce a cream superior to gravity creaming, and De Laval cream is smoother, less frothy and so much better than the cream of other separators that De Laval made butter always scores highest in every important contest.

Other separators save time and labor over gravity setting or creaming of milk, and De Laval Separators by reason of their easier turning, greater capacity, easier cleaning and easier handling save a great deal of time and labor over other separators.

Other separators save their cost every year, as a rule, over gravity creaming, and De Laval Separators save their cost every year over other separators and last from ten to

twenty years, or on an average five times as long as other separators.

De Laval Separators cost a little more than other separators, but very little, and they soon save that small difference and go on saving it every few months, as other separators would go on wasting it, for all the years they last.

Why then but half solve the problem of best results and greatest economy in dairying by the purchase of an inferior separator or go on dairying with this important problem but half solved if you are already using an inferior separator that you might so easily replace with a De Laval?

The season of greatest production is now at hand when all these differences count for most with every user who should have a separator and is trying to get along without one. No other dairy question is of anywhere near as great dollars-and-cents importance.

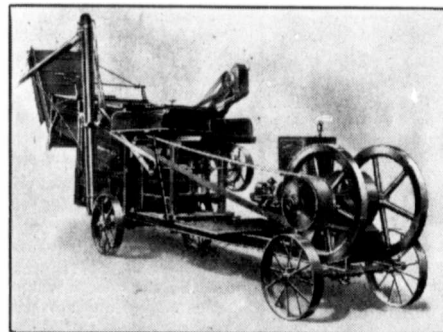
Why not solve it now in the only sure and safe way possible? If you haven't a separator, buy a De Laval. If you have a poor separator, replace it with a De Laval. If it is not convenient to pay cash you may buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually save and pay for itself.

Every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove every claim here made. It will cost you nothing and may save you much to give him the opportunity. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest main office, as below.

De LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER.

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Why Do We Cultivate?

By Richard A. Haste

THE word cultivation includes the preparation of the soil for the seed as well as the subsequent working called cultivating. Why do we cultivate? Why do we plow and harrow and pulverize the soil? The soil in its natural condition produces abundantly, especially where there is moisture, warmth and sunshine; then why do we cultivate the ground? Strange, as it may seem, the first object of cultivation is to destroy plants. If the plant growth that covers the virgin soil is large, like the forest, it is cut down and burned. The stumps are removed in order to give the plow a chance to operate. If the growth is short, like the grass of the prairies and plains, forming a sod, it is turned under and destroyed by exposing the roots to the weather.

Having destroyed the original plant growth, the second object of tillage is to keep down new plant growth, the grass and weeds that spring up wherever the soil is left unstirred. This is accomplished either by uprooting them when very small by surface cultivation or burying them when half grown by turning them under with a plow.

The third object of tillage is the conservation of moisture. This applies to all counties, no matter what the rainfall may be, but it assures more importance in the semi-arid and arid regions where the rainfall is scant, or where the moisture is supplied by artificial irrigation. Plowing and listing, by rendering the surface uneven, prevents the run-off and forms a reservoir for storing excessive rainfall until it has time to seep into the subsoil and there be cared for by capillarity to be given up to the plant in time of need.

The fourth object is to facilitate drainage. Where the rainfall is excessive and the soil is, therefore, likely to become waterlogged, deep cultivation assists in drainage by allowing the water to seep away through the subsoil leaving the root bed supplied with capillary moisture only.

The fifth object is to prevent evaporation. Turning over the furrow slice breaks the capillary connection with the subsoil and prevents the stored water below from rising to the surface and being evaporated by the air. The plowed soil acts as a mulch to confine the moisture in the subsoil. But this is not always desirable and so this furrow slice is packed down firmly against the

subsoil to re-establish this broken capillary connection and a new mulch formed on the surface to prevent evaporation, the object being to bring the moisture up to the roots of the plants, but no farther. This is the theory on which the subsurface packer works.

To aerate the soil is the sixth object of cultivation. Air is as necessary to the growth of a crop as is moisture, and cultivation ventilates the soil. The house that our plants occupy must be kept clean and supplied with fresh air, otherwise disease will attack the inmates and the crops will be sickly, producing no harvest or starve for want of nourishment, for a sickly plant cannot assimilate its food any more than can a sickly person.

Seventh and lastly, we cultivate to liberate plant food. By pulverizing the soil we expose it to the actions of the elements; we increase its water-holding capacity; we introduce oxygen with the air, and the decaying vegetation, incorporated with the soil, produces acids that aid in this disintegrating process. But mostly this cultivation produces a condition favorable to bacterial action. These minute organisms devote themselves to the preparation of food for the plant out of the raw material in the soil. They are the workers in the great kitchen of the soil and conditions that are favorable to them are also favorable to the plants that get food from their kitchen.

What Shall We do in the Spring?

Keeping in mind WHY we cultivate, we will better able to determine what we better do, the first thing in the spring. If we expect to grow a crop we must prepare to feed the plants. In order to have the food ready we must look to the kitchen. The kitchen is the soil and that must be put in shape that those who prepare the plant food can get to work as soon as possible. How shall we go at it? Let us see.

The soil comes from under the snow in the spring, cold and packed and often crusted. There may be moisture below, but that will soon disappear—be evaporated by the March winds unless something is done to prevent it. We, therefore, will start out as soon as we can get onto the land with a disc, break up this crust and form a mulch. What good will this do? It will stop evaporation and bottle up the winter moisture in the soil. It will absorb the sun's heat and warm the

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Meets all requirements for a cylinder oil for gasoline and kerosene engines. Lubricates properly under all conditions; practically free from carbon. Equally good on external bearings.

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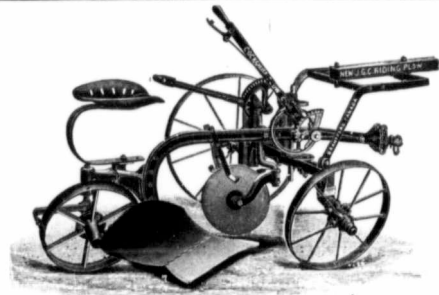
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Two of The Best Plows Ever Made by COCKSHUTT

In our 37 years of *FINE* Plow making, we've never seen better built Plows than the two shown here.

Year after year our Plow experts have worked to improve them until to-day they stand as the undisputed *LEADERS* in their class.

"J.G.C." Sulky—"JEWEL" Gang



Each The Foremost Plow Of Its Type

"J.G.C." is hand-operated, with an eccentric lift device of great leverage for easy manipulation of the bottoms

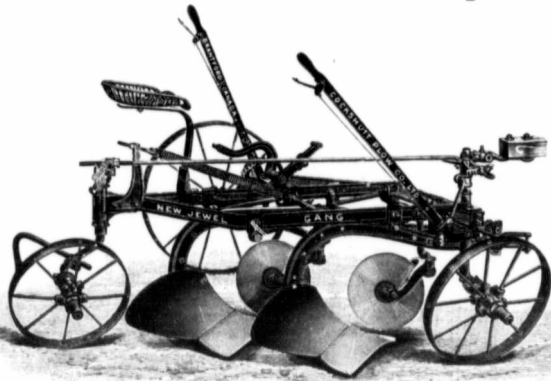
"JEWEL" is foot-operated. A slight pressure on the foot lever is sufficient to instantly bring the bottoms clear of the furrows.

Design, materials, workmanship and finish are the *BEST* we know of after 37 years in the business.

"J.G.C." and "JEWEL" are fully described and illustrated in the new Cockshutt Catalog. See our Agent about it or write for a copy to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON



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

upper soil, so that weed seeds will immediately start to germinate—and more than this, it will furnish the air, moisture and warmth needed by the bacteria in the kitchen. They will at once get to work preparing plant food. This discing will do more; it will prevent your fields from washing in the spring rains and will make plowing easier, and in the end will give you a much better seed and root bed for your crops. Nothing will take the place of this early work with the disc. No matter what your crop is to be, whether wheat, oats, flax, corn or kafir, it is all the same. You must start the little people in the kitchen working on the food supply, and to start them early you must prepare the proper conditions.

If your field has been fall plowed a second discing after the weed seeds have germinated will clean your field of most annuals, giving your grain a good start. If your field was in corn last year and you expect to repeat the dose, do not by any chance neglect the discing; make it thorough—double disc it and then, when you have plowed it for your corn, go over it with a subsurface packer (not a clod crusher or a roller, they will do you no good)—you want to re-establish your broken capillary connection. If you have

no subsurface packer, set your disc straight and let it cut down as far as it will—it will not take the place of a subpacker but it will help—then harrow it well to get a fine, even surface for the planter. This will help you to get an even stand and a uniform germination and growth.

Harrow or Roll Your Wheat

If your winter wheat field opens up loose in the spring roll it. If it opens up hard and crusty, harrow it. It will do your wheat no harm to harrow it whenever the soil is not too loose. Harrow with the drill rows. This will leave you a light mulch which may mean the conservation of moisture, enough to make the difference a success or a failure. If a rain comes after your spring wheat is sown, harrow the field as soon as you can get onto it, without injury to the soil. Don't get cold feet if a few plants get uprooted; usually you have too many and can spare all that the harrow will take out.

Having secured a good seed and root bed and put the bacteria to work, keep them at work. They must have air, moisture and heat. We have the moisture in the soil, the heat will be supplied all right, so all you have to do is to keep the bacteria supplied with the proper amount of air and hold the moisture for them. You can

usually do that by proper cultivation. Don't let a weed grow, for they will steal more food from the kitchen than will feed two members of your domestic plant family that you are trying to raise. Don't let the moisture escape by neglecting the surface mulch. Keep your cultivators going when it is necessary. The Agricultural College of Illinois some years ago put out a bulletin, showing that two cultivations of corn were better than three, or six, or eight, or something to that effect. A more misleading or more idiotic demonstration could not have been forced on a long suffering public, as these cultivations were given without regard to whether or not they were needed. A cultivation when not needed is a waste of time. But do not think your cultivated crop needs no attention simply because it is clean of weeds and a seemingly good mulch covers the ground. If you want to hold soil moisture during the excessively hot weather you must keep your mulch stirred. Avoid interfering with the roots of your plants, but keep your mulch alive.

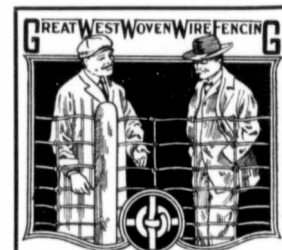
In treating your field crops as well as your garden plants keep in mind why you cultivate—then it is next to impossible to go wrong.

A Cheerful Prophecy

"What joy it will be," she exclaimed, "for me to share all your griefs and sorrows!"

"But, darling!" he protested; "I have none."

"No," she answered; "but when we are married you will have."



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WE DO NOT buy old wire and make it into fencing.

WE DO NOT spend thousands of dollars for advertising trying to push 2nd and 3rd class fence.

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Points to be Considered and Tests to Apply in Choice of Company

The farmers of every nation are the backbone of their country, and Canada is fortunate in having an agricultural community that is second to none. The agriculturist is a sound thinker, as is evidenced by the literature he reads, and the practical papers to which he subscribes.

In considering the placing of his hail insurance he should keep in mind the following important points:

1. When Company was incorporated.
 2. The assets of Company.
 3. Losses paid since incorporation.
 4. The personnel of directorate.
 5. The policy of Company.
- In other words apply,
1. The Test of Time.
 2. The financial test.
 3. The test of obligations met.
 4. The test of honor to Directorate.

5. The test of conservatism and justice, and finding such a Company entrust it with your Hail Insurance, and it will not belie your confidence.

Remember, Insurance is Business Prudence, and while not one of us knows what fortune holds in store, one can put on a bold front, and allow Fate to do her worst, if one be prepared.

Convert, therefore, your good resolutions into action—remembering that what is worth insuring, is worth insuring well.

Standardizing Farm Products
By W. C. PALMER

THE lack of standardization in farm products makes the marketing of them expensive and difficult. The market demands standardized products, and too often gets it in this way. Some one buys the varied products that the farmers bring in and out of the assortment tries to make grades and classes of it as far as possible, and then it is impossible to make much of any quality out of it. It requires considerable work, and there is necessarily much waste. Considerable risk is taken; this all means that the price paid must needs be low in order to make enough margin to pay for all the work, the waste, the risk, and to leave a profit.

It would take but little more work, and perhaps less, for the farmers of a community to plan together and to produce considerable of one thing, and that of a good quality. Then the product would be ready for the market when it leaves the farm. This will bring the farmer a better price. It has cut out the need of the middle man.

This is a community problem. To make it effective a number of farmers must produce the same thing and all of the same quality, and prepare it for market in the same way.

This will bring the market to the community, and this community will be ahead of all other places not so organized in producing.

A community in which each farmer grows a different kind of potatoes, and some mixed kinds, will never attract potato buyers; in fact they will have a hard time to sell at any price. On the other hand, the community in which the farmers grow the same kind and quality of potatoes will have the market come to it. The cost of production would be no more in the second case than in the first, in fact the community that is planning and working to-

gether can produce the potatoes cheaper than the community in which community concert is lacking.

The community which breeds one kind of cattle, or one kind of any other kind of stock, will attract buyers, while the community that breeds no particular kind of stock, or has several kinds will have to hunt for a market, and when it finds the market it will not have the prestige of the other one.

The buyer that wants to pick up a carload of cattle, and has to visit ten or fifteen herds scattered over a big district, will use up a couple of weeks time, and pay out a lot of money for livery and hotel bills in visiting the herds, and then if he finds one or two animals at each place, it will be expensive, and take a good deal of time to get them all together.

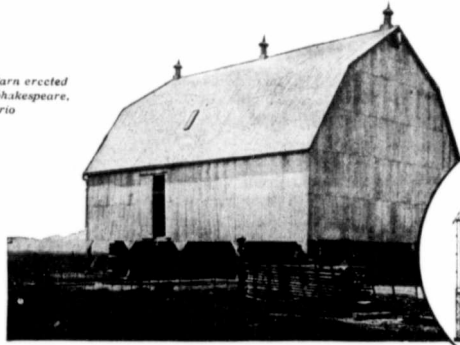
On the other hand, if the ten or fifteen herds are located in one place, he could visit them in one or two days, and in three days time he could have them bought, and all loaded on a car ready for shipping, while in the other case, it might take three weeks or even more, to accomplish the same thing.

To make the most of the opportunities in any community it is necessary that the members of the community, or a number of them, plan together in their production, that they agree on some one thing or a few things, that good and uniform quality be produced, such as the market wants. Then stand back of the goods, guarantee them. The community that will do this can keep the cost of production down to minimum, and sell its goods at a premium.

STEEL TRUSS BARN

Patented in Canada and United States

Steel Truss Barn erected for N. Roth, Shakespeare, Ontario



These Steel Trusses of Double-Angle Steel make the most rigid barn construction known to man

A one-day job for 10 men

Think of it! Ten men put up the frame of this 80-foot barn—put it up ready for the covering of galvanized corrugated iron in one day. The barn left our factory ready to go up, not a timber in the whole barn that could not be handled by one man. The trusses were put together at the factory, ready to bolt into place.

That's the new idea in barn building.

You tell us the size of barn you want—that's all. We deliver a Steel Truss barn, fire-proof and lightning-proof to the nearest station ready to put up—everything supplied—all the timber and lumber, metal doors and door hardware, fire-proof windows, ventilators, hay fork outfit—everything complete even to the nails.

Lightning Proof

Once erected, the Steel Truss Barn is there for good—proof against the weather, proof against fire—not a bit of wood showing) and proof

against lightning. Roof, sides, cornices, eaves, ridge, doors and windows, all are metal. The windows are of heavy wired glass. The Steel Truss Barn is made for eternity.

Load from the floor up

There are no cross timbers in a Steel Truss Barn. More room, in the first place, but the main thing is, it is easier to load and unload hay or grain.

Think for a moment. Wouldn't it save time, muscle, horses, ropes and tackle if you could load from the floor up instead of hoisting the fork high enough to clear the beams every time? The grain can be put in quicker and with less labor—in the Steel Truss Barn.

Ready to Ship

The Steel Truss Barn can be put up and ready to use while you are planning an old style barn. Eight factories in Canada are ready to ship you a complete barn, the day your order is received.

You do not need to keep a gang of men on the job for weeks—and board them. There is not a thing for you to provide. We send every stick of timber, the

joists, rafters, plates, braces, the wide doors and bird-proof track, and all the hardware, all metal and wired-glass windows (two for the roof and one for each end), three large metal ventilators and the best hay fork and track made.

Cheaper than Wood

You can see Steel Truss barns now in almost every locality. Drop us a line and we will tell you where the nearest one to you is to be seen.

We will also send you a booklet giving full information. If you want a barn you will be proud of—the best class of building that modern farm architects can produce—and at a cost lower than the old frame barns, write to-day.

Ask any questions you like about farm buildings, we will be glad to answer them.

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The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
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Please send me full information about Steel Truss Barns as advertised in C.T. & F.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

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How to Increase the Wheat Yield

Less Seed and a Better Seed Bed Needed

A FIRM seed bed is absolutely necessary if we wish to get the largest yields of wheat. It saves the sub-soil moisture for the use of the young plant, makes the plant food more available, and secures capillary attraction which cannot be had in loose soil. On loose soil there is no connection to the moisture below, consequently the moisture cannot rise in such a manner as to be of use to the growing plant. Wheat cannot germinate on loose soil, as the soil moisture does not come close enough in contact with the kernel to wet it enough to start. Then, too, the disking and harrowing done to compact the soil rids it of the weeds which suck up the moisture so much needed to support the wheat plant. In dry seasons early plowing is a great means of conserving the moisture already in the ground. When there is much rainfall it is very valuable, for it makes the plant food more available. Early plowing airs the soil and, together with the other conditions we may arrive at the conclusion: The firmer the seed-bed, the more plant food, the greatest accumulation of moisture, and the largest yield of wheat.

Next in importance, after the seed is properly prepared, is the condition of seed planted. Without good seed a perfect stand of healthy plants cannot be expected. It matters little how much attention we pay to an ideal seed-bed if we are indifferent as to the seed we sow.

How much seed wheat should be sown to the acre? This is a question, the answer of which depends upon conditions of the soil, seed, etc. Safely may it be said that the farmers sow too much seed. The writer knows of an instance where the farmer, having thoroughly prepared forty acres of ground for wheat sowed one-half bushel of well-cleaned wheat to the acre and threshed out 1,407 bushels from the entire field, or a trifle over thirty-five bushels to the acre. None of the farmers near this man sowed less than one bushel to one and one-fourth bushels to the acre, and not one of them raised as large an average to the acre as he did.

We sow our wheat too thick. The writer this year went into a wheat field; some wheat grains had sent up shoots as follows:

No head, one head, three heads, five heads, seven heads, nine heads, twelve heads, eighteen heads, ranging from no kernel to the seed grain sowed to ninety-six kernels to the individual parent kernel, and ranging in the number of shoots sent up from none to eighteen, according to the thickness of the wheat on the ground. Where the wheat was very thick there were but few shoots sent up and those that were sent up were crowded all summer, where too thick and small heads and poorer kernels was the result. Wheat, to do its best, will not stand crowding any more than corn will do well when planted too thick.

The writer once tried this experiment: He planted one kernel of wheat in each place six inches apart. Each kernel responded as follows: Eight shoots for one seed, with sixty-eight kernels; ten shoots each for three of the kernels planted, with a total of 234 kernels; eleven shoots each for 2 individual seed kernels, with a total of 159 grains; one seed sent up eighteen shoots with eighty-four kernels; one sent twenty shoots with 106 kernels; one sent up twenty-eight shoots with 140 kernels; and the last one sent up thirty-two shoots with 161 kernels. This was followed up the next year with five choice grains from each of the three best plants, and the plant that had the smallest number of shoots had fourteen shoots with 109 kernels and the rest ran from 20 to 30 shoots each, with a yield of from 124 to 184 kernels to each individual seed sown. This convinced me that we can plant our wheat too thick.

If one seed, when planted alone, will produce as many as sixty-eight kernels up to 161 kernels, we have that many fold, and we ought to raise as many times the number of bushels we plant to the acre as each individual grain increases when planted alone, if we are to raise wheat and use no more seed to the acre than we should. I will frankly admit that we cannot at once reach that point, but we can and should work toward it as speedily as possible. By taking the above manner of testing individual seed yields, one can, by proper selection, soon have a very prolific variety of wheat for himself, his neighbors, and be himself a benefactor to the wheat raiser and consumer.

Get It All!



Why the "Hecla" "Gets It All"

The Hecla Furnace sends more heat into the house, less heat up the chimney, because its patented steel-ribbed fire-pot radiates the heat so quickly, six tons of coal accomplish as much as seven in another furnace.

No Gas or Dust

The "fused-joints" that are found only in the "Hecla" cannot be loosened by the action of the heat, and are guaranteed to prevent forever, the escape of gas or dust into the house.

Ease & Health

"Hecla" grate-bars work independently, the fire can be cleaned thoroughly and without waste and without a poker.-- The large circular water-pan supplies even plentiful moisture to every room.



Send For This Book

Our Booklet, "Comfort and Health" will aid you in choosing a furnace.

Clare & Brockest, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

1A



17 Years' Successful Dealing
With Western cream producers have placed us in a position to promise you

Highest Prices for Your CREAM

and the same fair treatment in every way that has made the largest shippers our regular customers for years.

We pay CASH for every lot, and remit same day. Cans furnished free for trial shipments. We return empty cans within 48 hours. A Square Deal for all--our motto. Write to-day for Shipping Tags and further particulars.

"The Old Reliable Creamery."
The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Limited
Brandon Manitoba

**Brandon Creamery & Supply Company
BRANDON, MAN.**

Tie This Tag to Your Cans

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.

Practical Talks to Threshermen

Continued from page 34

drawing at B. When in their normal position neither wheel touches the rim of the fly wheel. When it is desired to turn toward the right, the right hand wheel B is moved over into contact with the rim of the fly wheel. The friction causes it to revolve and turn the large bevel gear in the middle and this turns the chain drum which winds up the chains and turns the front wheels. In turning to the left, the left hand wheel B is brought into operation in a similar manner.

Another example of friction transmission is shown in Figure 194. This is an illustration of one of the International Harvester Company's tractors. The forward motion is a positive gear drive with toothed gearing, but the reverse is effected by means of friction. There is a cross shaft located below and slightly in front of the crank shaft which carries a pinion on one end which meshes with the large counter-shaft gear while the other end carries a pulley, A. This shaft is mounted on eccentric bearings which can be rotated by means of a lever from the platform. This brings pulley A into contact with the pulley immediately above and the pinion into mesh with the large differential gear. The friction of the two pulleys causes the cross shaft to revolve and drive through the large gear above mentioned. This reverse is intended to be used to run the tractor about light. If loaded heavily it would slip and give trouble, but with light loads or no load, it works quite satisfactorily.

The three friction drives just described are the only ones known to the writer which are used for the transmission of tractors. Most designers prefer a positive drive. The use of chain transmission from the countershaft to the drive wheels is illustrated in Figure 192. There are several tractors in which chains are used in this way. The only objection to their use is that they wear and stretch and means must be provided to take up the slack, otherwise they will soon become too loose. Most automobile trucks make use of a chain drive, so the practice may be said to be standardized.



Hay and Hay-Making

Continued from page 9

cepted belief that in order to make good hay you have only to mow down the grass when it has reached the hay making stage in its growth and permit the sun to heat upon it and dry it. This, however, is a gross mistake for if hay can be cured without any sunlight at all, it will be far more nutritious and more palatable

than where it is exposed to the sun's rays. Grass stems remain alive to a certain extent for some time after they have been cut by the mower, and the leaves while still green continue to exhale moisture in a natural way.

If grasses whose leaves are still fresh are gathered in a bunch so that the leaves are not withered, the leaves will continue to gather moisture from the stems and in so doing rid them of moisture and hasten the drying grasses to the making of hay. In this fact we have one of the advantages obtained in curing grass in cocks or bundles rather than spread them out thinly in the hot sun. Hay which is cocked in the afternoon entraps much warm air and the mass remains in a condition favorable to the transpiration of moisture during the night. The heat yielded by the plant in

carrying on its living functions and warm air entrapped by grass gathered in the afternoon should not be confused by that which may be developed by partly cured or damp hay through fermentation.

When the hay that has been cocked for a time is exposed to the air in flakes the moisture which has been diffused evenly through the mass is yielded up rapidly and such material is soon dried. While hay may be made without going through the sweating process in the cock it is usually much better because of having undergone such action. Hay put into the barn when it is so dry that it will not pack well, is not in first class condition. It should be mowed away with just the amount of moisture which allows it to settle compactly when trodden down. The one thing

that will guide the hay maker in putting up the hay is the aroma and although it is an unweighable quantity it has a real value in rendering the hay more palatable.

Every farmer who has had anything to do with the raising of hay knows very well that when hay that is nearly dried gets a rain it loses its fragrance, and he furthermore knows that it is not of first quality. Some contend, for this reason, that hay should not remain scattered over the meadow at night as the dew in rising carries this aroma off into the atmosphere. As new mown hay lives for a time in the sunlight the bleaching which we observe indicates that chemical changes are not of advantage. Grass collected sweet smelling is the best and a prudent stockman securing provender does not overlook such small points as pre-

The Massey-Harris Separator

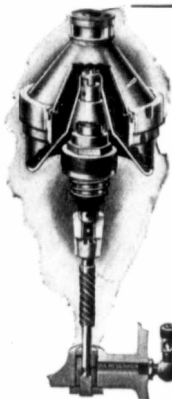
Closest Skimmer Made

— Because —

The Discs have more skimming surface than any other Separator claiming the same capacity.

The Discs are closer together, thus cutting the milk into very thin layers.

The Improved Split Wing delivers the milk uniformly to the Skimming Discs.

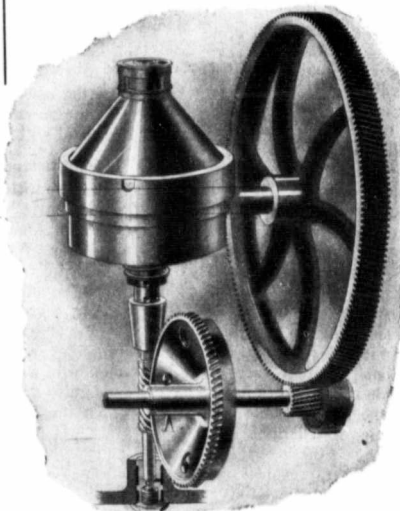


Self-Balancing Bowl

Spins like a top on a Ball-Bearing at upper end of Spindle and at the centre of gravity of the Bowl— It balances itself and runs without vibration.

Smooth-Running Gears

All Gears are machine-cut and absolutely correct as to pitch and mesh. The Diagonal Teeth run much more smoothly than Straight Teeth. The Worm Gear runs in Oil—giving an Efficient Splash System of Oiling.



Gladstone, Man., March 25, 1914. MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited. Toronto, Ont.

This is to certify that the Cream Separator I purchased through your Local Agent at this point has excelled any other make I have used in the past 25 years, by producing 5% more cream. It is a light-running perfect machine in every way.

(signed) JOS. T. MAYOR, Highland Dairy Farm.

Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue containing Valuable Hints on Dairying, free for the asking.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton. — Agencies Everywhere —

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

servicing aroma and preventing bleaching.

Clover is a very difficult crop to dry, and it must be subjected to all possible air, if the best possible hay is to be made therefrom, and it was not until the hay tedder was put upon the market that the farmer could successfully handle his clover crop. The hay loader is also a tool of recent invention, and in its modern form it can be and is used by all classes of farmers, large and small, and in all kinds of grass, it is a labor-saving tool to say the least, and permits of the hay being handled in a way that will transfer in an almost undisturbed state from the meadow to the mow. A boy and a man with a hay loader can handle as much hay as three men and can do it much more expeditiously, and with less labor. It requires very little power to draw it and under ordinary circumstances the team that is used for drawing the load can be used for both load and loader, the boy driving the team and the man handling the hay.

The hay making industry especially in Canada West is one that is in its infancy, but as the country becomes more thickly populated and the urban becomes large in proportion to the rural population, there will be more of a demand for hay and this demand must be supplied from the farms of Western Canada. In some localities quite an industry is carried on in the way of baling hay, and in many cases the engine owner can turn his engine to profit by using it to operate a hay baler. Great care must be taken in the baling of hay to have it in the best possible condition, otherwise it will mold and spoil in the heart of the bale and will thus lose a great deal of its value. The farmers to-day should see to it that there is no marsh land that is lying idle, for if sown to a small quantity of domestic grasses it can be easily made to yield a large quantity of valuable hay.



Mixed Farming

Continued from page 12

size of the seed. Unless the particles of soil are small and lie closely together, there will be uneven germination. The land

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE

The wound healing wonder. Heals without leaving a scar or the usual aftergrowth of white hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest and safest of all antiseptics.

Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.

Sole Proprietors

P.O. Box 2132. Winnipeg, Canada

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

should usually be packed for grass seed unless it is naturally inclined to be firm. This packs the soil around the seeds and helps to bring the moisture to them.

Nurse Crop

A nurse crop is a crop of grain with which grass seed is sown. The question of whether or not a nurse crop should be used depends for its answer on the supply of moisture. At Brandon we are able to get very good results in sowing with a nurse crop; in much of the drier Western areas, it is likely that the nurse crop would rob the tiny grass plants of all the moisture and kill them. Where there is enough moisture for both, the advantages of a nurse crop are that it pays for the use of the land while the grass is getting started, and it protects the young plants from wind and sun while they are in the tender stage. On heavy soil with a rainfall of 18 inches a nurse crop is recommended. On light land or a light rainfall better results will be obtained by seeding alone. When a nurse crop is used, less than the usual quantity of grain per acre should be used so that the stand will not be too thick.

Quantities of Seed per Acre

The quantities of seed usually recommended by eastern authorities and seedsmen are rather large for Western conditions. Where the rainfall is light, light seeding is advisable, as a heavy seeding gives more plants than there is moisture for, and a short stunted growth is the result. The amount of seed to be used depends also on the length of time which the land is to remain in grass. If it is to remain a long while, a lighter seeding is required than where a short rotation is followed. That is because a heavy seeding gives best results the year after it is sown but soon becomes too thick, while a light seeding may give a thin stand for the first year but will thicken up to proper proportions later on.

If the seed is of good vitality and the soil has the tilth and moisture to give good germination, 6 pounds per acre is plenty Timothy seed and 12 to 14 pounds per acre is plenty Brome grass or Western Rye grass seed for use in a short rotation, and for meadows that are to remain a long while, even smaller quantities are sufficient.

Time to Sow.

Best results are obtained where it is practicable to get the grass seed sown reasonably early, though sowing is successful even up to the end of June if soil and moisture conditions are right. The greatest danger with late sowing is a hot dry spell that kills the little seedlings before they become well rooted. Grasses

are among the hardest plants in regard to frost resistance, and will stand quite a sharp spring frost without injury. Good results have been obtained at Brandon in seeding with wheat in April, though seeding with barley early in May does better.

Making Hay

A very important point in making hay from tame grasses is to cut them soon enough. Especially Western Rye grass and Timothy deteriorate rapidly in digestibility and in taste after they pass the flowering stage. Western Rye grass should be cut as soon as it shows any sign of bloom. Timothy should be cut by the time the second bloom shows. Brome grass stands later cutting better than the other two, but it too is of decidedly better quality if cut when in bloom.

The method of curing hay usually in Western Canada is to leave it lying on the ground until it is dry and then stack it. This is often the only practicable way on account of the shortage of labor. However, a much better grade of hay can be made by putting it up in cocks or coils. If the hay is coiled the day it is cut and allowed to dry in the coil, it preserves its green color, and much of the flavor and food value otherwise lost by exposure is saved. Coiling pays well where it can be done.

While hay making is gone into on a large scale and particularly where clover and alfalfa are grown, special hay making machinery such as a tedder, side delivery rake, hay loader, etc., may be found to be advantageous. But for the man who is starting into mixed farming in a moderate way and growing grass, only, nothing more than a mowing machine and a rake is required.

Duration of Meadow

A great mistake is often made in leaving good arable land too long in hay. The best crops are always obtained the first two years; after that the yield dwindles down. If the grasses are grown on one field continually it means that other fields are never in grass, and are probably needing it. A much better arrangement is to work both grain and grass in a rotation so that all fields have both types of crop every few years and no crop continues long on the same land. The benefits of growing grass would be much greater if never more than two crops of hay were taken off a field before it would be broken up again. Besides other benefits, this would make breaking up much easier and the land would be less likely to be dried out and give a poor crop of grain after breaking as is often the case when old meadows are broken and wheat sown without losing a season.

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS



The Melotte will increase your butter yield 20 to 40 per cent, besides improving the quality.

Easiest to turn, skims closest. Saves time and labor.

Ask for Free Trial of the Melotte

To prove to you that the Melotte is the best cream separator money can buy, we will give you a free trial on your own farm.

He's a Wise Farmer
who buys a

Lister Engine

They are built for long, efficient service, and are backed by our positive guarantee to give satisfaction. It is the greatest time and labor saver on the farm—it will save its cost over and over again by doing your work in less time and cutting down the farm help. The simplicity of construction, the high quality of materials used, the workmanship, and the absence of complicated parts, have made this a trouble-proof engine that will keep on giving satisfactory service long after the ordinary engine has been discarded.



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R. A. Lister & Co., Limited
Winnipeg, Man.
Toronto, Ont. St. John, N.B.

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SPECIAL SALE



**Flour City
Gasoline Tractors**

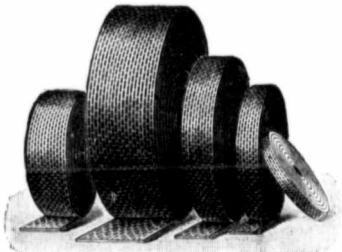
We have two 30 H.P. and one 40 H.P. TRACTORS which have been rebuilt and are in good running order. Write for special offer.

Big Inducements to cash purchasers.

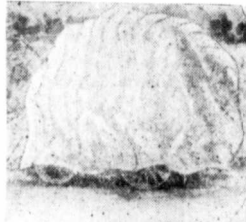
**Ontario Wind Engine &
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To All Threshermen, Machinemen and Farmers: Write at Once for Our Large New 1914 Catalog



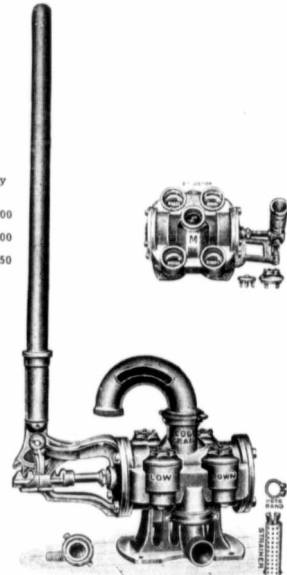
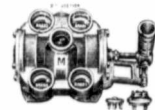
Get our low prices on cut lengths and endless belts.



MACHINE COVER
We always carry a large stock of canvas covers.



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 Outfit No. 1, sufficient for 30 sq. ft. \$12.00
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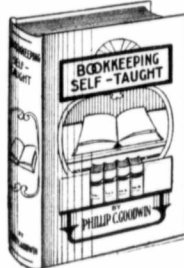
Myer's Cog Gear Tank Pump, only \$7.75



Liquid Belt Dressing. Price 75c. per can.



Respirator. Price postpaid only \$1.00. Agents wanted



Bookkeeping Self-Taught. Price only \$1.00 postpaid.



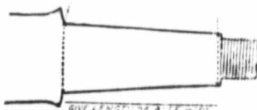
Wrought Iron Wheels for farm wagons. We make the wheels to fit the wagon you already have.



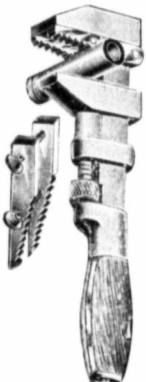
Regular 2-in wire lined suction hose only 37c. per ft.



Elgin Wrench, price only 75c.



Axle.



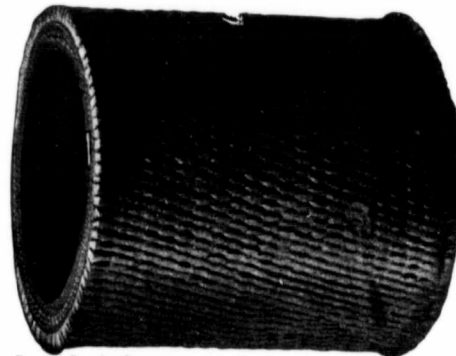
Yankee Monkey Wrench, pipe jaw. Price only 40c.



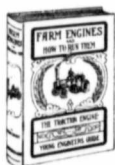
3-ton Barth Jack, only \$6.00



Penberthy Injectors are the best. Write for prices.



Emerald Brand. Canvas covered suction hose, 2-inch only, 55c. per ft.



Farm Engines. Price only \$1.00 postpaid.



Debaters Manual. Price only 50c. postpaid.



Irish Wit and Humor. Price, postpaid, only 50c.



Comic Recitations and Readings. Price, postpaid, only 50c.



Tricks with Coins. Price, postpaid, only 50c.

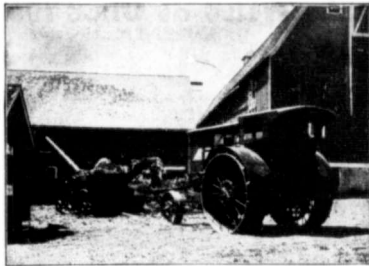


Standard Perfection Poultry. Price, postpaid, only 50c.



Because I Love You. Price, postpaid, only 50c.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT. Write to-day for our large illustrated Catalog



Buy An Outfit Like This And Realize What Neighborhood Pull Means

YOU know neighborhoods in which the farmers pull together to get a certain thresherman to work in their community. He owns the threshing outfit which these farmers know will not run the grain into the stack. He's busy all season — the jobs are hunting him. He's making money and he's saving the farmers' grain.

Neighborhood pull and satisfactory threshing jobs have sold many outfits consisting of a

Satisfactory Thresher Driven By An IHC Titan or Mogul Tractor

Repair parts of every description are quickly available to the thresherman who owns an IHC outfit at any time difficulty arises or accident occurs. It is this service which helps to keep the outfit in good working order and keeps the jobs hunting the thresherman owning an IHC outfit.

You probably know that many farmers prefer a thresherman using an IHC oil tractor because of the dependability of IHC rigs. The farmer is the man to be satisfied. He's responsible for the neighborhood pull.

If you will look up the IHC local agent, or write the nearest branch house for catalogues, you will learn much that is interesting about the style and size of tractor and thresher that will make most money for you.

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.

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

Life Insurance for Farmers

Continued from page 32

is known as the reserve. This fixing of this amount involves calculations of interest-earnings at a given rate, usually 3½ per cent, and upon the success of the company in earning a higher rate than 3½ per cent depends, as has been seen, the amount eventually returned to the policyholder in the form of profits.

The most popular form of insurance issued is that calling for a limited number of payments—usually twenty annual premiums. Under this form the policyholder knows not only the exact amount he will have to pay, but also for how long he must pay it. No mysterious or unknown obligation is assumed. This plan is especially to be recommended to farmers, who (when their sons have grown to man's estate, and are able to take over the care of the property) may properly wish to be relieved of further Life Insurance obligations, and themselves obtain the fruit of their wise provision. The endowment policy gives the same advantage of limited payments, but these payments are higher, the investment feature being more pronounced.

To make the explanation more complete it may be well to follow the experience of a typical holder of a Twenty Payment Life Policy in one of the large Canadian Life Companies.

This policyholder took out a \$5,000 Twenty Payment Life Policy at a cost of \$161.25 a year. He paid this sum for twenty years—\$3,225 in all. If he had died during the twenty years his family would have received \$5,000 in immediate cash. But he did not die—he lived to the end of the twenty year contract period. His policy was then paid for, and he had a policy for \$5,000, with no further premiums to pay. But it suited him to cash his policy, so he applied for the Cash Surrender Value. The reserve at his disposal was \$2,570 and the profits \$1,890—a total amount of \$4,460. That is to say he had been insured for \$5,000 for twenty years—he received back all the premiums he had paid, and an additional amount of \$1,235 into the bargain. If he had preferred to take no cash, but use it all to buy non-participating insurance, he might have obtained a paid-up policy for \$7,715.00. So it may readily be seen that Life Insurance, well chosen, is sure to be greatly profitable, whether a man lives or dies.



Some men talk as though all their brains were in their tongues—some men's tongues convince you they haven't any brains. The sharpest fellow is he whose tongue proves his brains are where they ought to be.

A Pyramid Built from the Top

The growth of a country is best told by the growth of its Institutions. Here is one of them, The Great West Life Assurance Company.

Business in force as at Dec. 31st each year

1892	\$ 862,200
1893	2,268,000
1894	4,239,050

1895	\$4,934,850
1896	5,778,704
1897	6,912,982

1898	\$ 8,152,989
1899	10,263,259
1900	11,845,569
1901	13,415,599

1902	\$15,289,547
1903	18,023,639
1904	20,611,399
1905	24,216,882
1906	27,925,460

1907	\$35,258,887
1908	39,865,786
1909	45,990,686
1910	56,925,127

1911	\$67,969,432
1912	83,978,739
1913	97,048,714



W. D. Mason, Arch't, Chicago
Hazelden Farm
Residence of George Ade, Brook, Ind.

Shingles, Siding and Trimmings Stained with

Cabot's Creosote Stains

Exterior staining is no longer confined to shingles. Stains are being used more and more upon all kinds of rough and smooth siding, trimmings and other outside woodwork. The colors are soft, and transparent, and the effects are therefore especially harmonious and suitable for bungalows, camps and cottages, as well as for suburban and country houses. They cost only half as much as paint and are cheaper to apply, and they are made of Creosote, which thoroughly preserves the wood.

For Full Particulars write

Braid & McCurdy
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

**P. T. Legare, Ltd., Takes Over
New Plant**

J. H. Fortier, Vice-President and General Manager of the firm P. T. Legare, Limited, of Quebec, is heading a strong financial syndicate which has purchased the Stove and Implement Factory of A. Belanger, of Montmagny, Quebec.

The factory just acquired by Mr. Fortier and his associates was founded by Mr. A. Belanger of Montmagny, some fifty years ago, and it is on account of the death of his unique son and of his old age that Mr. Belanger has decided to dispose of his industry from which he is retiring after having gathered a nice fortune which is valued at over three-quarters of a million dollars.

This firm possesses a splendid firm organization all through the Province of Quebec, over which it has some nine hundred local agencies distributed in all townships and counties. Its trade is also extending all over Canada, and is one of the most important in the implement line of the province.

The new proprietors have acquired all the plant, including buildings and ground covering over fifteen acres, the stock, material and book debts, the total being value to half a million dollars.

It is the intention of the purchasing syndicate to continue the business as heretofore and prepare for gradual extension, as the plant is advantageously situated in regard to railway and water shipping facilities and as the town has already made propositions to subsidise any increase in the plant, some new lines will be added later on and the large volume of trade controlled by the firm of Legare Limited will be handy to facilitate a prompt and large increase of the business.



Tractor Exports Improving

The Hart-Farr Company has just received a nice order for tractors from its Russian representative, the Helfferich-Sadet Co., of Charkow, Russia. These tractors are to be shipped through the port of Libau to Charkow, and will be disposed of to big wheat farmers in the Czar's domain.

In 1912, the Company enjoyed a large European business, which was somewhat curtailed because of the Balkan war. The Old World financial interests were heavily involved in this strife, but matters are again becoming normal and commercial conditions are rapidly improving.

As a result, the officials of the Har. Parr Company believe that this order is the forerunner of increased export business to Russia and elsewhere.

Has it Ever Happened

that you were short of help at thrashing time, or that your expenses were too heavy? You can guard against this'

The Answer is—

Hart-Brown Wing Carriers

Mr. Hart B. Carrier will prove the best hired man you ever had. The carrier attaches to the main sills and main frame of separator, putting no weight on feeder. It delivers the bundles to the band knives straighter, more evenly and uniform than is done by hand. It facilitates rapid and steady threshing. The troughs swing about as is most convenient, and the carriers will save the services of from two to four pitchers, and if used with the Hart Universal Thresher Racks will

ATTACHES
TO ANY
SEPARATOR
WITH ANY
FEEDER.
OLD OR NEW



SAVE EIGHT TO TEN MEN AND TEAMS

The Hart Universal Thresher Rack fits on any wagon or truck gear, has no derricks or other complicated parts for unloading—only a simple pull-off gate that holds the load while the rack is withdrawn from beneath it.

No waits at the machine for an opportunity to unload. No time wasted in pitching off.

One rack and driver will do as much work as two ordinary racks, two drivers and one field pitcher.

Racks may be purchased complete, or you can **Build Racks Yourself**. We will furnish plans, specifications and license.



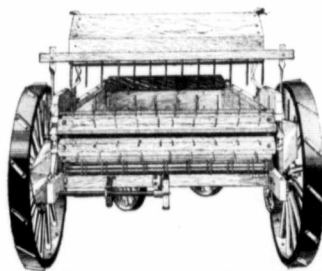
Sold by

Canadian Avery Company

WINNIPEG, Man. - and - REGINA, Sask

Manufactured by

HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, III.



THE SPIRAL BEATER

ON THE

MASSEY-HARRIS SPREADER

ENSURES EVEN SPREADING

Teeth are arranged spirally, thus working the manure evenly over the entire width of the machine. Beater has positive drive and runs in SELF-ALIGNING BEARINGS

Safety Board keeps the manure away from the Beater until it is in motion—prevents uneven spreading of first of load

Follow Board is concave, so as to bring last of load to Beater

APRON RUNS ON THREE SETS OF ROLLERS WORKS EASILY AND DOES NOT STICK OR BIND

MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON YORKTON SWIFT CURRENT
CALGARY Agencies Everywhere EDMONTON

No. 1 Hard

June 1st, 1914

The first three weeks of May brought a rapid advance in wheat due to reports of Hessian fly damage in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri to the Winter Wheat crop. Our seeding was also delayed. European buying was good, even feverish. Then came rains down south and better weather with us and cash wheat fell away somewhat, but the October option has strengthened owing to insufficient moisture with us and damage from black rust in Texas and Oklahoma with a lessening of the prospect in Kansas. Crop experts estimate Kansas crop at 160,000,000 to 182,000,000, a huge crop against an average for the last five years of about 75,000,000 bushels. Reports are now coming in showing army-worm. The prospects are that Kansas crop will dwindle as time goes on.

Inspection statistics at Winnipeg are interesting. Below are comparisons to May 31, in each year:

	Bus. 1914	Bus. 1913
Wheat	142,301,000	128,869,875
Oats	62,169,900	49,663,100
Barley	14,767,650	13,445,900
Flax	12,619,300	17,702,500

The amount back in the country elevators is comparatively large. On May 27 the amounts were:

	Bushels
Wheat	8,129,079
Oats	3,027,991
Barley	672,687
Flax	560,574

Stocks at Canadian Terminals are diminishing quite rapidly except flax.

Stocks were as at May 28:

	Bus. 1914	Bus. 1913
Wheat	5,169,221	7,132,614
Oats	4,125,225	5,569,196
Barley	798,743	1,447,607
Flax	3,580,874	4,057,021

Western Canadian crops are good except in Western and Southern Saskatchewan where rain is badly needed. The last fortnight has seen wheat at least make up, by rapid growth, for lateness in seeding. The acreage sown is estimated at a little less than last year.

The American visible in wheat is 29,775,000 against 37,940,000 a year ago. Evidently their stocks will be at a minimum before new wheat can be ground. Mills report a poor demand for flour, evidently export freight rates hindering new business in flour on both sides of the Line, though old contracts are being cleaned up. The World's Visible in wheat on May 27th was 138,946,000 against 139,608,000 a year ago.

The Argentine continues to report too much rain while Southern Europe is too dry. In Northern Europe weather conditions

are better. Russia and Australia are heavy shippers, but America overtops either just now.

Summing up, the market will likely fluctuate according to weather conditions, with Europe a good buyer and following us, rather than as in the early Autumn, we having to formulate our markets to meet the competition of other big shipping countries. General drouth, now feared, would bring a sharp advance, and general rains a decline.

Farmers holding old wheat at home would do well to sell same on any good bulges in the July option.

Oats

A fine advance recorded in early May and maintained right to the close. This grain relatively the best price of all. Terminal Elevator oat stocks on May 30th were 4,125,225 against 5,569,196, but last year prices were high in June because of drought, only to decline sharply in July when widespread rains came. July oats are now about two and a half cents above the price of a year ago, but the export demand is good and the movement out of Fort William heavy. Oats will likely remain steady unless the American oat crop suffers more widespread damage. A good corn crop coming along well in late June would be a depressing factor. The Canadian acreage sown to oats is said to be considerably greater than that of last year.

Barley

Likewise the 1914 acreage is a little greater. The demand in early May was good, but has now slackened on account of many Eastern Maltsters having obtained their June supplies, after which they usually close for two months. Likely little change on this grain. On the whole, until the last fortnight, prices for this grain have been disappointing.

Flax

It is generally conceded that the flax acreage in the United States and in Western Canada has been cut down 25 to 35 per cent. Note also that the 1913 crop—see above inspections to date—is away under that of 1912. Flax just seeded needs rain. All these are bullish factors. Yet stocks at Terminals are large and slow to move. The demand for oil, however, has been poor but with prospects of a smaller flax crop everywhere it should improve.



Tractor Troubles Eliminated

Continued from page 17

National Carbonless Motor Oil is not a zero oil, but it has sufficient cold test to give satisfaction in any climate. High fire test and good viscosity is what counts in lubricating oil, and National Carbonless has both. This is one of the leading brands of the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, and if you are not using this oil, then you should write for information and price without further delay.



TRACTOR IGNITION

Demands Strong, Reliable, Damage-Proof Batteries.

Columbia Multiple Batteries are all this and more. They are the most economical source of current on the market. Get one from your dealer.

If he does not handle them, write us and we will tell you where to get them.

We will send you a 32-page book on Ignition, free. It gives you valuable points about finding and remedying trouble in gasoline engines and shows you how to keep your motor running properly. Address mail to

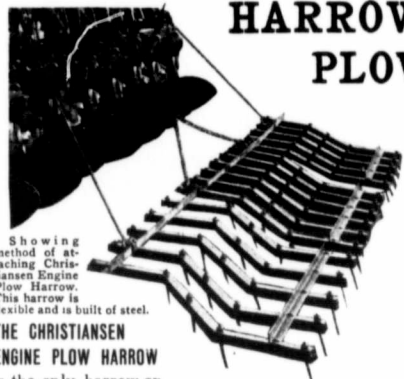
Tractor Department

Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd.

99 PATON ROAD, TORONTO, ONT.

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

HARROW WHILE YOU PLOW



Showing method of attaching Christiansen Engine Plow Harrow. This harrow is flexible and is built of steel.

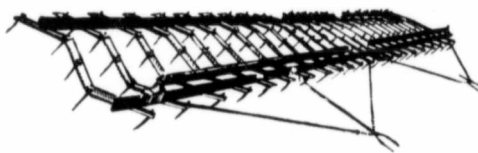
Don't go over your land twice when once will do. The ground is always easiest to make when it is just plowed.

The CHRISTIANSEN LINE OF PLOW ATTACHMENTS

is the most complete to be found anywhere. Made to fit any style or make of plow, moldboard or disc.

THE CHRISTIANSEN ENGINE PLOW HARROW

is the only harrow on the market today that can be used successfully after an engine gang. It can be adjusted to any angle, and does not interfere in the least with turning at the ends. Adjustable to same angle for all sizes of plows.



Can be changed to a horse-harrow in a few minutes

NO DRAW BAR REQUIRED

Don't begin your Spring work until you have investigated our line of harrow attachments. They have no equal. More of them in use than all other makes combined.

PRICES FOR ENGINE PLOW HARROWS

6-bottom, 2 sections	\$18.00
8-bottom, 3 sections	24.00
10-bottom, 4 sections	30.00
Gang Plow, 36-in.	10.00
Triple Plow, 48-in.	11.00

If your dealer cannot supply you remit us direct. Money refunded if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Dealers wanted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Christiansen Harrow Co.

331 Austin Street, WINNIPEG, Man.



Saves \$2 per day for every plow and man.

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



Acetylene Headlights for Traction Engines

Complete in one apparatus. The best on the market. Indispensable for plowing at night or moving over rough fields, and bad roads. Attachments for all makes of engines. Projects a light 400 feet. Will not jar out. Runs ten hours with one charge. Write for catalog. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN ACETYLENE STOVE CO.

612 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

The Acorn Oil Pump

The reader's attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere in this publication of the Acorn Oil Pump which is manufactured by the Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co., of 426 South Clinton St., Chicago. This pump is one of the best devices on the market for use on traction engines. Nothing recommends a tool or device to practical men like simplicity, and this pump is extremely simple in both design and operation. Every part is accessible and in full view of the operator.

The feed is positive, and it will feed the very poorest grade of oil just as well as the very best. It starts and stops with the engine and feeds fast or slow according to the speed of the engine. It is automatic in action; that is, every stroke of the engine from the start feeds exactly the proper amount of oil. When the engine stops the oil stops feeding. If your boiler foams and an extra amount of oil is needed, it is just necessary to give the hind wheel a turn, then the oil will at once lubricate the cylinder. Any amount of oil up to a pint can be forced into the cylinder. Another splendid point is that no burnt fingers need be feared.

The manufacturers of this pump say that it is guaranteed to save 50 per cent of oil, and it works perfectly in all temperatures. They further say there is no trouble with it on dark nights. Simply supply it with oil and let it alone. When the oil is exhausted it will be thrown out of gear automatically, thus giving warning that it needs a fresh supply.

The Acorn Oil Pump is easily attached to any make of traction engine. The parts are interchangeable and easily replaced when worn out. The manufacturers guarantee every lubricator to give satisfaction or the cost will be cheerfully refunded. It is undoubtedly one of the best devices on the market and we feel sure that any of our readers who purchase one of the Acorn pumps will find it reliable in every way.

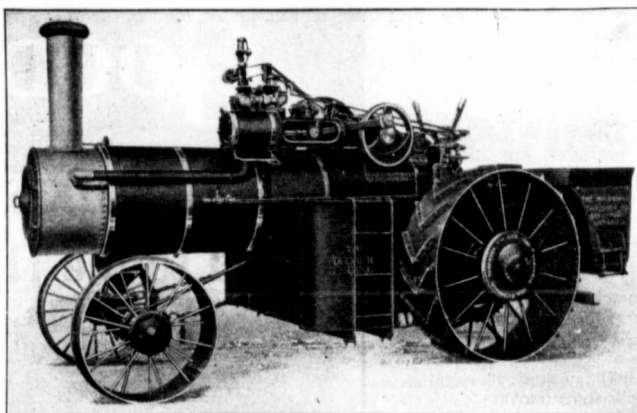
Beachey will Fly at Winnipeg Exhibition

On Friday, July 10th next, the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association of Winnipeg will be officially declared open. An institution that has survived the ups and downs of almost a quarter of a century must necessarily be performing valuable service of some sort, and the Canadian Industrial has not only survived but like the city and the

Made in Canada

We have reached the climax in Threshing Machinery.

Engines in sizes 16, 20 and 25 h.p. Easy Steamers and convenient to handle. Most reliable Valve Gear made. No other like it for economy and simplicity.



"Decker" Separators

In the following sizes: 24-46, 28-50, 32-54, and 36-60. We guarantee the "Decker" Separator to be the easiest driven machine on the market, and consequently well adapted for light engines. Write for Catalogue

The Macdonald Thresher Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: Stratford, Ontario, Canada

Western Branch: Winnipeg, Man.

Positive Proof of Lasting Worth

The *Manitoba* Engine

is backed not only by its makers' guarantee, but by the satisfaction of present users. Learn who own Manitoba Engines in your locality and you will readily secure such evidence in their favor as the following:

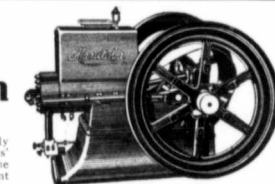
"Manitoba Engines Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.

"This is to certify that I bought one of your Manitoba Engines (7 H.P. Manitoba) seven years ago, and it has given perfect satisfaction. This engine can be operated in the coldest of weather by using boiling water to heat it, and by keeping dry cells in warm dry place when not in use; also have cylinder oil heated. I have found this engine quite simple to operate. I run an 8-in. grinder with this engine and have ground a bushel a minute, but fifty bushels an hour is about the average. Anyone wishing to buy a small engine for crushing or any work suitable for an engine of that size can make no mistake in getting a 7 H.P. Manitoba.

Mr. West has had his Engine 7 years—a pretty thorough test of our claim for the strictly high-grade construction and perfect design of the Manitoba.

Get our Catalogue to learn how many things this Engine will do, and why it will do them better.

MANITOBA WINDMILLS — IN ALL SIZES FOR POWER OR PUMPING
Made with all-steel towers, and in sizes from 8 to 14 feet. MANITOBA WINDMILLS have demonstrated by their merit that they are, beyond all, the Windmills for the West. They embody many special features not found in any other mill.
OUR ILLUSTRATED WINDMILL CATALOGUES are free for the asking.

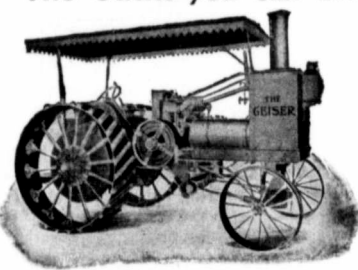


"Isaac West."
"Made in the West for Western Needs"

We Manufacture:
Gasoline Engines, 1½ to 25 H.P.
Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet
Wood and Iron Pumps
Wood Saws, all sizes

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED
Calgary, Alta. BRANDON, Man. Saskatoon, Sask.

The Outfit you can afford to buy



is the outfit that will make you the most money at the least possible cost. GEISER Gas Tractors are noted for their POWER, Durability, Strength, Low Fuel Cost. It is the Peer of Gas Tractors.

Peerless Separators are known for their light running and grain saving qualities. A separator without riddle, and many other valuable features not found in any other make of machine. Get Wind Stacker \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; member prices advance on July 1st. Address:

Burridge-Cooper Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, Man. REGINA, Sask.

Address all Inquiries to Winnipeg Office



NEW PEERLESS SEPARATOR
Sizes and prices are as follows, viz.: 24x38, \$375.00; 30x46, \$640.00; 38x50, \$675.00; 46x56, \$760.00; 40x60, \$840.00; 36x60, \$125.00
Wind Stacker \$315.00; Self Feeder, \$260.00; Register, \$125.00; Belt Reel and Guide, \$15.00; member prices advance on July 1st. Address: are good only until July 1st, 1914

country that have so loyally supported it, has steadily expanded both in scope and in influence.

The function of a big exhibition is of course mainly educational. It aims to promote friendly rivalry in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture, manufactures and art by offering liberal awards for excellence. But, like every other big institution of the kind, the Winnipeg Exhibition realizes that the public demands amusement and entertainment in other forms and it spares no effort to supply it.

Chief among the amusement features this year will be the exploits of Beachey, the most famous of present day airmen, who has been engaged at large expense to fly at the West's biggest fair next July.

The Chicago Daily News of May 18th said:



Topsy Turvy in Mid Air

"During his Chicago flying engagement Beachey is eager to add one more head-over-heels curl to his record for looping the loop. The best he has done is a score of fourteen complete somersaults. With one of the world's finest aeroplane 'stages' at his disposal, the birdman intends to widen the margin of supremacy which he now enjoys over European flyers, including Pegoud, the first man to introduce sky somersaulting as a mild and bracing form of exercise."



"Winning Out"

Continued from page 18

the security, which he had expected.

With less difficulties to face than in his first season and with the ever gaining experience backed up by undoubted determination, the outfit was operated that fall very successfully as far as the financial concerns were concerned.

That fall Mr. McGill paid the company some \$1,400 in cash on the outfit. He also straightened off the balance on the extra wagons and caboose. His crop on his own farm that year was

GOOD YEAR

TORONTO

Thresher Belts

Add to the Thresher's Efficiency

The threshing season is short. The work must be done fast to be done profitably.

If a belt breaks, and no other is immediately available, it spells real financial loss to the thresherman.

And wages and watches don't stop when a belt breaks.

A Vital Part of the Thresher

The belt, then, must be regarded as a vital part of the thresher.

Sun, rain and other outdoor exposure tax any belt to the utmost—to say nothing of the heavy work to be done at harvest time.

The Thresher Belt Problem Solved

The Goodyear Company has solved the thresher belt problem.

It has produced belting that reduces slipping to a minimum—belting that delivers full power at the thresher—belting that stands up under hard work and exposure.

Quality Built In

No other belting is made from such heavy duck and high grade rubber. The layers are vulcanized into one impervious, powerful unit that gives utmost service under every known condition.

Every thresher belt is fully tested before it leaves the Goodyear factory. Thus you know beforehand just what your belt will do.

How to Buy

Goodyear Thresher Belts are sold under the names Black Diamond and Reliable. The former costs a little more, but both are of Goodyear quality—made to stand the strain and stress of work and weather.

What it Means

Goodyear Belting means immunity from belt troubles that keep your engine and men idle. It means never being "belt shy" when "seventy miles from nowhere."



Goodyear Agricultural Hose

Also specify Goodyear Agricultural Hose. This is a rough bore, wire lined hose with a cotton woven fabric cover. Made to stand the hard knocks of "hired hands" and rough surroundings.

A combination of Goodyear Belting and Goodyear Hose raises the efficiency of your engine to full 100 per cent and keeps it there.

Anything less than that—and you lose money.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, TORONTO Factory, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

good, amounting to 2,300 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 700 bushels of barley. From the proceeds of the crop he was able to pay for his new home and make a substantial payment on his land. Considering that he also got married the same season it is reasonable to presume that the Christmas festivities that year found him in a ready mood to participate.

In the fall of 1902 the fine accomplishment of 1901 was practically duplicated, so far as success in threshing and farming was concerned. But it must not be forgotten that Mr. McGill was always gaining in practical experience in the operation of his

THRESHING MACHINE OWNERS

Do you know that all threshing machines MUST be equipped with a verified scale of not less than 100 lbs. capacity? Do you know that the absence of such scale will subject you to the penalties named in section 65 of Weights and Measures Act? If you do not know these amendments send us for a copy of the same.

The above is a cut of our beam which is made especially to comply with recent regulations. No weights are required. Price, express prepaid, including government stamp, \$5.00.

Wm. N. Courtenay & Co. Box 3613 Winnipeg, Man.

threshing outfit. He never grew blase and weary so far as threshing was concerned. Every year he went out to the fields with his outfit thoroughly overhauled and determined to profit by the experiences of all the preceding years.

Outfit Paid For; Surplus Left

It was not until 1906 that Mr. McGill discharged the last cent

FARMERS! DO YOU WANT GOOD MACHINERY?

If you do, this is what you are looking for—a Tractor that is Guaranteed to stand up to its work and give good service. Built by "MARSHALL'S"—a firm of world-wide repute. Every part Fitted, not assembled. Only best materials used and all carefully tested out before selection. The horse power is not over-rated, and we guarantee they will do all that is claimed for them. They are well named:

The Dreadnoughts of the Prairies

BUILT LIKE A BATTLESHIP—RUNS LIKE A WATCH

**ECONOMICAL,
DURABLE,
RELIABLE**

Two Sizes in Stock: 16 Draw-Bar H.P., 30-35 Brake H.P.;
32 Draw-Bar H.P., 60-70 Brake H.P.

WE ARE NOT OFFERING YOU AN UNTRIED ARTICLE, AND CAN REFER YOU TO A NUMBER OF USERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE MOTOR IS BUILT UNDER THE BEST ENGINEERING PRACTICE AND WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE OUR CONSTRUCTION AND BEARING SURFACES AS AGAINST ANY OTHER TRACTOR SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

WE ARE HERE TO LOOK AFTER YOU AND HAVE SKILLED MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FROM WORKS AT GAINSBORO.



EVERY ENGINE IS THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE LEAVING THE WORKS AND WE GUARANTEE ITS EFFICIENCY.

WE HAVE THEM RIGHT HERE WAITING FOR YOU. COME AND CHOOSE YOUR SIZE.

"MARSHALL'S" NAME STANDS FOR QUALITY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF SPARES ON HAND AND THERE WILL BE NO DELAY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

We Guarantee Prompt Despatch of all Repair Parts.
Crude Oil Engines, Stationary and Portable. Simplest and most economical Engine made.
Fixed Steam Engines 2 to 2000 H.P.
Road Rollers, Steam Hauling Tractors, etc.
Steam Boilers, all kinds.

Not in any Combine

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Full Description

The "Marshall" Works at Gainsboro, Eng., were established in 1848, and now employ over 5,000 men. Works cover 40 acres and they have produced about 155,000 Engines, Boilers, Threshing Machines, etc. Call and see our New Factory at Saskatoon, site 500 x 130 ft.

Marshall, Sons & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Engineers, Saskatoon, Sask.

Telephone No. 3393

FACTORY: ELEVENTH STREET WEST

P.O. Box 1564

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

of his liability on his outfit and that year, moreover, he had a good substantial amount of money for himself. But during the years that have been thus passed over he ran the gamut, as all the threshermen who "stay" must do, of favorable and unfavorable seasons. But on the whole he was gaining all the time and kept in splendid standing with the company.

The year of 1905 is a memorable one in Mr. McGill's career for in that year he had to face a great adversity as far as his own crop was concerned. In short his crop of 250 acres was completely hailed out. Being a prudent man he had this loss partially covered by insurance.

But this was not all. His new home was partially wrecked in a sort of tornado, which accompanied the hail. Some of his out-buildings were also wrecked.

On the evening of the terrible hail storm Mr. McGill and his wife had retired, little dreaming that the magnificent crop on their pleasant farm had rustled for its last day in the soft, ripening breezes. Mrs. McGill had been about her duties in the lean-to kitchen until about thirty minutes before the storm broke. It was lucky for her that her domestic duties did not keep her there for a longer time. They

were roused by the rush of the storm and the battering of hail against the windows. Mr. McGill while holding a pillow to one of the upstairs windows, right above the roof of the kitchen, saw the kitchen move quickly and almost silently away from the main body of the house. He saw the kitchen leap the fence and disappear into the darkness. The kitchen contained all the usual utensils. The stove and everything else was destroyed. In the morning the making of breakfast was perforce delayed. It was not until the afternoon, when a new stove had been requisitioned that a real meal was again served in the McGill home.

This disaster did not affect Mr. McGill alone. Many other farmers were hailed out also. The crops in the district of Waskada, where Mr. McGill threshed, were so badly affected by the onslaught of the hail that he could not thresh as usual at a rate of so much per bushel. Other threshermen were in the same predicament. A price of a \$100 a day was set. Mr. McGill had a good long season of threshing for that district and the result was that he was able to meet all his obligations, just as if he had never been hailed out.

The threshing machine proved a friend in need in that precarious



The Ideal Green Feed Silo

has proved its worth upon thousands of Canadian farms. Its materials and construction are the very best throughout, and every one contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo on your farm means better feed, cheaper feed, more milk, larger profits from your cows.

Don't go through another winter without one

Now when you have time why don't you settle the silo question? You know you ought to have a silo, so why not make your plans now? Most likely you will find the information you want in our silo book which we will be glad to mail free upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

epoch and brought in some \$1,200 clear. This with the \$800 hail insurance enabled Mr. McGill to pay as he went and tide himself over until the next season. In 1906 Mr. McGill had a

Harvest the Hansmann Way



The above is an actual photograph taken at the Weitzen Farms, Rosetown, Canada. It shows the Hansmann Binder Hitch in use.

Harvest Your Grain for 25c Per Acre

The Hansmann Binder Hitch is not an experiment. Thousands of them are in use and they have given satisfaction in every wheat-growing country in the world. They attach to any make or size of harvester, the number of which that can be pulled in series is determined only by the power of the tractor. It eliminates side draft and with it, turning corners and backing up can be done with ease. Send for illustrated catalog.

The Hansmann Line

Binder Hitch
Disc-Drill Hitch
Engine Guide
Separator-Grader
Steering Pole
Corn Husker

All Great Labor
Saving Devices

The Hansmann Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg, Canada

Care Western Steel & Iron Co. Ltd.

splendid crop owing to early fall plowing in the previous year. The hail having done the harvesting and threshing of his crop in one brief evening, he was at liberty to have the denuded fields all turned over.

Mr. McGill's Advice to Beginners

Below are given some of the points which in Mr. McGill's opinion are prime requisites to success in threshing in the West, and which beginners should consider.

1. Buy for efficiency, not for cheapness. Study the various outfits, and be guided by your own judgment, or that of a practical expert thresherman, who has no axe to grind.
2. Study out the speed at which your machine will do good work, and do not shake it to pieces by excessive vibration.
3. Use plenty of good oil. Keep all bearings running smoothly, and see that there is no "pounding."
4. See that sieves have the proper tilt to save grain. See that the wind is directed at the proper angle to clean the grain. Keep all the belts snug.
5. Have the best engineer you can get; money no object in this matter.
6. If you don't intend to operate the separator yourself and study it hard right from the beginning, never relaxing, don't buy a machine at all.
7. Pay good wages to all men, no matter what part of the work they are doing and if they do not earn the money pay them off at once. Keep cash for this purpose.
8. Study to systematize so that you know how many men and teams you want. A superfluous man or team is a dead weight, not only causing a shrinkage of profits, but destructive to the general efficiency.
9. Use all windy days or wet weather to repair machine for the coming dry weather. Discharge the first man who brings liquor to the threshing field.
10. Insist on the men being well fed.
11. Use every man on your outfit as your equal, and try and inspire respect for yourself and loyalty to the outfit.
12. In moving have one job for each man and rigidly enforce his being on the job and wide awake. Allow no loitering. Nothing destroys the aggressive spirit of a crew like a slow move.
13. Walk ahead of your outfit when moving. If you move after dark (which is often inadvisable if roads are bad) carry a lantern as you walk ahead. Test all bridges before letting your engine move onto them. A little trouble and care may save great loss in this regard.



Two hundred fifty thousand Fords won't supply this year's demand. One hundred eighty-five thousand—and more—didn't last year. More than four hundred thousand now in world-wide service. Play it safe—and buy your Ford today.

Six hundred dollars is the price of the Ford run-about; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—f.o.b. Ford, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from any branch—or from Ford Motor Co. Ltd., Ford, Ont., Canada.

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SENECA ROOT A SPECIALTY. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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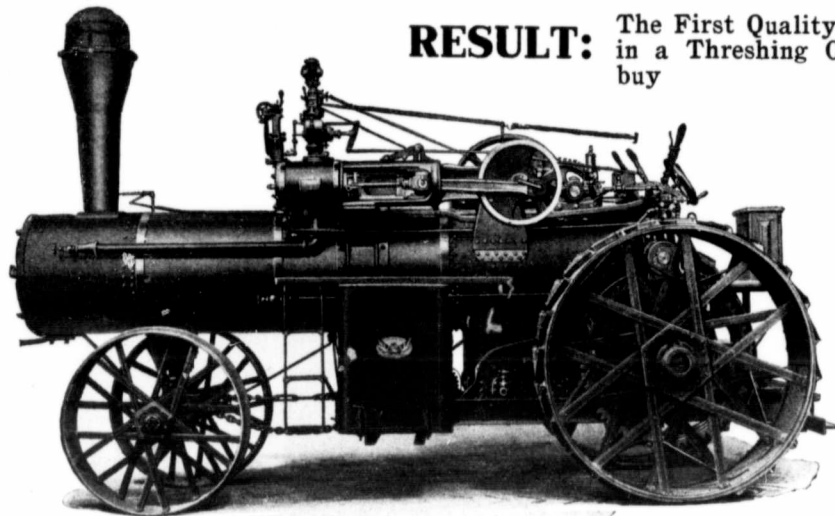
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FIRST QUALITY LINE

Having devoted FIFTY YEARS of our life to the one business of building Threshing Machinery, we feel justified in believing that our word and our experience will not be lightly esteemed by the Threshermen and Farmers of Western Canada. It means that in this long period we have experimented with and profited by every phase and new idea in the development of Canadian Threshing Machinery.

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The White Rear Mount Steam Tractor

is a well-balanced, well-made threshing engine; durable, economical, easily steamed. It is easy to handle—a pleasure to operate under any conditions.

THE FIRST QUALITY LINE is guaranteed to be made in every detail of the very best material by the most skilled labor employed in Threshing Engineering. Day in and day out it will go into the field and give perfect service in the work it was intended to do under the most exacting conditions of soil and climate.

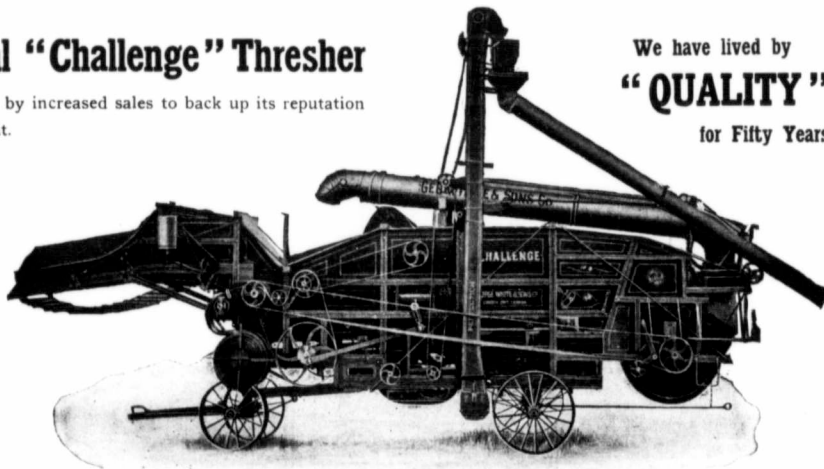
The White Special "Challenge" Thresher

continues from season to season by increased sales to back up its reputation and the character we claim for it.

We have lived by
"QUALITY"
 for Fifty Years

Quality Counts

and is our one permanent salesman. Conditions become more exacting every recurring season and nothing will meet them but the very best in brain and brawn. You have them both in the



Quality Line

Write to-day for catalogue and complete information to

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON, Ont.

BRANDON, Man.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.

OUR YOUNG FOLK CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris.

Girls' Cozy Corner

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I shot an arrow in the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroken,
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Girls' Prize Letter

Rouleau, Sask., April 28, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—May I come and join you in your Cozy Corner? It has just started to snow and it looks as if winter is coming back.

I live on a farm 1 1/2 miles from Rouleau, and walk to school in Rouleau.

I like reading the girls' and boys' letters, some of them are very interesting. As I have had no adventures with wolves, etc. I will tell of my trip to Canada in 1911 from England.

We started from Broughton Astley at about eight o'clock on August 31.

There were five of us, mother, Clara my elder sister, Frank, who is a year younger than me and Charles who was then only two years old.

We arrived at St. Pateras Station in London at about eleven o'clock and went in an omnibus to Charing Cross Station, where we stayed till two o'clock, then went to Surrey Commercial Docks. We got on the steamer Lake Erie.

We had a small room with four bunks in it, they were fastened to the walls, two on each side, there was also a door, washstand and little round porthole or window in the room.

For meals we ate at long tables fastened to the floor and played either in this big room or on deck.

At about 3 p.m. we anchored at a French town, Havre. There were lots of jellyfish in the shallow water near the coast.

It was very hot in France in the morning some people came to the side of the steamer selling things. We bought three camp stools. Some foreigners came on board and at 3 p.m. we started again and were soon past the English Channel and in the Atlantic.

It was lovely to stand at the back of the ship and feel it go up and down and see the track of foam it left behind.

I was sick in bed one day when the sea was rough and on Sept. 10, we were glad to sight Canada. That day we saw an iceberg, but it was very far away, we also saw a whale.

We were soon through the Straits of Belle Isle into the St. Lawrence. We now saw forests and steep cliffs on each bank.

On Sept. 12, at 7 p.m. we arrived at Quebec, which was brilliantly lighted and by six o'clock next morning were on solid ground once more.

At 11 a.m. we started for Moose Jaw, first we passed land covered with boulders and forests but after passing Winnipeg we saw the great wheatfields of the West.

Dad was waiting for us at Moose Jaw, and after walking around and having a good dinner, we boarded the train for Rouleau.

Now I must close, wishing the club every success. Yours sincerely,
Alice Hill (13)

Emerson, April 17, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—I have been a silent reader of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for a long time, but have just now got up enough courage to write. My mother belongs to the Home Economists and gets the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer from the society.

I go to school every day and am in Grade VI, but just now it is Easter holidays.

We have one horse, one cat, and thirty-five hens. We live in a town but I would rather live in the country.

I have one sister eleven years old and one brother four years old. I am thirteen years old.

I would be very pleased to correspond with anyone in the Club. I hope my letter will escape the W.P.B. I will close with a riddle: Always runs never flies, wingless, legless and has four eyes. Ans. The Mississippi river.

I wish the Club every success, I remain,
Lillian Tolton.

Box 171, Minnedosa, Man, Apr. 7, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—My father takes the Thresherman. I read the girls, and boys, letters. I am not going to school just now because I am sick. I have been home two months.



The Young Gardeners

Do any of the boys and girls remember to feed the birds? Before we had so many cats mother and I put out food each morning and it was a treat to watch the little birds, both big and little, come to the food we put out. I am very fond of flowers and had a small plot of my own last summer and had quite a few flowers. I am going to have another garden this year.

Will the readers whose parents take the Telegram kindly send their renewals or new subscriptions to me. I am trying to win one of the ponies for a playmate. I have no brothers or sisters to play with. I would be pleased if they will help me to win one. Mother will give a setting of Barred Rock eggs to any one who sends a three years' subscription to me. I remain,
Grace McNabb (Aged 9 years)

Kerrobert, Sask., April 20.
Dear Cousin Doris—I hope to become a Cozy Corner girl by writing a letter to your Club. I am thirteen years old and go to the Kerrobert High school. I am going to write on my third class certificate this summer. My sister, brother and I drive six miles to school. I am very fond of reading and I have just finished "Beverly of Graustark." My favorite authors are L. M. Montgomery and Louisa Alcott. My sister and I had a town-girl visiting us recently and we all went out riding for two hours. I think it is great fun and very healthy to ride and also to skate. We intend to move to a homestead next summer. We shall travel by train about three hundred miles and then drive forty miles. Until we get our house built we will live in a tent. Do any of the girls like cameras? We have one but do not understand it and cannot make it take satisfactory pictures. Yours sincerely,
Lucy Reis.

Theodore, Sask., Apr. 28, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—May I join your Club too? This is my first letter to your Club, so very likely it will take a couple of somersaults and land in the W.P.B. Although I sincerely hope it does not. What is the age limit in this Club. I am 15 years of age and will soon be 16 (sweet sixteen).

As a Last Resort

on the advice of her doctor, Mrs. Elliott of 410 Lipton St., Winnipeg gave her baby

Porter's Food

After three days on this simple wholesome diet made solely from the very finest Canadian Wheat-flour and Oatmeal, this baby quickly recovered and is now in perfect health. If you would safeguard your little one against the torture and consequences of Summer Heat—send at once for a free sample of Porter's Food if it is not sold locally. A 5 cent stamp (to cover postage) will bring a 1/4 lb. sample tin.

George Porter, 309 Victor St., Winnipeg, Man.

I have been reading the letters of the boys and girls, but only the boys seem to be winning the prizes. Now girls, why can't we buck up (as the boys say) and win some of the prizes. Surely we are as clever as the boys.

Do the girls write about their adventures too? If they do I am going to tell one of mine. How many girls ride horse-back?

One evening my chum and I went out for a horseback ride. We had just got finally settled down in our saddles when our horses wanted to race. So we let them race and my chum's horse was heavier built so mine won. But then I stopped to fix a strap on my saddle and when I caught up to Ella her horse kicked at my horse. But lucky for both my horse and myself, we were not quite close enough for it to hurt us.

Ella got thrown off her horse the same evening but escaped without any injuries. I think my letter is already too long so will close wishing the Club every success. I remain
Mabel Reese

P.S.—I should wish to correspond with any boy or girl my own age, if they would please write first.

Rosenfeld, Man., Apr. 18, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—This is my first letter to the Cozy Corner. I am eleven years old. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I go to school every day. I am in Grade 4. My teacher's name is Annie Hoopner. I like her very much. I have three sisters and one brother. We have two dogs and three cats twelve horses, five cows, eighty hens, seven ducks and thirty-four chickens. We have sowed twenty-five acres wheat. Now girls let us hurry and see if we cannot beat the boys. I hope I can see my letter in print. I will close for this time. From your dear cousin,
Mary Wiebe

Lacombe, Alta., Feb. 8, 1914
Dear Cousin Doris—I have not written to the Girl's Cozy Corner for a long time, so I thought I would drop you a line or two.

How are all the girls? I have a bad cold. My brother was sick in bed for two weeks, he had a very bad cold to start with and it ended in pneumonia. Papa is sick to-night.

One of the girls in one of these letters asked if we thought there was any harm in dancing. I don't. I can dance most anything.

I am thirteen years old. I'm in the eighth grade at school. I am going to quit school next Xmas. My teacher's name is Mr. E. L. Chiennot. My two little brothers and my cousin and I went down to see our friend last Saturday. We had a fine time coasting.

Sporting Goods

THAT ARE

Fit for Sport

EVERYTHING FOR THE SPORTSMAN AND ATHLETE
BASEBALL, UNIFORMS
OUR BIG SPECIALTY

Get our prices before placing your order, as we certainly have the finest in Western Canada. Also

Baseball Supplies of all descriptions, Football Goods, Lally's Lacrosse Sticks, Tennis Goods, High Grade Cricket Bats, Kams Golf Clubs, Sweaters, Pennants, Shirts, Cycle Tires, Baseball Shoes, Waterman Canoe Engines. GET THEM AT THE



Sportsmen's Headquarters

P. J. Cantwell Co. Limited

346 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Dept. C.T.

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I have a sheep. How many of you like sheep?

My sister has had two runaways within a week, she didn't get hurt either time. I have three sisters married, two of them are stepmothers. I have two step-nieces and one step-nephew and two nieces and three nephews. The twenty-fourth of this month is mother's birthday. I would like to correspond with anybody if they would write first. Hoping this letter will jump the W.P.B. I must close for now. Wishing the Club every success.

Yours sincerely Ethel F. Morter.

Canadian Boys' Camp

BOYS' PRIZE LETTER.

Hargrave, Man., Feb. 24, 1914.

Dear Campers—I have been reading up some of the letters in the boys' Canadian Camp and I have become very interested, so I thought I would like to correspond with you and help Cousin Doris out. I have been going to school steadily and I am in grade six.

I am only home in the threshing when I help to draw the grain. I like my school teacher very well. There are about forty pupils going to our school. I have two sisters going to school too. We are driven to and from the school every day as we live a mile and a half from the school. I have about eighty chickens. I raised forty ducks last summer and I am keeping six for the spring, and raised quite a lot of turkeys and have kept three for this spring. My mother killed and dressed them and made a lot of money out of them. This year I am going to try and raise a lot more than last. My father has eighteen head of cattle, three of which he is fattening, also seventeen pigs, fifteen of which he is fattening too.

One stormy morning we had a little calf which we called Blizzard. We are going to fatten and sell it for veal. We have four horses and two colts. Well, Campers, I am only twelve years old and I am not much of a farmer yet but I have tried harrowing once, but I am going in for a garden myself. Last year the Brandon Experimental Farm offered the children at our school three pounds of potatoes called table talk, so I wrote and got the potatoes planted and took care of them and dug them on about the twentieth of September.

There were fifty-six pounds of potatoes so that has given me a little start for the spring. And I am getting some land from my father to plant them in. I hardly know what to put in the ground yet as it is pretty early. But I am going to start farming on a small scale. This is the third year I have lived on the farm and I like it very well. I guess it will soon be time to get the implements ready for spring work; first, as soon as snow goes and the frost comes out we begin to harrow the summer fallow. Next clean and pickle the wheat. Then it goes into the sower and is sown; after this again, harrow to fully cover the seeds. Take the next cleanest fall plowing and prepare in the same way as it is done for wheat also. Next the spring plowing is done for grain such as oats, barley, flax, etc. Last of all comes the potatoes to get out of the cellar and put in a large barrel or tank of formaline also water to prevent scabs. Then take them out and let them dry, cut and drop in row or hills about two feet apart.

Well Campers, I think this is all I know about "preparing for spring." I wish you would write and let me hear how you prepare for spring.

And, as it is getting pretty near bed-time for me I guess I will close, hoping to hear from some of you soon. I remain, yours sincerely,

Wilfred Halliday.

Prussia, Sask., Mar. 22, 1914.

Dear Campers—This is my second letter to your Club. I saw in the last book there were more letters from the boys than before. I was very glad to see my letter in print. I wish to see this letter in print too. Now I am going to tell you about a good deed. Last winter I went to town; as I was driving along I saw a woman with her three children on the road. It was very cold and the woman with her children were pretty nearly frozen to death. I went to them and took them in my buggy and brought them to my home. My mother took some snow and rubbed their hands and I took the little baby to the stove and warmed it up. When they were well again I took them to their home. They were very glad and thanked me very much. They said I was the best boy in the world. Yours very truly,

Kuny Kiltov.



Fight Flies With Tanglefoot!

For 30 years Tanglefoot has been America's surest, safest, most sanitary fly-destroyer. It is non-poisonous, easy to use, and costs but a trifle. Each sheet is capable of killing 1000 flies. And Tanglefoot not only kills the fly, but seals it over with a varnish that destroys the germs as well. In buying, ask for the genuine "TANGLEFOOT"—it costs you no more and lasts twice as long as the no-name kinds sold merely as fly-paper, or sticky fly-paper.

Made only by The O. & W. Thum Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Gasoline will quickly remove Tanglefoot from clothes or furniture.

How to Use

Open Tanglefoot slowly. In cool weather warm slightly. For best results place Tanglefoot on chair near window at night. Lower all shades, leaving one at the Tanglefoot window raised about a foot. The early morning light attracts the flies to the Tanglefoot, where they are caught. (31)



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**

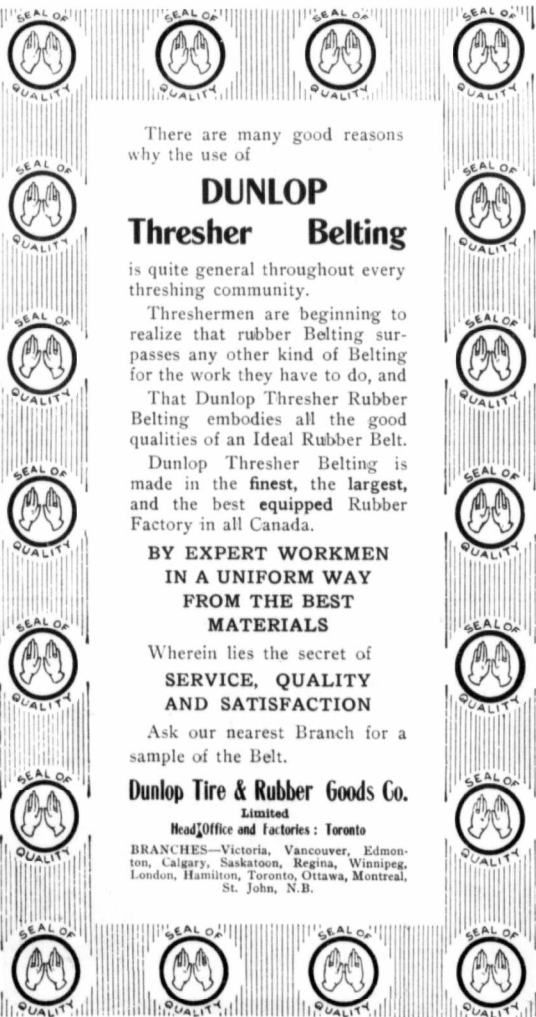
Ask our nearest Branch for a sample of the Belt.

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



A Joyful Song by Jessie Wilson

"Chirp, chirp, chee—chirp, chirp, chee, I am so happy. I must sing so that every one will know how glad I am," and the little brown bird sat on the fence, and almost split his little throat with chirps, that made the air ring with joy.

"What is it all about? why are you so happy?" asked little Marjorie, as she paused on the road with her dolly baby, for even she had heard that joyful song as she and dolly were having a tea party in the garden; and she had hurried baby into her carriage, to come and see what it was that was making birdie so happy.

"Chirp, chirp, can't you guess," thrilled the little bird, but Marjorie couldn't think.

"Have you found something good to eat? or have you something new to line your nest with?" she asked, but to each question the little bird chirped, "no, that is not right—you must guess again."

"Well, have you discovered a new pool where you can take your bath? or a nice, cool, shady spot where you can sing love songs to your mate?" she said, but birdie again chirped no.

"Then you must tell me," said Marjorie. "Please, won't you?" she coaxed; and the little bird was fairly dancing with joy, trying to tell her of the four little babies, that were in his nest, with the mother bird, and this little girlie couldn't guess what it was all about.

"Allright, I will tell you; if you promise me that you will not tell any bad boys, who are ready with sticks to come and destroy the homes of the birds who would make them happy with their song, if they would only stop and listen."

Marjorie gave her promise and then birdie sang the most beautiful song he had ever sung before; even more beautiful than the one he had crooned so sweetly when he told her of his wife, and the beautiful nest all lined with moss and grass, that bride birdies like so well.

Every note was more attractive than the last, and the eyes of the little bird fairly sparkled as he made his way through the bushes, little Marjorie following to see his new found happiness, four of the most beautiful babies ever seen in bird land.

"See their little eyes and their mouths! Oh aren't they lovely," he chirped, as one little maid gazed on the family of the proud father, who had first attracted her attention with his song, and then invited her to come and see them.

After a while the babies got hungry, and they opened their mouths so wide that the daddy bird had to excuse himself to his visitor, and go and hunt worms and food for his family, for such is the duty of all daddy birds.

So little Marjorie carefully put her dolly in the carriage and went home. But she paid many more calls to that happy home in the lilac bush, and heard many more songs. There was the one when the little birds learned to fly, and then when they found their first worm, and all that the proud parents thought fit to tell about. She was there when the birdies sang her their good-bye song, when they went away to the lands away down south for the winter.

Each spring she waited for their return, and perhaps she is listening to their happy song now, for the spring is here and all the birds are beginning to return and build their nests, and may-be if you listen you will hear many such songs, as did baby Marjorie and her dolly.

Our Women Folk

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

Father and Son

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

My grand-dame, vigorous at eighty-one,
Delights in talking of her only son,
My gallant father, long since dead and gone.

"Ah, but he was the lad!"
She says, and sighs, and looks at me askance,
How well I read the meaning of that glance—
"Poor son of such a dad;
"Poor wenking, dull and sad."
I could, but would not, tell her bitter truth
About my father's youth.

She says: "Your father laughed his way through earth
He laughed right in the doctor's face at birth—
Such joy of life he had, such founts of mirth,
"Ah, what a lad was he!"
And then she sighs, I feel her silent blame,
Because I brought her nothing but his name.
Because she does not see
Her worshiped son in me.
I could, but would not, speak in my defence
Anent the difference.

She says: "He won all prizes in his time,
He overworked, and died before his prime.
At high ambition's door, I lay the crime.
"Ah, what a lad he was!"
Well, let her rest in that deceiving thought,
Of what avail to say, "His death was brought
By broken sexual laws,
The ancient sinful cause."
I could, but would not, tell the good old dame
The story of his shame.

I could say: "I am crippled, weak, and pale,
Because my father was an unleashed male,
Because he ran so fast, I halt and fail.
(Ah, yes, he was the lad!)
Because he drained each cup of sense-
delight

I must go thirsting, thirsting, day and night,
Because he was joy-mad,
I must be always sad.
Because he learned no law of self-control,
I am a blighted soul."
Of what avail to speak and spoil her joy,
Better to see her disapproving eyes,
And, silent, hear her say, between her sighs,
"Ah, but he was the boy!"

Home Economics

We publish every report we receive.
Kindly address all reports and letters to my private address—983 Grosvenor Avenue, Winnipeg—P. R. H.

BENITO

I must apologize for not sending in reports of our Home Economic Society meetings as often as I should have done. I have always enjoyed reading the reports of other societies, and have thought the knowledge of the work done by older societies helpful to our comparatively new one.

A visit of the agricultural train in the summer of 1912, when we had the pleasure of listening to and meeting with Miss Kennedy, of the M.A.C., who told us what was being done for the girls of our province and also about the Home Economics Society, made us feel that having a society of that kind in our midst would be of inestimable value to us who live in a comparatively isolated corner of the province. I wrote to Mrs. Salisbury expressing a desire to have her organize a society in Benito. She replied most cordially, and in October of the same year organized our society. I have often thought since I have known more about her work that it must have meant a great deal to her in her busy life to have come all that distance just to organize our society. She visited us again the following spring and won our respect and gratitude by the deep interest she took in our society. All through she has shown herself a warm, personal friend, always ready to advise and assist us in any way, and we feel that we owe her a great deal.

We have taken up the course in nurs-

ing as provided by the college and find the lessons exceedingly helpful. In February our society gave me the privilege of taking the short course in Home Nursing, held in the M.A.C. One hundred and five women registered for that course, and I feel safe in saying that there was not one of those women but felt a great opportunity was theirs. Not only did the college staff give us of their best, but seldom, I believe, does the medical profession give to the laity the knowledge which was so freely given to us. We were most courteously treated all through our stay, and given as careful instruction in all that pertained to the course as was given to the regular students in their work.

The work done in that College was a marvel to me. Our boys and girls can there get such an education as will fit them for their life work. It is not a college for the rich alone, but it is for the workers, for the ones who most need such an education. One thing that impressed me greatly was the earnestness and cheerfulness of the staff; assuredly they realize the largeness of their work. I think of a remark made by President Black. He said he did not think his work successful unless the boys and girls went out from the college better boys and girls than when they entered. For my part, I do not think it possible that any boy or girl could come under the influence of President Black and his co-workers without being better.

I was also at the conference of the presidents of the H. E. Societies, and with your permission I will give you my ideas of that conference. As I understand it, the conference was called by President Black, superintendent of H. E. Societies. The presidents were to have their travelling expenses paid, and they were to be entertained at the college. At considerable expense, extra beds were prepared for the expected guests and preparations made for their entertainment. Instead, however, of coming to the college as expected, the majority met by appointment in the Industrial Bureau and did not appear at the college until the time appointed for the meeting. President Black occupied the chair and welcomed his guests most cordially and courteously. In the article entitled "A Link Missing Between the Department of Agriculture and H. E. Societies," published in your April issue this statement appears: "The women begged leave to change the order of business and lay an important matter before the meeting." President Black called the meeting and had his programme prepared. It seems to me common courtesy would demand that the programme be carried out as arranged. Why did not the President of the Advisory Board call a meeting of her Board and wait on President Black privately? Matters could have been adjusted and there would have been no publicity.

Another statement appears in the same article: "The Provincial President was calmly ignored." I have carefully looked through the handbook and I fail to find any place where it tells us we have a Provincial President. A president of the Provincial Executive Board of the H.E. Societies is appointed yearly, but I cannot understand why that should be interpreted as Provincial President. However, it may be that we have a Provincial President, and if so she should be accorded all the honor due such a position, but it should be made clear to all of us that there is such an officer. Assuredly this agitation is not going to benefit our societies. I am just a little afraid it means the downfall of the H.E.

Societies. As I said at the conference, separation from the college may not mean much to those women who live in large towns or near the centres, but to us who live remote it is almost the only link that binds us, or perhaps I should say keeps us in touch with the educational centre. Personally, I feel that the best feature in being a member of the society is that it brings us in touch with the M.A.C. A Boys' and Girls' Club has been organized here with a membership of fifty enthusiastic boys and girls, and I trust some day in the near future everyone will find his way into the M.A.C. If any word or act of mine can influence in that direction I will feel that I have accomplished a great work. Concluding, I would say all honor to the Manitoba Agricultural College and to the noble, devoted man who stands at its head.

M. Hunt, Sec.-Treas. H.E.S.

SWAN LAKE

The April meeting of the H.E.S. which was held on Saturday, 25th, was well attended, for though some of the members were absent, a good many visitors were there, several of whom joined at the close of the afternoon.

After the ordinary business, the corresponding secretary read two letters, the first being from Mr. W. J. Black, director of college extension work, announcing that the money promised by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to the H.E. Societies was now available for distribution, and the secretary, Mrs. W. F. Hartwell, undertook to send in the necessary application. The second letter was from the secretary of the Industrial Exhibition asking for an exhibit and this matter will be taken up when fuller particulars are received.

Mrs. Langridge opened the programme by reading a paper on "Keeping the Town Clean," which touched upon municipal housecleaning as well as private housecleaning, and which was well received. After discussion the C.S. was directed to write to the Councillor, Mr. G. H. Couch, to ask him to take up with the Council the question of having chloride of lime in tins provided in sufficient quantity, for every householder to be able to obtain a good supply throughout the hot weather and the matter to be placed on the same basis as the gopher poison for the farmers. Miss Myrtle Herbert, who substituted for Mrs. De Roo, read again a paper on the same subject which was first heard last fall, and which told how the ladies of Friendship Village cleaned up their town, and after consideration a committee was formed of Mesdames Penniston, Dodd and Hodgson, with power to inaugurate some scheme for the systematic collection and disposal of all town refuse and garbage at least once a week during the hot weather; one member made the suggestion that the promised Grant might perhaps be used to start the scheme, and this will also receive consideration.

Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Blair both availed themselves of the books on "Gardening" sent out by the Agricultural College, and gave interesting papers on flowers and plants for both house and garden; Mrs. Hodgson gave a list of the best hardy annuals to sow, and Mrs. Blair gave many useful hints as to the care of plants, cuttings, etc., and successfully disposed of the fallacy of keeping cuttings in the shade or dark; they should be put in the sun and plentifully watered. After roll call and the singing of the National Anthem, a dainty

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BIRTLE

The May meeting of the Birtle H. S. Society was held in the townhall Saturday afternoon of the 2nd, with the president, Mrs. Watt, in the chair, and over sixty ladies present. The meeting opened by singing a verse of "The Maple Leaf Forever." The minutes of the April meeting were then read and approved, and then followed the roll call, which was responded to by some with very helpful suggestions. Several letters were read by the secretary and contents discussed. Then followed the program. The first was a paper on "The Farm Garden" by Mrs. Malcolm, which was full of helpful suggestions as to the location and soil of a garden, the arrangement of flowers and vegetables, the best seeds to sow and how to sow them to produce the earliest and best vegetables, etc. Then followed five minutes' papers on "Curing Bacon" by Mrs. Walton; "The Care of Poultry" by Miss Agnes Leggat; "Butter Making" by Mrs. Wadge" and "Bread Making" by Mrs. Dutton. These were all excellent papers and full of helpful hints to all interested. The last of the five minute papers was one on "Mending and Darning" by Mrs. J. Patterson, which was very cleverly written and brought forth bursts of laughter from all.

We were also favored with a very pretty instrumental duet by Mrs. Hough and Mrs. Smith, which was much appreciated.

Recipes for cooking meats and making soups were asked to be sent in by the members for the new cook book the society is getting out before the next meeting if possible.

The president asked for a meeting of the executive committee to meet May 21st, to arrange the program for the remaining six months.

The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

Miss Erna Yeandle, Sec.-Treas.

MANITOU

The March meeting opened with the president in the chair. The usual order of business was changed, and correspondence dealt with. The members expressed themselves as being pleased with the programme which had been prepared for the year. Mrs. Tait read a good paper on "Teaching our Children Economy," in which she emphasized the necessity of economizing time. The paper called forth considerable discussion, and opinions were freely exchanged with regard to what ought, and ought not, to be expected of children. A request from the agricultural society that the H. E. S. help revise the prize list for the summer fair was received, and the executive appointed as a committee to take the matter in hand. Mr. Lawrence's answer to the request made by the presidents for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation was read, and a good deal of discussion followed. The feeling that Mr. Lawrence's reply was meaningless and his attitude unfair was almost unanimous, as evidenced by the fact that of the twenty-eight women present twenty-five signed a statement of agreement with the request made by the presidents at the conference held in the Agricultural College in February. At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments were served in the Rest Room.

The April meeting opened with the second vice-president in the chair. After the transaction of necessary business, it was proposed by the executive that the society provide sweet pea seed to school children, who would undertake to grow them, and award prizes for the best specimens grown. This was approved of, and a committee appointed to purchase two pounds of seed. Mrs. Gillerlain then read an interesting paper on "Outdoor Amusements for Women." It was agreed that women do not take enough outdoor amusement. It was proposed that the society form a sewing circle, to meet once a week in the rest room. The idea met with favor, and a committee was appointed to look after the work for a month. Those present then repaired to the rest room, where refreshments were served.

Manitou, May 7, 1914.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—Mrs. McNamara asked me to report the last two meetings, as her youngest boy is not well, and she is busy. She sent me the paper enclosed. I am also enclosing what I promised to send you to help you with your editorial. I was most of last week in Morden, and saw Mrs. Speechly there. But we were attending a missionary convention, and had not much time to discuss H. E. affairs. However, I told her you were going to come out with an editorial, and hoped she would send you any hint she might be able to give. We did not come home the same day, and I have not heard from her since. She was not feeling very well.—Yours sincerely,

Madge E. Armstrong.

PILOT MOUND

March.

There was a good attendance at the March meeting of the local organization of the above society, held on the 14th inst. After the usual preliminaries, the Rest-room committee reported satisfactory progress, and acknowledged the receipt of further donations. The sale of cookery in aid of the Rest-room funds amounted to over \$47. The meeting was asked to consider the question of buying the building on Main street, owned by J. C. Stewart. After some discussion, it was suggested that some site on which to place the building should be fully secured to the society before any plans were made to buy the building.

Then followed a report from the president, Mrs. Speechly, of the conference, held at the M. A. C. on Feb. 18th. The reply of the honorable minister of agriculture to the protest of the women was read and discussed. The matter was decided by a unanimous vote in favor of a motion, moved by Mrs. Cohoe and seconded by Mrs. Gosnell: "This society places on record its dissatisfaction with the wording of the Home Economics Societies' Act, and recommends that a conference of H. E. Society representatives be held to view the matter from every standpoint, to discuss some plan of

action and to submit the same to the consideration of their societies."

At this point Miss Gertrude Fraser gave an excellent paper on the relations between the home and the public school, and showed how great was the gain when home and school co-operated in the education of the child. In accordance with the wish of the editor of The Sentinel, Miss Fraser's address is being published in this and next week's issues of that paper. The meeting adjourned and refreshments brought a very interesting session to a close.

April.

In spite of a windy, dusty day, there was an excellent attendance at the H. E. S. meeting on Saturday, April 11. "Housekeeping Queries" formed the basis of several interesting discussions. Some good house cleaning recipes were exchanged between members. The business part of the afternoon proved interesting also. The secretary read various letters, one of which was a request from the secretary of the Swan Lake H. E. S., asking that every member of the Society in Pilot Mound sign a form in support of the protest made by the two H. E. S. presidents at the M.A.C. in February last. Mrs. Speechly reminded the meeting that the presidents of 23 H. E. Societies had unanimously asked that clause 22 in the Act of Incorporation be amended. This Act had come into force on February 15, 1913, and clause 22 gave the supervision of the societies to the director of college extension work and omitted all mention of the advisory board of six H. E. S. members, whom the convention of February, 1913, had been asked to elect. The presidents asked that clause 22 should include six (or four) representatives of the H. E. S. This request had been refused by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, who stated in his reply that he had in his possession "information that the majority of the societies preferred to remain under the operation of the Act of Incorporation as it now reads." The pledge of 23 presidents was evidently not convincing enough. Mrs. Speechly asked that

every member in sympathy with the protest should sign her name to the form, which amounts to a vote of confidence in her president's action last February and a promise of support in any future efforts that are necessary.

The Rest Room Committee reported the receipt of a grant of \$25 (half yearly) from the Municipal Council of Louise. The committee had written to the council, and Mr. Thomas Gorrell had attended the meeting to support the request. The thanks of all are due to the council for their response and to Mr. Gorrell for his action on behalf of the H. E. S.

May.

The rain and the bad roads kept several away from the H. E. S. last Saturday, but a very pleasant time was spent by those who did venture out.

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ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 22nd

FRED. J. C. COX, President.

W. J. BOYD, Vice-President.

A. W. BELL, Manager and Secretary

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

The program consisted of gardening and housekeeping discussions, which proved very instructive and interesting.

The members were again reminded of the special prizes at the Summer Fair for children's work. The following committees were named to help and interest the children in sewing:

Pilot Mound S. D.—Mesdames Affleck, Bingham, Cram, Wilson and S. Wilson.

Goudney S. D.—Mesdames Duncan, T. Jones, W. McKinnon, G. F. Brisbin; Misses Woods, Ingram and Loney.

Floral S. D.—Mrs. J. L. Brown and others.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

WAWANESA

Although it is months since you have heard from the Wawanesa branch of the H. E. S., yet that branch has been quietly working away, and has now completed the first year of its existence.

During the year 1913 our programmes were miscellaneous in character, but this year, commencing in February, we are taking up the prescribed course in Home Nursing. We were fortunate in having Miss Gowsell with us on Friday, March 20, to assist in developing the second lesson—Nurse's Routine Duties.

On account of the day being very stormy the attendance was not as large as we usually have, but those who came were well repaid for venturing out. One remark overheard was that it was the best meeting yet held by the society.

Mary Allison, Sec. Treas.

MIAMI

A meeting of the Home Economics Society was held on Saturday afternoon, April 25th, when about 50 ladies met in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church. The question before the meeting was the establishment of a rest room in Miami. After the usual exercises, Mrs. McNevin

read a paper, entitled "The Work of Our Societies," which the members requested should be published in "The Canadian Farmer's Magazine." Miss J. Wright sang a solo which was much appreciated. After the usual business routine, it was unanimously decided that a rest room be established, but, owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable place, the opening of the room was deferred until July. Thirty-one new members have been added since the previous meeting, which brings the total membership up to ninety-one.

Miami, April 17th, 1914.

Co-operation is necessary for greater efficiency in our work; for our social betterment, to give us broader and more liberal views concerning the important things in life. That we may understand let me dwell for a few moments on each of these. In our work we may profit by the experience of others, and they will gain by giving us the benefit of their ideas, as an idea becomes clearer in the expression. This feature appears in the work of the society in the various talks, papers, recipes, etc., that deal with anything and everything that may be considered woman's work. Encouragement is given for practical demonstrations in many kinds of work, such as baking, preserving, cooking of meats, preserving of fruits, sewing, lace making, and young girls are encouraged in various ways to fit themselves for the practical duties of life. This is one of the places where our educational system needs supplementing. Our grandmothers received practical training at home and were fairly good practical housekeepers before leaving the parental roof. The young ladies of to-day often play the piano, sing, play tennis and a few other things, but are quite unable to bake a loaf or make a custard. In our societies we are all sisters, some know one thing, some another; we put all our knowledge and experience at the disposal of each member, and both giver and receiver are benefited. The old idea that a woman's work is never done is dying out. The ideal worker is not

she who never ceases to work, but she who works rapidly and efficiently, finishes her task and finds time for reading, social intercourse; in short, woman, rather than sewing, washing and ironing machines are in demand.

All work and no play makes "Sally" a dull girl, and that one's feet are tired is not an absolute proof that one has done a good day's work. I should like now to say a few words on the necessity for co-operation from the social standpoint. A man who talks to himself said he did so because he liked to talk to decent folks. Few women find this kind of conversation satisfactory.

Dickens tells us "that each man's spirit must mingle with that of his fellows in this life, or he may bear a clanking chain of neglected opportunities in the world to come." Bacon says conversation maketh a ready man, and One wisen than Bacon has said "iron sharpeneth iron," "so doth the fact of a man his friend." All these sayings are doubly applicable to women.

MORRIS

The Value of Humor in the Home

By Mrs. Lewis

We believe that the strength of a nation is to be found in the hearts and homes of its people. Believing this to be true we must also see that anything which strengthens a nation must come from the hearts and homes. What value as humor in the home? I believe it to be at least threefold; valuable to the individual, as a part of the home, to the home, as a whole and to the community of which it forms a part.

1. The meaning of the word humor, as given by Webster is pleasantness—a certain amount of which must be in every healthy person, and the more there is the better. Laugh and grow fat is an old proverb, and there is a great deal of truth in it. If a person has a good share of humor in his make-up there will not be much room for meanness, etc. And although there be only one

person in a household who can always find a bright side of almost any situation it does not take very long before others are going to follow the good example.

2. A cheerful and pleasant home is sure to be a happy one, and what more can be said of a home than that it is happy.

3. The influence from one home may spread throughout a community. That home where good humor reigns is a magnet which is bound to draw people to it, and the good that will go out from it is widespread. For every one member of a family that means, generally, another household in the future, and therefore, I think that good humor in the home is invaluable, for we cannot tell how far its influence may reach.

Lives That Tell

(Read at Morris H. E. S.)

One of our modern novelists has said that the most impressive and portentous development of our 20th century social order is the woman problem. What is the race going to do with woman? And what is woman going to do with the race?

It is nearly a generation since man began to admit that woman is not the source of all evil; as the ancient and medieval philosophers argued her to be, nor yet the angel, the spotless being of the early Victorian novelists. He then began to comfort himself that she is a human being, having wants, desires and limitations similar to those that lodge in himself, the alleged sterner, rougher half of humanity. Evidently woman herself has also come to believe this. But, in her effort to prove her case, she is just now giving humanity some rather anxious moments.

Woman, said Selma Lagulof, at the recent international congress of women at Stockholm, is beginning to reason thus: The only human institution in which man and woman co-operate on equal terms is the home—and the home has been a success. In the state and city, which is peculiarly man made, and

man managed, there is ever strife, waste, misery and sorrow.

If woman took part in the larger life of the community, would not the result be beneficial to humanity?

All over the world woman is doing and thinking more effectively than ever before. In these first years of the twentieth century she has invaded industry in vast numbers and with far-reaching results, and nowhere is this truer than in England. Woman now talks soberly of her duty to be different from man, and to do her part distinctively and individually in human development.

It is always the leaders of the desperate charges the heads of the forlorn hopes in battle that get their names known to fame. The smoke from the warlike campaigns of the suffragettes all the world over, particularly in England, has in a sense obscured from our view the deeper, calmer, steadier and more fundamental work that is being done by feminist leaders of Europe, and the United States in changing the attitudes of the race towards half its members.

That interpreter of the new American democracy as the American woman is moulding it, is Miss Jane Addams. Social democrat, peacemaker, citizen, philanthropist, and author, Miss Addams is, first of all, interpreter of modern American democratic life, she interprets it by being it. Her work at Hull House, the settlement centre of Chicago, has for more than 20 years been one of the sanest, most noteworthy achievements of social work. Miss Addams has built her helpful, constructive interpretation of life into buildings, institutions, law and literature. She has helped in improving legislation, she has worked in the educational field, she has been instrumental in cleaning up Chicago streets. She has contributed beyond calculation to give to the submerged classes the newly arrived foreigner and the legally debarred woman a chance to make good their claims to a name and a place among their fellows.

To Sophie Wright, of New Orleans, I would like to have devoted a whole paper, but will give you the sketch of her wonderful life. Her parents were the impoverished children of impoverished parents, ruined in the depression that was the aftermath of the Civil War. When she was a baby three years old she fell, injuring her back and hips so badly that she was incased in plaster and strapped to her chair. Until she was ten that chair was her world. Then she began to walk, and she was sent to school. The way was long, and the little limbs feeble. She begged to stay at home, but we can follow her mother's pleading and insistence, and so day after day she dragged her tired little body the long way to the school house, and with indomitable courage mastered all her problems and what a return to that mother. She became, after surmounting almost superhuman difficulties, the first citizen of the south who conquered all with her work in a steel harness with the aid of crutches, who made possible the New Orleans Home for crippled children, and without whose aid no work in service was begun; who started the first night school for boys, and who awakened the city to the crying needs of assisting those workers who were denied an education at the day school, and which grew from one to 1,000 in 15 years, and who also aided girls, whose classes numbered 200 for the first year. New Orleans honors Sophie Wright, and to make her name a constant living reminder of her wonderful personality named one of the new high schools "The Sophie Wright High School for Girls."

Others who might be mentioned who are working publicly for the betterment of mankind, and thus proving their claims to a larger share of human endeavor are Mrs. Florence Kelly, expert in social and economic legislation; Mrs. Caroline Crane, preacher, teacher, editor; Miss Minor, angel to erring girls; Miss American, prominent in the work of fighting the white slave traffic; Mrs. Schoff, expert on mothering a community and organizer of the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia; Mrs. Nathan, who looks after the interests of shop girls; and Helen Keller, who is so familiar to us through her unflinching interest and

tireless effort on behalf of those without sight or hearing.

There are three interpreters of modern women who have lived lives that will tell during their own lives and to coming generations—First, Ellen Key, a Swedish woman, with a courageous, subtle philosophy, an enthusiast for love, sin love and married love. Her books, "Love and Marriage," "The Woman's Movement," and "The Century of a Child," have recently been translated into English. Her cult is love and a new morality. She has immense influence in her own country, of which she is the foremost woman and one of the deepest thinkers. Second, Olive Schreiner, an English woman domesticated in South Africa, with a clear-eyed social understanding, who says that as woman decays so decays the race. She pleads earnestly for the opening of all doors to women, and for the development of all their functions by education and training. Her books may appeal to you, "The Story of a South African Farm," and her latest, "Woman and Labor." Third, Mrs. Charlotte Gilman, of whom it has been said that no other living woman can communicate to her hearers or readers such a thrill of inspiration for social righteousness. She is poet, novelist and sociologist, whose book, "Woman and Economics," has startled the thinking world.

In an altogether different sphere, who can estimate the worth of Madame Curie's researches to the world? Her work of investigation is well known and the results of her researches in the world of chemistry are world-wide. Coming closer to us among the women we know, who can tell of the far-reaching influence of Mrs. James, the first woman to be appointed in Canada to preside over the Woman's Court in Calgary; or of Mrs. McClung, who needs no introduction to us, or Mrs. Hamilton? But the list is endless. Who can tell of those among us who are daily living lives whose story may never reach the public eye, and yet by their daily teachings may influence an ever-widening circle by their love of home, by their broad, sympathies and sacrifices to give only what is best to those they love.

SASKATCHEWAN HOME-MAKERS' REPORTS

CANDIAC

Meeting held on April 9 at the home of Mrs. Forde, the president presided. Report of last meeting read and approved. Communication re co-operative marketing of eggs association was read by the president, and after some discussion it was decided to let it lie over until next meeting for further consideration. It was suggested that we ask our doctor to attend at one of our meetings and give us a talk on "Home Nursing," and "What to do till the doctor comes." The delegates to attend the convention at Saskatoon were appointed at this meeting. The secretary was asked to write a letter of congratulation to Mrs. G. Moody on the arrival of a young son. New members: Mrs. L. G. Smith, Mrs. F. Mason and Mrs. Simms. Next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Pretty, May 14. The meeting closed with "God Save the King."

Mrs. J. J. McClellan,
Secy. Pro Tem.

CORTES

Most of us had a long drive to our last meeting at the home of Mrs. C. Gibson, but the promise of spring was in the air, and we all enjoyed the trip. Present: Fifteen members and one visitor. Our club has grown in one year from 15 to 32 members. A letter was read from the director of co-operative organization suggesting a scheme for the co-operative marketing of eggs. Several members read extracts from farm papers bearing on home-makers' work. Mrs. Davis read a paper on housecleaning. The roll call was responded to with salad recipes of all kinds which made one feel quite hungry. The meeting closed with "God Save the King." After partaking of a dainty lunch, the members dispersed feeling the better for a good time.

(Mrs.) H. Ducie,
Sec. Treas.

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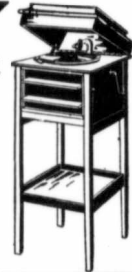
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KELSO

At our meeting held on April 11 there were eleven members present. The meeting opened with the president in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and adopted. The roll call was answered by our favorite author, Mrs. J. D. McDonald then read a very interesting paper on "Papering and Housecleaning," which was much appreciated by all present. The meeting closed by singing God Save the King, after which lunch was served.

Mrs. O. Hambleton, Sec.-Treas.

P.S.—I am sending some "Hints on Housecleaning" taken from Mrs. J. D. McDonald's paper.—Mrs. O. H.

PENSE

The regular monthly meeting of the Pense Home-makers was held on April ninth, the president in the chair. There were about 24 present. The committee in charge of the horticultural show reported as having met and revised the prize list with an almost entire change in classes six and seven, which are not completed as yet. The date is to be on or near August 21. After the routine of business a programme was given which was greatly enjoyed by those present. It consisted of responses to the roll call by Easter quotations or verses. A very interesting address was given by Mrs. Dimmitt, after which Miss Bolster (a trained nurse in Regina schools) gave a very instructive paper on her work in the schools of Regina. After the usual social half-hour over the teasups, the meeting then closed. Everyone expressed herself as having spent a very pleasant and instructive afternoon.

Secretary.

WEBB

The Webb Home-makers' Club met on Thursday, March 12th, at the home of Mrs. B. Johnston. There were seven members and three visitors present. One joined our club. Our president was unable to attend on account of illness; and our vice-president was also unable to attend as she had not returned from her trip to B.C., but we expect her to attend our next meeting. The subject of our meeting was supper for a dance which our club is having on March 17. The minutes of our last meeting was read by the secretary and approved. After hearing the report of the committee we entered upon the discussion of our subject (supper) which was a lengthy one. But we finally got everything arranged satisfactory to everyone. The members are to bring sandwiches and cakes, tea, coffee, sugar and anything they thought necessary. After all was agreed upon a corresponding secretary was elected. Then our meeting was adjourned with singing God Save the King. All partook of a dainty lunch prepared by the hostess. Everyone returned to their home after having a sociable time. Our club is very young yet. We have quite a few members, but owing to the distance from town some are unable to attend all the meetings. Our next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. B. Alm.

Our dance, which we held on the 17th, was a decided success. Although a stormy night, quite a large crowd gathered at the hall, and all seemed to have a good time. But our members from the country could not come in on account of the storm, which was a great disappointment to them.

REPORT OF MEETING

The Webb Home-makers' Club met at the home of Mrs. B. Alms on April 9 with a good attendance. The meeting opened with the National Anthem. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and approved. Mrs. Irwin gave a reading on "Gardening;" Mrs. Dobberthien gave a reading on "Women's Clubs: their Nature and Purpose;" Mrs. Cuthill gave a reading on "Care and Propagation of Home Plants." All these readings were greatly appreciated by all present. The secretary then read a letter she received from our neighbors club saying there would be five members of their club motor down from Gull Lake to visit our club, but it turned out stormy, so they did not attend,

which was a great disappointment to us all. There were three new members joined our club, their names being Miss Ada Twambly, Mrs. Martin Nelson and Mrs. R. Anderson. The secretary then read the by-laws for the benefit of the new members. Our club will meet at the home of Mrs. Spence the second Thursday in May. Our meeting closed with God Save the King. After a little social chat we all partook of lunch furnished by the lunch committee, which we all enjoyed very much.

Mrs. Ben Johnston,
Corresponding Secretary.

GLENVALE

The April meeting was held at the home of the president, Mrs. J. J. Knowles, with twelve ladies in attendance. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, several communications were also read, the first being a notification of the date set for the H.M. Convention in Saskatoon. Miss Blackburn was appointed official delegate and Miss Millburn as guest of the club. Miss De Lury's request for recipes for home makers' cook-book came next, and all promised to bring those to the next meeting which was set for May 21st, giving prizes to school children for memorizing of selected poems was discussed, but decision held over until the arrival of a teacher. A circular from Mr. Thompson, of Regina, in regard to forming a co-operative egg association was next discussed, but it was thought that the district was hardly adapted for that as yet. Mrs. Holme made an offer to give the ladies a lesson in stencilling at the next meeting. This was accepted with thanks. Mrs. Millburn then gave a very bright and intelligent paper on "Music and its Influence in the Home," which was much appreciated. Mrs. Holme and Mrs. Motley were appointed as sick and visiting committee. The meeting came to a close with God Save the King, after which Mrs. Cooper and Miss Blackburn served a most delicious lunch. Two gentlemen visitors helped to enjoy it.

Mrs. J. J. Knowles, President,
Miss Richardson, Sec.-Treas.

THEODORE AND DISTRICT

Meeting held on May 12th. The meeting opened in the usual way by singing the "Maple Leaf Forever." Mrs. Burnard was in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. There were fifteen in attendance, including visitors and members. It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Burnard, Mrs. Hernie and Mrs. Schottenbaur go as delegates to the convention which is being held in Saskatoon from May 26 to 29. Carried. Also moved and seconded that we have a tea in the rest room on Saturday afternoon, May 23rd. Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Hernie and Mrs. Yeman serving. Carried. Moved and seconded by members that we make a quilt during the summer. Carried. Also that we have an ice cream social the third week in June. Carried. Moved and seconded that we interview the C.P.R. on the question of beautifying their station grounds. Carried. An excellent paper was given by Mrs. Hornie on "System in Our Housework" deserving of much credit. A donation of one dollar was received from Mr. Sutherland in aid of the delegates. Meeting closed by singing God Save the King.

Mrs. Burnard, President,
Mrs. Schottenbaur, Sec.-Treas.

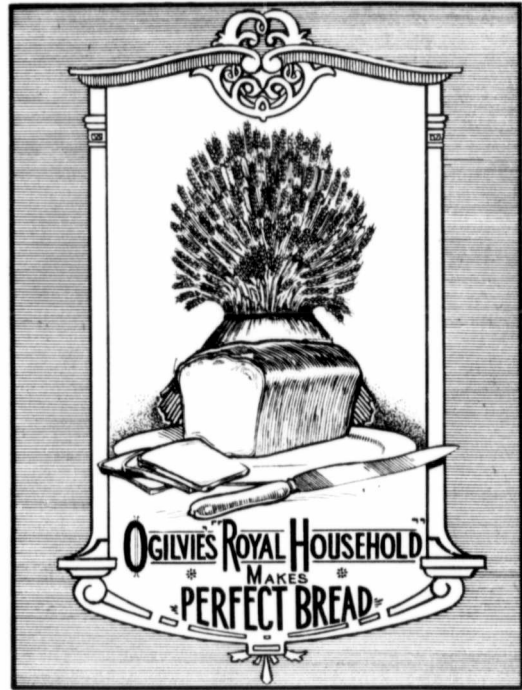
Several excellent papers read at the various H.E.S. meetings are held over till next month.—P.R.H.

POTATO CAKE

2 cups flour, 1 cup cold mashed potatoes, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 egg, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, enough milk to make a soft dough. Knead lightly, cut in squares. Bake in a quick oven. Serve hot. — Mrs. W. M. Evans, Vancouver, B.C.

DUMPLINGS

1 cup flour, 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, enough milk to make a rather stiff batter. Drop in spoonfuls. — Miss Lewis, Domestic Science Teacher, Hamilton.



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"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"

17 WESTERN BRANCH STORES

"Mason & Risch"—this name is synonymous with all that is BEST in piano construction.

A reputation of this nature can be maintained year after year only through using GREATEST care in the selection of materials and STRICTEST attention to all manufacturing details.

Get the whole interesting story of HOW it's made in greater detail by writing for our latest booklet "Inside Information." It will remodel your ideas of Piano perfection.

Write for it TO-DAY! It's free.

MASON & RISCH LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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you can buy a high grade engine at the price of a low grade one would you not then take the trouble to investigate?

This engine has all the qualities of the highest grade engines; as cylinder separate from the base, handy speed change, long hand scraped bearings, all parts interchangeable on crank shaft. Tank in the base; and with its high grade governors and carburetor it runs like a watch.

It is assembled in a compact practical manner without any unnecessary size or extra weight, and yet concentrates its strength on points of stress. These engines are being offered at this price for quick sales. We are enabled to offer you this bargain as these engines are the stock of a large firm here who closed their engine department.

A full line of repairs kept in stock here in Winnipeg.

2½ to 3 H.P. \$ 70 8 to 9 H.P. \$225
5 to 6 H.P. \$140 12 to 14 H.P. \$350

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Where the BEST in Live Stock, Agricultural products, Art and Manufactures are to be seen, exhibited in the Best-Equipped and Most Beautiful Fair Grounds in Canada.

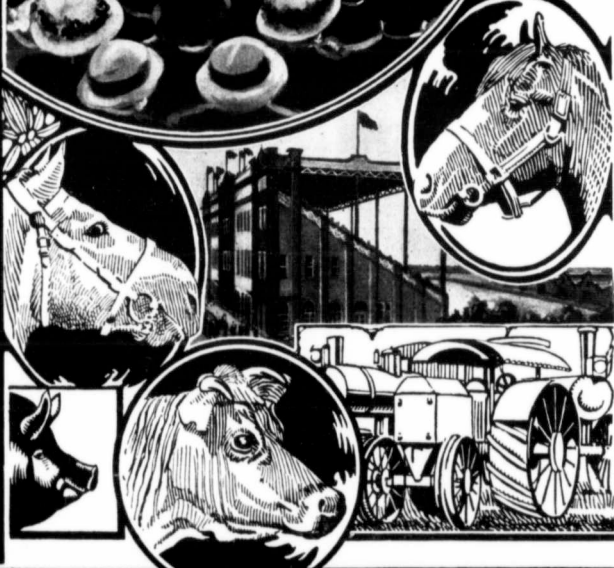
\$50,000 IN PREMIUMS AND PURSES **\$50,000**

The ATTRACTION FEATURES Include
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Attractive Programme of Speed Events Each Day

The Farmers' Annual Holiday

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 11
Write For Prize List



Reduced Rates on all Railroads

J.S.GIBSON, PRESIDENT

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Brandon Summer Fair

As the centre of one of the greatest agricultural industries of the world, the Brandon Summer Fair Board has never failed to recognise the supreme importance of making that great annual assembly a thoroughly representative one. First and last it must be a real exposition of the very best that the country has to show in live stock and soil products, and to this end the citizens who

to a man have continued to back the institution, give lavishly of their substance to encourage the showing of exhibits of the highest standard.

Incidentally its "attractions" whether of the race track, or other spectacular events to be viewed from the grand stand, etc., are never short of the very best that money can command, always having regard to the fitness of things and the good taste that dominates the public life of Brandon City.

This year a programme of an

unusually imposing character has been provided for, and the directorate has gone far afield and taken on more serious responsibilities than it has ever had the temerity to face in the past, while the prizes for live stock, grain and other competitive features are surely such as must make an irresistible appeal to every proud owner or producer of agricultural substance.

The directorate have also arranged for transportation advantages both as to train service and easy fares that will cater to

a wide radius and place this world event within the reach of many thousands, who under ordinary conditions would make a considerable sacrifice to take part in it.

There is no greater educational event in our western life than Brandon Summer Fair. There is no more delightful or more hospitable spot to visit than Brandon city, with its extremely beautiful surroundings and its unique fair grounds. A day spent in "taking in" its 1914 fair will certainly be a red letter day in the history of any visitor.

A NOVELTY IN MYSTERY STORIES
**THE SECRET OF
 LONESOME COVE**
 By
SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS
 AUTHOR OF **AVERAGE JONES ETC**

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Continued from page 81 May

"Steady, Frank," put in Kent. "Judge no man by his speech who has been through what Alexander Blair has been through tonight. Mr. Blair," he added, "you've refused my offer. It is still open. And as an extra, I will undertake, for Mr. Sedgwick and myself, that this night's affair shall be kept secret. And now, the next thing is to cover the evidence. Spades, Frank."

The two men took up their tools.

"I'll spell you," said Alexander Blair.

While the sheriff, mourning softly over his fractured wrist, sat watching the house in case of alarm, the scientist, the painter, and the trust magnate, sweating amid the nameless graves, hurriedly reentered the sack of clean sand which bore the name of Wilfrid Blair.

"And now," said Chester Kent, petting his blistered palms, as the last shovelful of dirt was stamped down, "I'll take you back with me, Mr. Sheriff, to Sedgwick's place, and do the best I can for you till the morning. About six o'clock we'll find you unconscious below the cliffs where you fell in the darkness. Eh?"

Despite his pain the sheriff grinned. "I guess that's as good as the next lie," he acquiesced. "You fight fair, Professor."

"Then answer me a fair question. What were you doing at Hedgerow House tonight?"

"Why, you see," drawled the official, "I saw you fishin' that stream, and it come to my mind that you was castin' around for more than trout that wasn't there. But I didn't hardly think you'd come so soon, and I was asleep when the noise of the spade on the coffin woke me."

"Bad work and clumsy," commented Kent with a scowl. "Come along. My car will carry three. Sedgwick can sit on the floor. Good night, Mr. Blair. All aboard, Frank."

There was no answer.

"What became of Sedgwick?" demanded Kent.

"He was here half a minute ago; I'll swear to that," muttered the sheriff.

Kent stared anxiously about

him. "Frank! Frank!" he called half under his breath.

"Not too loud," besought Alexander Blair.

The clouds closed over the moon. Somewhere in the open a twig crackled. Sedgwick had disappeared.

CHAPTER XVI

The Meeting

Hope had surged up, sudden and fierce, in Sedgwick's heart, at the gleam of the candle in Hedgerow House. He was ready for any venture after the swift climax of the night, and his hope hardened into determination. Faithfully he had taken Kent's orders. But now the enterprise was concluded, to what final purpose he could not guess. He was his own man again, and, perhaps, behind that gleam from the somber house, waited the woman—his own woman. Silently he laid his revolver beside his spade, and slipped into the shadows.

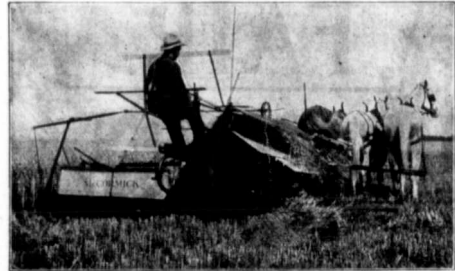
He heard Kent's impatient query. He saw him as he picked up the relinquished weapon and examined it; and, estimating the temper of his friend, was sure that the scientist would not stop to search for him. In this he was right. Taking the sheriff by the arm, Kent guided him through the creek and into the darkness beyond. Mr. Blair, walking with heavy steps and fallen head, made his way back to the house. Sedgwick heard the door close behind him. A light shone for a second in the second story. It disappeared. With infinite caution, Sedgwick made the detour, gained the rear of the house, and skirting the north wing, stepped forth in the bright moonlight, the presence of passion throbbing wildly in his breast.

She sat at the window, head high to him, bowered in roses. Her face was turned slightly away. Her long fine hands lay, inert, on the sill. Her face, purity itself in the pure moonlight, seemed dimmed with weariness and strain, a flower glowing through a mist.

With a shock of remembrance that was almost grotesque, Sedgwick realized that he had no name by which to call her. So he called

SEE

The McCormick Improved Binder



The new McCormick binder has a dozen points and more that you will agree are top-notchers when you see them. Study, for instance, the floating elevator and the outside reel support.

The elevator floats at four points, and so adjusts itself automatically to the amount of grain, heavy or light, insuring perfect elevation always, large capacity, and preventing unnecessary canvas wear. The reel, supported at both ends, allows adjustment very close to the guards and control over the shortest grain. It is strongest, most rigid and effective.

McCormick binders are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot sizes, right or left hand cut. See the time-tried McCormick at the agents before you buy a binder.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

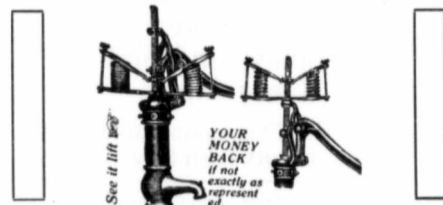
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At BRANDON, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.; ESTEVAN, Sask.; LETHBRIDGE, Alta.; NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.; REGINA, Sask.; SASKATOON, Sask.; WINNIPEG, Man.; YORKTON, Sask.

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is the new name for THE ADVANCE PUMP GOVERNOR
 WHICH WE NOW CONTROL IN WESTERN CANADA



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Write for our Pump Governor Pamphlet which gives all information, and also a plan to MAKE A LITTLE MONEY without soliciting, collecting or obligation on your part.

The Western Steel and Iron Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada

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Do you know any company writing hail insurance for 18 years and paying all losses in full, and having the good-will of Farmers, Agents, Bankers, Merchants, Everybody?

THE WASECA COMPANY HAVE

Taking no chances by insuring in such a Company are you?

Cash or note—low fixed rates. Be useful to mankind—Tell your neighbor—pass a good thing along.

Remember we won't visit you personally again till next month's issue. Better act now.

If no agent in your district, write for agency.

SMITH & HOME, PROVINCIAL AGENTS
 Portage la Prairie

her by the name that is Love's own.

She did not change her posture. But her lips parted. Her lids drooped and quivered. She was as one in a lovely dream.

He stepped toward her and spoke again.

"You!" she cried; and her voice breaking from a whisper into a thrill of pure music: "You!"

There was, in the one syllable, so much of terror that his heart shivered; so much of welcome that his heart leaped; so much of joy that his heart sang.

Bending, he pressed his lips on her hands, and felt them tremble beneath his kiss. They were withdrawn, and fluttered for the briefest moment, at his temples. Then she spoke, hurriedly and softly.

"You must go. At once! At once!"

"When I have just found you?" "If you have any care for me—for my happiness—for my good name—go away from this house of dread."

"What?" said Sedgwick sharply. "Of dread? What do you do here, then?"

"Suffer," said she. Then bit her lips. "No! No! I didn't mean it. It is only that the mystery of it—I am unstrung and weak. Tomorrow all will be right. Only go."

"I will," said Sedgwick firmly. "And you shall go with me."

"I! Where?"

He caught her hand again and held it to his heart. "To

"See the gold air and the silver fade

And the last bird fly into the last light," he whispered.

"Don't!" she begged. "Not that! It brings back that week too poignantly. Oh, my dear; please, please go."

"Listen," he said. "Heart of my heart, I don't know what curse hangs over this house; but this I do know, that I cannot leave you here. Come with me now. I will find some place for you tonight, and tomorrow we will be married."

With a sharp movement she shrank back from him.

"Married! Tomorrow!" The words seemed to choke her. "Don't you know who I am?"

Fear chilled his mounting blood as Kent's analysis of the probabilities came back to him.

"If you are married already," he said unsteadily, "it—it would be better for me that Kent had let him shoot."

"Who?" she cried. "What has been passing, here? You have been in danger?"

"What does it matter?" he returned. "What does anything matter but—"

"Hark!" she broke in, a spasm of terror contracting her face.

Footsteps sounded within. There was the noise of a door opening and closing. Around the turn of the wing Alexander Blair stepped into view. His pistol was still in his hand.

"Still here, sir?" he inquired with an effect of murderous courtesy. "You add spying to your other practises, then." He took a step forward and saw the girl. "My God! Marjorie!" he cried.

Sedgwick turned white, at the cry, but faced the older man steadily.

"I fear, sir," he said, "that I have made a terrible mistake. The blame is wholly mine. I beg you to believe that I came here wholly without the knowledge of—of your wife—"

"Of whom?" exclaimed Blair, and, in the same moment, the girl cried out, "Oh, no, no. Not that!"

"Not?" exclaimed Sedgwick. "Then—"

"Marjorie," interrupted Mr. Blair, "do you know this man?"

"Yes," she said quietly.

"Since when?"

"Since two weeks."

"And he has come here before?"

"No."

"Then why do I find him here with you tonight: this night of all nights?"

"He is not here with me," said she, flushing.

"I came here from—from where you saw me," began Sedgwick, "on a reckless impulse. Believe me, sir—"

"One moment! Marjorie, I think you had best go to your room."

The girl's soft lips straightened into a line of inflexibility. "I wish to speak to Mr. Sedgwick," she said.

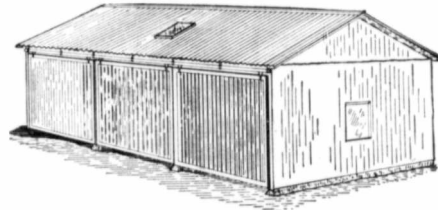
"Speak then, and quickly."

"No; I wish to speak to him alone. There is an explanation which I owe him."

"And there is one which he owes you," retorted Blair. "As he seems to have been too cowardly to give it, I will supply his deficiencies. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, let me present Mr. Francis Sedgwick, the murderer."

A low cry, the most desolate, the most stricken sound that Sedgwick had ever heard from human lips, trembled on the air. Before he could gather his senses to retort and deny, she had drawn herself to her feet—and the rose-bowered window framed only emptiness. Sedgwick whirled up on the other man. "Of course," he said with deceptive calmness; "you know that you lie."

"I know that I speak truth," retorted Mr. Blair with so profound a conviction that the other was shaken.



PROTECT YOUR IMPLEMENTS

Now, we offer the man on the farm Ready-Made Out-buildings, Ready-Made implement sheds, carriage houses, storage buildings—buildings of metal with heavy steel frames.

Whatever you want a building for—or whatever size, we have one READY to ship to you, READY for you to erect, without help if you like. The parts are ready to put together. We do the cutting and fitting in our factories, numbering the pieces so that any man can put them in place and have an everlasting building of iron and steel, wind-proof, fire-proof and LIGHTNING-PROOF.

Sliding doors on double bird-proof tracks, open singly without disturbing the other doors. The whole front of Ready-Made Building may be opened. Doors are sent you from the factory with all hardware in place. Wired glass and metal windows are built in the sheets of corrugated iron so that there is no trouble fitting them into the building.

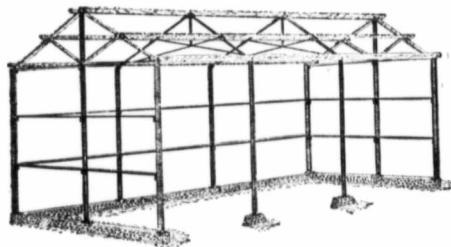
Eaves and roof ends are completely covered in—sealing the building tight against weather and dust.

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Metal Covering



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Send the coupon for a booklet with full explanation of how every part is made for strength and how easily Ready-Made Buildings can be put up—and how quickly you can have a building on your farm after you decide to order. Send in the coupon for full information.

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Please send me full information about Ready-Made Buildings, as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman.

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Acknowledged to be the finest construction of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All prices or direct for 25c.

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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

\$35
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FOR
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These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools.

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If You Want Good Paint USE



Stephens'
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It's a Pleasure TO BAKE WITH A WINGOLD

Blue Flame Coal Oil Range



It's Quick Economical And Safe

Does the same cooking as the most expensive Coal or Wood Range at a fraction of the actual cost.

Burns Common Coal Oil Without Wick, Smoke or Sme!l

CONSTRUCTION: Steel Cabinet Frame; Electric Welded Joints, Black Enameled Finish. Cooking Top 17x37 1/2 inches. Equipped with Three Powerful Burners. Oven bakes perfectly. Size 18 1/2 x 11 x 12, fitted with Two Burners and Oven Thermometer. Shipping weight 125 lbs. Price complete. **\$22.75**

Order from this ad. or write for Free Catalog.

Wingold Stove Co. Limited
183 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg

"Is it possible that you really believe it?" he exclaimed.

"So possible, that, but for the scandal, I would do what I cannot invoke the law to do, and exact life for life. And to crown all, I find you with my son's wife—"

"Your son's wife!" The cry burst from Sedgwick's lips.

"—in the dead of night, at a rendezvous," concluded Blair.

"That is a lie," said Sedgwick very low, "for which I shall kill you if you dare repeat it even to your own thoughts. It was no rendezvous. Is your mind so vicious that you can't believe in innocence? Stop and think! How could it have been a rendezvous, when I came here, as you know, for another purpose?"

"That is true," said the other thoughtfully. "That still remains to be explained."

"By you," returned the artist. "You speak of your son's wife. To carry out the farce of the sham burial, shouldn't you have said his 'widow'?"

"The widow of a day—as you well know," answered Mr. Blair bitterly.

"As I do not know, at all. But I think I begin to see light. The rose-topazes on the dead woman's neck. Her topazes. That helps to clear it up. The dead woman was some past light-o'-love of Wilfrid Blair's. She came here either to reassert her sway over him or to blackmail him. He gave her his wife's jewels. Then he followed her to the cliffs and killed her, perhaps in a drunken frenzy. And you, Mr. Alexander Blair, to save your son, have concealed him somewhere, bribed the sheriff and the medical officer, contrived this false death and burial, and are now turning suspicion on a man you know to be innocent further to fortify your position. But what damnable lie have you told her?"

During this exposition, Alexander Blair's face was a study in changing emotions. At the close his thin lips curled in the suggestion of a sardonic grin.

"I leave you to the company of your theory, sir," said he, and the door closed sharply after him.

Three hours later, wet and bedraggled, but with fire at his heart, the night-farer came to his home and roused Kent from slumber on the studio couch.

"And where have you been?" demanded the scientist.

"She was in the house. I've seen her."

"Exactly what I wished to prevent. I don't think you've done any good."

"Any good," groaned his friend.

"She left me believing that I am the murderer of the unknown woman."

"Indeed! You've done worse,

"STUDEBAKER"

Electric Started



Electric Lighted

Four Cylinder \$1,375.00
Six Cylinder \$1,975.00

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ATTRACTIONS of startling novelty and daring will be provided every afternoon and evening. Spectacular midway and thrilling specialties; **FIREWORKS and MILITARY TATTOO** will be special features of the evening programme. Massed band of over 100 pieces will participate in entertainment. **Entries Close June 13.** Particulars and Prize Lists from

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\$60,000 For Exhibits, Attractions and Races


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.

THE WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE

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

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS



PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER

1 1/2 H.P. Air Cooled Engine	\$ 38.40
1 1/2 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	39.20
2 1/2 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	56.80
4 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	104.00
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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 DEXTER ELECTRIC WASHER

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

Admiration is expressed by everyone at the neatness, safety and convenience of this machine. When in operation, one becomes enthusiastic at its marvelously smooth and perfect work, making wash-day delightful. Put in the "dope" switch on the electricity and it is practically all over but looking at it. Absolutely safe, as all moving parts are entirely covered by smooth, metal cases. No danger of injury to the fingers—no chance of tearing or soiling the clothes as the Dexter cleans by agitation rather than by friction.

Prices for cash with order: Hand Machine (with free pulley), \$12.40—No Wringer. Power Machine, complete, \$22.40. Electric Machine, complete, \$55.00 (can only be used where electric power is available). If interested write for Catalogue.

Address all inquiries to Winnipeg.

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

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No
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No man or boy should think of buying ANY work shoes until he SEES and TRIES my "steels" at home. My "steels" are better in every way than any all-leather workshoe or rubber boot you ever wore. I will send a pair of "steels" your size, for your Free Ten-Day Try-on, without cost, risk or obligation on your part to prove them an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY in your work.

An Absolute Necessity to Outdoor Men

Over a Million men and boys wear "steels" because they are "The World's Greatest Workshoe" for field, furrow, stubble, roads, forest, stable, barnyard or cement floors; rain, mud, slush, sand, gravel, rocks, snow or ice. "Steels" are the only Lighter, Comfortable, Economical, WATERPROOF, Cool in summer and Warm in winter workshoes ever made. They cost less and outlast to 6 pairs of best all-leather shoes. Get full particulars and Free Ten-Day Try-on Offer—to-day, Sure.

Sizes for Men, 5 to 12
 Steels 6 in. high \$3.50
 black or tan 5.00
 Steels 12 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan 6.00
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 Steels 6 in. high \$2.50
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 Each style of "Steels" is worth at least twice as much as the best all leather workshoe of the same height.

My "Steels" run in the same sizes as ordinary, all-leather workshoes. In case of error in ordering, exchange will be made to larger or smaller size, without extra cost to you.

Write a Postal for Free Book It tells How to Keep Your Feet in Good Condition; Tireless, Powder-dry and Comfortable; How "steels" save your feet, your health, your money. Read my free book, "The Sole of Steel"—SEE and TRY my "steels" before buying workshoes.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man, Dept. 53, TORONTO, CAN.

No Lopsided Stones

Every CLEVELAND GRINDSTONE is absolutely even in hardness through, and shaves knives, axes, hoes and cutter-bar blades exactly right. Made of the only genuine Herea stone, finest in the world. Guaranteed to do satisfactory grinding, or your money back. We are the biggest grindstone makers in America. We have experts of 20 years' experience who select stones with the right grit for farm use. Let them select for you.

CLEVELAND Grindstones

Look at the fine stone shown below! It's the CLEVELAND "EMERALD" a sturdy, rugged tool by hand or gas engine. Ball-bearing, strong frame and trough of cast iron that won't rust out. Genuine Herea stone, mounted on steel shaft, complete with 8-inch pulley. Will last a lifetime. Write for our great booklet, "The Grit that Grinds," and we'll give you the name of our nearest dealer. If you write to us, we'll give you the name of our nearest dealer. Write to us, we'll give you the name of our nearest dealer.

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Earn \$1000 to \$5000 a Year We will teach you to be a high grade Salesman in eight weeks by mail and assure you definite propositions from a large number of reliable firms offering opportunities to earn good wages while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students who are now earning \$1000-\$5000 a month. Address nearest office, Dept. A73, National Salesmen's Training Association Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

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even, than I had feared. Tell me."

In brief outline, Sedgwick told of the moonlight interview. Kent gripped at his ear lobe, and for a time sought silently to draw clarification of ideas from it.

"Do you know," he said at length, "I wouldn't wonder if Blair really thought you the murderer."

"I would," declared Sedgwick savagely. "He knows who murdered that woman. It was his own son, whom he pretended to bury, for a blind." And the artist proceeded to outline eagerly his newly developed idea.

"That's an interesting theory," said Chester Kent slowly. "A very interesting and ingenious theory. I'll admit to you now that something of the sort occurred to my mind early in the development of the mystery, but I forsook it because of one fact that rather militates against its probability."

"What is that?" "The fact," replied Kent with a slow smile, "that Wilfrid Blair was dead before his father ever learned of the tragedy of Lonesome Cove."

CHAPTER XVII

Chance Sits In

Suit case at his side, Chester Kent stood on the platform of the Martindale Center station, waiting for the morning train to Boston. Before him paced Sedgwick, with a face of storm.

"This is something I must do for myself," the artist declared, with peculiar flatness of obstinacy which goes with an assertion repeatedly made. "Not you, nor any other man, can do it for me."

"Not you, nor any other man, should attempt it; at all, now," retorted the scientist.

"That's the view of the pedant," cried Sedgwick. "What do you know of love?"

"Nothing, except as a force obstructive to reason."

"But, Chet, I must see her again," pleaded Sedgwick; "I must—"

"Exhibit that tact and delicacy which you displayed at your last meeting," broke in Kent curtly. "Asking a woman to marry you, on the day of her husband's burial."

"It wasn't her husband's burial."

"She supposed it was." Sedgwick checked his nervous pacing. "Do you think so? You believe she wasn't a party to that ghastly fraud?"

"Certainly not. She attended the funeral ceremony in good faith. In my belief the real circumstances of Blair's death are as unknown to her as they are to— to you."

DUSTLESS—By opening dust damper and direct draft damper when shaking

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

all dust is carried up smoke pipe. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet. 35

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And still breakfast on time by using a

New Perfection
WICK-LESS FRAME
Oil Cook-stove

No fires to kindle—no wood or coal to muss with. Just touch a match to the wick—then you have all the heat you want, when you want it. Lessens the labor in the kitchen. 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, and a new stove with Wireless Cooking Oven. All hardware and general stores.

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This wonderful drop in prices on a number of the popular sizes of the accepted standard automobile tires means a great saving in running expenses. Prices quoted are f.o.b. your nearest station.

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices
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30x3½	20.50	22.10	35x4½	45.90	48.65
32x3½	22.60	24.45	36x4½	47.25	50.05
33x4	31.80	34.10	37x4½	48.55	51.50
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35x4	33.95	36.30	38x5½	72.90	77.30

Send in your order now. Other sizes at corresponding scale. Don't Pay More.

Halliday Bros., 268 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Distributing Agents for
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Don't Fail to Renew Your Subscription Before it is Too Late.

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. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—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 in every case, except when 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 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

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"Assuming always that he is dead. Your confidence being so sound, it must be based on something. How did he come to his death?"

"If I knew that, I shouldn't be going to Boston to consult an astrologer."

"Have you still got astrology on the brain?"

"Hopelessly," smiled Kent.

"Luck go with you. And I—"

"Yes; and you?" queried Kent, as the other hesitated.

"I am going back to Hedgerow House," concluded the artist obstinately.

"If I were employed to work on this case," observed Kent dispassionately; "if it were a mere commission, undertaken on money terms, I should throw it up right here and now." He took a long strong pull at the extension end of his ear, and whistled a bar or two of Pagliacci. "Do you know room 571 at the Eyrie?" he asked abruptly.

"No. Yes; I do, too. That's your temple of white silence, isn't it?"

"Correct. Humor me thus far. Walk up to the hotel. Give this card to the clerk. Get the key. Go to that room at once. Lie down on your back with your eyes open, and think for one hour by the watch. If at the end of that time, you still believe you're right, go ahead. Will you do it?"

"Agreed. It's a bargain. But it won't change my mind."

"A bargain's a bargain. It won't need to," said Kent coolly. "By that time, if I have any understanding of Mr. Alexander Blair, he will have put your Lady of Mystery in the morning train which leaves for Boston by one of the other roads. If not—why, you may take your chance."

"Tricked!" said Sedgwick. "Well, I owe you too much to go back on my agreement. But—see here, Kent. She's going to Boston. You're going to Boston. You can easily find out where the Blairs live. Go to her for me and find—"

"Heaven forbid!" cried Kent piously.

"Why?"

"Haven't I told you that I am a timid creature and especially about females? Over seventy I like 'em, and under seven I love 'em. Between, I shun 'em. I'll do anything for you but that, my boy," he concluded, as the train came rumbling in.

"Then I shall have to follow, and look her up myself," returned his friend. "I'll wire you before I come. Good-by."

"By the way," said Kent, leaning out from the car step upon which he had swung himself, "don't be disturbed if you miss that drawing which we bought

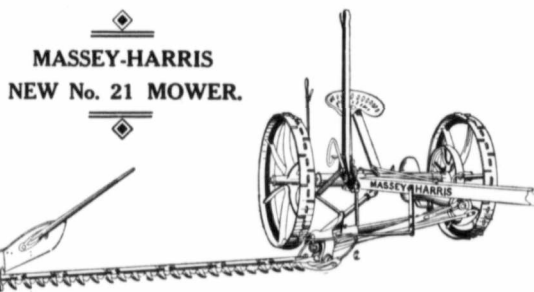


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So next time you order Baking Powder or Coffee say "Blue Ribbon"

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New Simplified Lift—Attached direct to the Frame—Pole may be removed without affecting the lift or any other parts.

Push Bars are especially heavy and stiff, have Screw Connections at both ends and both Connections are machine-fitted.

Hinged Coupling has long broad Bearings and heavy Pins, doing away with any looseness of the Cutter Bar.

Lift Spring is placed at the rear, giving a direct connection, and is easily accessible for adjusting.

The Sections are longer than on any other Mower, giving longer cutting edges and greater clearance.

Special Circular tells all about it.

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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 10-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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Reserve and Undivided Profits	8,100,000
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of all kinds. Write for Descriptive Literature and Prices.

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with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—Stayon. Write for descriptive literature and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will accept responsibility.

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Easiest to operate
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Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

from Elder Dennett, at a bargain."

"Miss it? Why, where is it?"
"In my suit case."
"What's it doing there?"
"Why, you see, if it's a sketch for a finished portrait by Elliott, as I suspect, some of the art people in Boston might recognize it. Good luck! I hope not to see you soon; too soon, that is!"

Chance and a deranged railway schedule conspired against the peace of mind of the shy and shrinking Kent. Outside of Boston a few miles is a junction and a crossing. Here Kent's train was held up by some minor accident. Here, too, the train from the north on the other road stopped for orders. Thus it was that Kent, stepping out to take the air, found himself looking into an open Pullman window, at a woman's face framed in deepest black: a young face, but saddened and weary, whose unforgettable appeal of wistfulness had looked out upon him from the canvas in Sedgwick's studio.

"Mrs. Blair!"
For once in his life, Chester Kent's controlled tongue had broken the leash. Immediately he would have given a considerable sum of money to recall his impulsive exclamation. He was in an agony of shyness. But it was too late. The girlish face turned. The composed eyes scanned a serious-looking man of indeterminate age, clad in the cool elegance of light gray, and obviously harassed by some catastrophically embarrassing situation.

"I beg p-pardon," stammered the man. "Are you Mr. Blair? I'm Mrs. Kent."

At this astonishing announcement, amusement gleamed in the woman's eyes, and gave a delicate up-twist to the corners of the soft mouth.

"I don't recognize you in your present attire, Mrs. Kent," she murmured.

"No. Of course not. I—I—meant to say—that is you know—" Kent gathered his forces, resolved desperately to see it through, now. "I'm M-M-Mrs. Blair and I suppose you're Mrs. Kent."

The soft music of her laughter made Kent savage. "Damn!" he muttered beneath his breath; and then went direct to the point. "There are things I want to speak to you about. I wish to get on your car."

"Certainly not," replied she decisively. "I do not know you."

"I am a friend of Francis Sedgwick's."

The warm blood flushed her cheeks rose-color, and died away. Her lips quivered. So much of mute helpless misery did her face

Big Ben

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You'll see him in the parlor on the mantelpiece—7 inches tall, sturdy, handsome, triple nickel-plated, ticking quietly and tending to his business.

In the bedrooms in the morning you'll hear him calling different people different ways—in "that" room, with one straight "hurry-up" five minute ring, and in "that other room," with ten short "reminder" calls lasting ten minutes. Tell him how you like your call—he'll accommodate you.

Call on Big Ben at your dealer's. His price is \$3.00. Let him show you what he does. If your dealer hasn't Big Ben, a money order for \$3.00 addressed to his makers—*Waltham, La Salle, Illinois*—will bring him to you anywhere in Canada duty charges prepaid.

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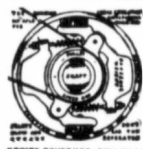
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show, that Kent's embarrassment vanished.

"Try to believe me," he said earnestly, "when I tell you that I wish only to save both of you misunderstanding and suffering. Needless misunderstanding and suffering," he added.

"It is too late," she said hopelessly.

"Forgive me, but that is foolish. Your mind has been led astray. Sedgwick is absolutely blameless."

"Please," she begged in a half whisper, "I can't listen. I mustn't listen. I have tried to make myself believe that he acted in self-defense. But, even so, don't you see, it must stand forever between us?"

"Now, what cock-and-bull story has Alexander Blair told her?" Kent demanded of his mind. "How much does she know, or how little?"

The jar and forward lurch of the car before him brought him out of his reverie.

"Can I see you in Boston?" he asked hurriedly.

She shook her head. "Not now, I can see no one. And, remember, I do not even know you."

Kent cast rapidly in his mind, as he walked along with the car, for some one who might be a common acquaintance. He mentioned the name of a very great psychologist at Harvard. "Do you know him?" he asked.

"Yes. He is my mother's half-brother."

"And my valued friend," he cried. "May I get him to bring me?" he was almost running now beside the window.

"Yes," she assented. "If you insist. But I will hear no word of—of your friend."

"I understand. Agreed," called Kent. "Tomorrow morning, then."

And he whistled a melancholious theme, to the platform. Another whistle answered his. It was that of his train, disappearing around the curve a mile down the track.

Belated, but elated, Kent, after some inquiries reached his destination by an intricate exchange of trolley lines, and went direct to Cambridge. He found his friend, one of the finest and profoundest philosophers of his time, sitting in a closed house over a game of that form of solitaire appropriately denominated "Idiot's Delight."

"Very soothing to the mind," murmured the professor, after welcoming his guest. "So many matters turn out wrong in this world that one finds relief in a problem which usually turns out right."

"I've a little problem of my own which may or may not turn

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HEIDER EVENERS are the means of many short-cuts in farming. They save time, labor and horses, consequently make you money. The Heider line is complete and manufactured in the largest evener factory in the world and is an experiment. They are made right by expert workmen, of best material and fully guaranteed. Why take chances with the ordinary kind when you can get the best? Ask YOUR DEALER for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, write us for free circular showing entire line and we will tell you where to get them. Address

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THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's
Causitic Balm

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Fains, Itches, Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions.

Human Body

OLUSTIC BALSA M has the social as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

REMOVED THE BORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—“One bottle Gombault's Balm did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid to doctor's bills.” OTTO A. BETER.

Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

Write for booklet, circulars, terms, etc.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

FRED. B. FETHERSTONHAUGH, E. C. M. E.
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36-37 Canada Life Bldg. WINNIPEG

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\$1500 to \$5000 Per Year

have been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines. 40 years' experience, 69 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 mine prospecting, equipped with any power, or operated with your traction engine. Our new 194 page Catalog Free.

THE AMERICAN "WELL WORKS"

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Chicago Office: First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

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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

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

out right," said Kent, "and I want your help."

"It is long since you have done me the honor to consult me," said the old scholar, smiling. "Not, indeed, since the instance of the cabinet member who was obsessed with a maniacal hatred of apples."

"Without you, I should never have so much as approached the solution of Mr. Carolan's recall," returned Kent. "But this present affair calls for aid, not advice."

"Either is equally at your service," replied the philosopher courteously.

Kent outlined the case to him. "You see," he said, "there is an obvious connection between the unknown body on the beach, and the Blair tragedy."

"Poor Marjorie!" exclaimed the old man. "For her marriage I blame myself, largely. When, Marjorie Dorrance was left an orphan, I was her nearest relative of an age and position such as to constitute a moral claim of guardianship. She visited here when she was eighteen; came like a flood of sunlight into this house. A beautiful vivid girl, half-child, half-woman; with a beautiful vivid mind. For her mother's sake, if not for her own, I should have watched over her, and warded her against the danger of an 'advantageous' marriage, such as is always imminent in the set which she entered. Ah, well, I live among the dust and cobwebs of my own dim interests—and when I returned from one of my journeys into the past, I found that Marjorie was engaged to that wretched creature. Now, he is dead. Let be. I have seen little of her in late years. God grant the life with him has not crushed out of her all her sweetness and happiness."

"While I am no judge of women," said Kent judicially, "I should venture to aver that it hasn't. But about calling on her—my being a stranger, you see—and in the first days of her widowhood—social conventions, and that sort of thing."

The old scholar made a sweeping gesture of surprising swiftness, suggesting incongruously the possession of great muscular power. The cards flew far and wide, from the stand.

"Mist and moonshine, my dear sir! Moonshine and mist! Marjorie is one of those rare human beings who deal honestly with themselves. Her husband's death can be nothing but a welcome release. She feels no grief; she will pretend to none. Not even to herself. I will take you to her to-morrow."

"Blair ill-treated her?" asked Kent.

(To be continued)

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 640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

Alex. Naismith, Pres. S.H. Henderson, 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, 1912 \$54,606,060.00
Assets over Liabilities \$587,557.67

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED, 31st. Dec. 1912, 23,261

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

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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GRANTED 1682

SHIEFFIELD, ENGL.

Avoid imitations of our CUTLERY by seeing that This EXACT MARK is on Each Blade.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA
JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL.

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"BAT"

PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LTD. QUEBEC-WINNIPEG

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



There Is No String To This Pipe

It is absolutely FREE to subscribers who take advantage of this offer

The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer

Both including Pipe for the nominal sum of \$1.25

The lowest price at which these two papers will be offered this year is \$1.25. It makes no difference whether you take the pipe or not, the price is the same. While the supply of these pipes lasts they will be given away free to all who subscribe. Better get your order in early and be sure of a good smoke.

Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer. 1914
Winnipeg, Man.

Find enclosed \$1.25, for which send the "Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer" one year, and the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," one year, together with pipe to the following address:

Name

Town

Province P.O. Box



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.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free.

KEY-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.

FOR SALE.

We have on hand at present a very full line of Rebuilt 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.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 1-32 H.P. Port Huron engine, rebuilt and in first class shape.
-American-Abell 20 H.P. engine, rebuilt.
-Minneapolis Separator 44x72, rebuilt. With all connections.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

- ENGINES
2-25 H.P. White tractors thoroughly rebuilt and in good shape. Each \$160.00
1-16 H.P. American Advance tractor. \$700.00
1-18 H.P. Minneapolis tractor. \$600.00
1-20 H.P. Broadhead-Cornell, Portable. \$400.00
1-20 H.P. White tractor. \$300.00

FOR SALE—Complete power farming outfit consisting of 56 H.P. Eagle gas tractor which has only plowed about 600 acres.

WANTED—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions.

REBUILT ENGINES and separators bought and sold. Do you want a good rebuilt automobile? Experts sent out to all parts of Sask.

FOR SALE.

- 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine. No. 20540
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine. 15833
15 Horse Compound Portable Engine. 13426
18 Horse Simple Traction Waterloo. 323

FOR SALE—110 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 180 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 175 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 225 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 160 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 145 H.P. simple traction I. I. Case engine, 145 H.P. simple portable I. I. Case engine, 130-60 oil tractor J. I. Case engine, 240-62 separators, J. I. Case, 236-58 separators, J. I. Case, 132-54 separator, J. I. Case, 128-50 separator, J. I. Case, 124-42 separator, J. I. Case.

Advertisement for British America Assurance Co. featuring a lightning bolt graphic and text: 'STOP! LOOK! LISTEN! WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOU OR YOUR FAMILY IF YOU GET HAILED OUT?' Includes details about assets and policy options.

Advertisement for Canadian Lightning Arrester featuring a lightning bolt graphic and text: 'THE STORY OF TWO FARMS AND ONE FLASH' and 'PROTECTION POSITIVELY GUARANTEED'. Includes details about the Townsley system and contact information for Brandon.

PEDIGREE SEED WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY—Big strong seed with breeding money back guarantee. Surprisingly low prices. Get samples and catalog showing how these seeds are bred by both the Garton and Swedish systems.

FOR SALE—Shop-worn National Cream Separators guaranteed new \$25.00 each. Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

312 ACRES—Improved, five miles from Moose Jaw, 320 acres near Munster; 1,280 acres near Gainsborough; 160 acres improved, near Carievale; 640 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Langgan; 320 acres near Wroxtton; 1,280 acres near Borden. Write for full particulars regarding any parcel in which you may be interested.

LAND—30 miles from Winnipeg. All mixed farming lands. Good transportation, from 1/2 mile to 3 miles from railway. Water at 15 feet. Garden City Land Company, 318 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. Phone M 4799.

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

STEWART SHEEP LOADER—Good as new. Will hold cheap. Apply R. A. Brodie, Pierson, Man.

FOR SALE—4 H.P. Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine, practically new. Has been used for demonstrating purposes only. In first class shape. Price \$125, a real snap. Maytag Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

"HEAVEN AND HELL" and the world of spirits. Swedenborg's great work on the life after death. 408 pages. Only 25c post-paid. W. H. Law, 486-G, Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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

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 Hohart Mfg. Co., 210 Enderton Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-14

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.

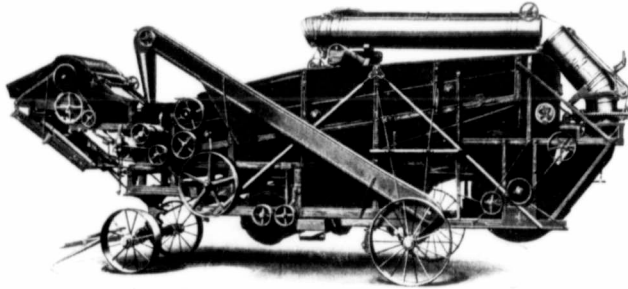
FOR SALE—640 acres 2 1/2 miles from Langgan, 310 acres 3 miles from Moose Jaw, 1,280 acres near Gainsborough, 160 acres improved near Carievale, 1,280 acres near Borden, 320 acres near McCurt, 640 acres improved near Paynton, 160 acres improved near Rama. These lands are offered at right prices on the following terms: 1.10 cash, balance 9 yearly payments at 6 per cent. For list and maps write Canada Lands, Limited, 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

ENGINEER—Wishes position on farm. Steady job. Experience with steam and gasoline and farm machinery. H. O. Loveday, Koch's Siding, Nelson, B.C.

Advertisement for Oliver Typewriter featuring an illustration of the typewriter and text: 'OLIVER TYPEWRITER, NEW MODEL, No. 7, the machine that writes in a whisper with a touch that is lighter than the lightest of any writing machine.'

HUBER

THE HUBER THRESHER



THE THRESHER with the big Cylinder of heavy Construction. Concave spikes placed so as to give least necessary clearance while allowing grain to pass between and effectually preventing heads going through with the grain. Shaft supported in Self-adjusting boxes. If level of machine is disturbed, the Cylinder is still bound to run true and even.

It will pay you to get full details of the Capacity and Construction of this great machine.

BIGGEST GRAIN SAVER OF ALL THRESHERS.

THE HUBER GASOLINE TRACTOR

The Huber 4-Cylinder Gas Tractor (made in 3 sizes) is specially built for excessive strain and for night and day work of every description, every day all the year round. Greatest power developed on the least fuel - a positive economist on every point. For stationary belt work the wide band pulley placed close to motor enables the engine to be backed into the belt without hand wheel turning. It is the ideal engine for all kinds of traction service. The weight is distributed and draw-bar pull adjusted to secure enormous pulling power, while the drive wheels are high and wide, giving a powerful grip of the ground. For plowing it is a masterpiece of engineering.

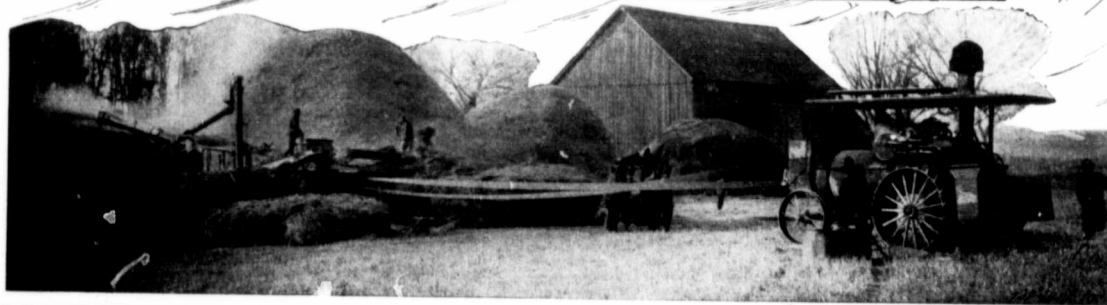
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GENERAL EFFICIENCY,
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LONG SERVICE,
SIMPLICITY,
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Write for illustrated Catalogues and complete details of this unique Outfit.

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CAN YOU AFFORD TO GAMBLE?



Maybe-But Why Take Chances When a Sure Thing's at Hand?

With CASE Steel Threshing Machines
you take no chances because they are

FIRE PROOF WEATHER PROOF LOSS PROOF

A Case Machine can be caught between burning stacks and come through the blaze as good as new, at a cost of but a few dollars. What would be left of your wooden machine?

Or it can stand out in the sun and the wind, the rain and the snow, year in and year out, without warping or getting out of line. What would be left of your wooden machine?

And you can be sure that from these machines you will get the greatest actual results at the lowest cost, because they require the least power and deliver the best results to the sacks. The wise buyer is he who buys safely. Your greatest safety is in a Case Steel Threshing Machine, Tractor Engine or Automobile; in fact, anything bearing the word "CASE." Will you have our catalog describing Case Steel Machines and Case Power for threshing?



J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

741-791 STATE ST. INCORPORATED RACINE, WIS. U.S.A.
CANADIAN BRANCHES TORONTO · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · REGINA · CALGARY