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

WINNIPEG CANADA

OCTOBER
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES



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

Trade with
**C. S. Judson
Co.**
By Catalog

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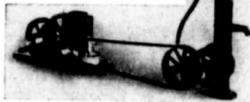
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LABOR-SAVING EQUIPMENT AND FARM SUPPLIES

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Complete Pump, \$5.00



Hatchet head, 1 1/2-in. pipe, 3 1/2-in. cylinder, revolving top, complete for 7 ft. well, **\$5.00**; for 20 ft. well, **\$7.00**; for 30 ft. well, **\$9.00**. This is just a sample of the splendid pump values we give. Our catalog sent free on request, or write us and give us depth of well and we will advise you best style of pump to buy.

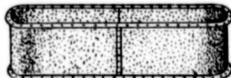
Cord-wood Circular Saws



At wholesale prices, every saw warranted, filed and set ready for use, size of mandrel hole, 1 1/2 in. 22in. saw **\$4.80** 28in. saw **\$6.75** 34in. saw **8.00** 30in. saw **7.50** 26in. saw **\$6.00**
Four foot saw mandrels with balance wheel and boxes only, **\$11.00**. Send us your order to-day.

Round Tube Top Stock Tank

20 Gauge Steel Only **\$9.00**



2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 6 ft. long **\$ 9.00**
2 1/2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 8 ft. long **12.00**
3 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 10 ft. long **15.00**

Belting and Oils



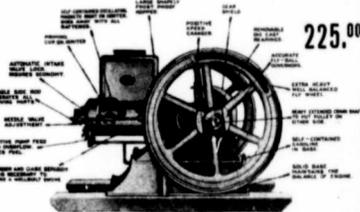
Rubber Belting, 2 in. **8c.**, 3 in. **12c.**, 4 in. **18c.**, 5 in. **22c.**, 6 in. **28c.** per foot.
Leather Belting, 2 in. **20c.**, 3 in. **30c.**, 4 in. **40c.**, 5 in. **60c.**, 6 in. **72c.** per foot.
Canvas Belting, 2 in. **15c.**, 3 in. **18c.**, 4 in. **22c.**, 5 in. **28c.**, 6 in. **35c.** per foot. Endless Thresher Belts, Canvas, 120 ft. x 3 in. x 5 ply, **\$43.50**; 150 ft. x 7 in. x 5 ply **\$46.50**; 150 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, **\$52.50**. Tank Pumps, **\$6.50**. Yellow Jacket Suction Hose, **\$10.00** per 25 foot length.

THE ENGINE YOU WANT

Judson Engines use less fuel and cost less for upkeep. Enough saving in a year to pay entire engine price.

No matter what your needs, we can save you a lot of money. All sizes, 1 to 30 horse power, stationary, portable, hoisting, grain crushing and sawing outfits. Write to-day for free catalog of money-saving prices and full description.

A Big Engine with a guaranteed brake horse power of over 8 horse power, and we sell it for only **\$215.00** complete with self-contained magneto. Does away with all batteries. Our engine has every feature that makes an engine give years of hard and steady service.



225.00

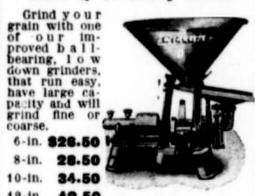
You cannot buy as good an Engine for Less Money nor a better one at any Price

Saw Your Wood

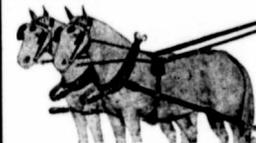


And save time, coal and money, and you can also saw your neighbors wood and soon earn the cost of the saw. 26-in. pole saw frame with saw blade. **\$27.00** Our price.....

Save 1/3 of Every Dollar



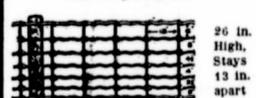
Grind your grain with one of our improved ball-bearing, low down grinders, that run easy, have large capacity and will grind fine or coarse. 6-in. **\$28.50** 8-in. **28.50** 10-in. **34.50** 12-in. **42.50**
We can also furnish Roller Crushers



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A complete stock of all heights of Woven Wire Fencing for every purpose. Send for catalog to-day.

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Are guaranteed to be as good material and in many cases they are better than the original. We have on hand all the best numbers for leading makes of plows. Always give size and number of share when ordering. 12in. **\$2.00** 14in. **\$2.25** 16in. **\$2.50**

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A feed cooker built along the right lines and will give the best of service. Capacity guaranteed. Send your order to-day. 30-gal. size **\$ 9.50** 40-gal. size **11.50** 50-gal. size **14.50** 60-gal. size **18.00**

Make Farm Life a Pleasure for the Women Folks

The Canada Power Washer complete with ball-bearing, reversible wringer, five years' guarantee, sold on a thirty days' approval test, is the washer you want. Thousands in daily use giving perfect satisfaction. Our price only **\$21.50**. Only **\$35.00** for the Hand Boy Washing Outfit complete.



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We aim to have the best Separator regardless of cost and to supply our customers at prices which are the lowest actual shop cost, and by avoiding all the expenses of branch stores, salesmen and agents we can make a big saving for every buyer, as a comparison of our price with others will prove. Latest edition of our catalog now ready. Send a postal card to-day if you have not received a copy.

A High Grade Range \$43.50



With tile back, 22-in. oven, copper reservoir, economical in fuel. Sold you on the consideration that it is the equal of any steel range made. A real dress of price or make. Shipping weight 630 lbs. Our price **\$43.50**
Send to-day for Stove catalog

Corrugated Steel Roofing



Send us your specifications, tell us the kind of building and size, we will quote you freight prepaid prices and guarantee to save you money. Estimates given free on siding, steel shingles, eaves trough and gutters. 3 1/2 c p sq. feet **\$1.00** per roll of 100 sq. ft. A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience necessary; full directions go with each roll. 3-ply "Red Star" **\$1.00** per roll 3-ply "Red Star" **1.75** per roll Samples sent on request. This is undoubtedly the best offer ever made direct to the Canadian farmer on roofing.

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C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED - 51 WINNIPEG
Name _____
P.O. _____
Province _____
Send us your order to-day. Write for free copy of our Gasoline engine and Farm Supply Catalog.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

CANADA

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By Appointment To H.M. King George V. Furbies



FURS

—and the Protection of a Well-known Name

Now is the best time to select and order your Winter Furs. Stocks in all lines are at their fullest and prices are at their lowest point in many years. But there is only one way to ensure satisfaction. Buying Furs by mail is a risky procedure unless you are protected by the guarantee of a well-known name.

Established in 1837 we have built, upon a policy of absolute honesty in quality and prices, a vast organization for purchasing and manufacturing furs. This enables us to sell furs of good quality and fine workmanship at very favorable prices. Our styles are always in the forefront of the accepted fashions.

Send for our **NEW 1916 CATALOGUE**

which is now ready for mailing. This catalogue contains a full description of the various garments and sets with a half tone reproduction showing the exact appearance when worn. It is free to anyone upon request.

Also write for full particulars of our exclusive lines of Men's Furs—Coon Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, etc.

All goods purchased from us, which do not prove entirely satisfactory, may be returned to us within three days at our expense, and all monies will be refunded in full.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO., LIMITED
427 Main St., WINNIPEG, Man.
Eastern Houses at TORONTO MONTREAL QUEBEC

went to the front and stayed there, because the skid-resisting surface forms a permanent part of the tire. T. 106

Our Wheat Crop and Its Price—A Word of Counsel

"BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES" is the very apt advertising headline in a Winnipeg florist's window. It has been suggested by the safe arrival from Europe of a big shipment of Dutch Bulbs—"direct from France and Holland," the ad. reads, and the window contains a wagon load of tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and others of the bulb family.

The object lesson is a happy one, pointing as it does to the fact that if Great Britain had contributed nothing else to the war game she has certainly "cleared the course" and kept it clear. The waterways of the world are free to every peaceful trader with just a slight mental reservation against contraband for the Central Powers.

Now we've got a crop the like of which was never grown in Canada either for quantity or grade. Not only have we got a crop but there's a price in sight for it that will not depreciate the satisfaction afforded by the quantity and grade—if a little common sense is exercised in the marketing of it. This is the biggest hour in Canada's life.

It is also the "biggest hour" for the unscrupulous speculator with his bogus wires and "special cables," got up to inflate or deflate at a particular point. The wheat pit liar is awake and busy, and we are being favored with regular contributions of war "news"—not from the battlefield, but direct from the purlieus of the Chicago Grain Exchange.

We are not market experts peddling advice for a fee, but we have the hardihood all the same in these times to advise any friend who has grain to sell and who is in doubt to consult some honest salesman whose chief business in life is to study the tortuous movements of the grain market and master them.

There are several of these men who advertise in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. "There are others," no doubt, like them, whose greatest assets are their integrity and their experience; but we happen to know these men in our columns, and Canada has known them in some cases as long as there has been a market for wheat.

Speaking collectively: Having raised this remarkable crop, would it not be a farce (if not a tragedy) if we fell down in the marketing of it—a thing that is, humanly speaking, in our own hands? The Almighty has been kind to us, and the growers have worked hard and waited long for this result. How shall we use this great gift?

"The greatest good to the greatest number" must be the golden rule here as in everything else. Where is the bloated capitalist who would take advantage of the plight of our friends in Europe to make a corner of the bread stuff; or, on the other hand, to so invent and manipulate as to cut the farmer out the good price **this crop does warrant?**

Men, hold your crop till you know where you are. If you are pushed for a little money to go on with, take counsel with some of those men who can help you and on whom you can bank without reserve. Tell them frankly what you've got and what you need. Here, as in "the courts," he is usually "a fool who is his own lawyer."



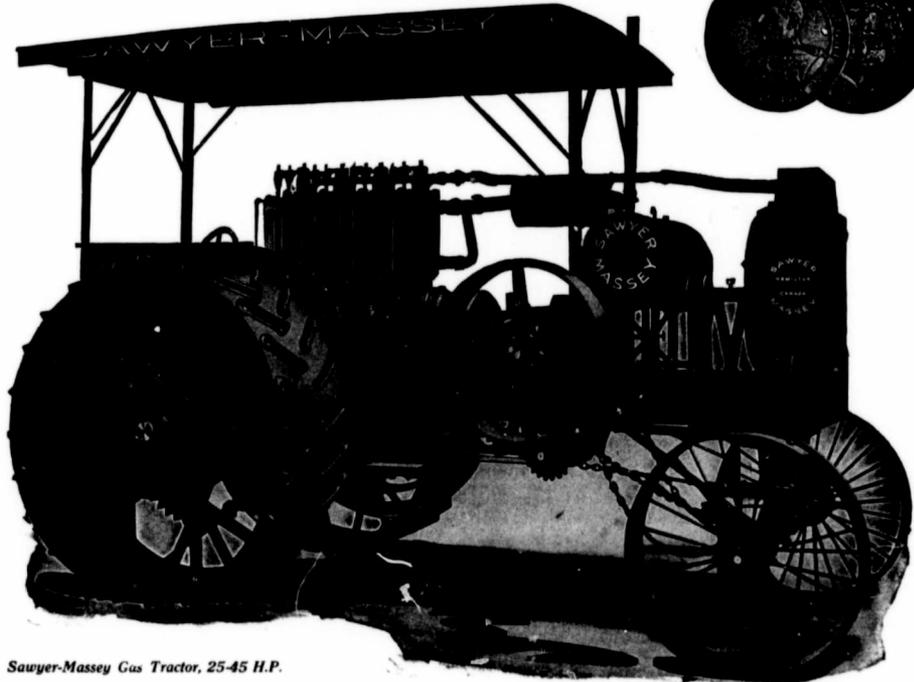
Keeps Sinks Bright and Sanitary

"MADE IN CANADA"
Write to the Cudahy Packing Co., Toronto, Canada, for our Booklet "Hints to Housewives."

THE PREMIER COMPANY
THE PREMIER GOODS

MADE IN CANADA

WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL
AT WINNIPEG



Sawyer-Massey Gas Tractor, 25-45 H.P.

THE PREMIER CANADIAN OUTFIT

Sawyer-Massey Gold Medal "25-45" Gas Tractor, developing 58 brake horse power (13 h.p. over rating) and proven in open competition the best gas tractor in Canada.

SAWYER - MASSEY

115 H.P. Steam Tractor (simple)	68 H.P. Steam Tractor (simple)
100 H.P. Steam Tractor (compound)	60 H.P. Steam Tractor (simple)
82 H.P. Steam Tractor (compound)	51 H.P. Steam Tractor (simple)
76 H.P. Steam Tractor (simple)	51 H.P. Steam Portable (simple)

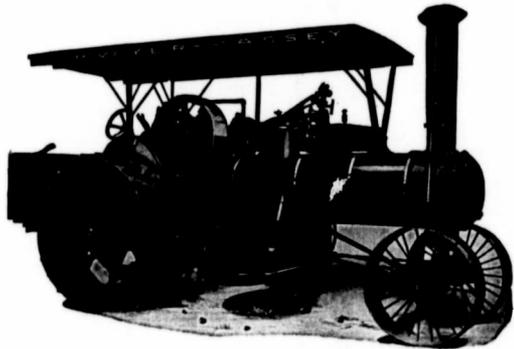
Sawyer-Massey "Great West" Thresher, built in five sizes, from 40-inch cylinder by 64 inch body to 25 inch cylinder by 42 inch body.

Sawyer-Massey "Daisy" Thresher, built in two sizes, 29 inch cylinder by 44 inch body and 32 inch cylinder by 50 inch body.

Sawyer-Massey "Eclipse" Thresher, with 30 inch cylinder by 36 inch body.

Sawyer-Massey "Monitor" Clover Huller.

Write for catalogues of these splendid machines and learn why they are making money for their users throughout Canada.



SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, Limited

Builders of Steam and Gas Tractors, Threshers and Road-making Machinery

Head Office and Factory **HAMILTON, CANADA**
Branch Offices and Warehouses: **WINNIPEG, Manitoba; REGINA, Saskatchewan;**
CALGARY, Alberta; Agency, BUENOS AIRES, Argentina

SAWYER~MASSEY

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

would have saved a lot of mischief and disheartening experience. It has been read as meaning that **under all circumstances**, whether in fall or spring plowing, the rule is to get down as deep as you can get the plow share, the idea being that the soil on top must be played out, and that it is needful to get down for a fresh supply. The consequence is, of course, that infertile subsoil only replaces what formerly was a real good seed bed, getting a little tired perhaps, but still, with a little intelligent assistance, in a first rate way of business.

Again, this "deep plowing" may have the disastrous effect of turning up a big crop of weed seeds that were safely buried at a point well below germinating depth, and where in time they would have rotted away their last spark of life and "capacity for mischief." In the bulletin referred to on after-harvest cultivation for weed control, Professor Harrison gives the following pointers:

Discing after Threshing

Double discing the stubble land intended for fallow or spring plowing has given very fair results in many districts in the province. It starts a fair growth of weeds, but where it has been compared to skim plowing, it has not given nearly as good results.

Skim Plowing

Skim plowing is a term applied to plowing stubble land from two to three inches deep in the fall. Throughout the province this method has given exceptionally good results in the control of wild oats. Many fields infested with oats that were intended for summer fallow have been treated in this way and when the season has been favorable these pests were completely cleaned out. There are a few precautions, however, that must be taken or the work may prove disappointing:—

(1) The soil should not be plowed deeper than three inches; for if turned up too deep and left loose, the soil dries out to the bottom of the furrow slice and the seeds germinate.

(2) If best results are to be obtained the plow should be followed immediately with the surface packer. This will both conserve the moisture and by packing the soil closely around the seed, cause a quicker germination.

(3) To obtain the best results the plowing should be done early in the fall.

Where the above precautions have been observed the farmers are enthusiastic over the successful killing of wild oats and the moisture conserved. Some claim that the amount of moisture saved makes the plowing of the fallow much easier the next spring.

Deep Plowing of Stubble Land Intended for Summer-Fallow in the Fall

The plowing of stubble intended for summer-fallow in the fall and early surface cultivating the following season has its merits with some weeds, but for wild oats it is not very successful. The deep plowing causes the soil to dry out near the surface and no germination takes place until late the following season, after which it is impossible to have all the seed germinate.

Second Plowing of Summer-Fallow

The plowing of the present year's summer-fallow the second time late in the fall is not good

Surface Cultivation of the Fallows in the Fall

If wild oats are the only weeds present, fall cultivation will be of little use, for the frost will kill the late weeds as effectively as the cultivator and it will be much cheaper. The dead plants will also have a tendency to prevent the fallow from drifting.

Fall and Spring Plowing

Where the land is to be cropped the following season the best results are obtained with wheat when the land is fall plowed from four to six inches deep early in the autumn and the soil packed and harrowed immediately after the plow. This will allow some growth to take place in the fall

much of what is on record in experimental knowledge is being ignored and the flagrant disregard of legal enactments for the destruction of noxious weeds which is in evidence in nearly every corner of the province. There's enough "law" to put the fear of death on any living thing—except weeds, but more "policemen" are wanted, or a different class of policemen who have not so completely played into the hands of the cook!

(For those who may not at once see the point of this little joke, it may be explained that it is quite a commonplace in city life for the constable on his regular beat to conceive a special interest in the cook at one or more of the big domestic establishments he is supposed to keep an eye on. This might be a perfectly innocent flirtation, but "if walls could speak" they could relate some wonderful stories in which a most generous and persistent hospitality on the part of cookie had the effect of putting blinders on "Robert's" eyes which kept him from seeing a whole lot of things. At any rate, he had compromised himself so deeply that he was never afterwards the impartial, slave-to-duty "Robert" he was supposed to be.)

Our weed inspection system in the greater part of its local details has been a perfect farce, and it will not be otherwise until some strictly impartial means of enforcing the law has been devised. That a "law" of the kind should be necessary, however, is a disgrace to any community. Possibly the end would be reached more quickly if the law was withdrawn and instead of a penalty for foul fields a bribe was held out to the farmers of a district for the cleanest field.

It has often occurred to us that if the money spent on weedy weed-inspectors, their salaries, their travelling expenses and what must be a big accumulation of "incidentals" in office expenses, were levoted to a big prize fund for "clean crops," it would do far greater things in a fraction of the time in knocking the wind out of the noxious weeds. There are "good farming" contests, we know, but the reward in this case is so inconsiderable it only appeals to men of honor who, as a point of honor, would in any case have kept their place clean—prize or no prize.

The real offenders among the farmers are either men who are mean enough to make a boast of their success in dodging the law where they have been smart enough to give it the slip, or they are so encumbered with land they have nothing like the equipment necessary to handle the summer fallow and other weed nurseries—sometimes for weeks on end and



PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE (*Sonchus arvensis*)

practice when the control of wild oats is the main point at issue. When the summer-fallow has been plowed early in the season, packed, harrowed and cultivated to keep it black during the summer, there should be few ungerminated weed seeds left in the surface soil. If this land is plowed again the second time in the autumn that clean surface is turned down and a comparatively dirty one turned up. It is too late for all these seeds to germinate that fall and the result is they grow the following season in the crop.

which will be killed by the frost. Where oats and barley are to be sown it is believed that skim plowing in the fall and deeper plowing the next spring will kill some wild oats."

This, however, is only a brief extract from a fairly exhaustive guide-bulletin, a fragment, so to speak, from a mass of excellent literature specially devoted to the character and peculiar habits of weeds and how to deal with them. We had not intended even to say this much on the educational end of the business but to express ourselves as to the way in which so

that, usually, the very time of all times at which they should have been concentrating on the weeds. (This latter feature of the case has recently been referred to by quite a number of writers in the agricultural press, and in one case reference was made to the operations of one of our Agricultural College star students who "fought like blazes" with his cultivating outfit all through the summer; but when harvest came, all hands were called off from the summer fallow to see to the ripening crop. Consequence was that conditions then so favored the weed-growth, they shot ahead in "close formation" and with such terrific impetus, it might be said that the greater part of that young enthusiast's summer work was as if it had never been done.)

It seems to us that coercion in this particular case has either been played out or it has never been tried. Whichever is right in the aggregate we will not insist upon, but we do know a very large number of specific cases of farming operations in which it could be seen that in spite of all that the law required, and professed to enforce, whole sections in particular spots (owned by resident farmers) in a condition which called for the "utmost rigor" of the law, have been "winked at" and allowed to pursue the even tenor of their way as if weeds were the main crop and wheat the side line.

We know we are stating nothing which is not familiar knowledge to most if not all of our readers. We also know that perhaps every one of the many experienced farmers we have spoken to on the subject agree that until the **morals** of this question have been changed or properly understood, all the "education" in the world will be of little avail. It seems that men have either got to be shamed into a sense of their duty or bribed rather than coerced into doing something which after all and under present conditions of farming is a costly business to the average farmer.

This is a "first principle" in any weed control campaign which will no doubt strike the Minister of Agriculture and his deputies who are about to launch a great "drive" against what up till now has proved the unconquerable hosts of wild oats, sow thistles, ball mustard, stinkweed, skunk and quack grass, etc.

Professor Bedford (who will be generalissimo in the field) we have always found a most fatherly and therefore delightfully "approachable" being. From the look of our genial friend we should say that in the training of his own offspring he has, as a matter of choice, used the stick of candy rather than the big-stick-n-the-back-of-the-door when

he wanted to "get home" with something that lay on his soul.

Would it not be worth while making a real good trial of this method of approach in getting after the boys of the farm? Old boys and young boys it matters not: they are all alike in this respect—they respond to kindness or anything in the shape of an "inducement" with wonderful alacrity, far more quickly and with quite a different spirit than they answer to a threat.

Seriously, we most respectfully offer the suggestion to the Department of Agriculture that it should, while retaining the noxious weed act unimpaired on the statute book, let it *hibernate* there

our Department of Agriculture less familiar with humanitarian principles or one whit less skillful in applying them than any prison official living?

That is one thought which is well worth while going into in detail—insofar as the individual resident farmers are concerned. It may have to be "administered" in a different fashion when the absentee landowner, the railways and the loan corporations holding large tracts have to be dealt with, but as to this there seems to be nothing wanting but the courage to see that these corporations do toe the line.

You can't deal with corporations as you can with individual men.

surgical operation that will most quickly get at the "blood" of the offender.

The present weed-inspection system is evidently a failure. The mere fact that the fields are fouler to-day than ever they were points to the ineffectiveness of the "inspection." Headquarters cannot be blamed for it, but we have a strong conviction that the weakness is in the local appointments. With a view to economy and the advantage of having a man continually on the spot, these local weed inspectors are selected from residents of the particular district to be covered. Taking it for granted that they are all men of the highest character, they start out no doubt with the very best intention in the world to do the clean thing and to do it thoroughly. But by-and-bye a neighbor develops a very bad case of Canada Thistle or Cow Cockle. Yes it is a bad case, but this poor chap has had very bad luck since he took the place, and if he is ordered to do what the act says he must do, it may cut him out of the last dollar of revenue he had counted upon for that season. The inspector has a soft heart—we will assume that he is a man that cannot be "bought"—the crop is allowed to live, and there is the end in sight to all effective control in that district.

It is an impossible job this policing of a man's own neighbors. If we could break through the stolid reserve of the Provincial Weed Inspector—what might he not be able to show us in pathetic appeals to send "someone in authority" to see certain things that really ought not to be passed? And there's a significant postscript begging that for the love of all that is sacred in good fellowship not to divulge the source of information!

This sort of thing has got to be dealt with before one has any right to hope for success from a purely educational campaign. As we began we will end by saying that the trouble does not exist because of any lack of knowledge as to the weeds and the methods of dealing with them. It is due more than anything else to indolence, cussedness or want of equipment. We have done our bit in cultivating the soil, and have had a clean patch as well as a very unsightly one, too.

But we never failed to have the black soil under our cabbages when the **disposition** was there to keep it black. Application and reasonable persistence did the trick, but among all the smart things we thought we could do, we never found it possible to keep a ten acre patch clear of weeds in the growing season with a turnip-hoe.



CANADA THISTLE (*Cirsium arvense* L.)

for a time and turn every available means the department has at its disposal to the idea of encouraging rather than intimidating the farmers.

Something of this kind has been in operation for some time with amazing success in one or more of the great prisons of the United States. The men have been put on their honor, trusted and encouraged to do the right thing by a governor with a heart and understanding equal to the task of handling men. Are the farmers of Manitoba a class beneath the convicts of the United States? Is

We have great faith in Bedford and his battalions dealing with the "men," but it isn't an appeal to the conscience and a prize cup that will pierce the hide of a corporation.

If there is sufficient law to compel the corporations to keep their property or right-of-way clean, then it is only a matter of enforcing the law. It can always be done in one way: let the "policeman" hire labor in the name of the law to do the job, and then collect the amount by the usual process of garnishee, seizure, or whatever

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,
PRESIDENT

E. W. HAMILTON,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. C. BRAY, TREASURER



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



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EDITOR

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CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTHORIZED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, OTTAWA, CANADA, FOR TRANSMISSION AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

Oct.

WHO SAID "COURAGE"?

1915

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 complete 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."

Our certainty in the outcome of this tremendous struggle for the preservation of our freedom, for our identity as a people, will carry us safely through any storm. That the enemy in this case should come out of the fight in any other way than as a dead quantity for all time to come is to us unthinkable. When we say "the enemy," we do not mean the German people any more than that the people of Great Britain were on one occasion the "enemies" of their cousins in North America. It was the blundering of a crack-brained Autocrat and the military despots of his day that woke up the settlers of New England to a sense of their rights and of their strength to maintain those rights.

HAD GEORGE III AND HIS PUPPETS won out in the War of Independence, it would have been a sorry day for the British people themselves no less than the American colonists. It opened the eyes of the British Nation to an idea of equity in government it never knew before, and it was the making of a new ideal in Democracy for North America: the governing of the people for the people by the people. In like manner, the German people, as the outcome of the present war are going to be baptized into the same great confederacy of human freedom. But the junkers and war lords who incarnate the idea that the right to rule is in the power of the sword are to be pounded into the soil at any cost of blood, treasure and time it may take to do it.

WE COUNTED THE COST before we started and we are out to win, first and last for our own existence and that of the dear ones of our own household. But incidentally, we are fighting *your* battle, dear citizen of the United States of

THE FATE OF CANADA for many generations to come will be decided—probably in the very near future—by the outcome of the Great War. The fate of the United States of America no less than Canada, hangs by the same thread. Some people seem to think that it is a very slender thread. Since the war began those people have never found anything so easily as a pretext for gloom. "They always glare at the dark side and never at the bright side," says our friend James Douglas. "They always gloat over our difficulties and never at the enemy's." Personally, we fear these Jeremiahs more than the Germans. There is one certain way to lose a war—to believe you will lose it. The will to win is based upon the conviction that you must win. If we lack that conviction, we are already beaten: we are self-convicted cowards.

BUT WE HOLD THAT CONVICTION. We are absolutely certain that the Allies will win. We are as sure of it as we write to-night, as that the Sun will rise to-morrow morning. It is a fine thing to be able to anchor your soul to a certainty.

America as well as *yours*, worthy husbandman of the Rhine Valley. The Lord God never desired the misery of a single creature. The War lord of Germany professes to believe that it is necessary to slay in order to possess. Now we know that is not the will of the Lord of Heaven, and it is not our view of human intercourse. We will not recapitulate the enormities of the war—they are burnt into the heart of every citizen of the world who has a spark of decency left in him. The whole world knows—and knows for certain—how these military junkers have been conducting the war they themselves provoked and the whole *thinking* world knows too well what the end would be if the junkers became in time the Conquerors.

SUCH AN EVENTUALITY we never contemplate, but for the benefit of those of our friends on this Continent who by reason of their life's environment have not the means of knowing what resources in character and substance are behind the British Empire a one—not to speak of our Allies of France, Italy and Russia—we say: "Courage, friend!" There is not a single discouraging element in the whole outlook that is not found in yourselves. If you need a tonic, remember that for over a year the Germans have been dashing themselves to pieces against the French and British lines. Now we are in the second autumn of the conflict and they are still foiled and baffled. Every objective has failed. Paris by the 14th of September a year ago! The fishwives of Calais and Dunkirk knit their socks unmolested on the quays and capstans of the old harbors. The Zeppelins have nothing to their credit but the cost of them with a big debit in the lives of a few women and children. And the submarines!

WE ARE MAKING OUR PLANS on the assumption that the world's sea trade will remain as free from interruption as it is today—when we get even our newspaper mail twice a week. To quote again from our friend Douglas: "We are almost impiously cheerful." For the life of us we cannot be otherwise. Blunders? Of course there have been blunders. War is a tissue of blunders. Have the war junkers never blundered? Bless your heart! we have no monopoly of blundering. The point is that we have bought our lesson and are now working at full speed to apply it. Our best brains are busy. The whole Empire is pulling its weight. There are thousands of men who think they could run the war better than the men who are running it. Those fellows are wiser after the event than before it; but we beg of you to blend humor with your infallibility. George III and his crew were made "dead quantities" long before the date of their funerals. So will it be with William of Germany and his junkers—and then the German people will arise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Have you seen the Nichols-Shepard new 25 Horse Rear-Mounted Steam Traction Engine?

If you have need for a traction engine for plowing, threshing, road-building or contractor's work you will find this specially adapted.

Strong, rigid and powerful in every way.

A short chain of gearing perfectly alligned and stays so.

Carries twelve barrels of water and seven hundred pounds of coal.

The strongest boiler built for traction engine use.

An easy steamer.

Exceedingly powerful, either in the belt or on drawbar pull.

This engine has all the successful features used here-to-fore on Nichols-Shepard Engines.

Semi-steel and cast steel gearing--heavy shafting and large bearings.

Convenient and easy to operate.

Send for catalogue and descriptive circulars.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

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

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

BRANCH HOUSES (With Full Stock of Repairs) At

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MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

BY W.C. McKILLICAN B.S.A



No. 20

Pig Raising

PIG-RAISING may be a most profitable form of stock raising, or, under bad conditions, may be most disastrous. Pigs multiply more quickly, reach maturity earlier, and make more economical gains than either cattle or sheep. On the other hand, they are more subject to disease, more likely to be unthrifty and the market is more subject to sudden slumps. If pigs were always as prolific and easily fed as they are at their best, and markets always were dependable, no quicker road to wealth could invite the farmer. These prospects have sometimes induced people to plunge into pig raising on a large scale, and often, when this is done by the inexperienced, serious loss is the result. Then, too, following good prices for pigs, the whole country may make a sudden increase in pig production, glutting the market and bringing prices down to an unprofitable level.

The proper course in pig raising is steady uniform production. Where proper methods are followed there is good profit in pigs, but discretion must be used in the business. The man who decides to raise pigs in large numbers when prices are good, usually has his large output ready about the time that prices are low. He then sells out in disgust and when good prices come again, has nothing to sell. The man who makes money in pigs is the one who consistently, year after year, has a crop of them to market.

Breeds

One of the first questions which the beginner in pig raising asks is, "What breed is the best?" Frankly, I do not believe that the choice of breeds makes much difference. Success may be obtained with any of the prominent breeds, and bad management may bring failure with any of them. The Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds are most popular in Canada, the former having a good reputation for large litters, vigorous active pigs and bacon type, and the latter for being easily kept and quickly matured. Other things being equal, it is probably advisable to raise one of these breeds as it is easier to get the service of good boars. However, if a man fancies one of the popular Ameri-

can breeds, such as Duroc Jersey, Poland China or Chester White, there is no good reason why he should not raise them. The objection commonly raised by some of the Canadian live stock leaders, that they are not suitable for bacon production, is more fanciful than practical. The English market is the only market where a premium is paid for long sides for bacon. At one time an effort was made to build up a Canadian export trade in Wiltshire sides, and for this purpose only long-bodied pigs were to be raised. However, there is no export trade in pork now and it does not seem likely that there will be. The local packers pay as much for the

is wiser to breed for one or two litters per year. The fall litter is not by any means a consistent profit maker. Very often the long cold winter is too much for fall-born pigs and they are a bill of expense rather than a source of profit. On the other hand, a year seems a long time to keep a sow for one litter, and if it were possible to get two litters in the year, the cost of production would be lessened. It is impossible to lay down a general rule on this point that will always hold good. The man who has little or no accommodation for his pigs and has little capital tied up in them, is probably well-advised in raising only one litter. They can be

some of his sows at least. The worst time for pigs to come is in the fall. They are then at their most critical stage—weaning and the few weeks following it—in midwinter, and the danger of crippling and stunting is very great. Pigs born in the winter are more likely to succeed, as they have their mother and her milk for warmth and sustenance during the cold weather, and by weaning time, the warmer weather of spring approaching. Of course, the spring is the best time for pigs to come, so far as that one litter is concerned, but unless they come very early in the spring it is very hard to have the second litter come early enough in the fall. Everything considered, where two litters are to be raised, probably the last half of March and the month of August are about the best times for farrowing.

Winter Protection for Pigs

There is far more loss of pigs from too much shelter than from too little. Two of the most necessary things for a pig's health are ventilation and a dry bed. These are much more important than heat. Small pigs must have protection from cold but a mature pig can stand a great deal of cold without suffering any harm. Exercise is always an essential to hog health, and very often too much shelter is combined with lack of exercise. These remarks show why it is that the pigs that rustle around the straw stack and shelter in an open shed often do better than those that have expensive warm buildings to protect them. The outdoor pigs have fresh air and lots of exercise, and they usually manage to find a snug dry nest to sleep in. The tightly built piggery is badly ventilated, with the air laden with moisture and the floor swimming in slime. As a result, the cost of the building is worse than wasted. It is, therefore, not necessary to put up expensive buildings for pig raising. Cheap cabins that keep the wind from blowing directly on to the pigs are all that is needed for wintering grown pigs. At the experimental farm we find that sows wintered in such cabins have larger, stronger litters than those that wintered in a comfortable piggery. Another good cheap shelter for pigs is a runaway underneath a straw pile. When



Brie: Interval in a Programme of Perpetual Feeding.
Courtesy of the Canadian Kedak Co.

shortest Poland China as for the longest Tamworth, providing size and quality are right. There does not, therefore, seem to be sufficient ground for condemning the Canadian hog raiser who wants to raise the American short, thick type of pig. This does not mean any slur on the Yorkshire; for its size, thrift, hardiness and prolificacy will win it a place even though its long carcass commands no premium over the rest.

More important than the choice of the breed is the selection of good individual sows as foundation stock. It is of prime importance that they be good mothers. That term includes regular breeding, large litters, gentleness in handling and caring for young, and good milking ability. Given a sow with these qualities combined with good size, good condition and good conformation, and it really does not matter what breed she is.

One or Two Litters Per Year

There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to whether it

raised almost entirely outdoors. The young pigs can arrive about May 1st and are large enough that they do not mind the cold fall weather when it comes. They are ready for market before Christmas. Only the brood sows need to be fed over winter. By this method, pork production is cheapened by the use of pasture and waste products, and winter feeding reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, if a man has capital invested in pure bred sows and boar and in buildings and equipment, it is hardly enough return on this investment to get only one litter. If the building is a comfortable one, pigs can arrive in March, and then the sows can be bred to farrow again in summer. Pigs arriving in August have a much better chance to stand the winter than late fall pigs. By having the spring litter come early it is possible to breed again for an August litter. Thus the man with capital and equipment in the business is justified in trying to get two litters from

Continued on page 34

Rumely Reorganized

To the friends of Rumely, Advance and Gaar-Scott this will announce the reorganization of the Rumely Company.

This will be good news to present and prospective owners of any of these standard lines of machines—and our friends everywhere. It not only proves that their faith in the ultimate outcome was justified, but puts upon its feet a company whose lines of power-farming machinery have been leaders for many generations.

The Rumely Company, with its constituent companies covering almost eighty years of business, has never betrayed the confidence and respect of its customers and friends—disquieting rumors during recent financial troubles to the contrary.

The new Company will start out with a remarkably strong financial position plenty of resources and no heavy burdens to detract from the main issue—to make the best in heavy line farm machinery, and back it up with maximum Service.

The new Company will confine its operations to the manufacture and sale of its heavy line machinery only—threshing machinery and tractors—all made in the Rumely factories.

The old established lines of machines will be continued—bettering them, of course, where possible, but always adhering to the same standard—the best that long experience, modern plants, and expert workmen can produce.

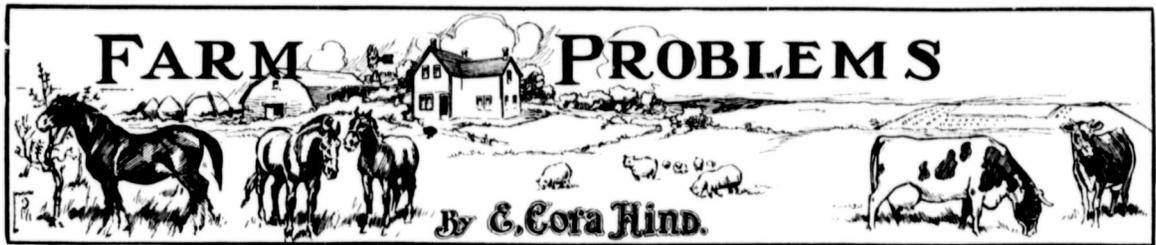
The Company recognizes the importance of Service to its customers, and no efforts will be spared to make this service the best in the threshing machinery field.

The big plants of the Company, for months past busy turning out the 1915 product, will show materially increased activity, in anticipation of increased demand for the Rumely lines, and in accord with its service plan to customers—prompt shipment of machines and repairs.

The reorganized company will carry the name, Advance-Rumely Thresher Company.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company.

La Porte, Indiana,
September 1, 1915.



Since last writing for "Farm Problems," Manitoba has made a great change in the matter of her agricultural administration. We have a new Minister of Agriculture, to wit, Hon. Valentine Winkler, and, judging from the beginning he has made, there is every prospect that at last Manitoba will be on the map agriculturally. Already there has been some reference in *The Thresherman* to the appointment of A. J. McMillan to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the advancement of Professor Bedford to a new position which has been created especially for him.

Probably no better illustration could be given of the inefficiency of the late agricultural administration than the fact that a man of Professor Bedford's wide and valuable experience should have spent a large part of his time in the mere mechanical operation of signing game and other licenses and similar work of a wholly unimportant character which could have been performed equally well by any clerk. Now, Professor Bedford, with an adequate staff under him, will give the whole of his time to the problem of eradicating noxious weeds and the development of demonstration farms. The weed problem has become so serious in Manitoba that only the most thorough and drastic measures can overtake it.

Recently the representatives of the Grain Growers' Association appeared before the Canada Grain Commission protesting against the cutting down of their grades of grain on account of the presence of wild oats, some of them going so far as to claim that the grain should not be cut down in grade unless there was over five per cent of wild oats in it. The present year has been terribly prolific of wild oats. Last fall was so dry that very few of them germinated and the same was true during the spring of 1915 up to the month of June. When the rain came the weather turned cold and while the wheat grew very slowly, the wild oats grew apace. Never in the twenty-five years that I have been travelling over the West have the fields been so frightfully infected with this pest, and, indeed, with noxious weeds of all kinds, wild oats, sow thistle and the various mustards, how-

ever, standing out. It is very natural that the farmers should feel aggrieved that their grade is so seriously lowered, but if the attention had been given to this question of weed eradication that should have been, even an unfavorable June like that of the present year, would not have been so fruitful in the production of weeds. The present crisis in the agricultural situation with reference to weeds is a very serious

Agricultural College

The newest and the most important factor in the board of governors of the Agricultural College is the admission of women to that board. On the basis of ordinary common sense it would have seemed reasonable to expect that women would have been appointed to that board as soon as there was a woman's section of the college. Reduced to plain terms, the situation is this:

kind of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs be bred, the best methods of plowing followed, surely it is as important that the young women who attend the college should be taught those conditions of life under which they may bring healthy children into the world and train them to be good citizens! If we admit these two things are equally important, then the admission of women to the governing board of the college is surely a small step in the right direction.

When men are waxing eloquent on the subject of the importance of the work of women as the homemakers, they usually forget that while with their mouths they laud the importance of being a wife and a mother, by the laws they have made and the acts which they daily perform, they publish to the world the fact that really the rearing of pure bred cattle is much more important than the rearing of pure bred and highly bred children—highly bred in the sense of having come into the world under the best possible auspices and clothed and fed and educated in the best possible manner after their arrival. Far too often in the history of the West the man who has spoken eloquently at breeders' meetings on the care of brood mares has neglected to see that an equal amount of care and consideration was given to the mother of his children in similar condition. It is just another illustration of the truth which Nellie L. McClung has so often pressed home in speaking of the need of the woman's point of view in the government of the country, namely, that men naturally think in terms of property, but that women just as naturally think in terms of the value of human life. The settlement of this whole vexed question will not be reached by the placing of two women on the board of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, but the mere fact of the recognition of their right to be there is an advance and an advance for which the women of the province will be deeply grateful. Thoughtful women recognize that men have not done these things with the deliberate intention of belittling the importance of the home and the family, but merely because they have not thought. As it takes a



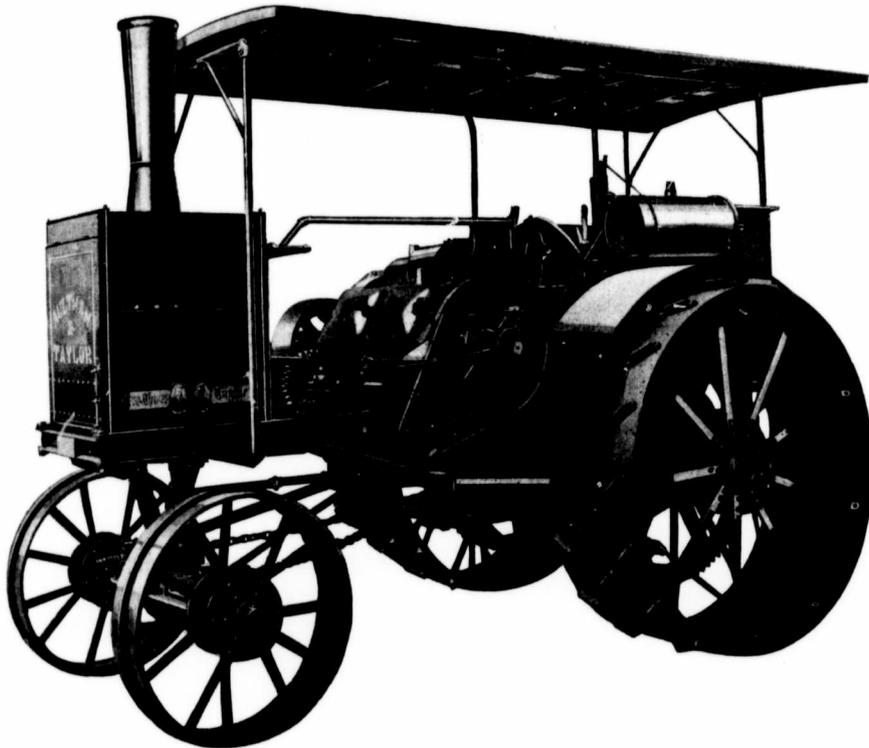
The Head of the Herd

Courtesy of Canadian Kodak Co.

one and only the united efforts of the governments, the municipalities and the farmers themselves will avail to overtake it. It is, however, of supreme importance that the man in charge of this work should have wide experience, be generally recognized as an authority and be the possessor of great tact in dealing with the public. All of these qualities Professor Bedford possesses in abundance and great results may be looked from his administration of this new department.

The Agricultural College, so far as the men students are concerned, exists to promote better methods of agriculture in the province and to induce boys to remain on the farms, as a place where a good living under healthy and pleasant conditions is assured. If the women's section of the Agricultural College means anything it should mean that the girls who attend are being trained to make homes and to bring up the next generation. If it is so extremely important that the best

The Quality—The Service is Built Right Into This Tractor



Aultman-Taylor Tractors cost a little more than most tractors. They're worth a whole lot more when put in service. The difference in price is soon made up in the service rendered. Don't let a few dollars stand in your way when you are getting something good—something that is sure to prove a profit producer the year 'round

The above illustration shows the Aultman-Taylor 25-50 Gasoline-Kerosene Tractor—a brother of the world's renowned Aultman-Taylor 30-60, and a tractor worthy of the name it bears. A glance at its construction will convince you of its sturdiness, but do not stop here—do not be satisfied with just a glance—go carefully into the details of construction, for it is here wherein lies the secret of its success.

Aultman-Taylor Gasoline-Kerosene Tractors

To know the construction, the many good qualities of an Aultman-Taylor 25-50 or 30-60 Gas Tractor is to want one. The big, compact four-cylinder motor is a source of smooth, unfailing power that meets the needs of the most exacting power user. Belted to a separator, huller, husker, silo filler, saw mill, etc., means that the utmost can be obtained from these machines. Plows, harrows, seeders, binders, road building machinery, etc., drawn by an Aultman-Taylor Tractor, means faster work, better work, less expense, hence bigger profits.

You buy a tractor to make money—then it must be reliable, economical and efficient. It must be able to run day after day, month after month, year after year, requiring little attention and few repairs. To do this, a tractor must be well and substantially built. Cheap, frail construction does not represent service. The quality must be there if the highest degree of efficiency is to be had. Quality is the watchword in the construction of Aultman-Taylor Tractors. That's the reason why Aultman-Taylor Tractors cost a little more than most other tractors—that's the reason why they dominate the tractor world and are bought by the best class of farmers and power users the world over. Power users everywhere are buying Aultman-Taylor Tractors—not because they are the cheapest—but because they know the quality, the service is built right into them. No matter what your power requirements are, an Aultman-Taylor will do the work and do it right. Better let us tell you more about Aultman-Taylor Tractors. The Aultman-Taylor way of farming is the straight road to success.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

Lock Box No. 64, Mansfield, Ohio

BRANCHES: Minneapolis, Minn.; Great Falls, Mont.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta., Canada.

man and a woman to make a home, so it takes the woman's view as well as the man's view in every department of the world's activities in order to produce a proper standard of living. Some of the readers of the column will think this possibly a far cry from "farm problems," but I think if they honestly read it over a second time they will realize that this question of homemaking under right auspices is after all the great problem of rural life to-day.

Stacking

It may not be too late when this issue reaches the farms of the country to say a word about stacking. The governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta have both issued warnings in this respect. The railway companies are also drawing attention to it. In the past, when the railways urged stacking, it was generally conceded that they were doing so because they had not equipment for handling the crop, but this is not the case in the present season. The railways could not be better equipped for the movement of grain than they are at present. The difficulty lies not there, but in the lateness of the season and the fact that being an exceedingly heavily strawed crop, threshing is necessarily a more lengthy business than usual. It is not possible for the crop to be threshed from the stook even if snow does not come, to remain, until well on in November and any man who has crop and can stack will find that the threshers will be much more ready to come to him as the weather grows colder than if it is a question of threshing from the stook.

Directions for stacking can be had, where there is no one in the district who is experienced in the matter of building stacks, by applying to this column. Much valuable grain may be saved in this way.

Selling Stockers South

During the past two or three weeks I have had many letters on the subject of so large a percentage of our young cattle going south of the line to be finished, and a certain amount of pressure is being brought to bear upon the Dominion Government to place an embargo on this young stock going out of the country. Personally, I have refused to advocate that any farmer hold his young stock and feed it, not that I do not regret very much the fact that thousands of head of stock and feed cattle are going across the line to be finished and that the American farmer who buys them will secure the major part of the profit, but I realize that at the prices at present offered for well finished steers, farmers see nothing to induce them to go on finishing for another year. Every-

thing that the daily and agricultural press can do has been done to press home upon the Dominion Government the need of providing a proper outlet for finished cattle—for the present season on the hoof, but preferably in the form of chilled meat. The enormous increase in the chilled meat exports from the United States and the fact that our own packers are shipping chilled meat to Chicago are evidences that it is high time Canada was getting into this trade. The Dominion Government has appointed a market committee and there is talk of an agricultural commission; in fact, there is any amount of talk but very little action. If it had not been for the open market to the south, butcher steers would have been cheaper in Canada than they are, and they are cheap enough, Heaven knows, while the American buyers are paying extremely high prices for stockers and feeders.

Every farmer who is interested in this question, and who is not? should be prepared to take action when he comes to his yearly gathering of farmers, whether it be a live stock association or the grain growers' association. The provincial governments are showing a great willingness to help, but the question of export markets is clearly the duty of the Dominion government. Following the tremendous propaganda of "Patriotism and Production," it was reasonable to suppose that something like an adequate attempt to provide for the marketing of the produce would have been made, but the days go by and nothing is done excepting loud lamentations that our young feeding and breeding stock are going south.

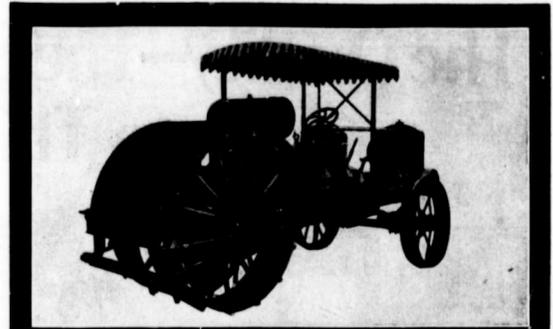
In the eight months from the 1st of January to the 31st of August, out of some 21,000 head of cattle shipped to the United States, over 17,000 were stockers and feeders. The percentage is much too high. The West never had such an abundance of feed as it has to-day, but with finished steers selling at \$6.50 to \$6.75, an offer of \$4.50 to \$5.50 for stockers looks like the better price to the average farmer, and I, for one, while I deplore his doing so, do not blame him for selling and saving himself the trouble of feeding.

The Difference

Little Robert was playing with his army of tin soldiers one Sunday afternoon, when his mother entered the room.

"Why, Bob!" she exclaimed, "how many times have I told you not to play with your army on Sunday?"

"Well, you see, mother," explained Bob, "this is the Salvation Army."



The Kinnard FOUR PLOW Tractor

The latest addition to the "FLOUR CITY" line

The "KINNARD" is a powerful four-cylinder small tractor, unusually well-built, provided with Hyatt roller bearings for all traction bearings, including front and rear wheels. All gearing enclosed and running in transmission grease; two speeds forward 2½ to 4 miles per hour, one speed reverse; 3,000 pounds draw bar pull at 2½ miles per hour; 30 h.p. in the belt; ample power for pulling four 14-inch plows in stubble land and a proportionate number in breaking; weight approximately 7,800 pounds.

Price \$1,187.50 cash f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Can ship promptly if ordered now.

Kinnard-Haines Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 828 44th AVE. NORTH.

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Steam or Gas Tractors

Equipped with

PICKERING
THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS

give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

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

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

CONN., U.S.A.



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

HOW TO GET RID OF WEEDS

A book containing the life's experience of a farmer who has succeeded in **KEEPING HIS CROP CLEAN** is now on sale. Price is ONE DOLLAR but it is worth a thousand to any farmer who will take the trouble to follow its lead.

Satisfaction or Money Refunded

O. MURK

1477 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

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LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

Write us for quotations on HENS, DUCKS, ROOSTERS, TURKEYS and SPRING CHICKEN.

Top market prices paid. We pay cash as soon as shipment is received. Crates sent on request.

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce

Royal Produce & Trading Co.

97 Aikens Street, WINNIPEG

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

No. 1 HARD
 October 11, 1915.

The wheat crop of 1915 will go down to history as the greatest Western Canada has so far produced. Yields are a constant surprise and evidently all estimates will have to be shortly revised upward. The early movement was unusually high in grade. But a period of five weeks of very showery weather has just passed and much damage has been done on wheat in stook, quite generally over Manitoba and Central Saskatchewan. Threshing is again general all over the West at this date but much damaged wheat will now come on the boards. Much wheat, one and two Northern, before the rains, will be three Northern or tough at least, as over-anxious farmers will thresh much of it too soon. And yet every one of us would likely do just as they, in view of the lateness of the season. Though inspections at Winnipeg have on several days beaten records of other years, up to October 10th inspections since September 1st were only 48,000,000 bushels, or a little less than those of last year at the same date.

Export business has been intermittent owing to the exceedingly great advance in Ocean freights. France needs about 100,000,000 bushels from America to supply her deficiency. Ordinarily this shortage alone would have some time ago brought sharply higher prices in America but the steadily mounting ocean freights have effectually dampened enthusiasm on the bull side despite wretched threshing weather across most of our West and the spring wheat States. To-day a sharp advance has been recorded on the rumor that the Allies would abandon the Dardanelles campaigning and Roumania would join Bulgaria against us. Confirmation of either is lacking, but now that the war loan for a half billion dollars has been arranged by the Allies, a wave of buying has ensued and bullish enthusiasm is rampant. However, a big run of wheat, which good weather will now permit, will likely temper this feeling and might even bring lower prices before the close of navigation.

Russia has a big crop but bad

weather has delayed threshing. She can ship very little of it. Italy has a fair crop but will need considerable from America. India has had excessive rains but in Australia prospects are excellent.

The American Government crop report, issued October 7th, indicated a spring wheat yield of 345,163,000 bushels and a total yield of 1,002,029,000 bushels, winter and spring, the greatest crop Uncle Sam ever had. With a few weeks good weather, the visible stocks in all terminals in North America will likely greatly increase. Ocean boat space is scarcer than a year ago and less grain will likely be moved across the Atlantic than last year in the four months of the big crop movement. Europe wants our wheat and will take it as rapidly as it can be moved to her, freight space being the crux of the situation. A rapid movement for the next month might easily bring lower prices because of congestion.

Not for some years has American wheat sold at such a spread over Canadian wheat and a determined effort is now being made by our Western Farmers' Organizations to secure free entry of our wheat to the U.S.A., especially our tough wheat of high grade which American millers need for blending with the soft winter wheats which were damaged by rains. If this concession be made, our wheat would immediately come to a parity with American wheats and likely even exceed them. Even now, some parcels of tough one Northern and tough two Northern have been worked successfully to Minneapolis, after paying duty.

Coarse Grains

The wet weather has greatly retarded the movement of oats, prices have advanced again and markets have been firm with a good demand. Our crop is a big one and once movement gets under way, a good export demand will likely ensue. True, ocean freight rates are about five times what they were a year ago, but Great Britain and France must have the oats. Our oats are relatively cheaper than American oats. The oat crop in the U.S.A. is large and of good quality.

Young Canada is Recognized

We find peculiar pleasure in the announcement made recently that young Kenneth McGregor, B.S.A., the youngest son of J. D. Mc-

Advice from McBean Bros.

TO THE
**Farmers and Merchants of
Western Canada**

Spot wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur during the last few weeks has been selling up around the dollar mark for 1 Northern and these prices and even higher are likely to be maintained throughout October and November. There never was such an acute position in wheat and wheat products in the United States. The visible supply of wheat and flour there at the present time is the lowest on record, and they will need nearly every bushel of their hard spring wheat for mixing with the soft winter wheat for milling purposes, and this means that Western Canada will have to fill the hard spring wheat requirements of Europe for mixing purposes for all this season. It will take the United States flour mills grinding at full capacity several months to fill the sales already made and get stocks back near normal conditions as their stocks are now right down to the boards. The deterioration through excessive rains in the winter wheat states is, we understand, considerably larger than reported, and we claim there is no reason whatever for farmers here sacrificing their wheat at ridiculously low prices, and every bushel of our wheat should be sold at not less than \$1.00 per bushel in store Fort William or Port Arthur basis 1 Northern, and we may easily get higher than this before the close of navigation. We are satisfied that every bushel of our wheat that can be got to Fort William and Port Arthur before navigation closes will be badly wanted, and we advise all farmers not to sell a bushel of wheat at track prices, as there will likely be big premiums paid for spot wheat up to the close of navigation. The farmers who have been selling at track prices up to this date have been losers of from 5c. to 10c. per bushel, and we urge them not to sell a bushel until the grain is unloaded at Fort William or Port Arthur. We have figured this out carefully for years, and find the only profitable way is for farmers to sell their grain after it is unloaded, never at track prices. We claim that 1c. per bushel is sufficient for handling grain, therefore, do not give away 5c. or 10c. per bushel by selling at track prices. You cannot afford it. Don't get scared that prices will go to pieces all at once because we have a big crop. Every bushel will be badly wanted.

Oats and barley will also be in good demand, and prices are likely to go higher. We have nothing more to say about flaxseed. Hold it back in the granaries. You will get big prices for it—considerably over \$2.00.

We are grain commission merchants and would appreciate a share of your ear lot consignments. If you have your ear loaded and it is on the C.P.R. or G.T.P., bill it to Fort William, and if on the C.N.R., to Port Arthur, and write on your shipping bill: "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man.," so we can check up the inspection and weighing when the car arrives, which ensures the grain being graded as high as it will stand.

We make big advances against ear lots of grain, and when the grain is sold and we have the out-turns, settlement is made promptly. This usually means a big convenience to the shipper.

McBEAN BROS.

September 24, 1915. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1914

GRAIN COMMISSION
GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

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

References: Bank of Toronto
Northern Crown Bank and
Commercial Agencies

SHIPPERS

We shall be glad upon application to send you free the "Winnipeg Grain Trade News and Produce Record," containing the closing prices for all cash and future grains, also live stock market news. Personal attention given to all shipments, grading rechecked, and settlements forwarded promptly.

Central Grain Company, Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
706 Grain, Exchange Winnipeg, Man.
Paid Up Capital \$200,000
REFERENCE
Any Bank or Commercial Agency
BONDED

ACORN Uni-Lite FREE
Turns night into day. 300 candle power. Carry as a lantern; use anywhere as a lamp. Weather proof. For house, barn, garage, camp and around the farm. Write for big free offer. Special opportunity to farmers, stockmen and motorists. Acorns make big money. Write tonight.
UNITED MANUFACTURERS, Wpg.

Gregor, of Brandon, had received his appointment as lecturer on live stock judging and the history of breeding at the State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

"Ken" but recently attained his



Kenneth McGregor, B.S.A.

majority, but it doesn't take a period of years to instruct the man who comes into the world with a generous heritage of intuition. This young man was

born with a hereditary taste, if not matured judgment, for that particular field of nature represented by the great family of Beef Cattle. Those who know him will congratulate "Ames" on the good sense of its Dean in recognizing as he has done its youngest Canadian graduate, and they are also sensible of the compliment that has been so gracefully paid to the young blood of the Dominion.

Apart from his outstanding capability and fitness in every way for the job, "Ken" is the possessor of a particular happy disposition. This, with an inborn tactfulness, modesty and common sense, will carry him to complete success in handling the hundreds of students he will now have to address himself to in the course of his professional duties.

A Mark of Esteem to Principal Black

On the eve of his leaving Manitoba Agricultural College, the members of the faculty waited upon President W. J. Black and presented him with a most handsome solid gold watch and chain as a token of esteem and regard, and to mark their appreciation of the uniformly pleasant relationship which has subsisted between them throughout Mr. Black's conduct of the institution.

In common with Mr. Black, several members of the staff, now in residence, have been identified with the college since its foundation, and the fact that every member of it gladly took part in this thoughtful recognition speaks in a way that cannot be misunderstood to the high character and impartial government of their old friend and chief.

"The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" is very glad to give publicity to this pleasant little news item and with it would like to express the hope that all good things may wait on Mr. Black in his future.

"Safety First" with your Light in the Stables

A novel and at the same time moderately priced "safety" electric lamp has been introduced specially for use on the farm. Some particulars of this ("The Delta 2-cell Electric Lantern"), will be found in the advertisement of Houston & Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, in this issue.

The quality and construction of the lantern is far above the average of the usual run of lamps sold for this purpose. It will throw a big spot light over 200 feet and obviously it reduces all risk of fire. The latter feature alone must commend it to a wide market, and when the convenience, cleanliness and light-power of the "Delta" are added to its other advantages,

FOR PROMPT RETURNS, BEST PRICES AND FAIR TREATMENT
Ship Your Grain to
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Fort William or Port Arthur
 Send Bills to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. **LIBERAL ADVANCES**

Wheat Prelums Still Continue
 This year of big fluctuations and sharp advances it will pay you well to get our bids, or to consign for sale on bulges. Careful attention given to your shipments.
 Get our bids on barley especially.
BLACKBURN & MILLS
531-535 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Phones Main 46 and Main 3570

Here's a glove for the throttle-valve, its name is "Casey Jones"
 Like the engine "fiend" who fathered it, it speaks in ringing tones
 Of wear and tear and dash and pluck, and the blizzard's icy grip;
 'Tis the "Northland Brand" for the iron hand that will neither slide nor slip.

"Casey Jones"
 The DOLLAR GLOVE, made from good-wearing chrome-tanned horsehide
**LOOKS LIKE SILK
 FEELS LIKE KID
 WEARS LIKE IRON**
 EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED
 You have enjoyed the Song—now try a pair of **CASEY JONES—THE DOLLAR GLOVE**—and get glove satisfaction.
 SOLD AT ALL GOOD STORES THROUGHOUT THE WEST
 IF NOT IN YOUR TOWN WRITE DIRECT TO THE
Northland Knitting Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG

A Child Can Handle An "ECLIPSE"

Simple, strong, efficient and economical, an Eclipse pump is a great labor saver on the farm. Will pump over 1100 gallons of water on one pint of gasoline. Eclipse Pumper outfit consists of powerful Fairbanks-Morse engine, mounted on base of special Fairbanks-Morse Pump Jack. Engine is fitted with two drive pulleys, and may be easily detached from pump jack and used to run other light machinery. No special foundation needed. Engine has metal battery box, lined with weather-proof composition to protect batteries from damp.



No. 1 Eclipse Pumper, including Pump Jack—ready to fix to pump:
Cash Price . . \$55.00
Terms Price . \$60.00
F.O.B. WINNIPEG
 Fill out coupon and get Free Catalogue of Eclipse Pumper.
 Please send me Free Catalogue of Eclipse Pumper.
 Name
 Address
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY

GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES
 12-in. Shares - each \$2.00
 13-in. Shares - each \$2.25
 14-in. \$2.25 16in. \$2.50
 Every Share guaranteed first-class in every respect.

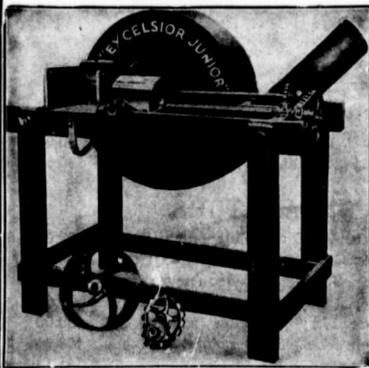
GASOLINE ENGINES
FOR THE FARM
 1) H.P. \$ 38.50
 3 H.P. 85.00
 5 H.P. 130.00
 7 H.P. 195.00
PLOWS
 Gang Plows \$45.00
 Sulky Plows 45.00
 Write for Illustrated Folder

Give numbers and letters stamped on Share and name of Plow—we do the rest.
The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA

it has nothing in sight as a rival, at least as to safety, effectiveness and economy.

Everything for the Farm and Home

The Farmers' Supply Co., of Winnipeg, have just issued a remarkable catalogue of their still more remarkable line of goods in use on the Western farm, the farm home as well as the city mansion. It may reasonably be looked upon as the illustrated inventory of a universal provider because there seems to be nothing that isn't in it. Household furniture of all kinds from kitchen to attic forms the main feature but the Farmers' Supply Co. also takes in such details as watches, jewellery, plated goods, sewing machines, fur lined coats (a special line), preserved fruits, harness, buggies, plow shares, lubricating and fuel oils, wrought iron piping, Acme rubber roofing and all manner of out-door accessories for farm, stables and field.



Watson's Worth While Farm Help

Combined Horse Power and Grinder

Very suitable for the man who uses horse power only. Like all the Watson line of implements and machinery, this No. 15 horse power and grinder is built of the finest materials obtainable, is of simple, sturdy construction, and will give you the greatest returns on the smallest outlay of time and labor.

Two sets of burrs are furnished with the No. 15—one set fine and one set medium; but we will, if you wish, substitute a set of coarse burrs for the fine or medium.



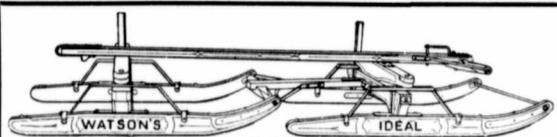
Watson's Pole Saw

Has three 5 inch by 6 inch pulleys, a solid steel shaft and boxes, solid, heavy fly wheel, placed well clear of poles, on a rigidly braced hardwood frame.

The blade is made of perfectly tempered, flawless English steel. Money could not buy a better saw than this.

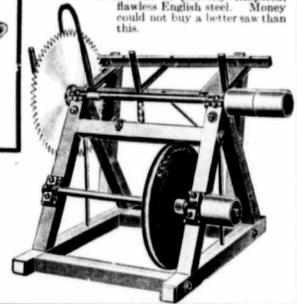
For Handling Dry Feed with Small Power

You cannot beat the "Excelsior" Junior Blower Feed Cutter. Ideal for feeding from 5 to 15 head of stock. Can be run by Gasoline Engine, Sweep, Horse Power, Windmill or by hand and will cut and elevate up to half ton of feed per hour. Cuts three lengths, 1 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inches by changing gears. Perfectly tight—with hood underneath. Has 9 inch throat, two concave knives of specially tempered, best English steel; connection for 6 inch stove pipe, and 12 inch by 4 inch pulley. Operator can instantly stop, start or reverse feed rollers, while machine is at full speed, with one lever, which is in easy reach.



Watson's "IDEAL" Sleighs

Set the standard for sleigh sleighs. Runners have cast shoes of registered design which are turned up at rear and to enable sleigh to be easily backed up. Patent "Trussed Bench" made of Grey Elm or Oak. Extra heavy, choice White Oak Poles and Reaches. More steel and better placed. The "Ideal" is superior in design, material, and finish to any sleigh yet offered.



REPAIRS FOR ALL MOLINE GOODS

WE SELL:

- Harrow Carts
- Root Pulpers
- Straw Cutters
- Pulverizers
- Grain Grinders
- Turnip Seed Sowers
- Lawn Goods
- Pole and Cordwood Saws
- Warehouse Trucks
- Wheel Barrows
- Horse Powers
- Double-Trees and Neckyokes
- JANESVILLE PLOWS

John Watson Mfg. Co.
311 Chambers St., WINNIPEG

THE harrow is frequently the least understood and the most despised tool on the farm. Harrowing is usually delegated to the cull team and also to the cull driver, in consequence of which cull results are naturally often obtained. Notwithstanding this, the usefulness of the harrow has been demonstrated on almost every kind of soil, and at all periods of the growing season. That its usefulness was appreciated in Shakespeare's time may be gleaned from those lines in Richard II.:

"I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility."

It is even made mention of by Biblical writers. Referring to the harrow, Job said: "Will the unicorn harrow the valley after thee?"

However, since only the lighter soils were cultivated in ancient times, the harrow often consisted of bushes or branches of trees, which merely scratched the surface of the ground. Even to-day, in some of the more remote parts of Europe the peasants use a brush harrow of this sort. The march of progress does not halt for the remote districts to fall in line, and we find that the old "A" harrow, which originally consisted of thorn bushes with a cross-arm

The Use and Abuse of the Common Drag Harrow

Address by The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan at the 1915 International Dry-Farming Congress, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.



The Hon. W. R. Motherwell
Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan

attached, was improved upon by the Romans, who devised a square or oblong harrow made with cross-bars and provided with numerous teeth. This remained the standard type until late in the sixteenth century. Since then the harrow, in its course of develop-

ment, has consisted of a wooden frame with wooden teeth; a wooden frame with iron teeth; or wholly of iron. The second type is still in use to a considerable extent, but iron harrows are now most commonly employed. Of a very different character is the chain harrow, which consists of a collection of iron rings, and the disc and acme harrows with which we are all familiar.

The Uses of the Harrow

In dry-farming practice, probably no other implement plays so important a part in moisture conservation as does the drag harrow. In regions of scant rainfall, practically all ploughing except sod should be harrowed immediately after, or better, at the same operation as, the ploughing. In fact, the harrowing should be considered as part of the operation of ploughing.

If we did not have the harrow the much talked of "soil mulch" would be very hard to obtain.

There are other implements on the farm which we could use to produce this mulch, but the small acreage covered by them in a day makes the cost of production so great that their use is prohibitive. The two outstanding features of the harrow in producing a mulch are the rapidity with which the work can be accomplished and the efficiency of the work done.

Not only is the harrow a splendid implement to use in producing or restoring a mulch, but is beneficial also as a packer. In newly ploughed land especially, the harrow teeth go well into the ground, breaking up the lumps right through the furrow slice, compacting the soil, and thus materially aiding the capillary action of the soil moisture.

For every pound of dry matter produced in a plant, from four hundred to seven hundred pounds of water are absorbent. Experiments have proven that a single stroke of the harrow has checked evaporation to the extent of one hundred tons of water per acre. This is equivalent to an additional yield of approximately four bushels of wheat to the acre.

The ordinary iron or wooden drag harrow should be and is usually constructed so as to avoid the teeth tracking. This is best accomplished when only one place is provided for attaching the

whiffle trees. In the case of a 4-horse harrow with two hitches provided on one long evener, careless driving, or one team habitually slower than the other, may result in the teeth tracking continually, which is not harrowing at all.

A much better arrangement than the usual long heavy evener on say a 6 section harrow with two horses hitched near each end, or better even than having the four horses hitched to the middle of a long evener, is the one which I shall endeavor to describe. The 6 section harrow should consist of two complete harrows each 3 sections wide, each drawn by a light evener wide enough for 3 sections. To each evener is attached a set of two horse whiffletrees. The inner sections of these combined two sets of harrows can be kept the proper distance from each other by first running the 4 evener attachment links for the two inside sections, through a piece of hardwood 2 x 4 and 4 feet long, in which the necessary holes have been made to allow the links to pass through easily and work freely. This keeps the two 3 section harrows in position just as well as the one long heavy evener, and does not cause the front of the harrow to dig so deeply into the soil, which is much to be avoided in harrowing soil with much top litter or other refuse in it.

Preparation of a Seed Bed

In the spring when every farmer is anxious to commence seeding, the harrow is most essential. As soon as the land is in a reasonably friable condition it should be harrowed, which operation will form a mulch and thereby check the rapid evaporation that is always going on in the spring. Sometimes the spring opens up several weeks before it is advisable to start seeding. Early in the interim it is particularly desirable to harrow the land to be sown a short time later, thus preventing the escape of large quantities of water that would be lost by evaporation in the meantime. By checking evaporation, harrowing is an important factor in warming up the soil and preparing it for the seed, as every pound of water we see rising in vapour from the surface represents a loss of heat from the soil. After the seed has been sown, the value of the harrow can once more be demonstrated behind the seed drill, thereby putting, not only the proper finishing touch on the field, but also putting it in better shape for successful harrowing after the crop is above ground.

Weed Destruction

As a weed eradicator, the harrow is indispensable, but when it is to be used for weed destruction the weeds should never be allowed

to get beyond their seed leaves. When the weeds are at this stage, on a warm, dry day, the harrow will kill millions of them. In summerfallowing from the time the land is shallowed ploughed or double disced the previous fall until freezeup the season it is fallowed, the harrow can be used at intervals to good advantage for accomplishing the following purposes: killing weeds, conserving moisture, making a firm seed bed, stirring up the surface of the ground and permitting access of proper amounts of air, thus giving the soil bacteria an opportunity to change the plant food from an unavailable to an available condition.

Many authorities recommend harrowing fallow or summer tilled land as soon as possible after every considerable rain. This is not always practical in wet, cloudy weather, nor desirable in the case of weedy land where a much more complete germination of weed seeds can be secured in the top soil by letting it remain wet to the surface for three or four days after a rain. This encourages the fullest possible germination of weed seeds which may then be destroyed by the same harrowing that restores the soil mulch and with no appreciable loss of moisture in the meantime.

If the top soil to the depth of the usual mulch—say one and

one-half inches—is kept continually stirred and dry by the harrow, no weed seeds in that layer of soil can germinate, but remain there to cause mischief later on. In many older districts and counties the practice of harrowing the growing crop is followed with excellent results, as in fields where annual weeds are troublesome the crop has often owed its salvation to the fact that it was harrowed after it was above ground. Harrowing winter grains during the following spring is now a recognized practice all over America and elsewhere, but it took long years to establish the custom because of fear lest the grain be maltreated or partially destroyed by the operation. Harrowing spring crops may be practised with equally good results if certain precautions be taken. That French Weed or Stink Weed, one of the worst annual or winter annual weeds which the Saskatchewan prairie farmer has to contend, can be controlled by the timely use of the harrow is now a matter of history in many of the older districts of the Canadian West.

The methods to employ and precautions in harrowing spring grain crops depend in some measure on the primary object that induces one to harrow grain. If a field is to be harrowed for the purpose of restoring a soil mulch and stimulating growth, then it should be done at a time and by such

BARGAINS

In Small Engines, Threshing Machines (both new and second hand). The greatest chance you will ever have to buy goods from a carefully selected stock at less than manufacturers' cost.

INGECO STATIONARY ENGINES

2½ H.P. farm engine	\$ 60.00	8 H.P. farm engine	\$200.00
4 H.P. farm engine	100.00	10 H.P. farm engine	250.00
6 H.P. farm engine	150.00	12 H.P. Standard	500.00

GEISER ENGINES AND SEPARATORS

22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (new) \$	800.00	AA Sep. 40x60 complete (rebuilt) ..	\$1000.00
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Portable (new)	1200.00	A Sep. 36x56 complete (new)	1064.29
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Tractors (rebuilt) ..	1900.00	C Sep. 30x46 no blower (new)	597.25
20 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuilt)	500.00	5 Sep. 27x39 complete (new)	693.55
22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuilt)	600.00	5 Sep. 27x39 complete (rebuilt) ..	500.00
35 H.P. Double Cyl. steam traction	2500.00	4 Sep. 24x32 Blower (new)	408.70
		4 Sep. 24x32 Straw Car (new) ..	351.12
		3 Sep. 25x29 Straw Car (new)	281.47

All kinds of manure spreaders, etc.

Supply is limited and there will be no more when these are sold.

Cash only except in case of Tractors, Portables and Threshing Machines for which reasonable secured terms will be considered at increased prices.

R. S. EWING, Assignee, 200 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg

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Coal!

PITTSBON HARD	
(Pennsylvania Anthracite)	
EGG	F.O.B. Mine \$6.85
Stove	6.85
Nut	7.10
YOUTHIOGHENY STEAM	
Screened Lump	\$4.03
Run of Pile	3.73
ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEAM	
Run of Pile	\$2.25
FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAM	
Run of Pile	
\$2.25	
CANWEGOO	
(Lethbridge District)	
Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.75
BURNRITE	
(The best from Drumheller)	
Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.50
ROUND HILL	
Screened Lump	\$2.60
Screened Lump	\$1.90
Run of Pile	1.65

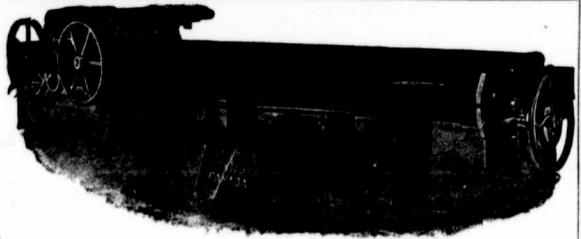
Terms—\$50.00 deposit with each car and sight draft for balance with Bill of Lading.
Order through your Local Secretary and secure advantage of car-load buying

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary
MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

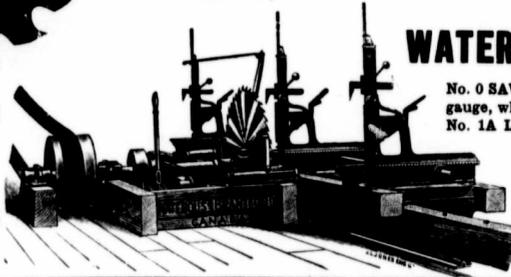


Engines and Boilers—Band
and Circular Saw Mills—Log
Jacks—Kickers—Niggers—
Loaders—Edgers—Trim-
mers—Slashers—Butting
Saws—Lath Mills—Shingle
Mills—Wood Working
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**Chisel Tooth
Saws**

**SHAFTING PULLEYS
AND BELTING**



WATEROUS PORTABLE SAW MILL

No. 0 SAW FRAME with Improved Saw Guide, turn-down timber gauge, wheel splitter and 5-in. friction feed works.
No. 1A LOG CARRIAGE with 3 steel girder log seats. Knees with taper set and Peel dogs, overhead ratchet set works with steel ratchet wheel, spring receder, 55 feet steel V and flat track, cable driven drive and tightener pulley, Belt and Chisel tooth saw.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

means as will do the least possible damage to the young grain plants. It is generally conceded that the best time to affect this is just as the grain is showing above ground and again when the plants are four or five inches high, or about meeting in the rows. A light wooden harrow with round teeth is preferred in such instances, and care should be taken not to have a lot of rubbish on the top of the ground to drag on the harrow teeth and mess up the young crop.

Harrowing to stimulate the young plant growth is doing for the field crop what the gardener does for his garden crop when he hoes or rakes it and the omission has a similar noticeable effect also.

If, on the other hand, harrowing grain is contemplated primarily to destroy young weeds which, if permitted to remain, will often take such a terrible toll of the crop, then the harrowing is best performed (weather permitting) when the young weeds are small and tender, and not yet out of their seed leaves, regardless, to a large extent at least, of the stage the young grain is in. To do this successfully, and not retard maturity by thinning out the crop, it will be necessary to sow a little heavier to allow for the destruction of some plants. The harrow best adapted for killing weeds in growing crop is the one that is sufficiently heavy and close cutting to kill the weeds, and at the same time do the minimum damage to the crop. A high framed, long toothed harrow with abundance of clearance, and teeth that will not track is the one that usually best fills the bill in such cases.

There is still abundant opportunity for the inventive mind to get

out a much better drag harrow than has yet been seen on the market. It is hoped that the growing popularity and importance of harrowing young crops of growing grain will speedily produce the mind and the man with sufficient inventive genius to supply this much required want.

The Abuses of the Harrow

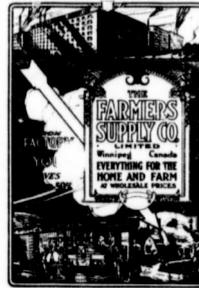
Damage is often done to growing crops by harrowing when the leaves are wet and full of water, as they are more crisp and tender at this time than on a warm, dry day. This is especially so in harrowing a corn crop. Also, if the land is wet the harrow teeth will gather soil and rubbish and pull out considerable grain. If harrowing is done when the ground is too loose, a great deal of the grain may be pulled out or covered, with consequent loss to the farmer.

Harrowing the land in puddled condition.—By harrowing the soil when it is very wet, its physical condition is seriously impaired, and it is difficult to restore the land to a friable granular state. If the soil is puddled and the granules broken down, and the surface films of moisture on the smaller soil grains come so nearly in complete contact that there is scant room for air to circulate and plants cannot thrive. Soil bacteria of the aerobic kind are thus rendered useless. This is especially so in clay soil where the soil particles are of very minute dimensions.

Excessive harrowing is very detrimental in districts where the soil lacks fibre and is liable to drift. Many industrious farmers are led astray by the term "dust blanket." This may be suitable in some parts, but should be changed to "earth blanket," as many people in harrowing their

We Pay the Freight

and give you **DELIVERED PRICES** on Kitchen Cabinets, Ranges, Cook Stoves, Harness, Sewing Machines and many other lines.



Our NEW Fall-Winter CATALOG

is yours Free of Charge. It is just off the press and shows a full, complete line of Furniture, Stoves, Wire, Harness, Belting, Groceries, Pumps, Kitchen Cabinets, Heaters, Sewing Machines, Oils, Roofing, Fur Overcoats and Numerous other Articles for the Home and Farm. Send today for your copy, you will save many dollars on your purchases with this book in your home, and without it you cannot be sure that you are obtaining the lowest possible prices. Also ask for our Free Gift list.

The Farmers Supply Co. Ltd.
Dept. C.T.F.
173-179 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Canada

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

After the Harvest

protect the gains of another abundant year by the safeguard of Life Insurance.

A Life Policy gives **Permanence** to prosperity. It guarantees the welfare of dependent ones.

Life Insurance is not expensive. A little money and good health are the requisites. You may have the money next year—but the good health may have gone. So arrange your protection now—arrange it in the Company issuing Policies that cost least and return the highest Profits.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG

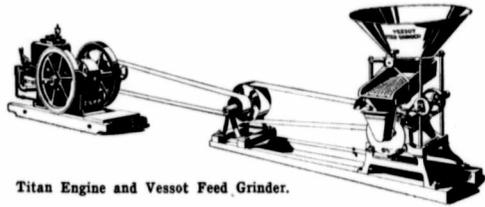
PERSONAL RATES ON REQUEST

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

Own a VESSOT FEED GRINDER

—Run it with a—

Small MOGUL or TITAN Engine



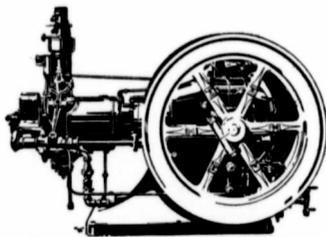
Titan Engine and Vessot Feed Grinder.

WHAT better recommendation than this could a feed grinder have—It grinds barley corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings of any kind of mixed grain or any other feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired, and removes foreign substances. This is the claim for the **Vessot Feed Grinder** made at Joliette, Quebec.

It grinds all feed stuff—because of its excellent grinding plates. So well known are the original Vessot plates, and so highly thought of by all who know them, that numerous imitations are appearing on the market. To insure our customers getting genuine plates, we have arranged to have the trade mark, "S.V." placed on every genuine Vessot plate so plainly that you cannot go wrong. Look for the "S.V."

As fine or coarse as desired—and we mean what we say. Vessot grinding plates have such a nicety of adjustment and do their work so uniformly well that a clean, satisfactory job is assured. The two-sieve spout removes all foreign matter, from nails and stones to dust and sand.

One caution only—use steady, reliable power to drive a Vessot grinder, such power as is furnished by an **International Harvester** oil engine—**Mogul** or **Titan**.



Mogul Tank Cooled Stationary Engine.

Buy a Vessot feed grinder in the size best suited to your work and a Mogul or Titan oil engine to run it. There is no better feed grinding outfit.

See the IHC local agent, or write to the nearest branch house for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Hamilton, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., London, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., N. Battleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

leges have added courses in tractioneering, and there are several privately conducted tractor schools. It is believed that most farmers who contemplate purchasing a tractor would find it well worth while to take a short course in tractioneering at some one of these schools. It will be time and money well spent.

Another important factor in determining the success or failure of a tractor is the amount of capital invested in it. The average farmer can not afford to increase his power investment to any great extent. In purchasing a tractor he should not, therefore, spend as much for it as he can realize on the horses it will displace.

It is significant that many farmers who have bought second-hand tractors at low prices have been very successful with them. It is also significant that the sales of the larger and more expensive outfits have fallen off, while those of the smaller and comparatively cheap ones have largely increased.

It is apparent that the price of tractors has been too high in the past to permit the average farmer to use them successfully. The indications at present point to a general reduction in the price of these outfits and an increased sale as the price is lowered.

The fact that the tractor, as a mechanical power outfit designed for pulling implements and for

doing stationary work, is still in the process of development must be remembered.

It is generally recognized that the gas tractor was of great value in rapidly breaking up large areas of prairie sod in the West at a time when horses were not available, but after the sod was broken they proved an unprofitable investment for the individual farmer in a large percentage of cases.

The average life of a tractor has been variously estimated by owners at from six to eight years.

The plowing done with tractors has been little, if any, deeper than that with horses.

Combination work is not practiced to a great extent and usually is limited to harrows or drags after the gang plow.

The percentage of tractors which are operated at night is comparatively small, varying from eleven to fourteen per cent, although the tractor's efficiency at night is very good.

No injurious packing of the soil is caused by the tractor's wheels if the soil is in proper condition to be worked.

The tractors which have been operated by kerosene show, as a whole, slightly better average results than those operated by gasoline, indicating that the heavier fuels can be burned at least as satisfactorily as the lighter ones.

The amount of kerosene used per unit of work, however, is usually slightly more than for gasoline, which would appear to indicate that the carburetion of the kerosene is generally not as perfect as that of the gasoline.—"Dry Farming and Rural Homes."



RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION IN HANDLING WOOL

Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg

The sheep industry has never received the attention it deserves in Manitoba, primarily on account of the high cost of fencing. This difficulty, to a large extent, is now being overcome, and the breeding of sheep promises to become one of our staple industries.

Sheep should be not only a profitable branch of mixed farming, but their introduction into our farming system will do much to help control the spread of noxious weeds, and an increased supply of lamb and mutton will go a long way in helping to reduce the cost of living both on the farms and in the cities.

In order to encourage the sheep industry and assist the farmers of the province in finding a satisfactory market for their wool, the Provincial Department of Agriculture undertook to handle this season's wool clip for the farmers, on a co-operative basis.

At the request of the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Winkler, George H. Greig, secretary of the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, took charge of the work about the middle of May. Circulars were sent to every known breeder of sheep in the province, announcing the plan, and giving instructions for packing and shipping the wool. Upon receipt of the farmer's wool, whether the product of one or two sheep or a thousand, it was carefully weighed, then graded by an expert wool classifier sent out by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It was then properly packed and the grade and weight branded on each sack.

The department paid the farmers an advance of fifteen cents per pound upon receipt of the wool.

Upwards of 74,000 pounds, four car loads in all, were received and finally sold to the highest bidder, the North West Hide & Fur Co., of Winnipeg, securing the lot at \$26.80 per hundred, except for the tags.

In order to make this effort as instructive and helpful as possible, each farmer was paid for the value of his wool, those having good sheep, well cared for, and putting up their wool in good condition receiving the benefit over those whose wool was of inferior quality.

A COMFORT TO THE SOLDIERS

STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

The fine, rich flavour and lasting qualities of "STAG" have made this famous chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

SAVE THE COUPONS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—
 "What hurt us most" he writes, "was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps."

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Mr. Jennings, the expert grader, pointed out that great improvement could be made in Manitoba wools by better breeding, care and feeding of sheep, as well as by more careful handling of the wool after shearing.

He further stated that much of the Manitoba wool was somewhat lacking in yolk, weak in fiber, and dark, as compared with the bright wools of Ontario and Quebec. Of course this is easily accounted for by the fact that in this province sheep are largely used as weed destroyers and allowed to run on the summer fallows, where they get a great deal of soil blown into the fleeces.

On the whole, the results have been most satisfactory, the price realized for the farmers, after paying the one cent per pound commission charged for handling, being from five to seven cents more than would have been realized had the department not taken up the work.

The grades, values and quantities of each are given in the following table:

Grade	Value	Amount
	\$	lbs.
Fine Combing	.25	738
Fine Medium Combing	.26	3942
Medium Combing	.27 1/4	16222
Low Medium Combing	.27 1/4	32843
Coarse Combing	.27	3000
Lustre Combing	.27	5745
Fine Medium Clothing	.25	694
Medium Clothing	.25	4359
Low Medium Clothing	.25	2403
Fine Clothing	.25	750
Rejections	.23	1391
Black	.23	1195
Cots	.23	23
Washed	.35	827
		74132
Tags	.08	504
		74636

Farmers Co-operative Fattening Station to be Established at the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College

In order to help the farmers in preparing and marketing this season's poultry crop, it has been decided to open this fall a farmer's co-operative fattening station in the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This station is to be operated on a strictly co-operative basis, ensuring to the farmers the best prices for their poultry. The demand in Winnipeg for properly dressed poultry of high quality is much beyond the supply and it is hoped to obtain the advantages of the extra prices paid. Not only will the fattening station provide best prices for the farmers, but it will ensure a much better finished product for the consumer.

The chickens are to be shipped in from the farmers, fattened in the poultry plant, then marketed. Only the actual cost of fattening and handling the poultry will be charged against the farmer and deducted from the price received, dressed.

Only spring chickens of the heavier breeds will be taken. Before shipping, the farmer must communicate with the Poultry Department of the College, stating the number he wishes to have fattened, also the breed. The importance of this rule is due to the fact that only a limited number

can be handled at one time; by complying with it the supply can be regulated so that there will be no overcrowding. The farmer will be notified when to ship as soon as the Poultry Department has received particulars from him.

Farmers must furnish their own coops, the express on which will be deducted from the amount their chickens bring on the market. All coops must be properly addressed to the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

It will take from fourteen to eighteen days to fatten the chickens. They will then be killed, dressed and sold at the highest prices possible and the returns made to the farmer. Returns should be in the farmer's hands about three or four weeks after the chickens are shipped.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture's recent efforts to assist farmers in marketing their wool clip to advantage met with complete success, and the department is urging all farmers interested in the production of better poultry to take advantage of this new co-operative opportunity. It is desired to get the work well under way at once and to that end farmers should write to the Poultry Department of the College, as above stated, without delay.

“The soil,” said the political economist, “is what supports us.”
 “Well, I don't know,” said the captain, thoughtfully, “the ocean supports me about eleven months in the year.”



HAVE YOU A CHRISTIANSEN HARROW OR PACKER

Attachment on Your Plow?
 See your dealer for \$10.00 or \$18.00 order direct for

You are losing priceless time and many dollars while you are not handling this **Indispensable to a Perfect Seed Bed**. We have satisfied 12,000 farmers, we can satisfy you. Lay the foundation for your next crop. Every acre you plow this fall will yield from 2 to 6 bushels more if our attachment is on your plow. One filling in our axles lubricates for the entire season.

“The Christiansen Subsurface Packer attached to a gang plow should be on every farm.”—Campbell's Scientific Farmer.

or consider this attachment one of the most useful implements on the farm. No plowing, unless under special conditions, should be done in the West without this equipment.—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

The Christiansen Harrow Works
 331 Austin St., WINNIPEG

Twelve Months of this Magazine for One Dollar

A GRILLING TEST

Has been made on everything bearing the name of a "Thresher Belt" during the early stages of the 1915 threshing season. The weight of straw, as well as "heads" is unprecedented. Intervening wet weather has completely halted operations in the field. When they start again, it will be the toughest job Canadian Thresherman and Farmers ever tackled. You'll have to get a belting equipment that is **MORE** than equal to the occasion. You will positively find it 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 disappointments from slippage or breaking. They are the "guards" that will never betray their trust under any pressure—at threshing time or at any time.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited,

Winnipeg, Fort William, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary

NOT IN ANY
TRUST
OR COMBINE

Concrete and Tile Silos are Durable when Properly Constructed

An anonymous booklet, evidently prepared to discourage farmers from building concrete and tile silos, has recently been circulated in some parts of the country. The booklet consists of photographs of cracked and collapsed silos, and the examples shown represent what may happen when concrete and tile silos are improperly constructed, but they should not be used to discredit these types of silos.

Whenever farm buildings are not permanently located, or if for other reasons a temporary structure is desired, the wooden silo may be preferred to one of concrete or of other durable material. Where lumber is cheap, or where stone and gravel can not be readily obtained, the first cost of a wooden silo may be less than that of a concrete silo. But for a permanent structure it is generally best to construct of tile, concrete, cement block, or some other durable material. Silos properly built of these materials are not likely to be damaged by winds. They must be properly reinforced, however, or they will crack and eventually fall down.

In some cases the cracking of

the concrete silo is caused by too small a proportion of cement used in its construction. More often, however, the trouble is due to improper reinforcement. Aside from the matter of reinforcing, most of the failures of concrete silos have been caused by poor and insufficient foundation.

The concrete silo should be built with a solid wall six inches thick and reinforced with steel rods or woven-wire fencing. The joints in each course of the wire fencing should overlap and the ends be tied.

It is sometimes stated that the silage next to the wall will spoil for a distance of six inches. If the silage is not well packed and if the inside walls are left rough, it will spoil at the edges, but this may happen in any type of silo. If the inside walls are comparatively smooth and coated with raw coal tar thinned to the consistency of paint, and the silo is properly filled, the silage will keep in good condition for several years.

The impossibility of moving is another argument which has been used against concrete silos, but a man who builds for permanence and has a live stock business definitely established has no occasion for moving the silo.

Some concrete and tile silos have been poorly constructed and improperly filled, but these are not

sufficient reasons for condemning these types of silos. The unqualified assertion that tile, concrete, cement block and brick silos are not durable is not based on facts.

Details for constructing wooden and concrete silos may be obtained by applying to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, or the Manitoba Agricultural College, etc.

An Appeal to the Patriotic Threshermen

What is most certain to prove as popular as the magnificent spirit displayed by the industrial employees of Winnipeg is the September Harvest Patriotic Appeal that is being sent out to thresherman and their employees this week. The Patriotic Fund is making this appeal to men engaged in threshing and harvesting throughout the province and asks for the co-operation and sympathy of the men. A printed information sheet showing details of amount of money paid out during the past twelve months for the support of the deserving wives, mothers and children of our soldiers is being sent to every thresherman in the province. This opportunity for the thresherman and harvesters generally to

join in and do their share comes at an opportune time when the fund is just entering upon its second year's work. At the present time there are over three thousand families of soldiers receiving aid from the fund and the demand for money now exceeds \$50,000 per month. The success of this Harvest Patriotic appeal depends greatly upon the energy and sympathy that the threshermen put behind it. The Patriotic Fund committee, however, feel that the threshermen will take a personal and patriotic interest in the call to help in such a worthy cause. Judge R. H. Myers is chairman of the provincial sub-committee and the manner in which the campaign will be carried on will be that the men who are engaged with the threshing outfits will have deducted from their September pay one or more days' pay and the foreman or threshing machine owner will forward same through to Chas. F. Roland, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.



What Was He Thinking Of?

Seth—"Uncle Silas, do you like bananas?"

Uncle Silas (hard of hearing)—"No, indeed; I prefer the old-fashioned nightgowns."



What Make of Tractor Shall I Buy?

YOU farmers are interested in power farming. Why? Because it is the most profitable and most satisfactory way of doing your work. There is no doubt of this. But there is another angle to the proposition, and a very important one, too -- and its just this. What tractor shall I buy? Will it prove practical if applied to my farm? Will it give good reliable service? Is it built by a concern whose reputation I can rely upon? Is the company back of every transaction?

To invest wisely - you must demand these elements. Hundreds of farmers have "orphan" tractors on their hands, simply because they failed to have their tractor measure up to these demands.

To those farmers who look into these things in a logical way, and to those who want to invest wisely and profitably, we know the CASE tractor will instantly appeal.

Practical Experience is the thing that Counts

They are built not by a concern in business but a few years but by a concern backed by 74 years of practical experience in the manufacturing of farm machinery. Think what this means to the buyer. This unusual position has given us an insight to the needs of the busy farmer and has enabled us to make constant improvements. Today CASE Tractors are world-famous for efficiency, economy and durability.

Again we say to the buyer -- Judge your tractor with greatest care. Many farmers have already been the losers because they didn't know how to judge a tractor. Those that bought when faith has never been betrayed are today contented -- prosperous.

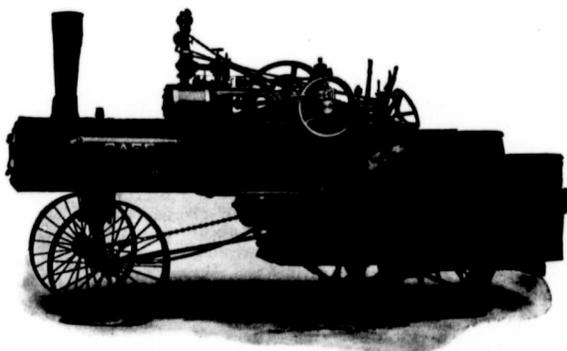
Remember this -- three generations have placed faith in CASE Products. They have measured up to the demands of farmers in all parts of the world. The word CASE has passed from generation to generation and today it means your guide to a safe buy. Quality, not price, is our standard.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc.,

741-791 State St.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Canadian Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.



Gas Tractors Built to Give Service.

WHAT does CASE mean to the tractor buyer? It means just this. That every gas tractor that bears this name is a product built to serve the farmer, to give him a service that will increase his profits. The gas tractor is not a new product with us. On the contrary we have spent over twenty years in its perfection. We have learned by a long experience and by constant experimenting at our own cost -- not at the cost of our customers to make such improvements as would increase its efficiency and to operate it at a minimum of expense.

Case tractors are also simple in construction. Suppose, for instance, you want to gain access to the main bearings. There are no complicated parts to remove. Simply remove the top cover and you have gained access to the crank case. The crank case is further provided with bearings for cam shafts, which also are easily accessible.

These are real important features, yet with many makes of tractors, it is necessary to disarrange the valve setting and even remove the magneto to gain access to the crank case.

These are only a few reasons why Case tractor users never regret their purchases and why the Case tractor production has been entirely sold out this season. Case Tractors are winning farmers by actual performance. It's proof not promises that counts with the wise farmer.

Case Tractors range in size from the 10-20, 12-25 to the 20-40 and 30-60 Gas and Oil. There is one suited to your farm.

Every Farmer Knows the Case Steam Tractor

For years it has been the popular choice of the power farmer. Its popularity has not been confined to any particular territory, for in all parts of the world it has won the unqualified praise of its users. Constant improvements have been added from time to time, and our engineers are quick to incorporate the newest and best ideas that will make them more efficient.

The boiler on a steam tractor must stand the most severe strains. We have constructed CASE Boilers of the very best grade open hearth flange steel to meet this requirement. For six years Case boilers have conformed to the rigid laws of the Canadian Provinces. Since this time the States have enacted many boiler laws, and our engineers have seen that all Case boilers conform to the most rigid of them.

The firing of the engine is made easier and most efficient by the large sized fire-box. Hundreds have testified to the fact that Case Engines are easy steamers.

In simplicity, the working parts of Case Steam Tractors like those of Case Gas Tractors, are easily accessible, and as delays sometimes mean valuable time lost this factor must always be taken into consideration before purchasing. They range in size from 30 to 110 H. P.

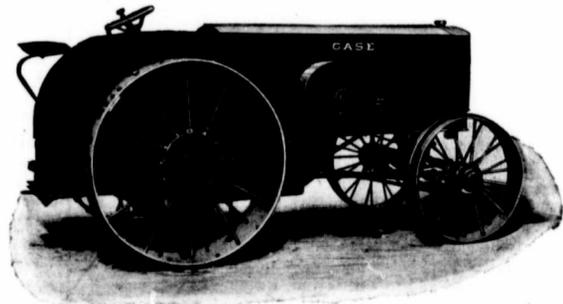
Would you like to know more about the details of Case Tractors? It so we shall gladly furnish you a copy of our very latest Case Machinery Catalog. It is a book every farmer should have in his home. Finely illustrated with interesting information. It's yours -- free -- if you send us a card. Just say-- Send me your 1916 Case Machinery Catalog. We'll do the rest.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc.,

741-791 State St.

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Canadian Branches: Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.





Milk Supply on the Farm

There is too much lack of system in handling the milk cow on the ordinary farm in order to get the best results. The farm is not usually provided with dairy appliances and fixtures to care for the cow or the milk she produces properly. This, of course, is on account of the dairy being regarded a side issue and the milk produced and sold as just so much profit.

The cows employed in the milking class too frequently do not get much attention; they take the every-day, go-as-you-please range of the other stock cattle and are not given special dairy care in view of producing a large flow of milk. The farm dairy should be carefully organized and in a sense made a special department in view of acquiring the best milkers possible of the breed kept on the farm, if a special breed is desirable. It will pay to put this department of the farm into the hands of some member of the family and have it looked after carefully.

The farm dairy should have its barn and equipment for stabling the cows so as to keep them clean and free from dirt, manure or any unsanitary conditions that would in any way damage the quality of the milk. Exercise out in the open lots or pastures during the autumn and winter seasons is practically a necessity. The farm milk cow should be a privileged character on the farm insofar as the straw stack, stalk fields, etc., are concerned, and besides these means of gathering of the waste of the farm she should be provided morning and evening with a full feed of ground grain, silage and cut alfalfa, such as the manager of this department determines as a good and sufficient ration for each cow.

If the farm dairy develops a money-making prospect—and it will when properly handled—then build it up by the selection of better cows. Take from and add to the herd until there is a distinctly strong milking tendency established. Every farm, whether specially engaged in the dairy industry or not, should keep cows of the best quality. Such cows are available. Of course, the initial outlay will be more than with the poorer kinds, but the

produce will soon pay the difference in cost, and the profits in the business are then encouraging.

It is not necessary to discard any particular breed of cattle when building up a good lot of milk cows. Stick to the breed of your choice, but select for the liberal milkers. The Shorthorns are already highly spoken of as milkers. The large milker, no matter of what breed, may transmit this tendency to her heifer calves. It is a safe venture to try this prospect in improving the milking quality of your herd.

Give the Calf a Chance

The dairy industry is not relinquishing its hold on the small farmer; in fact, there is more interest developing in the ownership of the milk cow now than at any past period. There is the additional incentive of calf raising with every cow owner, whether he be dairyman or farm cattle raiser. The present situation offers this feature with the milk dairy that induces the keeping of the calves to be hand raised.

The raising of cows of dairy blood has become an industry in many dairy sections, where a few years since every calf, male or female, soon after birth found its way to the veal market. The leading experiment stations are now engaged in compounding and testing feeds that will grow the hand-fed calf to the best advantage of both calf and owner. The old-time buttermilk calf was not a profitable animal to produce; it too frequently passed through a stage of poverty, lack of thrift and a general condition of decline in the first year of its existence.

The stunted calf was a common thing on most farms where hand-fed calves were raised. It was a matter of no concern with the owner as to thrift. The calf was supposed to take up the refuse, skim milk, buttermilk, etc., and become a self-supporter on grazing in a calf lot producing very little but weeds. Clean buckets for the calf and a ration of grain in addition to the daily milk allowance, with especially prepared calf foods, is in the line of the present system of calf raising where the dairy is conducting both features of industry—milk production and the growing of the dairy calf for the dairy cow.

BUTTER FAT



is going to play as big a part in Canada's future as wheat has played in the past. Cows make butter fat, but they've got to be coaxed to make it in paying quantity. "Any old" churn or "Separator" will not skim it from the by-product so that you get the last available ounce of the solid gold, but a

"MAGNET" Cream Separator

will do it to a point of perfection, with ease to the operator, such as nothing of the kind has yet achieved.

The Clean SKIMMER

It is not the lowest priced machine made but it is the best value in any Cream Separator known. Quality, Character and the highest possible efficiency is first guaranteed by the severest

tests, then a modest profit to the manufacturer is added over bare cost of material and construction.

The "Magnet" is made in Canada by Canadian engineers who have first of all gained their experience on Canadian dairy farms in all essentials to a separating machine that fits it perfectly and economically to every requirement. The result is "The Magnet"—a separator that more than fulfils the last promise made in its name.

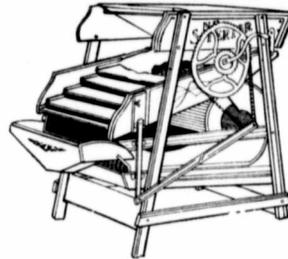
We will easily prove what we say by showing you the MAGNET in your own dairy. The design and construction of the machine is what has compelled us to double the output of our factory this year.

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

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

King of Wild Oat Separators



The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

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

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

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

It is Strong, Well-built and Bolted—Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers.

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

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
286 Princess Street, Winnipeg

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The Relation of Roots and Subsoils

By E. R. PARSONS

THE impetus given to agricultural progress in the last few years by the dry-farming movement has resulted in so much investigation and research work as to render many of the old ideas obsolete. One of these was that plants rooted in the plowed ground only, and that the nature and condition of the sub-soil had little to do with making crops.

This may be true to some extent in the more humid states, but in the dry-farming area we are beginning to appreciate the fact that the condition of the sub-soil is even more important than that of the seedbed, for while the latter supplies a large proportion of the humus and plant food, the former holds the moisture, and unless a crop is well rooted in it, the harvest will not be large. It is quite true that the soil solution in the seedbed is richer in plant food than in the layers below, but while the surface roots are gathering this in, the top roots in the wet sub-soil are insuring the crop against drouth, which is bound to come sooner or later.

An ordinary seedbed about 10 inches deep will not hold over 3 inches of water, and this amount, although it may start a crop, will not make it, but if underneath we have 3 or more feet of sub-soil containing a like proportion of water there will be sufficient to mature a crop even in a dry year.

Except for a foot or two on the surface, our soils are dry, sometimes for hundreds of feet, and there is practically no moisture in the sub-soil excepting what we put there by deep plowing, and other improved methods of tillage, but in this dry (sub-soil) farming we find that under the right conditions the roots of crops will go down from 2 to 10 feet.

When heavy crops are made, the roots of winter wheat are found 6 feet from the surface, and those of ordinary crops often 4 feet—other things being equal, the deeper the rooting, the heavier the yield.

Penetration is most easily effected by the roots of plants when the sub-soil is neither too hard nor too dry. It is difficult to give the actual percentage of water required for plant penetration for the reason that in this matter there is not only a difference in the nature of plant roots, but also in soils.

It has always been a wonder to students of the vegetable world how the roots of plants and trees

can pierce almost any earth substance which contains the necessary amount of water.

The explanation is that the hair roots are microscopic, even the main root sprouts are, at the start, as fine as hair—there is always plenty of room for them between the soil granules; they work their way through the soil, and make their growth afterwards, crowding the soil apart.

A rootlet of a tree may enter a crack or pore in a sand rock, and after a few years increase in girth and crack it all to pieces.

Bergen, of botanical fame, tells us that on a corn root 1-17 of an inch in diameter and only 1-100 of an inch long, he counted 480 root hairs. (Bergen's Botany, page 35.)

It has been estimated that in 1-100 of an inch of soil there are about 400 to 500 soil granules. Therefore, it would seem that there is a root hair to engage every grain of earth as they work through the soil. This explains how it is that in dry-farm soils where water is usually too scarce for capillary action, the roots are still enabled to secure the moisture necessary to support the plant. There is nothing stationary about roots; they move through the soil like an immense army of worms licking the moisture off the granules as they work their way in every direction into the sub-soil.

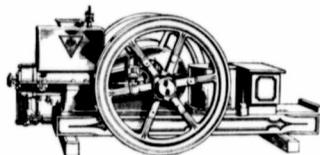
Before the discovery of hair roots, instead of the roots going after the moisture, the capillary theory was invented to show that water circulated and would move or rise to the roots, even until the moisture content was as low as 6 or 7 per cent.

Now we know that plants can do their own moisture gathering without this abnormal capillary action which never had any basis in fact.

Dry-farming has demonstrated again and again that our soils will hold from 14 to 17 per cent of water according to quality, with 100 feet of dry soil underneath them.

It is as plain as A B C that if capillarity continued between the dry and the wet until the moisture content of the root bed was reduced to 6 per cent by the capillary absorption of the dry sub-soil below, we could not dry-farm, for 6 per cent moisture will not raise crops.

Anyone can test the holding capacity of his soil at the point



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where active capillarity ceases by placing some of it in a glass jar with dry dirt above it and below it, the moisture content being ascertained by weighing, then drying in an oven and weighing again.

A good humus soil will often hold 17 per cent with the dry sub-soil in actual contact with it and beyond a little blending where the dry and the wet come together there will be no change in the statu quo until more rain comes, then the free water over and above the 17 per cent will move down into the dry sub-soil, increasing the depth of moisture but not the percentage.

On the writer's ranch it was found by keeping tab on the moisture in different fields that the roots of rye and some other small grains could easily penetrate an ordinary clay loam sub-soil when the moisture content was as low as 12 per cent, but that the roots of corn, sorghum, etc., required something like 14 per cent; but that on the other hand the latter when once established could more nearly exhaust the soil of moisture probably owing to a denser system of root hairs.

Deep plowing, of course, is the principal factor in doing this, and it not only accumulates moisture in the sub-soil but acts as a mulch to keep it there.

In one four months' test, the sub-soil under 10-inch plowing lost only one-tenth of one per cent of its moisture. Therefore, under deep plowing there can be no dry crust or hard pan between the seed bed and the sub-soil and the roots go down.

This is the reason why crops planted in land plowed deeply and at the right time to conserve the necessary moisture never dry out.

If a farmer uses a soil auger to test his moisture conditions and never plants a seed unless he has 3 or 4 feet of moist sub-soil, he could farm for 50 years without ever losing a crop.

In our editorial work, one thing stands out very plainly. In wet years we receive letters telling us that shallow plowing is just as good as deep, and some will say a little better; but as soon as the normal years return the questions we get are: My crop is drying out, would it help to harrow it? What can I do for a crust under the mulch? What's the use of dry-farming if we cannot raise crops? Shall we start a club for better farming next year? etc., etc.

We have nearly half a century of experience in this work, not from one man but from several hundred, covering every state in the Union, and we know that crops can be made any year on a precipitation of 14 inches; but

there is only one way of doing it, by plowing deeply, following whenever possible and carrying over a surplus of moisture from the wet years to the dry ones.

Organic Matter and Humus

Humus is animal or vegetable matter in a nearly complete stage of decay. Well rotted compost closely resembles humus. It is a black, waxy, plastic substance around soil particles.

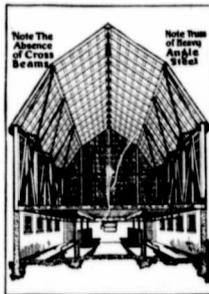
The benefits of humus are both physical and chemical. In sandy soils its plastic nature enables it to bind the grains together and make the soil more compact and at the same time increase the water-holding capacity of the soil. But humus is less plastic than clay and has a tendency to separate its fine particles, producing a crumb-like structure. Here also the water-holding capacity is increased, this time by separating the too closely crowded particles so as to offer greater space between them. Again, unless the soil be saturated with water the aeration of clay is much improved.

Both sandy and clay soils work much easier when well supplied with humus for they keep more moist and do not become too light, nor too stiff and lumpy. The better aeration and darker in color make the clay soils warmer and much earlier.

Chemically humus is beneficial to the soil, first because in its gradual decay it furnishes nitrogen, phosphorous and potash in those forms most readily used by plants. In addition it is beneficial because in its decay acids are formed which make soluble the mineral food bound up in the insoluble rock particles.

The presence of humus in the soil supports the growth of many kinds of bacteria. These gradually complete its destruction. These bacteria require air so that continuous cultivation by getting more air into the soil greatly hastens the humus loss. Hot weather and bare soils also favor this. No opportunity to increase the humus supply or to save the products of its decay should be lost. All manure from farm stock should be hauled and spread upon the fields. This is one important source of profit from live stock.

All corn stalks, straw or any other refuse from crops should be turned under by the plow. Such stalks as crimson clover, cow peas, rye, buckwheat, etc., should be used as cover crops in the fall and turned under in the spring to furnish green manure. These cover crops also prevent leaching of nitrogen freed during the warm days, and store it for the next season's crop.



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Note Turn of Beam Angle Inside

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Cultivation Better Than Plowing

By A PRACTICAL FARMER

DOES after harvest cultivation assist in solving the weed and noisture problem? It certainly does, and the earlier the after harvest tillage begins the better. One of the most beneficial methods is to disk the stubble right behind the binder. I have found this one of the best methods of getting small weed seeds to germinate, as if the disking is done at cutting time the weather is usually quite warm, and as we usually have showers of rain at this time the seeds will germinate quite readily, far better than if the cultivation is left till after threshing is over, and the weather is cold. On a field treated this way last fall I had a splendid growth which made good fall pasture till freeze up. This same field I disked again and harrowed on May 2, this spring, and when I came to plow it for summerfallow in June I found plenty of moisture which had been held there by the surface cultivation. Now I had another field for summerfallow which had been fall plowed and harrowed. When summerfallowing it we found it quite dry and hard which goes to show that, on my land at least, the disking and harrowing is the best method for retaining moisture, and as for getting rid of weeds I believe disking is the best, especially if the weeds to eradicate have small seeds, such as French weed and mustard, as the disks bury them just about the right depth to start well, whereas, plowing is apt to bury them too deeply, and they will not germinate until turned up again. In cases where wild oats are the worst pest skim plowing would be all right as the wild oats germinate readily if buried not more than four inches deep, and it is hard to cover them all with the disks especially if they are in thick patches.

In preparing land for oats or barley for the following season I find it best to disk the land in the fall and after the weeds have made a good start in the spring, usually about May 15, I plow, harrow well and sow to oats. I find that this system holds the moisture better than land plowed in the fall, and the weeds disked down in the spring. As a rule in this district spring plowed land will hold the moisture better than that which has been fall plowed.

While busy with after harvest work do not fail to look over the summerfallow that has been pre-

pared this season, and if any winter annuals are discovered give the field a stroke of the cultivator as if these weeds are left, and it turns out to be a wet spring it is almost impossible to make a kill before the wheat should be sown. Using the cultivator in the fall may have a tendency to make the summerfallow a little more liable to blow in the spring, but it is better to take a chance on a little loss by drifting soil than to have a certainty of a crop of weeds. If Canada thistles are showing up in patches plow them deeply a few days before freeze up. This will kill a large percentage of the roots. Do not harrow the patches thus plowed but leave it open to frost and sun.

Put More Brains Into Farming

The best of farmers realize very keenly the supreme importance of wise and efficient farm management. It means so much to the final outcome. The man who is a student of his farm very soon gains the conviction that the subject is bigger than he is; that he needs all the help, both physical and mental, that he can employ to make things come out right. And then, with the best of forecast, he is subject to the hazard of the weather which often sets him back and thwarts him in his wisest and best endeavors. As one farmer once remarked to us who had formerly been a railway engineer and a good one too: "I used to think that railroading could beat any vocation in compelling a man to keep his wits on their feet all the time; but farming, if you do it right, can beat the railway twice over."

Some men get discouraged in trying to do as well as they know. There are so many hindrances in the way. But there is this to be said of the farm: It is a place for the best trained brain, the wisest foresight and the largest use of what science has to give if we but know it, and there is no place that for better business management than the farm. Farmers as a rule do not appreciate the possibilities of their own farms. Farming has not been considered a learned profession. From father to son for many generations it has not been thought necessary to be well educated in farming. It is for that reason



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that you see so few young men developing their minds and making an intellectual study of this pursuit.

But conditions are changing. The expense of living is increasing, the soil is growing less and less productive in the hands of nine out of ten farmers. The allurements of town life and the hope of winning a big fortune are taking away the best intellectual product of the farm. The mistaken notion that a man can never win distinction in society by being a farmer misleads a host of young men who are raised on the farm. And then there is the strange unreasonable idea that thousands of farmers have that there is no need of giving their sons special education for farming. They are willing to spend their hard earnings to send a boy through college to make, very likely, only a third rate lawyer or doctor of him. Such farmers lack a true appreciation of the possibilities of first class farming to start with. Both they and their boys see only the work side of farming. They do not see that there is a still more strenuous work side to every other pursuit if a man wins his best rewards.

But the light of a truer conception of what real farming means to the farmer himself, to his mind as well as his hands, is dawning on the world. If special attention and training is worth anything anywhere it is worth it on the farm. Because so many farmers do not see this great truth, farming is what it is, soil impoverishment is what it is, and the state of individual mentality on the farm and the low profit of farming is what it is.

Advantages of Fall Plowing

In the Canadian northwest where grain is the principal crop it is a good plan to stack the grain off the stubble in order that fall plowing may begin as early as possible. After the field is thoroughly disked plowing can be continued until it freezes up. This will save much work for both men and teams in the spring.

In this part of the country I think one acre plowed and worked down in the fall is worth nearly two acres that is left until spring to plow. I prefer the ground ready for the drill in the spring, as ground that is ready to drill is so much sooner planted than ground not plowed. The snow seems to lay on land not plowed much longer; it is longer thawing out, and if the snow is plowed under (as I have seen farmers do here), the ground is so cold that the grain will not grow after it

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is planted. On land that is plowed in the fall and disked or harrowed I find it thaws out sooner, and the snow leaves quicker in the spring and I am able to get it planted while I am waiting for the other land which has not been plowed in the fall to thaw out and get ready to be plowed. A week or ten days gain in seeding time makes a great difference in the crop in the fall, as the frosts will sometimes commence so early that it ruins the grain before it ripens. It makes a difference in the yield of the grain. The best crops are always (for me at least) from grain sown on fall plowing instead of spring plowing. I think it is an improvement to the land to plow it in the fall. It is not as good as summerfallow, but I think it is next best to summerfallow. There isn't such a great rush in the fall with the work as there usually seems to be in the spring, unless the fall is short and it freezes too soon to get any fall plowing done. It divides the work over the whole season better too, to do the plowing in the fall. J.F.T.

Muskrat Farming

Muskrat farming has proven to be a profitable business in the United States. Large areas of marsh lands in Ohio and Maryland are made to yield good returns through the production of muskrat fur. Indeed it has been stated by competent authorities that many of these marsh lands are worth more, measured by the actual income from them, than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. Owners of

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BRANCH HOUSES Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Hamilton, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., London, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., N. Battleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.,

such marsh lands usually lease the trapping privilege, uniting with the trappers to prevent poaching. The returns from the sale of the muskrat fur are divided equally between the owner and the trapper, the latter securing whatever he can from the sale of the flesh.

Such an industry might well be developed in Canada. The country possesses great areas of marsh land, at present of little direct value, which might be made to produce considerable revenues. Muskrat fur is steadily growing in favor. The aggregate offering on the London market in March, 1914, exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Company's sales, was 4,646,500 skins. While this figure probably shows an accumulation from the previous year, still the price quoted for April was 50 cents a skin. The demand for muskrat meat would be confined almost solely to the Indians unless it were found possible to utilize it as a flesh diet for other fur-bearers that are being farmed. Such an undertaking should prove of special value to the Indian and other trappers who carry on their work in the more remote portions of the country. At the same time, many areas of marsh land in the settled sections which now are of little or no use might easily be made to yield considerable financial returns.

The Gas Engine on the Farm

By EUGENE V. GILES

The dominant requirement of all labor-saving machinery is the power that propels it, whether man, beast or mechanical, according to "the survival of the fittest." Beyond any doubt the gasoline engine on the farm is the fittest thing that has recently been placed within our reach, considering the variety of uses to which it can be put and the efficiency and economy with which it will do its work.

In view of the requirements of the average farm I consider a two to four horse power engine sufficient in power for most all purposes, and the expense of operating is naturally less.

In selecting a gasoline engine it is best to be shown just what it will do before the purchase is made. Like every other kind of machinery some "makes" will prove more satisfactory than others, especially in the consumption of gasoline; and the more simple any machine is, to actually perform its work the better; still in the standard "makes" of gasoline engines there is very little difference in these respects.

Our engine—a two horse power

—has been in use almost two years for pumping water for 12 to 15 head of horses, mules and cattle, two houses, and to irrigate the garden; its operation has cost us two cents per day, which includes renewing batteries, some repairs on pump, lubricating oil and gasoline. Defective soldering of a connection in the spark coil has been the only source of trouble and I fixed that myself after taking it to an electrician who failed to locate the trouble.

As the farm water supply is one of the most important problems of the farm, pumping water for all purposes to house and barn for two cents a day, if the gasoline engine would do nothing else, would make it the best investment on the farm. I think it worth the cost of our engine every year to have water in the barn lots alone; as for household, yard and garden use I don't know how to estimate that.

We will have to admit that a windmill would supply water about the place just as does my gasoline engine. But in case of fire, no water tank—no wind—what then? Or during the dry,

hot summer months when the garden requires a great deal of water and there is scarcely a gentle breeze, let alone a wind—what then? I have heard these complaints made by windmill owners and one of my neighbors, whose well is in a low place, partially surrounded by trees, had to discard his windmill and install a gasoline engine.

On the large ranches in the West, where wells are several miles apart, with an earthen tank provided and the mill allowed to run at will, the odds are in favor of the windmill; but in the section of shallow wells I think all must admit that the gasoline engine has several points in its favor. The well, at which our engine is placed, is so situated that pumping is the only practical purpose to which the engine can be put; but so confident am I of what the gasoline engine will do on the farm, that in the near future I intend installing another adjacent to the laundry and wood shed.

The farm laundry at very small expense can be so conveniently arranged by properly piping and heating the water, by the equipment of washing machine, wringer and gasoline ironing machine and with gasoline engine power, that one of the most laborious routines of farm life may be reduced to easy and compara-

tively pleasant work, and accomplished in less than half the time required in the old way. In so many farm homes where satisfactory hired help is unavailable, or for any other reason, the gasoline engine means a great deal in the laundry problem. Now, if there is anything that will lighten the work of the women on the farm, by all means let us give it a thorough trial, as we would an improved planter or mower.

Before we established our water system I was rather indifferent about working in the garden, due principally to so many attempts at gardening that failed. But now, since we have the water available, it is quite a pleasure, from the time of setting the plants till the gathering of the vegetables. Last year, from May 11th to July 18th, we had no rain, yet through irrigation we made an abundance of cabbage, tomatoes, beans, etc., not only for home consumption, but sold more than enough to pay the expenses of running the engine the entire year. Our neighbors who did not irrigate practically failed. This year, despite the "predation of various kinds of bugs, worms and other "garden sass."

I have reached the conclusion that, barring hail or the unusual depredation of insects, there is no such thing as failure of our farm gardens when the gasoline engine is used to irrigate them. Further, I believe that the surplus garden products can be made to meet the expenses of gasoline power to pump, churn, saw wood and wash clothes.

About as gratifying a sight as the farm home can display is a huge stack of wood, ready cut for burning in cook stove, or heater; its presence denotes a thrifty owner. All you need is a small gasoline engine and a power saw; these will give the boys more time for mental improvement and the hired men time to—say, haul out a few more loads of manure or repair the fence. The grind stone or emery wheel, gasoline power driven, enables one to keep the plow points and other tools in perfect cutting condition with little effort and no expense. It can be done while the engine is running some other machine that does not require watching. With the corn sheller, corn mill and feed cutter, run by the gasoline engine, the feed products of the farm are turned into their most available form of feeding. Why haul a load of corn several miles to market, sell it perhaps under difficulties, then invest the proceeds in chops?

When the silo becomes recognized as an essential factor on most every farm, as it unquestionably will before many years have elapsed, the gasoline engine will be the power that will drive the ensilage machinery. Perhaps

one, or several farms may combine and establish a small ice and refrigerating plant—another use for the gasoline engine.

The vacuum cleaner on the farm! Why not? The little engine, properly harnessed, is all that is necessary.



MIXED FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

By W. C. McKillican

Continued from page 10

the straw is blown out at threshing time, a rough framework can be made that keeps a passage open into the heart of the stack. This forms an ideal winter shelter, supplying dry bedding, shelter from winds, a fair amount of warmth, and, at the same time, ventilation. This has been demonstrated by actual practice to be a successful method.

Where it is planned to have young pigs arrive in fall or winter, some arrangement must be made to provide warm quarters. They cannot stand the cold that old pigs can. Either room must be found in cow stable or horse stable, or a piggery built. Where the extent of the operations justifies building a piggery, ventilation and light must be given proper consideration. Most piggeries are built too air-tight and dark. Warmth is the only consideration aimed at. While warmth is important, it is not any more important than air and light. The Rutherford system of ventilation is found to be the most satisfactory in this climate. Space does not allow us to give a detailed description of this system, but the principle is the supplying of fresh air near the floor level and the drawing off of the foul air at the ceiling. Plans for the application of this system may be obtained by those interested. Light is obtained by using plenty of windows and by having them high, so that the light shines well across the building.

The Feeding of Pigs

When young pigs are weaned is a time when careful feeding is needed. It is a critical time in their growth, and an unthrifty condition developed then is likely to be permanent. The pigs should be encouraged to eat for themselves while still nursing the sow. If she is given food that they can eat they will soon learn to go to the trough. Shorts or ground oats in a slop in her ration will soon attract the little fellows and get them eating.

There is no feed equal to milk for young pigs. Skim milk either sweet or sour, and butter milk are good feeds. If fed sweet, the milk should always be sweet, or if fed sour, should always be approximately the same degree of sourness. Either sweet or sour is good, but alternating sweet and



Thresherman's Wagon Tank For \$30

Moves on Front Bolster to Motion of Wagon

Made from 20 gauge Galvanized Steel. Upper deck, 5 inches high. Reinforced Manhole 15 inches diameter, 4 inches high. Tank has bulkhead in centre to prevent water washing backward and forward. Rear end has connection for a one inch hose.



We supply a steel truss at front and back of tank, which fits any standard bolsters.

Tank Wagon complete including wheels and frame, but unless specially mentioned all price lists and quotations are for supplying Tank, Deck and Bearing Trusses only.

We can supply this

Sizes and Capacities:

Number	Depth	Width	Length	Capacity	Weight
1000	2 ft.	3 ft.	10 ft.	12 bbls.	335 lbs.

\$30 Cash or C.O.D. Prices on Larger Sizes on Request

Winnipeg Steel Granary & Culvert Co., Ltd.
Dept. 17 Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

GOING HOME FOR CHRISTMAS?
On account of the very limited trans-Atlantic steamships in service, you should take an early opportunity of making full arrangements for your trip with a Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Agent, who can ticket you via any route to port of embarkation, and over any steamship line having a passenger service.
Enquire as to rates, routes, reservations, etc., from any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent.
CITY OFFICES:
Phone M5378, 260 Portage Ave. Phone M2826, Union Depot.

sour is almost sure to cause digestive troubles. With the milk there should be given some meal. Shorts or feed flour and ground oats are the best feeds for young pigs among the home grown feeds of Western Canada. The oats are better with the husks screened out for the first few weeks. A mixture of oats and either shorts or feed flour makes a first class feed.

Where milk is not obtainable it is never possible to get quite so good results as where it is, but nevertheless good healthy pigs can be grown without it though as rapid growth is not possible. Digester tankage is a packing-house by-product that is very valuable as substitute for milk. It should be fed only in small quantities, not more than a tenth of the ration. It is concentrated and readily digestible, and contains protein and ash in abundance. Roots are also a help to young pigs that cannot get milk.

When they reach the stage when they should be fattened, barley is then the best single feed among our home grown grains. They might very well be put on a fattening ration at about 75 lbs. in weight. At the experimental farm we use three parts barley to one part of feed flour with very good results at this stage. The pigs make rapid and cheap gains on this ration.

Mature sows and boars are very

easily fed. They may be fed on whatever can best be spared in the grain line — oats, barley or shrunken wheat. Grain screenings, even with a fair proportion of the larger weed seeds such as wild buckwheat and wild oats, may be used for feeding mature pigs quite safely. Milking sows should be better fed; they should get feeds that will encourage milk flow. Ground oats, shorts and roots are among the best.

The question of wet versus dry feed is often a cause of difference of opinion. Except in the case of milking sows or newly weaned pigs there is no advantage in making a slop of feed. It has been shown repeatedly by experiment that pigs do just as well on dry ground grain, provided they get plenty of water to drink, as they do on slop. The extra work of making slop is therefore wasted. Neither is there any advantage in cooking feed for pigs. They digest it fully better raw than cooked. In cold weather there is a benefit in giving them their feed hot, but it is the heat and not the cooking that helps.

In summer time the feeding of pigs may be cheapened by the use of pasture. Ordinary grass pasture will provide a pig with good feed, and if there is plenty of it, it is all right. What more pasture per acre is desired, it is advisable to sow pasture crops.



Fine Felt Footwear Appropriate for Western Wear

All who have ever suffered from cold feet and the painful consequences, will welcome the first class footwear placed on the market by The Great West Felt Co., Limited, of Elmira, Ont.

This company, which is outside of the combine, has obtained a very good distribution throughout the West and built up a substantial trade by making goods A 1 quality only.

Because it was impossible to purchase felt of the extra high grade they demanded, the company started manufacturing their own, and by the use of specially designed machines, invented by their experts, are able to use felt of a much higher quality than can be bought from other sources.

Their big modern plant is conducted upon up-to-date lines with every regard for the safety, health and comfort of the employees.

There is no doubt that—as the company claims—a pair of felt shoes should form part of the wardrobe of every man, woman and child in this Western country.

The Great West line of felt footwear is not only warm and durable, but neat and stylish in appearance and can consequently be worn by the most particular dressers.

HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS

Few things are so simple as the science of healing—when we know how. It is purely a case of knowledge and its application. Superstition and guesswork have no place in healing disease. So far they have had everything to do in fostering it.

We have restored to complete health hundreds of your neighbors who have suffered—in many cases for a long period of years. Their "complaints" have baffled everything in medical treatment. A representative of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer has personally interviewed a number of these. In every case they fully endorse their written testimony and are glad to see anyone on the subject who may also need the help we can render.

HERE IS ONE

This young man, **Stanley Westlake** (22 years of age)

was taken to the Winnipeg General Hospital on January 19th, 1914.

His trouble began by numbness in legs, followed by increasing weakness until he was unable to walk.

Seven prominent physicians at the Hospital diagnosed his case as Disseminated Spinal Sclerosis. They assured his mother



that his case **Was Hopeless**

that he would never again have the use of his legs, which were, by this time, totally paralyzed from the hips down.

He came under my care April 10th, 1914, and on the first day of the following August he returned to the farm at Sperling, Man., where he plowed until freeze-up. He is still at work on the farm, and writes that

HE IS FEELING AS WELL AS EVER HE DID

We can multiply similar instances of medical cures of "hopeless cases" at least a hundred fold.

THEY ARE ALL LOCAL PEOPLE

who can be seen or heard from in a few hours. Not one of them but will speak in unqualified terms and with the enthusiasm that is only felt by one who has suffered to helplessness and has been restored to complete health and the use of every faculty. This has been achieved by ordinary skill in applying the scientific principle of

CHIROPRACTIC

OF CHIROPRACTIC

Alfred Walton, M.D., ex-President and Chief of the Surgical Division of the Essex Co. Hospital, Essex Co., New Jersey, also Author of many books on Hygiene and Medicine, writes: **Chiropractic does away with treatment by expectancy or guesswork. It is a method of procedure that is at once direct, scientific and certain in its operations, producing results that in the light of orthodox methods are almost miraculous.**

Write or call for complete details which cost nothing. If I can deal with the case, I will do so on the understanding: **NO BENEFIT—NO MONEY.**

DR. H. J. MUNRO

360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Telephone Main 234

Graduate of Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.

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

DELTA 2-Cell Electric Lantern

A REALLY HIGH GRADE LANTERN

built from the ground up out of the best materials by highest grade workmanship to specifications made by the best electric lantern designers in the country.

\$3.00

prepaid without batteries

Batteries may be had from your dealer or from ourselves direct

Some of your batteries now in use in gas engine or auto will run this lantern

The ideal light for threshing outfits and stables. Also for Deliveries, Inspectors, Autoists, Watchmen, Teamsters, etc., etc.

Throws big spot light 200 feet



The "DELTA" is 7 1/2 inches high and weighs 16-oz. without battery. Provided with both Bail and Grip Handles, heavy convex-concave lens, bull's-eye effect. Reflector of phosphor bronze—triple silver-plated and polished to a mirror finish.

AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE LIGHT

This lantern will replace the oil lantern in all of its uses where fire risk is a serious item

Houston & Co. Ltd.

12 Cumberland Bldg., WINNIPEG

OUR YOUNG FOLK CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris.

Girls' Cozy Corner

Dear Cozy Corner Girls,—You have responded beautifully to the prize offer for the best description of the flags of different nations. The awarding of the prize was difficult, as several letters were nearly the same. Some sent in carefully tabulated forms but no description. I am sure the study of flags has been very interesting to our girls. Do you know that not one boy sent in a description of the flags?

So many girls responded that we cannot publish the descriptions. The following names I have placed on the honor roll as their descriptions showed careful study:

Luella Henry, Birtle, Man.
 Teenie Hoffman, Rosentort, Man.
 Opal Tollestrup, Raymond, Alta.
 Celia Frances Kueber, Killam, Alta.
 Annie May Teece, Lemberg, Sask.
 Ethel Wilde, Waskada, Man.
 Annie Allardyce, Burnside, Man.
 Frances Stevenson, Hopehill, Sask.
 Alice Paegge, Chipman, Alta.
 Lizzie Campbell, Piche P.O., Sask.
 Ruth A. Campbell, Hatfield, Sask.
 Nellie Maddess, Shaunavon, Sask.
 One writer, who sent in seventy-six names, did not sign her name. The prize is awarded to Teenie Hoffman, Rosentort, Man.

The descriptions on "My Garden" were very interesting.

Elizabeth W. Noble, Davidson, Sask., won the prize. Her description was the best, and her letter was very neatly written.

Other letters for the Honor Roll were written by:

Nellie Maddess, Shaunavon, Sask.; and
 Frances Stevenson, Hopehill, Sask.
 One writer did not sign her name. There were no photographs sent by the girls. The boys were ahead in the photograph contest.

A prize of One Dollar will be awarded next month to the girl who sends in the best essay on this subject: "My Ambition in Life." The contest closes November 15th. I trust the girls of the Cozy Corner will respond as well as they did in the flag and garden contests.

Sincerely,
 Cousin Doris.

Prize Letter.

Dear Cousin Doris,—Seeing you are offering a prize for the best description of a garden, I will try to describe mine, also to win that dollar.

22-inch Switch
\$1.98 Special

Switches Hair Goods

Ladies' send us your combings. We make them up into switches at 50c per ounce.

We will add new hair as desired to combings at from \$2.00 upwards.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
**Elite Hairdressing
 Parlors**

207 Enderton Building,
 WINNIPEG

My garden is fifty yards long by fourteen wide. I planted all vegetables lengthwise. I planted four rows of onions, each onion six inches apart, and the rows ten inches apart. Next to that I had three rows of carrots. I allowed four inches between each carrot, and an eight-inch space between each row.

Next to that I had one of peas. Then one row of kale, each plant eight inches apart. Next to that one row of parsley, one row each of sage and beans. Then three rows of beets, each beet six inches apart, and the rows seven inches apart. Then next to that I had three of corn, each plant three inches apart, and the rows ten inches apart.

Next I had four rows of turnips, each turnip six inches apart, and the rows ten inches apart. I had one row divided between lettuce and rhubarb.

I was careful to keep my garden free from weeds. I have the satisfaction of seeing all my vegetables in good condition.—I am,

Elizabeth W. Noble,
 Box 335, Davidson, Sask.

Prize Letter.

Dear Cousin Doris,—I am going to describe as many flags as I possibly can. I love to draw flags, too.

The British flag has two wide red stripes, one running lengthways, the other perpendicular. Then there are two narrower ones, reaching from corner to corner (they all cross in the centre). All the red stripes are trimmed with a narrow white, while its field is blue.

The French flag has three stripes, red, white and blue. They are perpendicular.

The Russian flag has three stripes as well as the French, but they run lengthways, and its colors are white, blue and red.

The Italian flag also has three stripes, running perpendicularly. Their colors are green, white and red. On the white stripe is some kind of an armorial bearing, trimmed blue, red field, and a white cross in the centre of it.

The Portugal flag has two stripes running perpendicular. Their colors are blue and white. It has an armorial bearing in the centre with sheaves in it, and a crown on top.

The Belgian flag has three stripes—black, yellow and red. They are perpendicular.

The Serbian flag has three stripes—red, blue and white. They run lengthways. The blue stripe has an armorial bearing; on it is a crown.

India's flag has seven red stripes on a white field. In the top left corner it has an oblong blue field with two wide red stripes across each other (that is perpendicular and lengthways), then two narrower ones cross from corner to corner. They all cross in the centre.

The Canadian flag has a red field. In the top left corner is the British flag, and in the bottom right corner is an armorial bearing with its emblem on it. Also British, Scotch, Irish and other British possessions' emblems.

The German flag has three stripes—black, white and red. They run lengthways.

The Austrian flag also has three stripes. First comes one red one, then a white one, then a red and green (that is, one stripe, but it is only divided half red and half green. In the centre it has two armorial bearings; each one has a crown on top. The stripes run lengthways.

The Turkish flag has a red field. On it is a piece of the moon and a star.

Japan's flag has a white field with a big red circle in the centre.

Egypt's flag has a red field and a white piece of the moon.

Mexico's flag has three stripes, green, white and red. They run perpendicularly.

The American flag has seven red stripes on a white field. In the top left corner is a blue field with forty-five white stars.

Siam's flag has a red field with a white elephant on it.

Spain's flag has three yellow stripes and two red ones. They run lengthways.

The Roumanian flag has three stripes—blue, yellow and red. They are perpendicular.

The Persian flag has a white field trimmed with green. On the centre is a lion holding a blue sword, the sun, and a crown.

San Marino's flag has two stripes, white and blue. They run lengthways.

The Chinese flag is the shape of a rectangle, the field is yellow. On it is blue dragon and a red ball.

Bulgaria's flag has three stripes—white, green, and red. They run lengthways.

Costa Rica's flag has one narrow blue strip, then a narrow white, then a wide red, then another narrow white and narrow blue. They all run lengthways. Switzerland's flag has a red field with a small white cross.

Greece's flag has five blue stripes on a white field. In one (the left top) corner is a blue cross.

Liberian flag has six red stripes on a white field. In the top corner is an oblong blue field with a white star.

Chili's flag has two stripes—the first is half blue and white, and the other one is red. On the blue half is a big star.

Denmark's flag has a red field with a big cross. I know yet several more, but I am too tired.—I remain,

Your sincere friend,
 Teenie Hoffman.

Box 317, Rouleau, Sask.,
 August 4th, 1915.

Dear Cousin Doris,—Thank you very much for the book, "A Bunch of Cherries," which I received two weeks ago for the prize letter in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I have read it and like it fine. Louisa M. Alcott, L. T. Meade, and Mary J. Holmes are my favorite authoresses of girls' books.

I was very surprised and disappointed not to see any letters from the cousins in last month's paper. I guess they will write more now that we have the holidays. I just love to read the letters. The story in last month's paper about the two little girls, Hilda and Janet, is very pretty. I think that Hilda loved her mother best, for she was contented to just sit and watch her while Janet was neither contented nor happy with all her toys as well as a loving and anxious mother. Besides, Hilda was willing to help her mother while Janet would not have thought of doing so.

My sister Clara and I tried our Grade VIII. examinations this summer, and we were very glad to hear that we passed. I like to go to school, and like all my studies, except grammar, although I do not get along very well in some of them.

We have just one colt this year. Her name is Maud. She is a Clydesdale, and Dad says she is going to be just like her mother Beauty, only bigger.

We have five little calves, but we taken them down to pasture near the Creek, for we have not enough milk and pasture for them at home. The crops are good most places around here except

strips north of town which were caught by the hail. It is reported that hail stood on the ground six inches thick, and one farmer lost all but about an acre of crop. Isn't that awful? We were so thankful that we didn't get the hail.

On July the Twelfth Orangeman's Day was celebrated in Rouleau. There were many Orangemen there; some of them delivered fine speeches on the origin of the Society, its beliefs, its religion, and the part it is doing to help this awful war to come to a close. There was a procession, and a patriotic rug given to Avonlea for having the best banner. There were two baseball games—Avonlea vs. Rouleau, the first of the season between them, so it was exciting. Rouleau came off victorious, score 18-14. The other game was between Pitman and Hearne, but it was not so interesting, as Pitman easily won. There were boys' and girls' races, but I did not see them; also a kite flying contest. The weather was so fine that no one found cause to complain about it.

I will now close, hoping my letter is not too long or dreary to be seen in print.
 Your loving cousin,
 Alice K. Hill.

Emerson.

Dear Cousin Doris,—I saw in your last issue your offer for writing a description about a favorite animal.

I have not had much experience with animals, but what I have had I think I like the cat best. We have a big, gray cat. He has no other name except "Kitty." He is very good to himself, and always finds the most comfortable place in the house. If you sit down to read or anything he jumps up on your shoulders and fixes himself for a nap. He is very good at catching mice and rats. He hardly ever scratches. But sometimes gets into scraps with other cats.

The cat belongs to my brother, but we all claim him as our own. He was very small when we got him, but he is nice and fat now. I would like to correspond with someone of my own age. Wishing your club every success.

Your loving cousin,
 Bessie Tolton (age 12).



JAEGER

Economy in War Time

ECONOMY is to-day the duty of British People.

ECONOMY means spend judiciously and get value for your money.

FALSE ECONOMY is to buy a shoddy article simply because the price is low, it means buying another to replace it in a short time and the garment is not worth repair.

TRUE ECONOMY is to avoid extreme fashion, buy a good article of sound material and well made that will give long wear, continual comfort and pleasure to the wearer and will look well to the end; such garments are worth taking care of and repairing.

Jaeger Pure Wool Wear has been tested for 33 years and has given satisfaction to thousands all over the world. Think of this when you need Underwear and Knitted Goods this year.

JAEGER GOODS ARE TRUE ECONOMY

A fully illustrated catalogue and Dr. Jaeger's Health Culture will be sent free on application to:

DR. JAEGER Saunder's Washden System CO. Limited
 INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1883
 MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
 with British Capital for the British Empire

Mossleigh, Alta.
Dear Cousin Doris,—My favorite animal is our old pet cat, Tom. He is Maltese in color with white feet and breast. We got him five years ago this spring from a friend in Washington. Three years ago we decided to come to Alberta to live, and we did not like to leave our old pet behind. So papa put him in a box and we carried him with us on the train. We fed him bits of bread and cheese, etc., on the train, and whenever the train would stop Tom would meow, and the people on the train would wonder where the cat was. When we finally reached my uncle's at Stavely, Tom was very thankful to get out of his box. It was not long till he had caught several gophers. He is useful to us as he keeps the gophers from the garden, and also catches mice. He is also very mischievous, as he tries to catch the pigeons occasionally, but has never succeeded yet. He likes to roll a ball or a spool of thread around the floor. When any of our family sits down he jumps on our lap and goes to sleep, but he is very timid when a stranger is around. Tom is very particular what he eats; he will not drink cold or skim milk, as we have always given him fresh milk ever since he was a kitten. I would like to win the prize, for I am fond of reading.
Alice Huffman.

Penkill, Sask.

Dear Cousin Doris,—I think I'll write to the Girls' Cozy Corner to join your club for this year. I can bake a cake all myself. I am nine years old. I am reading in the third reader. My sister is two years old and her birthday is on the thirtieth of December. I will close with a riddle:
Round as a moon, and as black as a coal, and has a tail on it?
Answer.—A frying pan.
Yours truly,
Marie J. Brust.

Spruce Grove Centre, Alta.

Dear Cousin Doris,—This is my first letter to your club. My father has had The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for three years already. I love to read the interesting letters, and thought I would try and write one. I go to school and am in Grade VII. I am thirteen years old. Our teacher is Mrs. Clark, and we all like her. The school is half-a-mile away north. There is a large hotel and store and ten houses, like a little village, half-a-mile away. We live on a farm—a half a section. We have thirteen horses and four colts and twenty-six cattle and 100 chickens and seventy pigs. We have fifteen buildings on our farm. I have five brothers and three sisters and two brother-in-laws and two nieces and two nephews. I was born on our homestead, and am the youngest girl. There are sixteen going to our school, and we had a dandy concert, too. I will tell you the programme after. We have a hall in our school, and we have the concerts in it. We are knitting cuffs at school for our soldiers. I have nearly finished a pair already. My uncle went to war, and is Sergeant-Major. He sent us a Christmas card, and I sent him a present for his birthday. There is a dance in our school hall, and my sister and the two oldest brothers went.

I do not get any letters nowadays, before I used to get letters from girls in England, but now they don't write. I would like a girl to correspond with if they will write first, please. I would be very glad to answer a letter.

My address:

Elizabeth Ziegler,
Spruce Grove Centre,
Alberta, Canada.

Wishing the club success.
Programme of St. John's S.D.
Story-land.
Pinafore Drill.
Dialogue....."The Sale of a Wife"
When Babies go to School
Plume Song and Drill
Interval.
Cantata....."Holly-Berries"
"God Save the King."
Hillsdown, Alberta.

Dear Cousin Doris,—This is my first letter to your charming club, or rather the Girls' Cozy Corner. Well, girls, we will have to hurry or the boys will beat

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us. I live on a farm eleven miles from Red Deer, and the Red Deer river is running through our place. We live one mile and-a-half from our school. I like to go to school. I am in grade three. Well, my letter is getting pretty long. I will close with many happy wishes for the club.
Lilly Ann Erikson.

Coasting skipper (to interviewer)—
"Yus. From your papers you'd think the sea round the coast was full of German submarines. But it ain't so reely. W'y, sometimes we goes for as much as a hour without seein' p'raps more than one of 'em."

Doctor Saved His Life
A Chinaman was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed, "China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great, he saved my life."

"You don't say so! How was that?"
"Me velly bad," he said. "Me called Doctor Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse—going to die. Blimeby callee Doctor Hang Chang. He no got time; no come; no come. He saved my life."

Temper or Nerves
Little Molly had been very trying all day. That evening, when her grown-up sister was putting her to bed, she said she hoped the child would be a better girl to-morrow and not make everybody unhappy with her naughty temper. Millie listened in silence, thought hard for a few moments and then said wisely:
"Yes, when it's me it's temper; when it's you it's nerves."

Mother (who is teaching her child the alphabet)—"Now, dearie, what comes after 'g'?"
The Child—"Whiz!"

OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

AT THE TWILIGHT HOUR

By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr.
She sits by the window reading,
In the last red glow of the day;
When the sun, like some monarch's
ruly,
Is vanishing swift away,
And her hands, that are worn with
working,
Rest light on the printed page;
While her mind forgets want and
sorrow
And toiling and care and age.

She sits by the window reading,
Lights her face with a golden glory,
Sent down by the dying sun,
And her heart, that is tired, maybe,
And weary and worn with pain,
Responds to some writer's message,
Like a plant to the fragrant rain.

THE GOLDEN PROMISE.

"As thy days, so shall thy strength
be," (Deut. 33:25.)
Courage, my soul, this promise is for
thee;
To bear thee up from hour to hour,
The Father's loving hand upholds with
power;
And as thy days, thy strength shall
also be,
When dangers round thee lower.

Why dwell with anxious thoughts up
on the years,
The anxious years, He hides from
you?
Why lift the veil He throws across the
view?
Lest coming cares should cause thee
needless fears,
Up, soul, girl thee, thy faith renew.

His tender care along the journey's
length,
Buoyant with hope, with love untold,
Will with fresh mercies every hour
unfold
For every need will give thee added
strength—
And blest support thy life uphold.

Let us tabulate the difference between
the degenerating village and one
where community civics and school
centers have undertaken to regenerate so-
cial and moral order.

The Unregenerate Village

Individualism.
Every man for himself.
Indifferent competition,
hate and church prejudices,
Indifference to farming methods,
Unkempt farms,
Lawlessness in the schools,
Lawlessness in the public commons,
Unsupervised entertainments; and
jealousy between groups of people.

The Regenerate Village.

Collectivism.
Village improvement work,
Co-operation,
Secular leagues and clubs,
Eager acceptance of help from Bu-
reau of Agriculture,
Junior Civic Leagues, Camp Fire
Girls, Boy Scouts.

The social center at the public school
building for adults as well as children;
free lectures, supervised dances, exhibi-
tions, moving pictures.

"Real gentle-folk are natural,
No foreign accent mars their speech,
They fear no comment from the world,

No special favors they beseech,
A polished ease is ever theirs,
A mellow style which friendship
gains,
For gentle-folk are dowered with
A plentiful supply of brains."

THE SKY IS A DRINKING-CUP

The sky is a drinking-cup,
That was overturned of old,
And it pours in the eyes of men
Its wine of airy gold.
We drink that wine all day,
Till the last drop is drained up,
And are lighted off to bed
By the jewels in the cup.
—Richard Henry Stoddard.

WOMAN AND WOMAN

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is 73 years-
old yet she is soon to start on a six
months professional tour of America. A
percentage of her profits has been prom-
ised to the French Red Cross and to
an organization of women caring for
war orphans.
Mrs. Alexandra Kokotseva, the Rus-
sian "Joan of Arc" has twice been
wounded. She is an officer of a Cas-
sack regiment. For bravery and dis-
tinguished ability she has been awarded

the Cross of St. George—a decoration
much coveted by Russian army officers
and she has been listed for a mili-
tary pension. Thousands of women
are fighting in the Russian ranks.

AN IDEA FOR THE RURAL TEACHER

A great change has come over the
character of country schools in recent
years and a large part of this change
is directly due to the tireless efforts of
country teachers, who have taken upon
themselves many functions for which
they receive no pay and perhaps little
credit. It is in the direction of chil-
dren's play activities, the general en-
richment of life, that so much still
remains to be done. But the labor is
of the constructive kind that ought to
inspire any teacher and the results are
quickly apparent. A very interesting
effort in this direction was recently de-
scribed by a writer in the History
Teachers' Magazine. She teaches in a
small village school and has lived from
childhood on a farm. Inspired by the
example of large cities, she conceived
the idea of starting a museum which
should tell the story of farm and com-
munity life in her own town, from the

time of its acquisition by white men.
For this purpose she secured the use of
an unused room in an old house, and
started the museum with a big wooden
cradle made by her great great uncle
for his children. At first the museum
contained only family heirlooms, but
gradually others became interested and
began to contribute articles. Every-
thing was carefully labeled and its
story, if story there was, attached to
it. "Though my museum is yet quite
young," says the writer, "I have in
mind several uses for it. I see it in
the future as a valuable collection of
illustrative material to use in teaching
history. It is to be a place to which
I can invite the local schools with their
teachers each year to get acquainted
with the long ago. It is to be a place
to which I can take my history-loving
small boy friends and satisfy some of
the curiosity. Then the good it has
done me, in uplifting sentiment, exer-
cise, activity, research and ultimate
satisfaction, I should not care to miss."
Such a museum as this might easily
become a permanent part of a country
school. The teacher who is timid about
attempting pageants and plays will per-
haps find in this idea the socializing
medium she is looking for.

Home Economics

YOUR TOWN

If you want to live in the kind of a
town
That's the kind of a town you like,
You don't have to slip your clothes in
a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you've left behind,
For there's nothing really new
It's a knock at yourself if you knock
your town;
For it isn't your town, it's you.
Real towns are not made, by men
afraid,
Lest somebody else gets ahead;
If everyone works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if, while you make your personal
stake,
Your neighbor makes one too;
Your town will be what you want to
see
For it isn't your town, it's you.
— Selected

SWAN LAKE

(The editor apologizes to Swan Lake
H.E.S. for the late publication of this
excellent report.)
The meeting of the Home Economic
Society was held as usual in the hall
on Saturday.
After the business part of the meet-
ing, the first item on the programme
was a solo entitled "March on Ber-
lin," by Miss Mabel Simpson which was
much appreciated. She was followed
by Miss Campbell with a reading on
"Diseases of the Teeth"; Kenneth
Couch also contributed to the pro-
gramme with a recitation entitled
"What can a little chap do?"
Mr. Holland gave a very interesting
and instructive address on the Cut-
worm and the Army Worm. He first
drew the attention of the ladies to the
coming exhibition at Swan Lake on
August 3rd, and asked their co-opera-
tion in making the fair a success, par-

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ticularly in ladies' work. He also thought the boys and girls should take up some hobby such as nature study, etc., which would improve their opportunities as well as fill in their time.

Regarding the Cutworm Mr. Holland explained that the eggs laid by moths in the late summer hatch into small caterpillars or Cutworms which lie concealed just beneath the surface of the ground near tender parts of plants. They feed mostly at night. Later, cold weather and lack of food necessitate hibernation in the soil or under rubbish, wood piles, etc. The damage is more noticeable at that time for the cutworms are fair sized, hungry, and vegetation is scarce. After a time the caterpillars reach their full size, go into the soil to pupate and later emerge as moths to lay more eggs for later generations. Many moths may be caught at night by placing a light above a tub of water. This will not reduce the number of caterpillars much, as the females do fly far before laying the eggs; it will reduce the nuisance of having the moths in such numbers about the house. A reliable remedy is the poisoned bait made as follows:

Mix 1 lb. Paris green with 25 lbs. of dry bran; add 2 or 3 qts. molasses to 5 or 6 gals. water and stir the mixture thoroughly into the poisoned bran. Let this stand several hours before using and scatter broadcast in infested fields in the evening. In gardens, strew the pieces along the bases of the plants being attacked.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and the serving of lunch.

MIAMI FLOWER SHOW.

Fourth Annual Fair was Decided Success—Aug. 27

The fourth annual flower show arranged for this district by the H.E.S. was held on Friday and proved highly successful, despite the first efforts of the frost king. The centre and one side of the agricultural hall was filled with lovely blooms, and another section was reserved for the vegetables, most of which had turned golden yellow at finding themselves thus suddenly thrust into society. Mr. J. Cox, Fellow Royal Horticultural Society, sent out from the city by the Agricultural College to do the judging, stated that the entries, each after their own kind, were very good up to anything he had seen in the province.

Mrs. McNeven, president, and Miss Scip, vice president, supported by the directors and members of the society, were in charge of all the arrangements for the day. During the evening the cut flowers were sold, the proceeds being donated to the Red Cross society.

Alison Craig, editor Woman's Page Free Press, was the guest of the H.E.S. on Flower Show Day and the members of the society enjoyed her company. She was entertained during her stay, Friday and Saturday, by Miss Scip.

The editor of this department met Alison Craig since her visit at the Flower Show and she was most enthusiastic over the display. She says the women of Miami are unusually familiar with the art of cultivating flowers and have a scientific knowledge of botany as well. P.R.H.]

SWAN RIVER

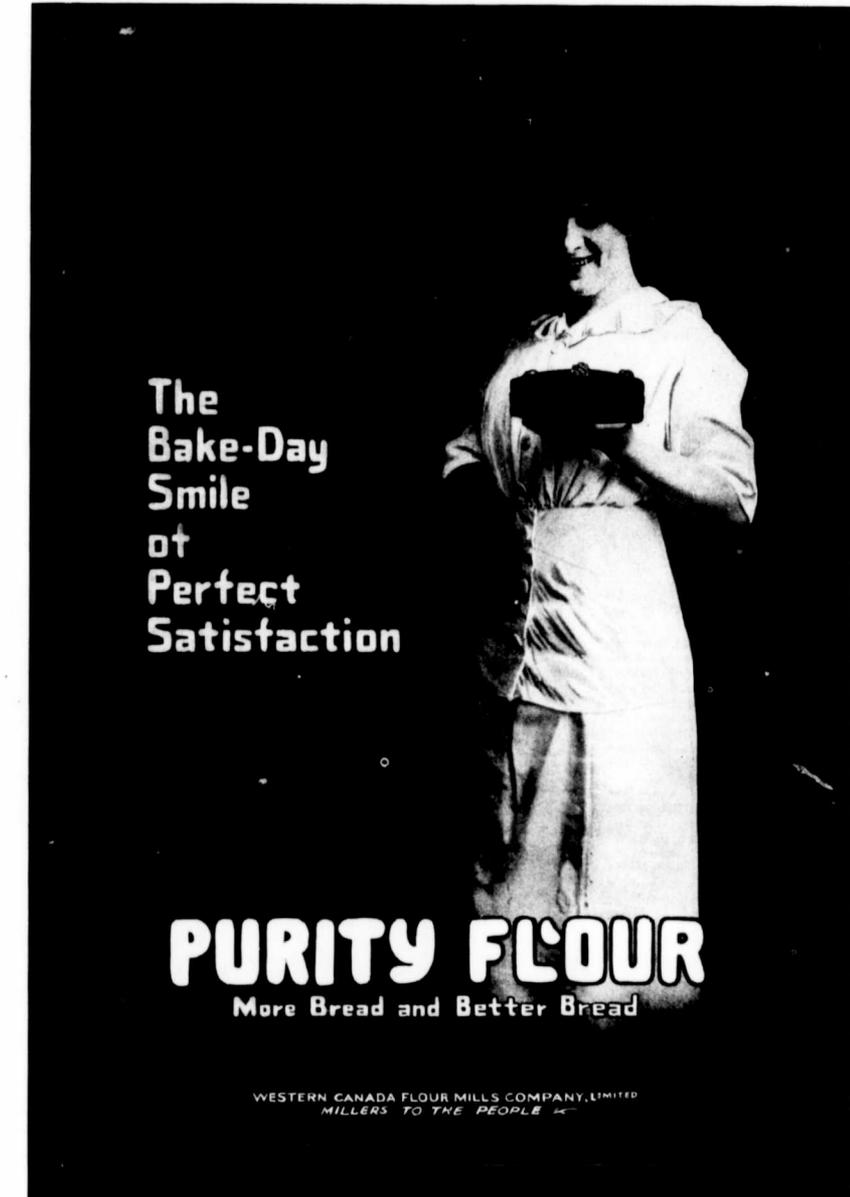
Sept., 1915. The members of the H.E.S. have been meeting every Friday evening for the past two months, at the Rest Room, to plan work. Almost every woman in the town is working in one way or another for the Red Cross Society. On our Fair Day, Aug. 11th—the Economic Society raised \$40.50 by selling ribbon badges at 10c each. Then a couple of weeks later they had a sale of cooking also in aid of Red Cross work at which \$18.00 was raised. All are busy knitting socks for the soldiers.

E. Baldwin,
Cor. Sec.

SHOAL LAKE

Interesting Demonstrations on Bread-Making.

Regular meeting held on Saturday, August 28th. President in the chair. Thirty members and eight visitors pres-



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ent. Meeting opened with "Maple Leaf for Ever" being sung. Minutes read and adopted. Correspondence called for. Business of the day was the voting on the papers sent by the College for our consideration.

Programme:
(1) Paper by Mrs. Matheson: "Principles of Bread-making; best grains for flour; different means of raising, proper fermentation, and the degree of heat needed."

(2) Paper by Mrs. Cameron: "The Disaster of White Bread," showing that white bread was first introduced instead of whole meal bread one hundred years ago, in London, Eng., and since then the use of it has spread over the world to the undermining of the strength of many people, hurting their sturdy growth, weakening their nerves, and loosening their teeth.

Demonstrations.

- 1.—Sour milk bread, shown by Mrs. Matheson.
- 2.—Plain white loaf, shown by Miss Jenkins.

- 3.—Raisin loaf, shown by Mrs. Nicol.
- 4.—Whole meal bread, shown by Mrs. Cameron.
- 5.—Nut loaf, shown by Mrs. Sewell.
- 6.—Molasses bread, shown by Mrs. Turner.

After the demonstrations were over, and the recipes of each lady's work copied, the room committee served tea, and the different kinds of bread were enjoyed by all present. A talk by Mrs. Laughlin on women's votes, the dower act, and the franchise for women, brought a pleasant and helpful meeting to a close. The National Anthem was sung, and the meeting adjourned.

K. E. Sykes,
Sec.-Treasurer Shoal Lake H.E.S.

[This department would like the recipes mentioned above; our women readers would appreciate them.—P.R.H.]

EXCELLENT PATRIOTIC RESULTS.

Birtle Man., Sept. 15. Our Society has met regularly since our last report and the attendance has kept very good. The programs are

varied and at each meeting we have a demonstration of some kind which adds much to the interest. Frequently discussions arise which bring out much useful information.

We have a large committee organized for war relief work and by a Field Day of sports, etc., they raised over \$300 for Red Cross Work, \$200 of which they sent to the Head Society, the remainder to be used in buying materials for home sewing. By monthly showers of different kinds they will continue their efforts.

Our club room is much appreciated by club members and others and expenses are almost met by the weekly teas served by the ladies in turn. Many have told us what a great convenience the room is and how well worthy of support. It is managed entirely by the Home Economics Society and its continued success depends on the energy of the committee. Our membership is greater now than at any time in its history.

Elizabeth R. McCurdy, Sec.-Treas.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE

Read at the H.E.S., Birtle.

"The Power of Example," a figure of speech denoting the attitude, both mentally and practically, that is shown from one individual to another; the effect of our words and actions, our looks, smiles, frowns, our indifference, the sins of omission and commission, the potency in fact of "Silent Teaching."

In choosing this subject and thinking it out, to me it seems exhaustive, full of teaching, full of lessons in regard to what touches us all, in fine it is a line of thought on which we must all agree that "Example" is a vital factor in the well-being of our home-life.

Our outlook on life is sometimes very colorless, often bounded by a very narrow horizon. We only see just as far as we want to see; to others our personality is disappointing, our example in sweetness and amiability is depressing, and we suffer from a cramping effect on the mind, our influence for good becomes "nil"—and, what otherwise might be helpful to those about us, to those poor souls more tried than we are, becomes minimized, and the good we would do eludes us, and so we lose the chance of "Helping lame dogs over stiles."

A good or evil thought may in time become an act—an act grows into a habit, a habit itself in the end, often ruins a life, and our example may be the starting point for good or evil to some whom we may never know in this world.

I will take first our casual ways of conversation—we think it does not matter very much if we are not careful, no one takes notice, we think, no one remembers; our flippant speech sinks into space—our repartee sounds very smart, and if we are not very careful as to detail, for instance, in repeating an unkind remark (forgetting that the one who repeats is worse than the one who says) or a malicious story, we twist the truth into a horrible shape, and our example is like a scorching fire, for having some of the truth in it, we make it the worst of lies, and the effect is like the sting of a mosquito, it burns and burns, and the contemptible insect flies away caring nothing for the pain it has left behind, and the bitter word cuts and some sensitive heart feels badly, and wonders why it should be so, and still the cruel example goes on.

Then another phase, the most important of all, why do we forget the little ears that are always too sharp in hearing and remembering what they should never have heard, and the child who sees and listens, judges more frequently, and more justly than we give them credit for, and the pernicious example of those who are their trainers makes the child sly, furtive and deceitful, spoils its sweet innocence, for in no relation of life need we be so careful of the "Power of Example" as in our conversation before children. "Take care that ye offend not one of these little ones." How often do we forget when criticising our friends, say, in the home-circle, at mealtimes when conversation runs riot, and we forget to be on guard before the younger members of the family. I have myself often wondered at some mothers how indiscreet they are, in fact, I have seen the children look in wonder at their mother when she has recited for the benefit of a visitor a bit of gossip all too palpably long-drawn-out. The young people not being able to read between the lines, repeat the story out of doors, it is carried on, and there is always at hand the mischief-maker who will say, "of course I don't like to tell you," and so on, and like a pebble thrown into the stream, makes waves which widen, and widen, till a very sea of trouble is made by the pitiful example of a thoughtless mother. One

day an old woman said, "Some things used to be done a good deal better when I was young, than they are now, such as making tea and darning stockings." I agree with that old lady, and would say that some old fashioned customs might be revived for the betterment of the race, such as sending children out of the room, when their elders are conversing. We may be able to regulate our own talk but we cannot do that with the frivolous conversation of our guests.

Another train of thought on this subject is the practice of always finding fault with people whatever they do, watching for a ground of attack, always ready to impart a bad motive to a kind action, this is usually the outcome of jealousy, to wish to find those whom perhaps we may not like, to be always in the wrong, and, being greatly disappointed if we find that they are much better and much nicer than we gave them credit for. Surely this is the evidence of a distorted mind, and the example of such as they is like the silence of the snake that creeps unseen, and whose proximity makes one shudder.

Another quality of the danger of a pernicious example is in constituting ourselves judges of people we know nothing about, in fact posing as critics.

One Sunday coming out of a popular Church my friend and I (this was in a big town), fell into a conversation as to the different reasons why most people go to Church, and she said to me, "If you are in a crowd just outside the building and listen to people you will hear the most uncharitable remarks." One will say—"What a dull service"; "The choir is very poor," and "as to the playing, well, that organist is not much good, etc." Another will say, "I don't care much for that man's preaching, nothing in it, how easily Parsons earn their living—wish I could get mine as easily," and so on—what we may call mischievous ignorance; and not confined to big cities, or crowded churches either—they forget or perhaps did not want to remember that those taking part in the rendering of the service, give their best and often at the cost of self-sacrifice; such criticism is a damaging example to those who are always casting about for an excuse to neglect the House of God.

The Mind is the Index of the Spoken Thought or Silent Action

We say, "Every man is a law to himself." Is he not sometimes a law also to others? Do we not live by "Admiration, Hope and Faith"? We must affect those with whom we associate, and a conscientious person will say, "Have I hurt that one whom I want to help, by my thoughtless example? How we look up to and respect the one who will not condone a mean action—will not overlook a lie—how we feel the exhilarating power of other influence, to us it is like a breath of sea air, and in the high ideals of such a one we see what we may become,—perhaps.

The Bishop of London in one of his well known addresses says,—"The example of a life well lived does more good than ten thousand sermons.

There is one more,—or I should say, one of many more—thoughts on the Power of Example, I shall just touch upon, and that is the matter of dress, a very exhaustive subject, and I do hope I have managed to keep to the point of it, as it touches on the endeavor of the H.E.S. to keep to home topics; but the matter of dress is a home topic, and a most potent—Silent Teacher. In our little "Work-a-Day World" our worst enemy would not accuse us of having had an overdose of vanity. I hold it is the duty of all men and women to make themselves attractive, and the older one gets the more care we should take about our appearance. The mother who thinks it does not matter what she looks like in the home, who comes to the breakfast



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Name _____ Address _____

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

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

table carelessly dressed, untidy, ruffled and tously hair, is one who will never command respect from her children, from the poor power of her example; even our most disagreeable tasks of domestic duties may be done in a way that will hurt no one, after all it is merely a matter of habit,—and that brings me to the other side of the question,—is it not just as faulty to be too careful about our looks, and a stumbling block, and a snare to those worse off than ourselves? I will tell you a little story that is quite true:

A young lady Sunday School Teacher in a city Church once in the course of her lesson asked her girls the question that if they were going to ask God for anything special what would they ask for—the question went round till it got to the last one who was sitting near to her, "Nellie," she said, "What would you ask for?" The girl stood up, and stroking the soft furs and velvet of her teacher's dress said, "I would say, 'th' Lord make me stylish!'"

The teacher was a good woman trying to do her duty; fine clothes to her meant nothing, it was natural. Thoughts about her dress never intruded, but the words of her pupil were as a scorpion, she thought that her example in wearing fine garments had nullified all her teaching by creating envy. Truly is it said that the "Small things of life are the great things," that the "Great things of life" may be obliterated by the small things, and how often "Evil is wrought by want of thought."

When we drop to the lower level of those who misunderstand our motives, and retaliate, our influence for good is "nil." If the better things were only done that we intend to do, that we desire to do, if we would always love and practice the highest, surely this fair earth would be a pleasant place, and as Tennyson says,—"The whole world would be bound by chains of gold about the feet of God."

E. Bagshawe.

Experience Extracts

The Farm Wife's Worry

She sets her bread at night, wraps the bread pan with quilt and blanket and puts it in a warm corner and is confident that all is well. But a blizzard comes up in the night or one or another temperature change takes place; the kitchen stove goes out, and in the morning the half-raised dough is all but stone cold. A little thing, perhaps, a bread setting gone wrong, but no little incident in the kitchen life of the farmer's wife with a hundred things to do and but one pair of hands to do them with. It's nothing short of a domestic disaster!

Hay is a good insulator, and a well-made hay-box capable of taking in the bread pan might solve many problems. A box into which the bread pan will fit, a box each way three to six inches larger, the intervening spaces well packed with hay, a suitable cover, also insulated, to fit snugly, and all would be well—a sort of bread insurance policy. The pan of dough snugly tucked away in such a box means far more certainty in the face of rapid changes of temperature than any quilt or blanket.

For Biliousness

If a member of the family is suffering from sickness of the stomach, try the white of an egg slightly beaten. It acts like a charm.

To Clean Silverware

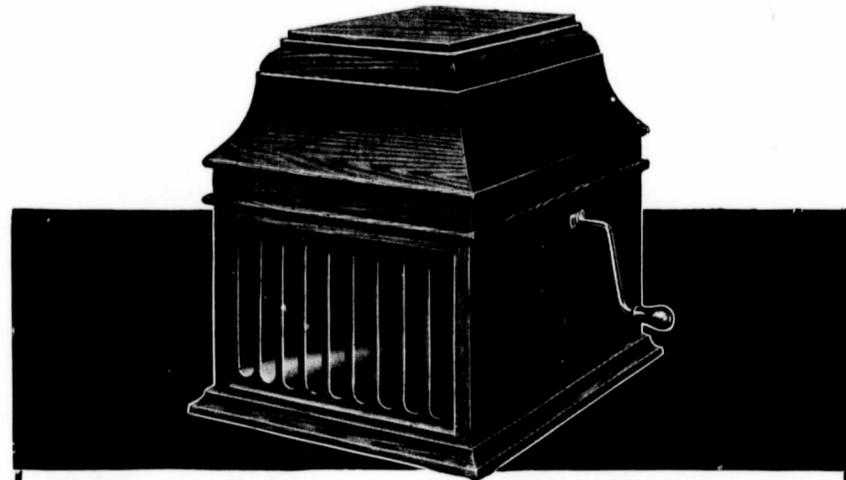
To clean silverware, let the pieces to be cleaned stand in buttermilk over night. Then in the morning wash with hot water and soap.

White Stains on Varnished Surfaces

Saturate a woollen rag with equal parts of linseed and olive oil and apply to the white patch at intervals of a half hour. It depends upon the duration and depth of the stain as to how many applications will be necessary, but persistence in this treatment will positively remove it.

To Whiten Clothes

Fill your boiler with water, soft preferred, and after shaving the soap into the water put a tablespoonful of coal



Only \$1.00
—and After Trial!

YES—the great New Edison with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand new Diamond Amberol Records will be sent you on free trial without a penny down. The finest, the best that money can buy at very, very much less than the price at which imitations of the genuine Edison are offered—a rock-bottom offer direct from us.

Mr. Edison's Own The Genuine New Edison Phonograph

Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. Read:

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments.

Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest price outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—afree trial first! No money down no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument.

Entertain Your Friends

Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face from laughing at the funniest of minstrel shows. Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose, send it back.

To F. K. Babson
Edison Phonograph Distributors
Dept. 7656, 355 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen: Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Our New Edison Catalog Sent FREE

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

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors
Department 7656 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
United States Office, Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Name.....
Address.....

oil. This will be found to whiten the clothes beautifully and leave no odor.

To Remove Mildew

To remove mildew, wet the mildewed part of the garment well with buttermilk, spread on the grass in the sun and sprinkle well with salt and leave to dry. Wash in the regular way next day and the mildew will be gone.

A Hot Water Bottle

Oats heated in a frying pan until very, very hot, then put quickly into a warmed flannel bag will greatly relieve cramps, headache, etc. It is light and retains heat. The top must be securely tied.

How to Keep Vegetables

Potatoes may be kept in a cool, dry, dark place. At no time should sprouts be allowed to grow.

Vegetables like parsnips, carrots, beets and turnips may be buried in sand in a

cold cellar. The skin protects the vegetable and the sand protects the skin. The cold cellar provides the temperature to discourage germ growth.

Sweet potatoes may be kept until January if put away clean and dry in chaff.

Ripe pumpkins and squash, if the skins are wiped off occasionally, keep well in a cold place. Cabbages should be placed in boxes or barrels, roots up.

Fruits, as a rule, mold easily. Pears, peaches, plums and cherries decay easily, while apples and oranges may be kept for some time with proper care. Winter apples with their smooth skin, oranges and lemons should be wiped with a dry cloth, then wrapped separately in soft paper and stored in a cold place. The soft paper prevents mold spores, found in the air, from dropping on the skin and also prevents the moisture that may

be on the skin from further condensation.

Grapes may be kept for a long time in sawdust. Sound cranberries may be kept by putting them into crocks and covering the berries with cold water. The crock should be covered with a plate that fits closely. The water should be changed once a month.

Recipes

To Set Icing—To prevent the icing from running off a cake, first sift flour over it. Then wipe off with a soft cloth. You will find this method will set and dry much more easily than without it.

Pumpkin Marmalade—Seven pounds pumpkin, cut fine. Five pounds white

sugar. Sprinkle sugar over pumpkin and let stand over night. In the morning add two lemons cut fine and five cents worth of crystallized ginger cut fine. Boil until thick. This is just as nice as orange marmalade and much cheaper.

Grape Juice—The unfermented grape juice has become so popular as a cooling drink that there is a growing demand for it. Remove all stems from the grapes, wash and let the fruit come slowly to the boiling point. Strain through a thick cloth; return the juice to the fire in a porcelain-lined kettle and simmer twenty minutes. Then to each quart add one-fourth of a pint of sugar; cook slowly ten minutes longer, skim and bottle hot in airtight bottles or jars. To serve it, fill a glass half full of powdered ice, add two thin slices of lemon, and fill nearly full of the grape juice; add sugar if not sweet enough.

Crystallized Grapes—Select firm, perfect bunches of uniform size, wash carefully and when dry dip them in white of egg, roll in pulverized sugar, without mashing. Arrange them on a platter on a bed of leaves; chill and serve.

Grape Meringue Tarts—Make a deep pie pastry and line a pudding form with it, forming scalloped edges to it; chill, brush with white of egg, prick with a fork, to prevent blisters, and bake a delicate brown. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff dry froth, add a cupful of sugar and flavor with a teaspoonful of orange and vanilla flavoring. Then gently mix into it three cupfuls of grapes, which have been seeded; fill the baked shell and place in a slow oven until the meringue is baked.

Glazed Grapes—Remove the grapes from the bunches, leaving a short stem to each. Boil some granulated sugar to three hundred and forty degrees, which will bring it almost to the caramel stage. When it is hard enough to break when dropped in water, remove from the fire and stand it in a pan of cold water two minutes. Test by dipping a skewer into it, if the liquid sticks to it, it is ready to use. Then with a pair of piners take each grape by the stem and dip into the sugar till coated; place each separately on a marble slab or platter to dry.

Grape Jam—Remove the skins from the pulp, keeping them in separate bowls; heat the pulps in a porcelain-lined kettle with a cupful of water; when heated well, press through a colander to separate the seeds; add the skins to the pulp and weigh. To each pound of fruit add three-fourths of a pound of sugar and just enough water to prevent burning; cook slowly for forty or fifty minutes. Apples mixed with grapes improve the jam and jelly.

Grape Catsup—This is an excellent way to utilize sour grapes. Remove them from the stems, and cook until tender, mashing them well; strain and measure the pulp; and to every six pints

of pulp add two pounds of light brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar and one ounce each of ground cinnamon, allspice and mace and half an ounce of cloves. Boil slowly till of the proper consistency (it should be thick); can while hot and keep in a cool place.

Grape Sherbet—Three pounds of the best Concord grapes, juice of three lemons, three pints of water and a pound and a half of sugar. Wash the grapes and put them in a granite pan, over which a strong cheesecloth has been laid. Mash well with a wooden masher, then squeeze out all the juice; measure and add an equal amount of water, the lemon juice and sugar. Previously boil to a syrup the sugar in a quart of water and allow for this water when measuring. Add the syrup and have the freezer packed and everything ready so the mixture may be frozen at once. Do not use any tin or iron utensils, they will change the color of the juice. When partly frozen, add the beaten whites of two eggs to each gallon of sherbet made, sweetening the egg slightly. Let stand for several hours before serving, then serve in long-stemmed glasses on grape leaves, with a dainty bunch of grapes on each plate.

Grape Conserve—3 quarts grapes, skins removed, reserve skins; 3 lbs. sugar; 1 lb. seeded raisins; 1 lb. walnuts chopped. Cook grapes until seeds separate. Strain and force pulp through strainer. To grape pulp add grape skins, sugar and seeded raisins. Cook 30 minutes, add walnuts and cook to desired consistency. Turn into sterilized jelly glasses. Adjust covers.

Graham Cookies—1 well beaten egg; 2 tbsp. melted butter; 1 tbsp. molasses; 1 tsp. lemon extract; few grains cinnamon; few grains cloves; 1 cup sour cream mixed with 1 tsp. soda; 2½ cups graham flour. Mix the first eight ingredients, add the graham flour and beat thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a well greased baking pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

Mother's Corner

To An Infant Son

Had we but known
That just ahead our lives would meet,
Would we have walked with willing feet

Or loitered idly, by the way?
Had I but known that love complete
Was coming nearer day by day,
Was coming in my heart to stay,
Would I as carelessly have gone
Along my pathway, on and on,
Had I but known?

Had you but known
That fate was leading me to you,
O fate of the old life into the new,
Would you have ventured on with dread—

Have run with fear or joy instead?
Had you but known that one bright day
Our paths would meet, and all the way
Our lives would never be again
As in the past, My Darling, then
Would you have gladly come to me,
Not knowing what the end might be,
Had you but known?

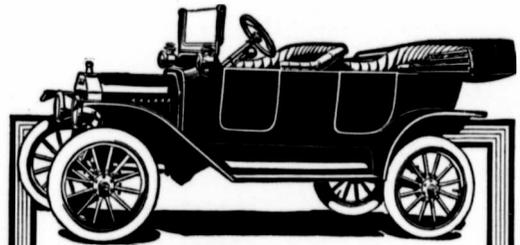
Had I but known
Just what the future had in store
For me, I would have tried the more
To have been a worthy mother, Dear,
And when I saw you drawing near
I could have looked in baby eyes
With more of hope and less of fear,
That I was worthy of the prize
For which I'd longed for many a year,
Had I but known.

—H. C.

There have been many requests lately for the booklet, *Helps for Expectant Mothers*, which is sent free upon request. Should any of our women readers, who are far from a doctor or nurse, require any further information, a personal request to me will be attended to promptly. Address all communication to 983 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg.

Please Answer This Letter

The following letter came to me this month and I am asking our readers to



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

Ford Runabout
Price \$480

Ford Town Car
Price \$780

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at any branch manager, or write Ford Motor Co., Ford, Ont.

WRITE FOR CATALOG B



Greatest Christmas, Wedding,
Birthday or "Presentation"
Bargain Ever Offered

A 10 KT
GOVERNMENT STAMPED
SOLID GOLD

Expanding Bracelet Watch
(with high grade 15 jewel movement)

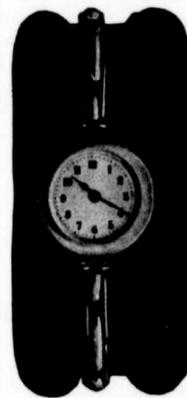
For \$14.00

When you have seen and tested the watch you will know it is amazing value. We have only a few to sell and are offering this as an example of what CAN be done in a satisfaction-or-money-back-deal. See the personal guarantee of this paper.

NOTE—The price and the fact that this is not Gold "Filled" but SOLID GOLD Government stamped both watch and bracelet. The design is superb.

Write for free copy of our GREAT CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE OF ADVERTISING SPECIALS IN FINE JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

LOUIS JACOB CO., LTD. 159 Bannatyne Avenue WINNIPEG



HOLDER of the only WORLD'S GOLD MEDAL in CANADA

BECAUSE OF THE Superior Character OF OUR DENTAL WORK

Every detail of extracting and fitting is effected without pain or bungling. Anyone who has been treated by us will state our qualification that what they had apprehended as a painful experience was attended by nothing but pleasure and comfort from first to last.

Our Prices are moderate and we guarantee perfect Satisfaction

Languages spoken: English, French, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Russian, Rutenian, Galician, Bohemian, Icelandic.

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L.D.S., D.D.S., D.M.T.
ALSO LADY GRADUATE IN ATTENDANCE
PHONE G 2850
626½ Main St. (Entrance Logan Ave.)
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Office Hours: 9-4. Also open evenings

answer it. You probably remember the beautiful article by Mrs. Lute in the August number. I have in this department written straight from the heart, because I love the home life and I do think there are more splendid men in Canadian homes than the kind described in the letter. There is one paragraph in the letter that I have omitted. I shall answer the letter later after the discussion of it by our readers. What is your opinion?—P. R. H.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton—In this month's issue of the Canadian Thresherman you have an article from American motherhood by Mrs. Lute. Now what do you suppose any sensible single woman will

think when she reads that sickly sentimental nonsense.

I certainly agree that woman's destiny is marriage, husband, home and family, provided all things being equal, that she gets a suitable mate. But statistics have shown us that fifty per cent of all marriages are unhappy, that there are twelve divorce cases in every one hundred marriages in the United States. There were forty applications for divorce at the Dominion session of parliament in 1913, which is nearly equal to the United States in proportion to the population.

I wonder if the "famous woman" ever knew anything about real people, if she

did she wouldn't talk such simple child-
ish nonsense. I have been a woman's
nurse for some four years, thirteen
months of that time I spent in one of
the largest hospitals for women in the
West and I venture to say I know a
little about the "inner channels" of some
women's lives and believe me the most
of them are not such as arouse the envy
of any famous single woman or of any
single woman who is not famous either.

It appears to be a tendency of human
nature to refuse to see things as they
really are, except in cases where these
things do not affect you.

I readily agree that the single woman's
life has many disadvantages. What life
has not? but when we consider the many
disadvantages of the average married
woman's life, I think things tally about
even.

You married people never weary of
drawing pictures of the single people.
How tired and lonely and weary and dis-
appointed we must be and how empty
our lives are. I suppose many married
people do this on the ground that misery
loves company. I take it if marriage was
such a heavenly state there would be no
need for married people to console them-
selves by comparing their lots to single
people.

You know yourself, Mrs. Hamilton,
that marriage is only a man-made insti-
tution. How could it be perfect? The
idea is ridiculous, to say the least. I
am truly sorry the "famous woman"
hasn't got a drunken husband. Send
your "famous woman" along and I'll give
her enough to do to keep her from re-
gretting that she didn't, after so many
years, manage to round up a husband.
I am willing to wager it is her own fault
as only the ideal man would do.

I am sorry that I have no further time
at my disposal to continue this discourse.
I wonder what Nellie L. McClung thought
of that article. I shall ask her when I
see her.

Yours truly,
A Manitoba Nurse.

The Baby on the Farm
By Dr. Helen McMurech

The following article is taken from
The Farmer's Magazine.

O, Child! O, new-born denizen
Of Life's great city. On thy head
The glory of the morn is shed
Like a celestial benison!
Here at the portal thou dost stand
And with thy little hand
Thou openest the mysterious gate
Into the future undiscovered Land.
—Longfellow.

There is a baby coming to some of our
Canadian farms this Christmastide. He
knows what he is about, that baby.
Christmas is a good time to come. And
a Canadian farm is a good place to come
to. Should I have said "She!" Let me
say it now. Girls and boys are at a
premium in Canada—a premium which
grows bigger every day. And—especially



Clock for a Month Old Baby.

in the West—girls are at an extra pre-
mium. Girls are wanted in Canada. It
is almost impossible, unless you are more
hard-hearted than any lady ought to be,
to keep single in the West.

But to return to the Christmas baby on
the farm. The little sacred soft head,
pillowed on its mother's breast, for the
first time, near Christmas Eve, seems, if
possible, more sacred than when it comes

The Range
that Lasts
a Lifetime

Kootenay Steel Range

The Range
that Lasts
a Lifetime

A Household Guide and Recipe Book FREE—

A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the KOOTENAY still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts), to ALL who fill in and mail coupon below.

This is the Range with a Dust-Proof Washable Oven

Invariably you dust your oven before baking. Isn't this the case? If you are a KOOTENAY user this duty is unnecessary—with old-style ranges it is almost essential. Did you ever wonder where this dust came from? Ovens that need constant dusting are made with seams and rivets in the top—over which smoke and ash-dust pass—heat loosens the rivets, and dust drops through whenever the stove is shaken. THE KOOTENAY OVEN HAS A SEAMLESS TOP. This is not all—THE KOOTENAY OVEN CAN BE WASHED LIKE A CHINA DISH.

This Oven is made of Nickelled American Ingot Iron, that may be easily and thoroughly washed with soap and water WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER OF RUST. The VENTILATED OVEN carries off all odors that arise from cooking or baking. The KOOTENAY OVEN IS SQUARE, DEEP AND ROOMY. The Aluminumized CENTRE RACK, adds greatly to baking space, as the baking is done equally as well on the rack as on the oven bottom. This BOTTOM IS REINFORCED to prevent buckling, and protected by asbestos. So the KOOTENAY Oven will wear easily five times as long as the incorrectly designed one of ordinary iron. THE NICKEL-PLATED OVEN MEANS GREATEST RADIATION; therefore is most economical and radiation is even, thus giving best baking results.

You might easily overlook all these good points in the KOOTENAY Oven, because there are so many others in the rest of this range.

The FIRE BOX linings are made in nine pieces of heavy-weight Semi-Steel, which is practically indestructible. The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES have two faces—one for wood, one for coal—instantly interchangeable.

The KOOTENAY has a DUPLEX DRAFT that ENSURES AN EVEN FIRE.

The POLISHED TOP is a bright, smooth, easily cleaned surface (no black lead necessary).

And there is NO REACHING for Dampers, because the DAMPERS ARE IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

Look at the picture and note the general "dress" of the KOOTENAY. Then ask your dealer to "show" you and tell you the rest. You'll soon be as great a KOOTENAY enthusiast as we are.

Remember—THE KOOTENAY is guaranteed

My Name
Address
My Dealer's Name
To the McClary Mfg. Co., Winnipeg
Sentiment—Send me FREE
Copy of Household
Guide

McClary's

WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER,
London, Ont., Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, St. John, N.B.

at any other time. The mother keeps all
the things about that baby and ponders
them in her heart, like the Mother of
long ago. For "The Sign was a Child."

Born on a farm. It is the place to be
born. Take all the members of Mr.
Borden's cabinet and ask them where
they were nursed, and see if the majority
of them, like the majority of city men
everywhere who have "done things," do
not tell you about the farm where they
were born. There is better air on the
farm, and more quiet and cleaner milk,
and other fine things too numerous to
mention.

"They went to another cosier cave
when the baby came," as Kipling said
about the cave-dwellers. And these an-
cient Troglodytes were right. The baby
is a great civilizer. Things that will do
before the baby comes will not do when
his coming draws near. The baby's
mother and the baby's father have a
right to think more of themselves and
have things more suitable and comfort-
able than before the baby came. They
have a family now. The baby is a
powerful constructive force. He can
unite those whom nothing else will
keep together. God himself needs the
baby's tiny hand to hold people together.
Many good things are not worth while
except when there is a baby to do them
for.

It is one grown person's work to look
after a baby. And yet if you under-
stand the business it can easily be done.
The baby is a great worshipper of
system. Start him right, and he will
go on as regular as the clock.

Here is the baby's clock—for one
month old and for five months old. The
clock was made in New Zealand, and is
warranted to go.

The baby knows what to do if put to
the breast within two or three hours
after birth. That is the most impor-
tant even (after being born) in the
whole history of babyhood. The baby
must nurse well within the first twenty-
four hours. That one event seals his
fate. If nursed by the mother, the
chances are great that the baby will
live. If not nursed by the mother, the
chances are great that the baby will
not live.



Clock for a Five Months' Old Baby.

The baby does not need to be fed
oftener than once in three hours, and
perhaps twice or three times during the
night. Two or three days of regular
feeding and the baby will wake regularly
at feeding times. It will only be neces-
sary to wake him a few times and the
clock-like alternation of sleeping and
waking to feed will be established. The
new-born babe should sleep nine-tenths

of the time. Babies who are regularly
and properly nursed will sleep soundly
and long, digest their food well and be
contented and happy. But if the mother
is irregular and unsystematic about
bathing, dressing, feeding and putting
to sleep, the baby is not happy or con-
tented.

Never give a child a so-called "com-
fort." It should rather be called "tor-
ment." It is harmful. It will not help
to give the baby "a good constitution."
That greatly-desired boon, "a good con-
stitution," depends largely on the care,
skill, patience and common sense em-
ployed in nurturing the baby during the
first two years.

POEMS WORTH READING

Song of the Soldiers

What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away
Ere the barn-cocks say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can win us;
What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away!

Is it a purblind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye
Who watch us stepping by,
With doubt and dolorous sigh?
Can much pondering so hoodwink you!
Is it a purblind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye?

Nay. We see well what we are doing,
Though some may not see—
Dalliers as they be!—
England's need are we:

Her distress would set us rueing:
Nay. We see well what we are doing,
Though some may not see!

In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just,
And that braggarts must
Surely bite the dust,
March we to the field ungrrieving,
In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just.

Hence the faith and fire within us
Men who march away
Ere the barn-cock say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can win us;
Once the faith and fire within us
Men who march away.
—Thomas Hardy.

A Cross in Flanders

In the face of death, they say, he joked
—he had no fear:
His comrades, when they laid him in a
Flanders grave,
Wrote on a rough-hewn cross—a Calvary
stood near—
“Without a fear he gave.

His life, cheering his men, with laughter
on his lips,
So wrote they, mourning him. Yet
was there only one
Who fully understood his laughter, his
gay quips.
One only, she alone—

She who, not so long since, when love
was new confest,
Herself toyed with light laughter while
her eyes were dim,
And jested, while with reverence despite
her jest
She worshipped God and him.

She knew—O Love, O Death!—his soul
had been at grips
With the most solemn things. For
she, was she not dear?

Yes, he was brave, most brave, with
laughter on his lips,
The braver for his fear!
—G. Rostrevor Hamilton.

The Story of the "Master Mechanic" Overall

The "home-made" article carries with it a warm glow of kindly sentiment that is never lost on the purchasing public. And when that grateful feeling is accompanied by the fact that it also represents a big saving in the household exchequer, who would have the hardihood to preach the virtues and advantages of the imported variety, weighted as it is far ahead of original cost with duty, freight rates and selling-charges?

The idea, for example, that millinery worth the name cannot be designed and "built" in Winnipeg to compare with the "creations" of Paris or New York is a joke that we haven't the heart to laugh at. It is but a thin mask to one of the most serious leakages in our domestic economy which does not end with the fads of women folk. The same fallacy is regularly nursed to some extent in the sobe walks of men who buy hand-saws, wheel barrows, gang plows and pant suspenders. It would be an eye-opener to the ran and file of our Western people if the could be shown in some impressive wa what is designed and manufactured fo common use, practically at our own doors in these days, and what splendid feature of quality and finish these home mad goods possess—even when placed side by side with picked exhibits of the importe specialties.

What has been done, say within the las decade, in establishing and developin manufacturing industries is little short o astounding, and not the least impressiv of these is the birth place and still the home of the "Master Mechanic" overalls. These, together with their own brands o tents, shirts, window shades, and awnin etc., are manufactured by the "Western King Manufacturing Co. Ltd." of Winnipeg.

This Company was incorporated only a few years ago but its products have lon since found their way to every corner of the Western market and by sheer weight

of quality and value have won the complete confidence of the people.

The factory and plant is the largest and most complete of its kind in Western Canada and its competitors are by no means to be held in light esteem either as to equipment or influence. The accompanying illustrations are only an indication of what is going on every day during a working week of 48 hours, spread over four immense factory flights, designed and constructed to carry the weight and vibration of a mass of heavy machinery.

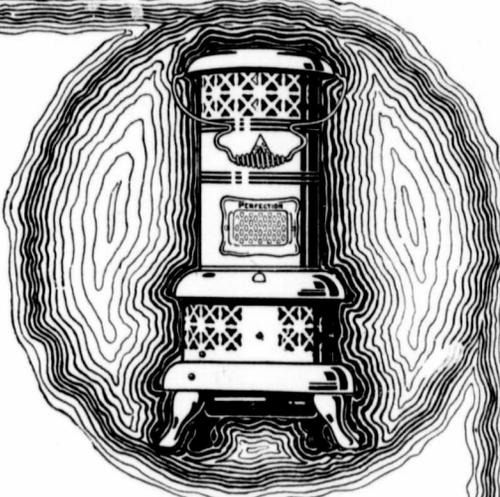
It can also be said that the comfort and safety of the "hands" takes first place in this hive of industry. The lighting, heating and sanitation at every point are perfect, and the most lavish provision

GLOWING WARMTH
at a minute's notice with the Perfection Oil Heater.

Why start up the big stove or furnace when a Perfection will give you just the heat you want for these chilly nights and mornings?

No wood to cut, no coal to carry. Gives 10 hours of comfortable heat on a gallon of *Royalite Oil* — the economical fuel.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS
MADE IN CANADA

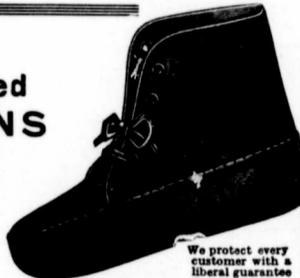
Men's Oiled Tanned LARRIGANS

Six inch leg. All Chrome Waterproof Stock. Sizes 6 to 14. **\$1.85**

This is without any question the best Larrigan or Shoe-pack ever offered for the money. It is as waterproof as leather can be made. Other Larrigans offered at the same or almost as low a price, have split leather tops. This Larrigan is all Chrome throughout.

We can give you most remarkable values in Larrigans, Showlegans, Moccasins, heavy gum Rubbers, Overshoes, etc. Our prices cannot be approached. We want you to know them and compare them. No farmer should be without our Catalogue No. 53, containing complete illustrations, concise descriptions and prices of our lines of Footwear of all kinds for Men, Women and Children, Caps, Shirts, Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, etc. Mailed free on request. Write for it to-day.

The Montgomery-Ward Company of Canada Limited
Canada's Greatest Direct Mail-Order Specialty House
Winnipeg Dept. T Man.



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



The Best Men here are the Women. What Canada is "doing for herself."

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco
Scientists say its White Light is nearest to light in color

10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges
 We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is not out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon
 common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given
 to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin?

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Big or Sales Believing
 the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 21 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 54 lamps out of 81 calls." Thousands who are earning money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required
 We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our **10-Day Absolutely Free Trial**. Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from coal oil, without risking a cent." Address nearest office.
MANTLE LAMP CO., 207 Aladdin Building
 Largest Coal Oil Lamp Store in the World
 Montreal Winnipeg

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

EVERYTHING IN FURS



FUR REPAIRED AND REMODELLED
 Raw Furs Tanned and made into COATS, SETS or RUGS
 Write us for particulars
 Dept. F. 549 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG
 Phone Sher. 920

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

has been made particularly for the accommodation of the big crowd of women folks at meal hours.

Almost 200 employees were in sight at the moment we were privileged to inspect the work. As it is to a large extent a woman's job, "woman is in the ascendant" here and the male "vote" is hardly worth counting. But we never saw a happier lot of females working under more congenial conditions than we saw seated at their work-tables and stitching machines, making the "Master Mechanic" overalls.

The heavier operations such as cutting out the blocks of "sizes" are performed by men who are experts in the handling of the wonderful electric knives which have a capacity of over one thousand dozen garments per week.

The whole plan and conditions of this factory is in remarkable and pleasant contrast to the sweating methods and the foul associations under which we have seen the same sort of thing carried on in Europe—even in highly civilized England, and substantial wages are earned all round.

The machinery alone is an exhibit of intense interest. It represents the very last thing of its kind and there is nothing of more recent (unless it be very recent) introduction in any overall factory the world over. The sewing machines with twin needles engaged on the lap-seams of heavy canvas tents are very striking. They are equipped with a patent rotary "puller," which takes the place of the hand that is usually employed in pulling or clearing the stitched fabric from the needles.

This is only one of a very large number of modern ideas in use as auxiliaries to greater efficiency and finer work, while at the same time they greatly reduce cost in time and hand-labor—particularly with regard to the department of tent making—the western retail market for which, by the way, is almost entirely supplied by the "Western King Co."

While tents, awnings, wagon covers, window shades, etc., are being turned out in generous quantities, the big and distinctive proprietary line is the "Master Mechanic" brand of over-alls, the star production which has made the name which the house enjoys all over Western Canada. The foundation fabric (Stifel's pure Indigo Drill), fittings and furnishings are all of exceptional strength. Buttons are rivetted (not sewn on); seams are double sewn. Dust and cinder-proof collars and cuffs are provided; and a special safety combination watch and pencil pocket. The garments are out to finish with ample "room" at every point. A patent rivetted unbreakable brace loop is a distinguishing feature of every garment which goes through three separate tests in examination before it leaves the factory.

The Western King Manufacturing Company is certainly a great institution, and one that compels the very highest admiration if only as an example of what can be done in developing home industries. We neither suggest nor expect that our readers of the farm, factory and engineering workshops are to pay a dollar for a seventy-five cent article merely to "encourage home industries," but we do say that for every reason they should take some pains to get to know just what wonderful things are being turned out in these strenuous times by our home industries.

In the particular case we have briefly described, here is a product that is capable of tremendous distribution; one that may reasonably run into many hundreds of thousands of the country's hard earned money. It gives steady, healthy, pleasant and remunerative employment to several hundreds of our best artisan citizens. It produces something in character which is not outclassed by any importation of the kind from any market. It is sold, we believe, at a lower figure than some of the much advertised importations, and it is no less a smart business move than a stipulation of common honesty that the merchant is instructed to sell it on the "Money Back" guarantee if dissatisfaction is met with in any detail.

☺ ☺ ☺
 "Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."
 "Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxicab man, the theatrical magnate, and the jeweler."



Tea Table Talks No. 1

There would be no need for "Pure Food Laws" if every product were given a tithe of the care expended in assuring the perfect purity of

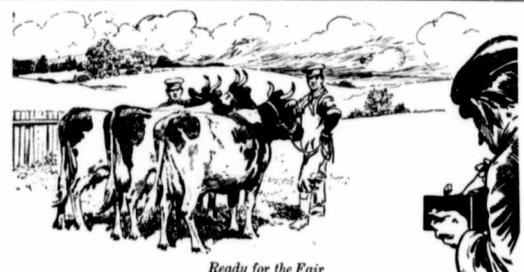
BLUE RIBBON TEA

That care is exercised from Tea Garden to Table. In the blending, the most minute care ensures uniformity—ensures purity—ensures perfection.

The new doubly-protective wrapping ensures against the slightest deterioration by dust, moisture or careless handling.

Your ideals of food-purity are expressed by always using

Blue Ribbon Tea



Every activity on the farm is worth a KODAK RECORD

The growth of stock and crops, the condition of orchards and buildings, the things you see at the fair, at the farmer's institute—the Kodak can help you get value received from every one of them.

And its capacity for increasing your enjoyment of your auto trips and other outings is equal to its value in a business way.

Ask your dealer or write us for our illustrated booklet, "Kodak on the Farm." It's free.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited, 606 King Street W., TORONTO

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

Marlin

Big Game Repeating Rifle

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

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

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

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

The Marlin Firearms Co. Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Family Group Photos a Specialty

AT

STEELE & CO., LTD.

MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG



Best for Baby

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

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

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

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

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Of all Druggists and Stores

Amateur Finishing

Size of Roll Films	Developing per roll of 6 Exposures	Unmounted Prints	Mounted Prints
per doz.		per doz.	per doz.
2 1/2 x 3 1/4	10c.	36c.	45c.
2 1/2 x 4 1/4			
3 1/2 x 3 1/4	15	40	70
3 1/2 x 4 1/4			
3 1/2 x 5 1/4	20	50	75
4 x 5 1/2	35	80	1.25
4 1/2 x 6 1/2	40	80	1.40
5 x 7			

The above prices are for glossy surface unless otherwise stated. Work returned to you within 24 hours from receipt.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER TO-DAY

Steele Mitchell, Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Four Months \$45
Individual Instruction



Accommodation secured for Country Students

Metropolitan Business Institute
WINNIPEG (Phone M. 2529) MAN.

The only Business College in a Modern Office Block
Expert instruction in commercial subjects. School equipped with all modern office appliances. Our teachers have been trained under practical conditions and impart instruction both from a theoretical and practical standpoint. Special attention given to backward students.
Write for particulars now

GILSON
Johnson & Co. Sport
A husky trouble-chaser. Will run pump, washing machine, churn, cream separator, grinders.
Write for circular and prices. Gilson Mfg. Co.
Box 671 Dept. C
Winnipeg, Man. **\$47.50**

The Dear Little Boy

There was a company to dinner, and little Frankie had been allowed to sit up as a special treat.

He behaved himself fairly well, on the whole, until the dessert arrived on the table. Then his eyes sparkled.

"Mother," he said, in his sweet treble. "Yes, dear," beamed his mother, proudly.

"Mother, will the fruit hurt me, or is there enough to go round?"

"When is the proper time for gathering apples?" asked the school master.

A sturdy young pupil with a smiling face promptly replied:

"Please, sir, when the dog's on the chain."

Cawker—"I've had another addition to my family since I saw you last."

Cumso—"You don't say! Boy or girl?"

Cawker—"Son-in-law."

MEASLES

One of the life insurance companies has published and circulated a little folder upon one of the most baneful of children's diseases, which I reproduce in part, because of its interest to teachers.

For who has not known the misery of having school work broken into, just as it is going well in the autumn by an outbreak of measles. And it is certainly well that the teachers should be in possession of a few facts relating to this disease, in order that they may do their part towards checking its infectious spread.

"Measles," says our authority, "is one of the commonest diseases on the face of the earth. It is caused by infection through the upper air passages, is transmitted by direct contact, is characterized in the early stages by watering eyes, rising temperature and other disturbances, followed in from one to six days by the familiar measles rash and runs a normal course of some ten days duration. "It is the ailment fewest of us escape and the one most of us know least about from personal recollection, as the attacks usually occur in early childhood. It is, fortunately, not largely fatal when care and close attention are available, and an early attack is usually believed to give immunity from subsequent infection in the majority of cases, though not by any means as invariably as many people believe.

There is nothing to alarm the careful, but much cause for reflection by the careless, in the statement that entirely dependable statistics show that from one to six per cent of all cases of measles terminate fatally. The percentage varies vastly with the circumstances of locality, environment and especially the age of the sufferer. The great majority of fatalities occur in the first three years of life. After those years of infancy the number of cases and, consequently, the majority falls rapidly, although it is believed that in the comparatively few attacks at more advanced ages the possibilities of serious effects are more pronounced than in early life.

And it is not claimed that the disease is decreasing to any noticeable extent. There are several obvious reasons for this continued prevalence. Knowledge of the virus causing the disease is still incomplete. Epidemics are difficult to control even by the utmost vigilance, for the simple reason that infection may occur even before the patient shows distinctive marks of the disease, and it is therefore impossible to segregate successfully. It is asserted that the disease may be communicated at least four days prior to the appearance of the characteristic rash upon the first patient, though as a matter of fact in a great many cases spots may be seen in the mouth within the first or second day.

Not the least of the difficulties confronting health officers is that same indifference to which we have referred. Parents have been even known to deliberately subject their children to infection so that they might "have it over and done with." If some of these

FOR a sport-coat that gives comfort and cozy warmth, and permits freedom of movement, yet is clearly stylish and distinctive, you want a Penmans Sweater Coat.

Without costing more, the mention of the name "Penmans" brings for your inspection a garment of faultless fabric and cut, knitted to remain permanently in shape, and stamped with unmistakable "class" at every point.

All colors and styles—at all good stores.



Penmans Sweater Coats

ALL PENMANS PRODUCTS ARE MADE-IN-CANADA

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

A JOINT ACCOUNT IS A GREAT CONVENIENCE

For family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada

In the names of two persons either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets over \$50,000,000
Deposits over \$60,000,000

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Enderby, Glacier, Hazelton, Nanaimo, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Vanderhoof, Vernon, Victoria.

Threshing Machine For Sale

FOR SALE, by private bargain, a Great West Thresher (with 32 in. cylinder, 56 in. body) with a four cylinder Sawyer-Massey 45 horse power Traction Gasoline Engine. In First Class condition, only purchased a year ago. Administrators must realize in order to wind up estate. No reasonable offer refused. On view at farm W 1/2 of section 3, 3, 18, West of 1st., between Ninga and Killarney, Man.

For full particulars apply to
THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY, Administrators
346 Main Street, WINNIPEG



MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTER

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

QUICK PURE

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

MADE IN CANADA
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES AND DEMAND ROYAL YEAST
THE BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

To Loosen a Cake

When a cake sticks to the pan, bring a cloth or folded towel in hot water, lay flat and place the cake pan on this for a few minutes. This forms a steam and causes to come out perfectly.



MADE IN CANADA
All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best.

GET YOUR FARM HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11.00 to \$50.00 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35.00. Terms—One-Twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors.

For literature and particulars apply to F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent, Desk 13, Department of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

THE DAINTY, MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

thoughtless parents realized the possible complications and life-long impairments occasionally caused by Measles, they would acquire a far more wholesome respect for the disease.

There are apparent reasons why cases of Measles increase with the beginning of the cold season. Fresh air and sunlight are as fatal to this as to any other ailment—subjection to vitiated atmospheres encourage the disease.

In Canada, at any rate, no one can accuse responsible health officials of being in any way lukewarm in their efforts to control the disease. In most places notification and quarantine are compulsory. In some cases good results have been obtained in schools by keeping the children who have not had Measles apart from those more or less immune through previous attacks. And everywhere the authorities are emphasizing the extreme necessity of seeing that the little patients have the best of care and medical treatment, by pointing out the really important character of the disease and the possibility of serious after effects in the absence of such care and attention.

THE STAKE AT ISSUE

"From the day when the blindness and the cowardice of Europe suffered Germany to upset the 'balance of power' by laying France exhausted at her feet, they have grown by what they fed on," says the Times. "Decade by decade, we can trace in her literature, in her Press, in the speeches of her Sovereign and of her public men, in her every act as a State, the steady expansion of her aims. She has never rested content, an equal amongst equals. She aspires to be more than a European Power, more than a world-Power. She would be the world Power.

"All other nations are to cower before her; to tremble at the least rattle of her 'destructive sword' and to gaze with servile awe upon her 'shining armour.' And this supremacy of hers is to cover—and to blight—the whole field of human activities. She is to be first in arms, first in finance, first in industry, in trade, and in commerce; and, so fortified and assured in her greatness, she is to impose her thought, her ethics, her manners, and her civilization on admiring and submissive mankind.

"Many instructive features in this colossal vision of Teutonic patriotism, and some of the more immediate measures proposed to realize it, may be learned from the businesslike petitions to the German Chancellor. It is in effusive confidences like these, and not in the inspired paragraphs prepared and exported for neutral consumption, that the true scope of Germany's ambitions may be seen. Belgium, France, Russia and England above all, are to be trampled in the dust before her, so that they may never again dispute her mastery of the world.

"Does any honest 'pacifist,' however unwise he may be, counsel England and her Allies to submit to a pretension so insolent and so unjust? That would be treason to civilization. Does any suppose we can defeat it in 'splendid isolation'? Or suggest any practical means of defeating it, except to restore and to maintain a 'balance of power'? None surely can ask us to put our trust in another 'scrap of paper,' or bid us hearken to the treacherous suggestion from both sides of the Atlantic that Germany desires peace. Aye, Germany desires peace; but peace upon what terms? We do not know them all, but we know that they would make her mistress of Europe. That is the stake at issue.

"Our success means the continuity of the old civilization under which we have inherited and developed our ideals of public and of private right, of law, of freedom, and of humanity. Our failure means a rude breach in that secular process, and the consecration of doctrines incompatible with those ideals and fatal to them."

ONE THING IS CERTAIN

THE QUALITY OF

"SALADA" B 50

WILL NEVER VARY

Wars may come and go. Prices advance and recede, but you can absolutely rely on every sealed packet of Salada Tea containing the same high quality that has been our reputation for nearly a quarter of a century.

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

Big Ben



He's Had Farm Experience

On thousands of farms, Big Ben has been the clock of all work—ringing up the people who must get out early, and telling the right time of day to those who stay 'round the house.

Big Ben works 24 hours at

a stretch—puts in overtime without extra pay, and never botches up a job.

He's husky, deep-voiced and strong. His call is clear—his bold numerals show plainly in the dim light.

If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him postpaid, \$2.50 in the States—in Canada, \$3.00.

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

Our Felt Shoes on Your feet mean healthful warmth

There is no such thing as catching cold or rheumatism through cold feet when you wear "Great West" Felt Shoes. Their greater warmth over any other brand is due to the fact that we use only high-grade pure woolfelt made by ourselves on special patented machines of our own invention.

Great West Cold Proof FELT SHOES

If you wear "Great West" Felt Shoes, you will be sure of both warm and durable footwear.

THE GREAT WEST FELT CO., Limited, Elmira, Ontario



Our name stamped on every shoe. Ask for it.

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

Buy It Now!

Be an enthusiast in the "Buy-it-now" movement. Every dollar spent just now will have a far-reaching effect. Don't postpone that order.

Mail us an enquiry about anything you need printed or lithographed, and by getting the order placed help to hurry the return of prosperity.

Stovel Company
Limited
Printers and Lithographers
Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64988.

Well Drills

For Drilling

WELLS or BLAST-HOLES

Built to stand up under heavy work. Most economical and rapid drillers made. Styles and sizes for all purposes, with or without power.

Write for Circular

WILLIAMS BROS.

428 West State Street, Ithaca, N.Y.

THE REGINA MECHANICS

S. A. SLANEY F. W. THOMAS

We are in a position to undertake any kind of machine repairs, cast iron welding, and every description of welding. Send us your broken cylinders, crank cases, connecting rods, bull pinions, etc. In fact—whatever the nature of your breakage—

WE CAN FIX IT UP QUICKLY

Write us in any case to

1826 Scarth St. REGINA



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

BARGAINS.

One 30 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, with Alberts and Saskatchewan engine, has been repaired and fixed up in first class shape. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.

One 30 H.P. undermounted Avery engine, with regular boiler, repaired and fixed up in first class shape. This would make a dandy threshing engine. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.

One 30 H.P. undermounted Avery engine, with regular boiler, revolving axle, repaired and fixed up in first class shape. This engine has been used but very little, and can be seen at our Winnipeg warehouse at any time.

One 18 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, coal burner, in first class shape at our Regina warehouse.

One 32 x 54 Avery separator, only been out 20 days, and is in first class shape. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.

One 36 x 60 Avery separator, complete with feeder, weigher, wind stacker; has only been out 30 days. Has been repaired and repainted, looks like new. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.

One 42 x 70 Avery separator, has run 28 days, has been repaired, repainted and overhauled and is in first class shape. Can be seen at our Winnipeg warehouse at any time.

We also have a few second-hand, both Avery and Cockshutt, plows, in different sizes, from 5 to 10 bottoms.

If you are interested in second-hand goods, and none of the above suit you, let us hear from you, stating just what you want, and we feel sure that we can fix you out all right.

CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, LTD.
Winnipeg and Regina.

FOR SALE.

LIST OF RE-BUILT, SECOND-HAND MACHINERY AT OUR WINNIPEG BRANCH

Steam Engines Price
110 H.P. Simple Traction Engine \$2,700
80 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 2,400
75 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 1,475
60 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 1,000
45 H.P. Simple Portable Engine 450

Gas and Oil Engines
20-40 Gas Traction Engine Price...\$1,450
30-60 Gas Traction Engine Price...1,950

Steel Separators
36 x 58 Steel Separator. Price.....\$ 850
32 x 54 Steel Separator. Price..... 780
28 x 50 Steel Separator. Price..... 545
24 x 42 Steel Separator. Price..... 500
18 x 36 Steel Separator. Price..... 475

All Separators complete with Feeders, Gearless, Wind Stackers, Grain Handlers, Belts.

The above machinery has been rebuilt and repainted in our own shop and is in first class shape. For further particulars apply,
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.
Princess and James St.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

ONE 10-FURROW 14 in. Cockshutt engine gang, both stubble and breaker bottoms, also Stewart shaft loader, only run ten days, in good shape. R. A. Brodie, Pierson, Man.

FOR SALE—One J. I. Case steel separator, size 32 x 54; practically good as new. One V. I. Case 15 h.p. steam engine, old. Write N. D. Jacobson, Bathgate P.O., Alberta.

FOR SALE or trade for stock, one twenty H.P. American Abel engine in good condition. Address Patterson Bros., Birnie, Man.

POWER OUTFIT—20 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, mounted on truck, in first-class condition, and 12-inch feed grinder. Cheap for cash or will consider trade for smaller outfit or live stock. B. M. Pauls, Daysland, Alta.

FOR SALE—One 32-inch Hawkeye self-feeder for sale cheap. Apply, Corcoran Lumber Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.

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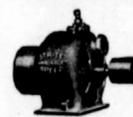
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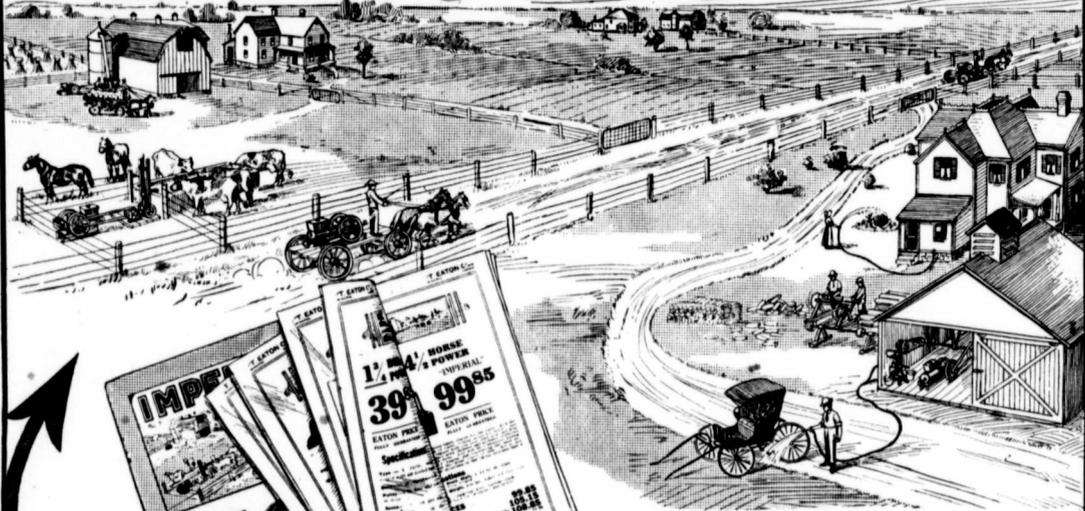
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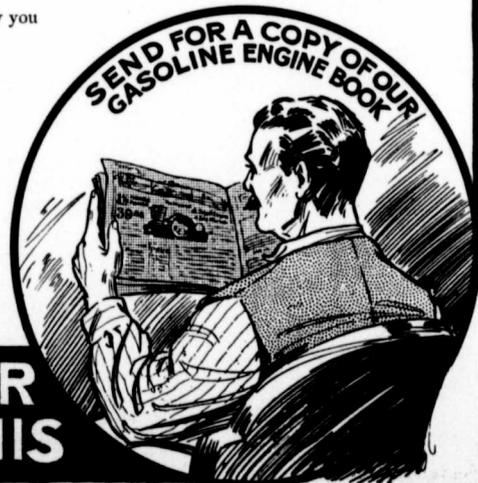
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