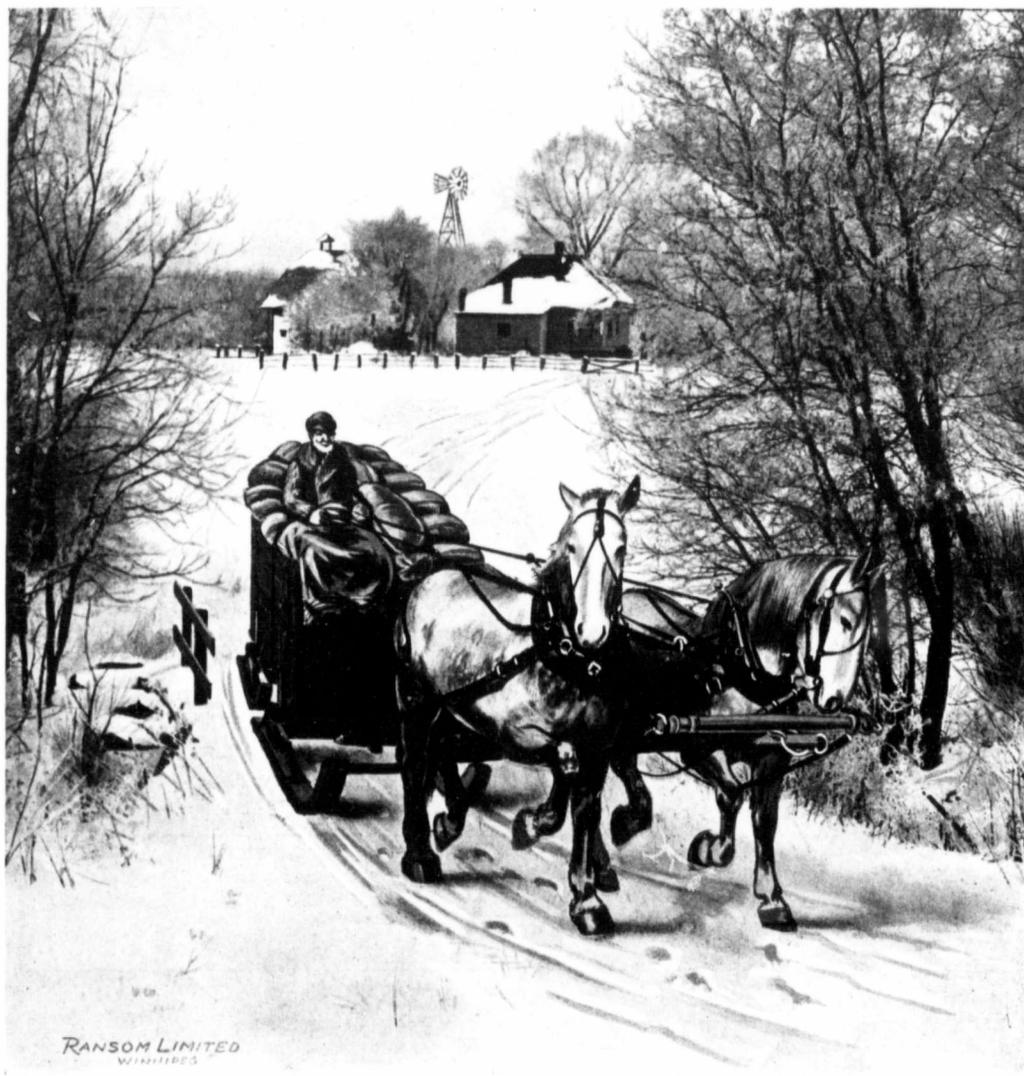


The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

WINNIPEG CANADA

MARCH
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES

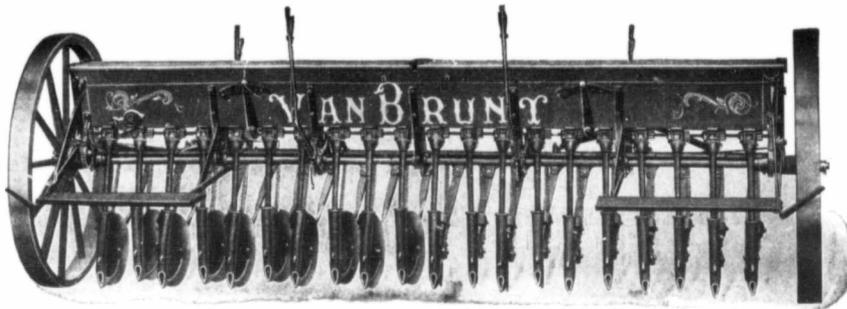


RANSOM LIMITED
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Published Monthly by E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED — Our Thirteenth Year

Take Particular Pains This Year in Planting—Drill Your Seed

Light
Weight
Light
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Force
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Spring
Pressure
Large
Capacity
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Even
Seeding
in Fur-
rows of
Uniform
Depth

No
Ground
or Seed
Wasted

Use a Van Brunt Drill

The "Van Brunt" is the light draft drill with improved, adjustable gate, force feed. It puts an even flow of seed at the bottom of furrows of even depth, and the "Van Brunt" does not choke up.

Plants Any Small Grain—Alfalfa to Bearded Oats

This great variety is possible with the Van Brunt because four different adjustments of each seed cup are instantly secured. Large, medium or very small seeds are handled without choking up of feeds or wasting seed.

The amount of seed sown per acre is regulated merely by shifting feed gauge lever, and an equal amount flows through each tube.

Powerful pressure springs, individually adjustable, compel the discs to cut furrows of even depth, and metal tubes conduct seed from hopper to the bottom of the furrows. The closed forward delivery prevents clogging up.

Tilting Lever

This is an exclusive Van Brunt feature. The tilting lever is located on the pole. It regulates the depth of planting with relation to depth of discing. That is, it adjusts the furrow openers for deep or shallow planting. Deep cultivation with seed planted at less depth is thereby possible. Without this lever, perfect seeding in all conditions of soil and seed is impossible.

Discs, Bearings and Scrapers

These are the hard working parts of any grain drill. Van Brunt discs are high grade steel. The bearings are metal, oil-tight and dust-proof.

We guarantee Van Brunt disc bearings to last lifetime of drill.

Closely applied scrapers keep the discs clean.

The Light Draft Drill

The Van Brunt Single Disc Drill is light weight, light draft and strong. Each wheel drives half the feeds, insuring smooth running. Frame is steel with solid corners, hopper is extra large and so braced that it does not sag, but rather helps to support the frame. Hub bearings extend well under the frame further supporting it. A continuous axle is used on this drill. No stub axle required. Drill is gear driven direct from axle.

Grass seeder attachment which will both sow broadcast and drill can be furnished for any Van Brunt Drill.

**Ask Your
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He can explain why the Van Brunt Drill is light weight, but durable, a drill that plants properly and easily. Ask him about the adjustable gate, force feed and other features, and write us for further information, mentioning *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*.

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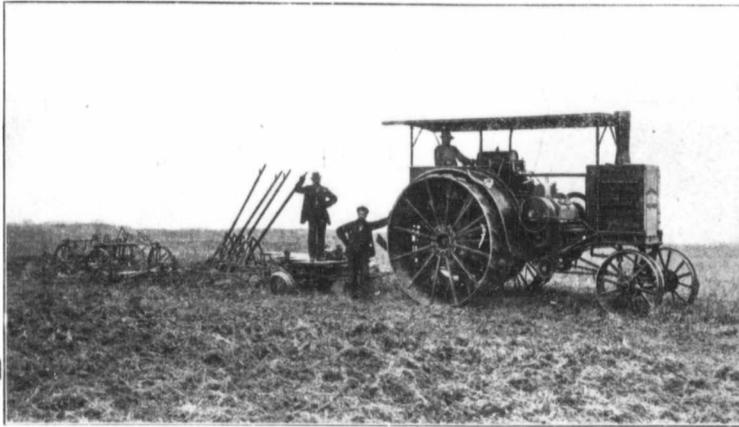
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Mr. Farmer!

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Strike the Iron While It's Hot!

Mr. Farmer!



Could you picture a brighter future for the Farmer? Could you conceive opportunity presenting itself with any more glitter—with any brighter money-making possibilities than it is at the present time to the tiller of the soil? Mr. Farmer, listen! It's your Golden Opportunity to pad your pocket book with good old "greenbacks," so strike hard—make every blow count. Prospects are indicative of bumper crops—prices of grain are soaring and good prices are assured for at least another year—big balance in your favor, so get busy. You will want to raise every bushel of grain possible—you will want to raise it at the lowest possible cost per bushel—you will want to save every grain possible after you have gone to the expense and pains of raising it. Are you prepared to do this? You'll never do it with horses and hired men. Take our advice and see if you don't come out ahead in the end—start the wheels rolling on an

You're missing a whole lot by not farming the AULTMAN-TAYLOR WAY

Try it, and see if we're not right

Aultman-Taylor Gasoline-Kerosene-Tractor

(Built in two sizes, 25-50 H.P.; 30-60 H.P.)

and start to grind out every cent of profit that is to be had on the farm—get out of old mother earth her best. You can save money, and lots of it, on every power operation on the farm by using an Aultman-Taylor Tractor, and mind you, the minute you shut off your gasoline your expenses cease. With an Aultman-Taylor Tractor you can plow deeper than with horses—just what you'll have to do if you want to increase production. You can plow, disc, harrow, and if you care to, seed at one operation, making a perfect seed bed, another essential factor in successful farming to-day. You can harvest and thresh your crops when the grain is in prime condition—before there is any waste whatever. With this same great tractor you can haul your crops to market when the prices are most attractive. A thousand and one other power jobs on the farm await the power of an Aultman-Taylor Tractor. Switch over to-day to this profitable, up-to-date way of farming. Never a better time than now to act, but be sure you hit the nail square on the "head"—in other words, be sure it's an Aultman-Taylor, then you take no chances—you know you're right. Use coupon below for catalog. Write to-day.

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Please send full information concerning your Gas Tractors. I am interested in size herein checked.

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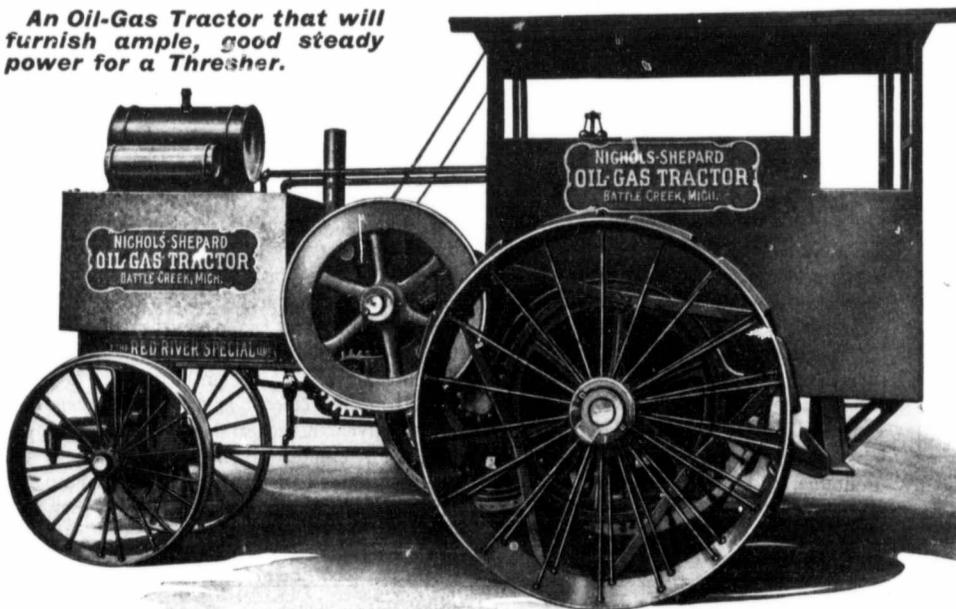
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NICHOLS-SHEPARD DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM TRACTION ENGINE. Built in 4 sizes—16-50 H.P., 30-70 H.P., 35-85 H.P., 30-98 H.P. Adapted to Coal or Wood. 16-50 H.P. not a Straw Burner.

An Engine that will enable you to make threshing profitable. The result of years of experience by builders who have constantly confined their efforts strictly to Thresher and Traction Engine building. Built for results that bring profit to both thresherman and farmer.

An Oil-Gas Tractor that will furnish ample, good steady power for a Thresher.



NICHOLS-SHEPARD OIL-GAS TRACTOR
Built in 2 sizes—25-50 H.P. and 33-70 H.P.

Burns Gasoline, Kerosene and Naphtha at all loads. Strongly built, heavy gearing, easily guided and will pull more plows and drive a thresher stronger than any other gas tractor built, size considered. The man with a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** outfit makes money and gets the same service after he buys as he does before he gives his order.

Buy a Red River Special Outfit and GET THE BIG RUN. Send for New Catalogue—FREE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich. In Continuous Business since 1848.

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has recently b
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and Implement Companies, and in addition for
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**The Right
Lads for
Farm Life**

are being sent out by the Blisley Farm
and Shaftesbury Homes in the county
of Surrey, England, and the Twickenham
Home, Middlesex.

**Their Majesties the King
and Queen**

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

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

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

**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 \$30.00 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
\$10,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest
only 5 per cent. Here is your opportunity to
increase your farm holdings by getting ad-
vance land, or secure your friends as
neighbors.

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

**Cardinal Facts in
Patriotism and Production**

EVERYBODY can do a little.
Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased pro-
duction.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of
to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the Granary
of the Empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we
must have the energy to use them to the greatest
advantage.

As we acquit ourselves at this crisis, so will be
our prosperity and pride in the years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe
engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other
countries, and especially those forming the British
Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both
of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of
wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported
80,013,879 bushels from the United States. She
also imported 12,789,969 bushels from Russia and
Central Europe.

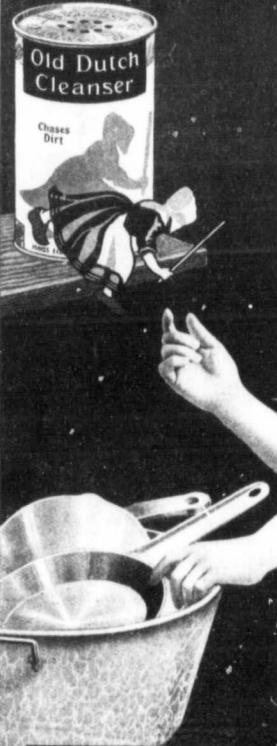
Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of
barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey,
Germany and Austria. From Canada she took
5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,683 bushels of oats
from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of
which one-half was from her bitterest and most
savage enemy of to-day.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels
of wheat from August 1, 1913 to July 31, 1914.
Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania
45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is
Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1913 to
July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia
exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000
and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels? Who is going
to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million
dollars?

Gives You
**Quick
Action**



**Old Dutch
Cleanser**

Chases
Dirt

**Quickly
Cuts
Grease
From
Pots
and
Pans**

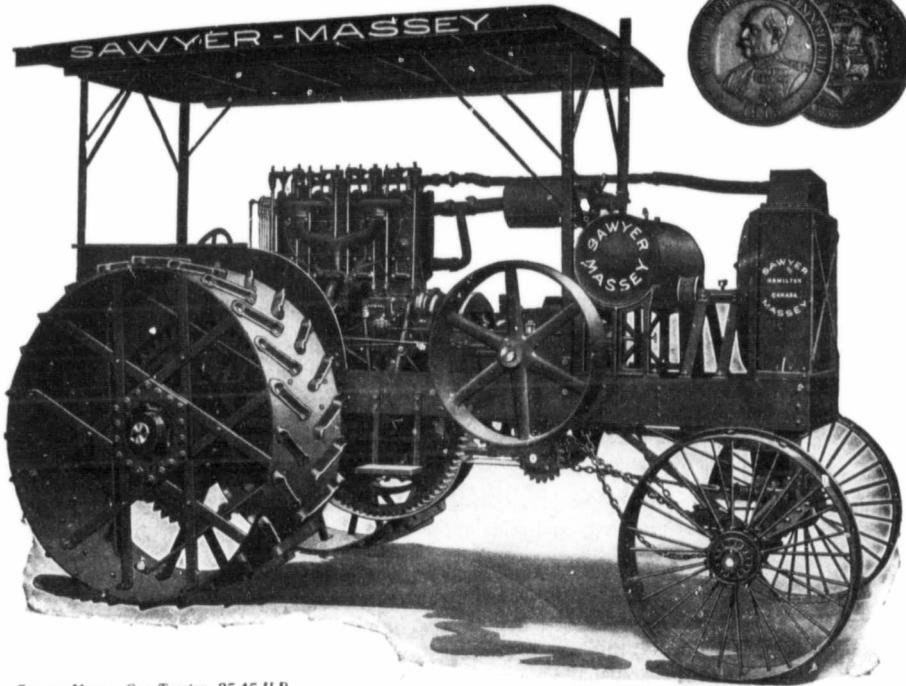
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Write to the Cudahy Packing Co., Toronto
Canada, for our Booklet
"Hints to Housewives."



THE PREMIER COMPANY

THE PREMIER GOODS

MADE IN CANADA



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

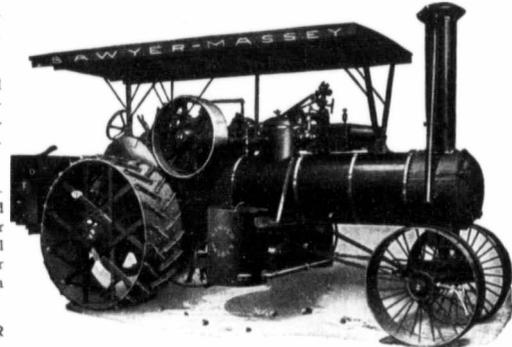
PLOW WITH AN IRON HORSE!

Make the most of the high prices for grain this year by raising the largest crop your land can produce. A Sawyer-Massey Tractor will be your biggest help.

The Sawyer-Massey "25-45" Gas Tractor won the gold medal at the last Winnipeg contest. It surpassed every competitor in economy of gasoline, economy of water, lack of vibration, good plowing, excess power over rating, and practically every point of value to the farmer or thresherman.

We also make a line of Sawyer-Massey Steamers, both portable and tractors, of many styles and sizes. They are strong and durable, efficient and easy to handle, and famous wherever known for their easy steaming qualities and economy of fuel and water. There is a Sawyer-Massey Tractor suitable for every farmer and thresherman in Canada, and it will be a money maker and money saver wherever used.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 1915 STEAM AND GAS TRACTOR CATALOGUES AND INVESTIGATE THESE MACHINES



SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, Limited

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

Head Office and Factory **HAMILTON, CANADA**
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CALGARY, Alberta; Agency, BUENOS AIRES, Argentina

SAWYER-MASSEY

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

M

Vol. 3

In the obstacle maintenance the world THE F experience Romans competitive everyone.

There i material a hand even tion on t held at College las cally every conditions consider i con stru Many iss this m a g would not t the outpou practical m took part deli berat this confer

We will best in tim our reader the benefit that was sa as the finan after all the problem. w sider it in k with the fitr things if we off our "C Roads" p ganda for with the foll admirable c bution by M Gillivray, Hi for the Provi

We are i Gillivray's c accompanyin demonstrate ing else coul page what t actually and on the face o the "Wild W

T THE ques though the las when formul highway impr theless, amor importance. of providing t



Vol. XX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH, 1915.

No. 3.

In these days, the only real obstacle to the construction and maintenance of the finest highway the world has ever known is —THE PRICE. World-wide experience from the time of the Romans to the last split-log competition is an open book to everyone.

There is, it seems, a wealth of material and experience ready to hand everywhere. The convention on this subject which was held at Manitoba Agricultural College last month covered practically everything that our Western conditions need consider in road construction. Many issues of this magazine would not exhaust the outpourings of practical men who took part in the deliberations of this conference.

We will do our best in time to let our readers have the benefit of all that was said, but as the financing is after all the main problem, we consider it in keeping with the fitness of things if we head off our "Good Roads" propaganda for 1915 with the following admirable contribution by Mr. McGillivray, Highway Commissioner for the Province of Manitoba.

We are indebted to Mr. McGillivray's courtesy for the accompanying illustrations which demonstrate in a way that nothing else could render on a printed page what transformations have actually and recently taken place on the face of our fair portion of the "Wild West."—Ed.)

THE question of financing although in some instances the last to be considered when formulating a scheme of highway improvements, is, nevertheless, among the foremost in importance. Indeed, the question of providing the necessary funds,



Financing Road Work And what Manitoba has Accomplished in Road Building

Substance of an Address delivered by Archibald McGillivray
Provincial Highway Commissioner to the "Good Roads"
Convention, held at Manitoba Agricultural
College, February, 1915.



is often the greatest obstacle to the attainment of improved road conditions.

Many otherwise well devised

or the amount involved was beyond the financial ability of the people to assume it.

The problem of determining the

presumed they will demand the highest standard of construction. It would be highly extravagant and indeed unwise, to construct a road that would cost, say, \$20,000 per mile, where one costing \$5,000 per mile would provide the required service.

No highway has as yet been constructed that does not demand immediate attention in the way of maintenance and care, so that a municipality when entering into a scheme of road improvement, should not only consider its financial ability to care for the

initial expenditure of construction, but should also bear in mind the inevitable expense of after maintenance that must surely follow the construction of any road or system of roads, if the ensuing benefits which should attend such an expenditure are to be safeguarded and secured.

Therefore, it appears that the standard of road that should be built is one that will produce the desired convenience, to a reasonable extent, with the least annual overhead

charge for maintenance, plus interest on initial expenditure. A hypothetical case might be taken where the difference between the interest charges on capital invested in an expensive roadway and that of a less costly one would maintain the latter many times over and produce, for all purposes, as satisfactory and desirable results. Roads should be built to meet the conditions of traffic upon them.

In financing a scheme of road improvements, as fair distribution of the cost as possible should be levied on those who benefit from them. This in itself is no easy matter to adjust. Roads are be-



A Real Success in Bridgework. Winnipeg-Selkirk Highway.

plans have been frustrated when the question of providing money to carry them into effect has been considered by the ratepayers upon whom this obligation falls. Not a few by-laws for that purpose have been rejected by the people when submitted to them for their endorsement. This cannot be construed as indicating that the majority of such ratepayers were not in favor of good roads; because it would be difficult to find anyone who would deny the necessity and advantages of such conveniences. Such an incident would rather imply that the method of obtaining the required funds was objectionable

standard of good roads which should be constructed in a given case resolves itself into a question which is largely an economic one. The question should be asked: Will the benefit secured from the construction of a certain high standard of road justify the financial expenditure in that community?

The tendency of some people in many districts is to adopt the principle that the best (meaning the most expensive) is the cheapest in the long run. This is only true to a limited extent, and where actual traffic conditions demand or where in the very near future it may be reasonably

ing built for the public and as a public convenience, every body has the right if not to an equal will serve the greatest number in these respective districts and paid for by the municipality as a whole.

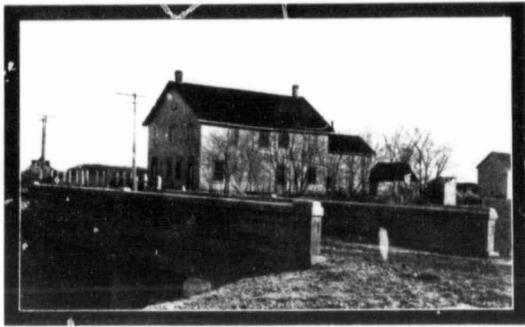
tremendous developments taking place in the motor trades, what the future may have in store for this industry. Indications point to a more general use of the automobile and motor truck on the farm. Nevertheless, whatever these developments may be, it may be safely said that the building of substantial market roads in this essentially agricultural province, will always remain a most desirable undertaking, and a lasting benefit wherever effected.

ture issues for the construction of roads is a proper one to pursue so long as the ensuing maintenance charges are met from annual levies. Whatever may be said in favor of a "pay as you go" plan, it must certainly be admitted that progress will be slow, especially in sparsely settled districts and the system more or less disjointed for sometime.

There can be no serious objections raised against the principle of making such public improvements as the building of roads with money borrowed on the credit of a municipality more than can be used against the development of any other enterprise whether it be of a public or private character from funds obtained from the same source. It is the natural averseness of the average farmer to incurring an obligation of such long standing that prevents this system from being more gradually adopted. But with due respect to the propriety of such sentiments, a little study of the question will show that the desired results cannot be obtained within a reasonable period of time without resorting to such a course.

The capitalization of \$5,000 per

and it municipalities to repairs of roads in the future question is raised. It is that the municipalities of a road will be a road to be built, features of the highway for the creation of an embankment or bridge a surface or be considered. The grave on a road last more than one year will appear if not and even the surface of dusts are destroying the element warrant a

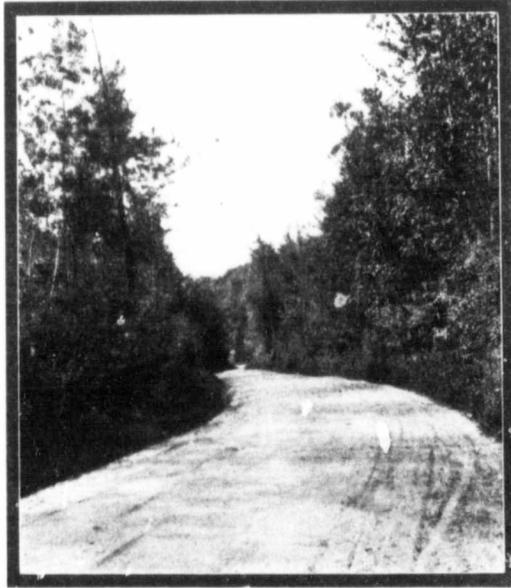


TO-DAY AND—
New Reinforced Concrete Bridge on Selkirk Road at Parkdale.

extent that opportunity to use them. The two great users of the public roads—the farmer and the

It is generally conceded that the construction of a good road through a municipality, while a benefit to that municipality as a whole, produces the greatest benefit to the property immediately adjoining it—this benefit decreasing in a more or less regular gradation as the distance therefrom increases, until a point

The two great users of the public roads—the farmer and the



One of the Beauties of Birtle, Man.



Intersection of roads showing outlet of pipe culvert Wallace Municipality.

is reached where the difference would be practically undiscernible. In the construction of an individual road a method of levying the cost thereof might possibly be adopted by which the municipality might assume a certain proportion of the cost and the remainder be distributed on a graduating basis, over the lands contained within a zone three or four miles in extent on each side of the highway with the highest levy on the lands contiguous to the highway.

Such a plan has often been suggested to the writer as being applicable in rural districts—being only a modification of the frontage tax system so universally adopted in cities and towns for assessing the cost of improvements; and while agreeing with the principle that as equitable a distribution as possible of the cost of an improvement should be attained and that the foregoing might well be adopted in isolated places, nevertheless the best interests of a municipality will be served when the community shall be bound together by main market roads radiating from its markets, built on lines which through virtue of their location

motorist may be somewhat at variance both as regards the roads that should be built and the nature of the improvement performed. The farmer will usually be satisfied with the road over which he can haul the produce of his farm from home to his market town, while the motorist will be more interested in the development of the long stretches of main highway connecting the towns and cities.

To this it may be said that the construction of market roads whereby the farmer will be able to reach his market with the least possible inconvenience and expense, will without doubt prove a greater factor in the development of this province than the construction of trunk lines, and also of some benefit to the local motorist.

It is difficult to say with the

extending over a number of years. Judging from the experience of



A Long Clean Stretch—Municipality of St. Paul.

the past in our own country and those in other lands, this method of providing money from deben-

annum for thirty years at, say, 5½ per cent interest to the investor will produce the sum of about \$72,675 retiring the debt by equal annual installments of principal and interest. There are very few municipalities, if any, in this province which do not spend at the very least \$5,000 every year upon their roads, while many of them spend as much as \$10,000



Example of Double Culvert.



Bridge that will

or twelve years. It might be like to appropriate the capital class of work say thirty or twelve. Or tion of per culverts mightures and the



A grand Spe

roads by annual Debentures of interest that

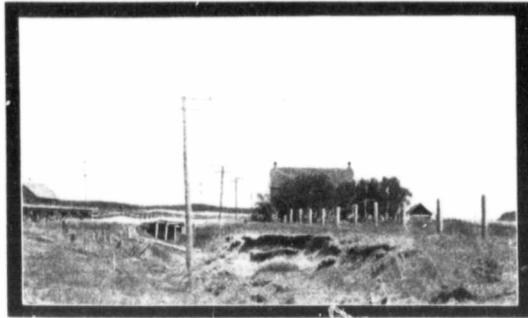
expenditure was capitalized, the municipality would be in a position to make substantial improvements on its roads and enjoy the same immediately.

The term of years for which debentures should be issued is a question that should be considered. In general it is safe to say that this period should be commensurate with the useful life of the improvement made. While absolute permanency in road improvement is scarcely attainable, still there are certain forms of the work which may be justifiably classed as such, viz., the system of drainage, heavy foundations, such as concrete or Telford; deep cutting; embankments; concrete or steel bridges and culverts. The road surface on the other hand cannot be considered of long duration. The gravel surface usually placed on a road cannot be expected to last more than five years. Broken stone will wear down and disappear if not continually replaced and even the more expensive road surface of asphalt or tar products are subject to the same destroying influence of traffic and the elements, and will seldom warrant a debt of more than ten

to be disposed of at par, as a lower rate necessitating any considerable discount to the purchaser might interfere materially with carrying the project to a satisfactory completion. Again, the method of retiring debentures by equal annual payments of principal and interest would be considered more preferable in rural municipalities, than by paying annual interest charges and providing for the principal by way of sinking fund. Rural municipal debentures will command a higher price in the money markets if issued under the former method on account of being a safer investment to the purchaser, and they are certainly less worry and trouble to the municipality as the investment of the sinking fund is more or less an uncertain question.

municipalities. Indeed, negotiations to that end could be effected only at a great loss and

primarily a sociological one, but when the utilization of his labor is considered, it becomes an



YESTERDAY
Some humpy hummocks on the old Winnipeg-Selkirk Highway

sacrifice to the municipality. But with the restoration of peace,

economic problem as well. In its sociological aspects, the problem is of interest to every citizen, and it has come to be very generally conceded that the employment of convicts on the roads offers one of the most satisfactory solutions yet found.

The work brings the prisoner out of doors, builds up his body by healthful exercise and when he is worked under the "honor system," engenders in him a self-



One of the Great Assets of St. Andrews

With the present unsettled conditions of the financial world

which we sincerely hope is not far distant, the financial atmosphere will clear and conditions again assume a normal state. Then, no doubt, investors will be looking for the opportunities of safe investment that the municipalities of this province afford with the excellent security they are in a position to offer.

Use of Convict Labor in Road Work

While the idea of employing prisoners in the building of roads is probably as old as the art of road building itself, the systematic use of prisoner labor in that work is a comparatively recent development. It is, however, growing in favor as the recognition of its advantages becomes more general.

The problem of the convict is

respect and sense of responsibility that are among his most valuable assets after his release.

Granting that the chief function of the prison—after the protection of society—is the reformation of the prisoner, road work in the open for those whom it is necessary to deprive of their liberty for a time is a long step forward in the betterment of our penal system. It has been tried, we understand, with conspicuous success in Manitoba, notably in the out-door work around the new Agricultural College, and we believe the purpose is to have the "honor system" adopted wherever it can be utilized in connection with highway construction, etc.

As an economic problem, prison labor comes within the province of the road builder. Highway work is particularly suited to the needs of the convict and is one of the comparatively few fields in which his labor is brought very little—if at all—into competition with free labor. We hope to devote some space to this subject in an early issue.

It is one that is seriously engaging public interest at many points and opens up an entirely new avenue in prison economy.



Bridge that will outlast many generations

or twelve years currency. It might be considered business-like to apportion a percentage of the capital expenditure for this class of work to a long term of say thirty or forty years and the balance to a lesser term of ten or twelve. Or again, the construction of permanent bridges and culverts might be met by debentures and the improvement of the



A grand Speedway capable of sustaining heavy traffic—Municipality of Wallace.

Debtentures should bear a rate of interest that will enable them

caused by the European war, the time is most unfavorable for the floating of loans of this nature by

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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MAR.

1915

The Scolding Habit

OUR GUARANTEE

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

HERE IS AN "EDITORIAL" by one of our valued subscribers. It was not designed to occupy this page, but inspired by its caption—"It is time for a Change," we think it would be well, if only "for a change," to give our readers the benefits of the sentiments that move others than ourselves, and the view they take of things as they find them. From the kindly way in which this human document was handed to us, we take comfort in the feeling that the shot is not particularly aimed at ourselves. Rather that the writer held the belief we would not treat it lightly but give it the consideration it is entitled to, coming as it does from one who is no shirker, and who takes his medicine always with phenomenal patience. He says:

"AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS and Journals complain that the farmer does not turn out to lectures nor are they impressed with the long-windy Journal editorials. The teachers and the Journals are right. The farmer has no doubt had his fill of the kind of "slush" the "Agricultural Journal" and lecturers have been feeding him on.

What has he done that he must turn out and be lectured to whenever a young stripling, with a crude knowledge or smattering of practical farming, wants to earn a few dollars in salary and expenses? The farmer's time spent in listening to such "rot" is better spent in having a little fun at home.

"AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS" no doubt call themselves "Trade Journals," and it is evident from the way they are run that they think the farming trade can only be appealed to by grumbling at everything and everybody. For fault-finding this class of Canadian publication "takes the cake." In the last two years there have only appeared two cheerful articles in the editorial columns of any of the Journals the writer has seen, and in some of them, as late as the last two months, I have counted two or more editorials severely lecturing the farmer for his shortcomings. The farmer who takes the "Trade Journal" gets his setting out, because you get him at his home. He cannot "dodge" you as he now does the licensed instructor. Would it not be well for you to try another way for a time?

THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS know more about real farming than you or the so-called instructors do. Appeal to that knowledge, ask his assistance and co-operation. It will not be so easy for you to take this line, but the writer feels sure you would meet with greater success. Anybody can lecture or scold, and when the habit is formed the scold takes pride in his so-called eloquence. You know what becomes of the preacher who scolds his congregation! Clever people absent themselves, and the others "grin" and bear it until finally their long sufferings are relieved by super-

annuation or a call to the other world. For a long time you have "pounded" the farmer for fair. Please give him a rest by showing him how much better he is off than his fellow-man whose lot is in the town or city with no work and a family to keep."

THERE'S A LOT in what this man says that cannot be gainsaid. With some little experience in directing the young mind, we do know that it is a bad plan to seek to drive the child, still worse to let the scolding method become a chronic weakness. And when we are dealing with full-grown men, who shall say that the nagging habit ever accomplished anything? The best of all teachers have ever had the least to say. Example is the great school of mankind, and mankind will move in response to no other. The teacher or the journalist has missed his mark who cannot fascinate those to whom he addresses himself to that point in which they take a real delight in digging out information for themselves. He is the "Square man in the round hole."

FAULT-FINDING IS EASY—it is a "gift" with some people, but we protest it is the last trait in our disposition. In raking up the past, since we heard from our friend above quoted, we find we did recently call attention to the case of a man (who was fairly representative of his neighbourhood) whose attempts to cultivate single-handed three-quarters of a section of land did call for something more than a verbal reprimand. That case was a matter of fact, and when we publish anything of the kind again (as we are quite likely to do) it will be facts we will relate which can be verified without expense by any open-minded person. Generally speaking, the man who is innocent of a charge can keep quite cool. It is usually the fellow who cannot "take refuge in his integrity" who gets ruffled. May it not be that our correspondent feels the sting of what has been said in the agricultural journals because it comes home to him?

OUR PROVINCE IS TO LEAD our readers to information and inspiration. We are not holding a brief for the academic or for any teacher or for any teaching institution, but we would like to express ourselves as enthusiasts in cultivating the teaching art. Some of our professional friends, we know, get so saturated with the atmosphere of the university that they forget the limitations of those they seek to instruct. Men and women, in this part of the world, anyhow, must be approached in terms of their daily life. What simplifies things and makes the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure instead of a back-breaking burden is to be commended. Anything that tends to confuse or mystify the facts of Nature is to be condemned and replaced at any cost of feeling.

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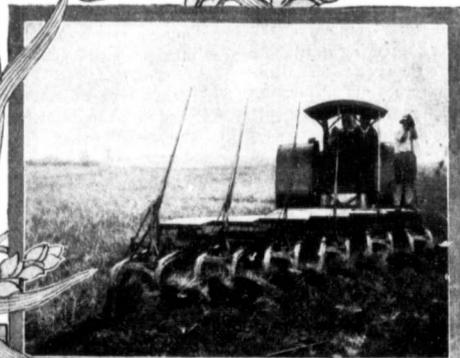
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MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

BY W.C. McKILLICAN B.S.A.



No. 13. Crop Rotation for Western Canada

LAST month I endeavored to explain what is meant by rotation of crops, and to show why it was desirable that crop rotation should be used wherever the best results in farming are to be obtained. Let us now try to apply this more particularly to conditions in Western Canada.

For a number of years experimental work has been conducted on the experimental farms on the prairies in trying out different rotations. These experiments have not continued long enough to give very conclusive results as yet, but nevertheless they are about the only definite work on the subject and are showing some interesting results right from the outset.

On each of the experimental farms, a strictly grain-growing rotation is used in comparison with several mixed farming rotations. The one used at Brandon is the following:

- 1st year—Wheat.
- 2nd year—Wheat.
- 3rd year—Oats.
- 4th year—Summer fallow.

This rotation represents typical grain farming in Manitoba. At the experimental farms in the drier territory in Saskatchewan and Alberta, only two crops of grain are grown in succession between summer fallows. These rotations systematize the operations on a grain farm, bring the summer fallow around to each part of the farm at regular intervals and are a great improvement over a hit-and-miss system. In fact, they are necessary for success in straight grain growing in the districts where they are used. However, they are not mixed farming and have none of the benefits which mixed farming brings.

The following rotation, used on the Brandon farm will illustrate the use of hay crops in a rotation:

- 1st year—Wheat or flax.
- 2nd year—Oats or barley.
- 3rd year—Summer fallow.
- 4th year—Wheat (seeded down).
- 5th year—Hay.
- 6th year—Pasture (manured and plowed up in midsummer).

The wheat or flax of the first year is sown on the sod land from the sixth year, which has been got into good shape by early plow-

ing and good cultivation. Oats follow after the land has been either fall or spring plowed. Then the land is summer fallowed. Following the summer fallow, a crop of wheat is grown and with it is seeded a mixture of clover and grasses. At Brandon, red clover, timothy, and Western rye grass are used for this purpose with great success. A crop of hay is cut next year and the aftermath in the fall is pastured. The next year the land is pasture until August when it is plowed up and prepared for the grain crop of year one. This rotation provides hay and pasture for live stock; by the use of clover and manure it

With it, a mixture of clover and grasses like in the previous rotation, is sown. A crop of hay, in which clover predominates, is taken off. The aftermath of the hay year is pastured, and the next year it is pastured until August. It is then manured and plowed up and got in shape for corn. Corn is sown the next spring after the land is thoroughly cultivated. The corn is frequently cultivated during the season, so that the land is as clean as a good summer fallow in the fall, and ready for the wheat of the first year which is sown the next spring.

It will be observed that this rotation eliminates the summer fallow

For drier territory than Central Manitoba, the following rotation used at the Indian Head, Rosthern and Scott Experimental Farms is worth considering:

- 1st year—Summer fallow.
- 2nd year—Wheat.
- 3rd year—Wheat.
- 4th year—Summer fallow.
- 5th year—Hoed crop or legumes (manured).
- 6th year—Barley (seeded down with rye grass, red clover and alfalfa).
- 7th year—Hay.
- 8th year—Pasture.

This rotation should be a good mixed farming rotation for districts where the summer fallow is necessary. It gives two fallows and a hoed crop in eight years, which should provide for conservation of moisture and control of weeds. It gives hay, corn or roots and pasture for live stock, and yet has a fair proportion of land under grain. At Indian Head in 1912 (the last year of which reports are available), this rotation gave a profit of \$12.94 per acre, as compared with \$3.84 per acre for summer fallow, wheat, oats. At Rosthern the same year this rotation gave a profit of \$7.65 per acre as compared with \$3.89 for summer fallow, wheat, oats.

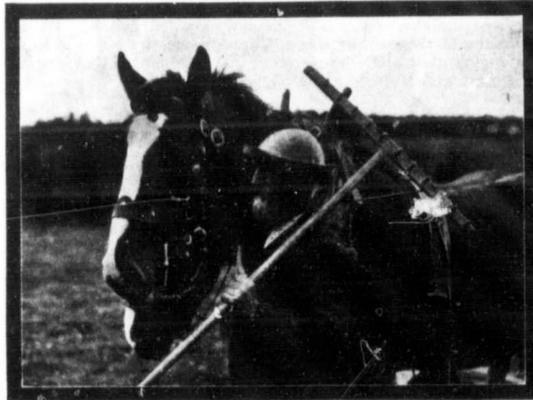
For the very driest parts of the West, the following rotation under test at Lethbridge Experimental Station illustrates what may be done:

- 1st year—Summer fallow.
- 2nd year—Wheat.
- 3rd year—Oats or barley.
- 4th year—Summer fallow or wheat. May. Seed to alfalfa later in June in rows 28 in. apart.
- 5th year—Alfalfa, hay or seed.
- 6th year—Alfalfa, hay or seed.
- 7th year—Alfalfa, hay or pasture.
- 8th year—Summer fallow.
- 9th year—Hoed crop.
- 10th year—Wheat, manure applied on stubble.

It will be observed that great attention is paid in this rotation to giving plenty of opportunity for conservation of moisture, and yet none of the essentials of good mixed farming are lost. There is plenty of fodder for stock and alfalfa and manure to keep up the soil, as well as a fair proportion of grain crop.

The above rotation uses alfalfa as an important feature, and

Continued on page 20



Three Wise Heads.

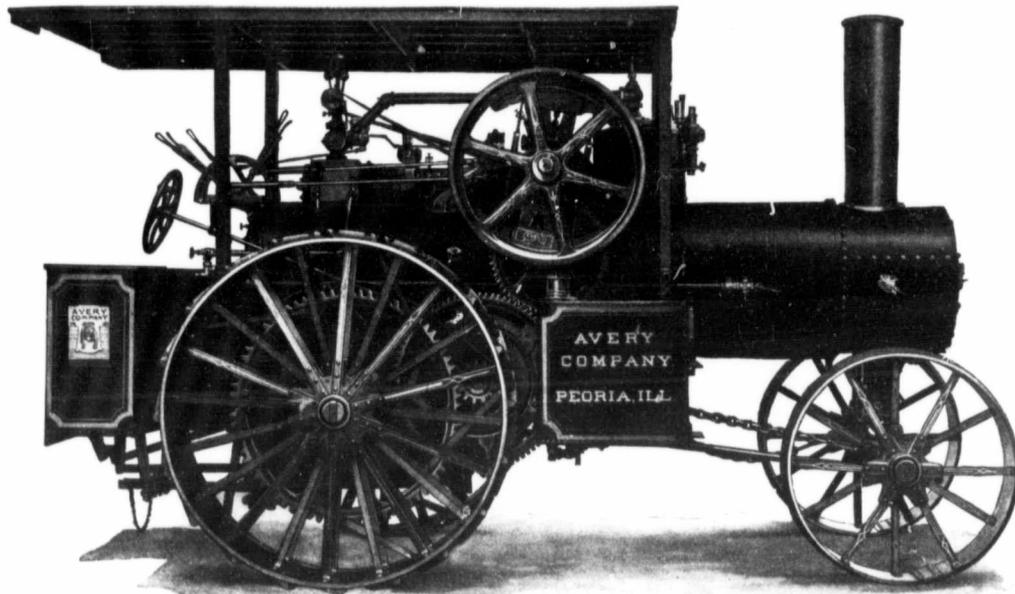
keeps up the fertility and physical condition of the land; summer fallow and midsummer plowing of sod keep down the weeds; and it is giving an average yearly profit of about thirty per cent more than the straight grain growing rotation first quoted.

Another type of rotation used at Brandon is the following:

- 1st year—Wheat.
- 2nd year—Wheat.
- 3rd year—Oats or barley (seeded down).
- 4th year—Hay.
- 5th year—Pasture.
- 6th year—Corn (manured).

The wheat of the first year is sown on the corn stubble land without plowing; the land is simply disced or harrowed. As good a crop is produced this way at Brandon as on summer fallow land. After fall plowing, a second crop of wheat is grown, and after fall or spring plowing again, a crop of oats or barley follows.

low entirely. This is found to be quite practical, and no poor crops have resulted from its absence at Brandon. Of course, such would not be the case in drier localities. This rotation has all the advantages named in connection with the preceding one and, in addition, substitutes corn for summer fallow, and in that way produces a much larger quantity of fodder for live stock and cuts out the idle season of summer fallow. In actual practice this rotation gave a profit per acre at Brandon this year (1914), a hard year, of \$9.32 per acre, while the previous mentioned one gave \$5.24 per acre and first mentioned straight grain rotation gave a profit of \$4.10 per acre. These figures are obtained after allowing for interest on investment in land and machinery, labor of men and horses and all other cost. Revenues are based on average prices and not on war prices.



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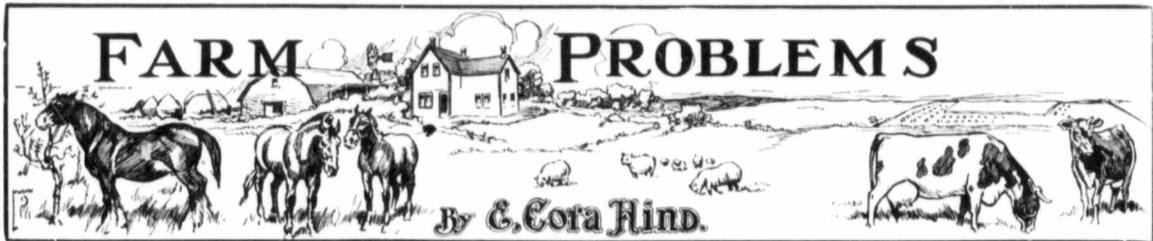
"I like the engine very much. It is an easy steamer and a strong puller and awful handy in the road, you can turn around so short with it. I am going to grade some with it to-day." **R. H. Harvey.**

"We are more than pleased with the construction of this engine. The wheels are something different and better than others. Your heater has them all beat. The weight is well proportioned. All parts are very convenient. Have had no trouble with flues or anything else. We have been using pond water practically all season. We know of another party right in this neighborhood buying a new engine of another make who had to refuse it this season. No sign of leak in our engine." **C. A. Gerbath and Mat. Unrein.**

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"The 25 H.P. straight flue engine purchased of you last June has given entire satisfaction. We have used it for shelling corn and through the threshing season. It is all you recommended and all we expected, and with the Avery "Yellow Boy" is the best threshing outfit I have ever had anything to do with. With best wishes for Avery products, I remain," **P. N. Jones.**



Seed Grain

AT this writing, March first, there are still scores of men, with well prepared land, who do not know if they will be able to secure seed to plant in it. The whole history of the seed grain problem of 1915 has been one series of blunders after another and will undoubtedly end in a very considerable amount of land that was well prepared remaining unseeded. This now seems inevitable. I am no party politician and possess no vote and can hardly be accused of viewing the matter from a party standpoint. To the normal minded citizen it seems incredible that any government or members of a government could be so deaf and blind to the interests of the country at large as to handle this matter in the way it has been done. The various circulars and instructions sent out by Dominion Government officials with regard to seed grain during the past four months, should be framed and glazed and hung in conspicuous places as a warning to all succeeding governments of "how not to do it." We are told that even the amount of help that it has decided to give settlers in burned out districts, together with the seed grain, will cost the government \$12,000,000. That is, it will cost the unfortunate farmers who have received this aid that amount, for every dollar of it is charged up against their land and will have to be liquidated before any transfer of the land so encumbered can be made.

However, it is wasting time to write about it, what seed had been bought has been bought at the outside prices, and it is very nearly, if not entirely, too late to buy more. Government officials are shielding themselves behind the statement that farmers did not put in their applications soon enough to enable them to buy seed at more reasonable prices. Yet scores of men who put in their applications in September last do not know to-day that they will get a bushel of seed. Some of them have twice been told they would get it and twice that they would not.

At the Grain Growers' convention at Regina I could not help feeling that an opportunity was lost, when this matter was not

more fully discussed and all possible pressure brought to bear on the government at Ottawa. A convention with 1,500 delegates should carry considerable weight and there were many men at it who could speak with first hand knowledge of what was required and where the government was falling down in supplying the pressing needs of the country, both as to seed and feed.

What I really set out to write about was to issue a little word about barley. I have been following this whole question of seed and seeding very closely and it seems to me that there will be a great demand for barley next fall

like the above may be useful.

Manitoba Methods

Fortunately, Manitoba, as the older province and following more intensive methods of culture, is suffering much less from shortage of seed and feed than the other provinces. Have been discussing this whole matter of increased production with a number of men who are farming from a half to three-quarters of a section and find that they are not altering their farming scheme one iota on account of the increased production cry. That is, they are not withdrawing one acre from the area set aside for summer-

carried into her own territory during the coming summer, as it undoubtedly will be, very little of that crop may be reaped and still less area will be seeded for 1916. "Crop as usual" will be a pretty safe motto to follow. Not such increased areas but better work on the land, more care in planting, early seeding.

The Harvest

It is well to bear in mind that crops that are planted have also to be harvested and what two men plant it takes four to five men to reap. Labor will be both scarce and dear next fall, with the heavy drafts of men going to the front. People seem to forget that the West has always had to draw heavily on the East for men to reap her harvest and that by the time the crop of 1915 is ready for the binders probably at least 150,000 Canadians will be on the fighting line or at least overseas. That would not make much impression on the harvesting strength of Russia, but it is likely to make a very material difference in Canada. It is no use wasting good time and strength on preparing land and good seed on sowing it, if the crop is not to be reaped.

What Women May Do

Crops in Russia and France and indeed in Germany also, are being largely attended to by the women. I think during the coming autumn we will find that the time has come in Western Canada for women to show that they can help with the harvesting. A few women, more especially those of foreign birth, do so already, but there has been a silly idea abroad that it is derogatory for women to work in the fields. Heaven knows why! Much of the work done in farm houses is much heavier and more unpleasant than work done by the men in the fields. Modern machinery is so constructed that much of it can quite as well be operated by women as men. My advice to the women of the West is to be ready to drive the harrows and the binders, if need arise, and let the men do the stooking and the pitching. This is a word in passing.

Ignoring the Farmers

The budget speech announcing the new tariff was given to a



EXECUTIVE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 1915
Standing, from left to right:—J. F. Reid, Oreadia; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, and Thomas Sales, Langham
Sitting:—J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, President; A. G. Hawkes, Perceval, Vice-President.

and there is a greater shortage of barley for seed than any other grain. The man who has good barley as well as wheat can very well afford to sell a little of his seed wheat and increase his barley acreage, putting it in early on thoroughly well cultivated land. A heavy barley crop that is ready to cut and thresh round the first week in August will be quite as valuable as wheat this year. Then a little word as to flax. The country as a whole will seed little flax and this is well, as indications point to a restricted demand. There will, however, be a demand and, as the United States will seed very little flax, the man in the Canadian West who has good flax seed and is short of wheat, oats or barley or of all three, may safely seed a considerable area of flax, there will be a market for all that is likely to be grown and at very fair prices also. The farmers have been so deluged with armchair advice that one hesitates to even seem to suggest instruction but sometimes little

fallow or to be seeded to grasses or alfalfa or fodder corn, indeed, the only change apparent with a very large number is that they will increase their acreage to fodder corn, possibly in some instances curtailing their wheat land to do so. They argue, and rightly it seems to me, that the need of wheat will really be more urgent in 1916 than in 1915 and any curtailing of summerfallow can only be at the expense of that crop.

The war is far from over and as it continues, normal conditions in the countries actually involved in the struggle will be more and more disturbed, and as more and more men are drafted into the armies, there will be great difficulty in keeping the land under cultivation and getting crops seeded. This year Russia has been very little affected but as men continue to be drafted into the army, shortage of help on the farms will be increasingly felt. Germany has got in a pretty good crop this year, but with the war

Continued on page 21



Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Instrument

NEW! Master Instrument

Edison's Latest Invention

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

A Happy Home

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



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides; be from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon today.

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Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C. O. D. to us—no obligations to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

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PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN Talk No. XCI.

Conducted By PROFESSOR P S ROSE

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

"What kind of power shall I use to drive my separator or to do the work on my farm?" is a question a great many people are asking themselves, and it is not an easy question to answer because so many factors must be given consideration.

Three, and in certain localities, four, kinds of power are available for general farm work and two for threshing. These are animal power, steam, gas and electricity. Animal power is universal and in many respects it meets all reasonable requirements. For certain kinds of farming and for certain localities it is superior to any other. It possesses the advantage of being composed of small units which may be combined easily to form somewhat larger units. It is flexible, possesses great reserve power, and has the great advantage of not deteriorating in value for several years if handled wisely. Also animals can reproduce their kind at moderate cost to the owner. But the largest item in favor of the animal is that when young it does not depreciate materially in value for a number of years. In this respect it surpasses any machine that can be built but it has some serious defects. Animal power costs about a hundred and fifty dollars per actual horse power, taking an average of the entire country, whereas some steam tractors can be bought for about thirty dollars and gas tractors for a little less than fifty dollars a horse power. These prices are based on actual developed brake horse power in all cases. Stationary engines can be bought cheaper. The small stationary gas engine ranges in price from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per horse power.

The upkeep of a horse or mule varies somewhat for different parts of the country and under different conditions but can be taken on average at about one hundred dollars a year with feed and grain at the prices which have prevailed during the past four or five years. On the horse power basis, the cost would run considerably higher, as few horses are able to develop much over eight-tenths of a horse power continuously.

Another thing to consider is the human labor cost with the different kinds of power. A steam tractor usually requires three men and a team, one man to run the engine, a man to fire and another with a team to haul water and coal. A gas tractor can operate

with two men and some of the smaller outfits with only one. But when it comes to horses, it requires one man generally for every team of two or three horses. It is impossible to combine a large number of horses into an effective and efficient power unit. Five horses are sometimes used for plowing but they are hard to handle. Teams of twenty-four and even thirty have been harnessed up to haul the great combined harvesters on the Pacific Coast but they were not as efficient nor as satisfactory as a steam or gas driven outfit. A horse team of more than three or four animals is unwieldy. Where large power is required within a limited space recourse must be had to something else besides animals.

The cost of the man labor with all horse labor is excessive. Indeed this is one of the principal reasons why people have made such a persistent effort to obtain mechanical power adapted to farm needs. The problem has been particularly difficult for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the uncertainties regarding conditions and the extremely difficult conditions that so frequently arise. Then there is the lack of skilled labor. This is one of the most difficult things that the manufacturer has to contend with. Some tractors have seen eight or more years of service and are still in very good repair and others have gone to ruin in one year. The difference is due almost entirely to the difference in care and intelligence used in running the two machines.

There are men who could better afford to pay two or three times the prices that horses are now bringing than to buy tractors at half price. They are unfitted naturally for handling mechanical power. They are certain to make a failure. They are horse farmers and should not attempt anything else.

On the other hand, there are a large number of men with natural ability enough if given a little training, and training of some kind every one should have who takes active charge of costly machinery. A two thousand dollar machine can be irretrievably ruined in five minutes by lack of care; evidently, then, it pays to see that it has care.

A steam tractor is not nearly as difficult to keep in working order as a gas tractor. It is just as hard to keep it running at its best but

it has the advantage that it will keep on running when in miserable condition, while a gas engine must be in pretty good shape to run at all. This accounts for the fact that more men who buy tractors have had trouble than those who have bought steam outfits. The gas tractor is just as good for most purposes as steam but it requires a little more skill to keep it up to good working efficiency.

Out through the West last year, and the sentiment still exists, the bankers refused to loan money to farmers who wanted money to buy gas tractors. In discussing this question recently, a banker made this statement: "The gas tractor has proven a failure. Every farmer that has bought one has been ruined, except a few who had money enough to pay for them when purchased." He said further: "The bankers of North Dakota took no formal action in the matter but we decided among ourselves that we would not loan any more money for the buying of tractors."

Here was pretty strong denunciation of power farming by a class of men who are supposed to be careful, conservative, and who reach conclusions only after seeing all the evidence. At least that is the public's view of the banking fraternity but in this case, as in many others, the bankers merely jumped at conclusions. They appointed no committees to investigate and no special precautions to make sure of their facts. They did not analyze the situation but on the contrary made a sweeping denunciation of the entire industry which was entirely wrong. There naturally were a considerable number of failures of tractors in North Dakota, as it was there that most experimental machines were sent. But there were also a great many successes and a careful investigation would have shown that certain kinds of tractors were satisfactory and that where the acreage and method of farming were adapted to power farming tractors are profitable. It is undeniably true that in many cases men have been unsuccessful with tractors because their farming conditions were not favorable, or the machine was not of the right type or because they tried to operate it with untrained labor.

The writer has done a considerable bit of investigating in the

past few months over a wide extent of territory and finds hundreds of men who are thoroughly satisfied with their investment in a tractor.

Electric power as yet can not be seriously considered for farming purposes except in a few localities where current is generated by water power and the cost of transmission is low. There are a number of places on the Pacific Coast and throughout the Rocky Mountain states where electric power is sold extensively and at prices that make it very little more costly than steam or gas. The great electric companies are investigating the farm power field very carefully and have a number of technically trained men engaged to study the problems and conduct experiments. Arrangements have been made, mainly through the efforts of these men, to supply "juice" from central station plants to several groups of farms in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The practice in those states is invariably ten cents per kilowatt hour and even at that the farmer has put in his own pole line, transformer, meter, etc. This is about equal to gas engine power with gasoline at sixty cents a gallon.

Sometimes all the water power in this country will be developed and transmission lines will extend in every direction. When the day arrives, farm work may be largely done with electric power because electricity will very likely be much cheaper than at present while coal and oil will certainly be dearer. The dream of an electrified agriculture may eventually be fulfilled and doubtless will be, but it will take place very gradually and then only after the cost has been reduced and improvements have been devised. Electric power has not yet been adapted for field service. Every motor depends upon some central source of energy to which it is connected by feed wires. It is manifestly impossible to arrange a cheap method of trolley or line transmission for operating an electric tractor in plowing or in moving across the field. Storage batteries for such work are too heavy and too expensive so it is pretty safe to assert that unless some efficient means of wireless electric power transmission is devised, electricity will never be widely used for field purposes. For work about the house and barn, however, it



FARM EFFICIENCY AND EQUIPMENT

THE definition of efficiency—a higher percentage of results. Farm efficiency means bigger and better crops at a decreased cost of producing them, and is determined almost entirely by the equipment available. The best efficiency of a farmer's labor can be obtained only by the most intelligent selection and use of power, machines and other equipment.

The average Canadian farmer is at a great disadvantage because of a lack of good equipment for carrying on his work. Additional machinery is rapidly coming to be recognized as a farm necessity. Every farmer knows that, no matter how productive his soil, how good his seed, or how favorable weather conditions may be, he can do nothing without power and tools. They are, in fact, the prime essential.

An investment in farm equipment involves economical considerations, one of the most important of which is that of labor. The increased use of labor-saving machines has very largely outdone the number of workers required on each farm. They have also greatly multiplied the producing capacity of the individual worker.

Economy in the production of crops makes for surer and bigger profits than does high market prices. In other words, the farmer should not depend for his net income on the high prices which he may or may not get when he markets his products. But rather, the most sensible and profitable thing for him to do is to give his entire attention to cutting down the overhead charges of growing and securing his crops. He should make profits doubly sure by decreased production costs.

The fundamental importance of farm machinery is that it greatly lowers the expense of producing the different crops, it increases the farmer's capacity for handling a much larger acreage, and it is one of the three great factors in increasing the crop yields. The largest possible returns from the soil are dependent upon just three things within man's control—good sense, proper fertility and thorough tillage, but the most important of these is tillage. Thorough tillage in turn depends upon the efficiency of the machinery and power.

The cost of the general purchase of farm machinery has increased to a great extent, but at the same time the cost has decreased in a

much greater proportion the cost of producing crops. The tractor increases the efficiency of each machine, and even though a large initial investment is involved, the farmer should have sufficient tools to properly perform his work. It is nothing more or less than a matter of business management.

Manufacturers have been slow in building farm tools, especially adapted to the use of the tractor. With the exception of the engine gang plow, the design has remained practically the same. In order to load the engine to its normal capacity and do the work on a large scale, it has been necessary to haul a number of different machines at one time. For this purpose, hitches have been designed and built, by the use of

usually quite large, hence employ the large units of equipment.

In the north-western states and Canada much prairie sod remains to be broken and the land is held in large open tracts. In spite of all that many people have to say against them, it must be admitted that farm tractors have brought an enormous acreage of this new land to a state of productiveness. Their economy for plowing virgin sod is universally recognized, and where land is often doubled in value by breaking and seeding, they occupy their field almost exclusively.

By plowing stubble land in the fall, dry footing is generally obtained and the frost during the winter tends to loosen up any soil which has been packed by the drive wheels. In some districts

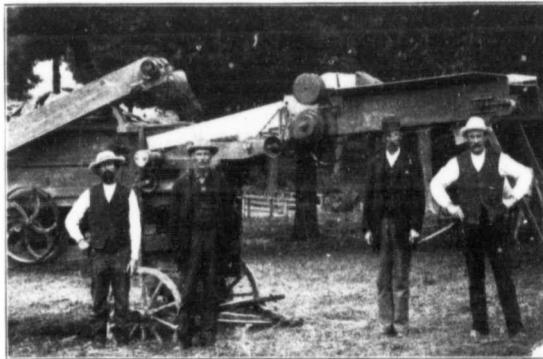
reservoir, and to disc, harrow and otherwise cultivate his ground more thoroughly in preparing for a crop or summer fallow. The quick handling of the soil in summer fallowing reduces the loss of moisture and makes farmers more sure of satisfactory returns.

The tractor is gaining in use for harvesting grain and wherever used for this purpose has proved to be very satisfactory. All the soil preparation up to the planting of the crop is easily done with a tractor and the work need not be commenced in the spring until all conditions are favorable. Power farmers are finding profitable employment during the slack part of the season in hauling graders and road drags.

No general statement as to the practicability of traction farming can be made. The factors involved are too varied to admit of general conclusions, even for a single neighborhood. Even in localities which are not generally adapted to the use of tractors, a few operators may have remarkable success because of favorable conditions or unusual ability.

If climate, soil and topography are favorable and good fuel and water are convenient, it becomes largely an individual problem. Some types of equipment are more substantial, efficient and reliable than others, and much of the success of a venture depends upon the proper selection of machinery. The mechanical motor as well as the animal, is often out of commission when needed most. Nothing, however, will have a greater bearing on the success of traction farming than the management. As in every other business, the individuality of the man in charge is after all the most important thing to be considered.

Conditions have changed materially within a very few years. Until very recently it was considered fully as cheap to plow with horses after the land was once in cultivation, but since the working out of methods whereby the tractor can be used for farm operations for which animals were formerly necessary, there are many localities where it is all times the cheapest form of motive power for heavy work. The price of horses and feed is apparently increasing, and the farm labor situation, in spite of the cry of the unemployed, seems to be no less acute. Tractors are being made more dependable, and



Some Tools and Equipment.

which the farmer can haul as many machines to good advantage as his tractor will pull.

While the traction engine owner has been handicapped more or less in the past by the difficulty of adapting farm machines to the use of the tractor, he is now able to do so with a much greater degree of efficiency. The manufacturer has provided equipment to properly carry on the different farm operations in the most economical way possible. The farmer, in order to obtain the highest degree of efficiency, must first select with much more care his implements and machines, and then see that they are properly handled and cared for. Farm efficiency depends directly upon the equipment and the intelligence exercised in using it to get the most out of the investment.

Traction farming has reached its highest development in the grain growing states and the prairie provinces of Canada. Grain farms of the West are us-

it has been found that when stubble land is plowed in the early spring by a heavy tractor, the land becomes packed where the drive wheels travelled and that it has a tendency to become baked and hard, thereby making a poor seed bed. By combining operations, this difficulty is overcome, for instance, pulling plows, harrows and a drill at the same time. If the above method is followed out, no ill effects will be noticeable. Sod land is commonly plowed rather shallow in the spring and frequently backset in the fall. Disc plows leave the sod in such shape that it decays slowly, and moldboard plows are used in the majority of cases, both for breaking sod and plowing old land.

The dry-land farmer is quickly learning the possibilities in mechanical power. The cost of maintaining horses during the idle season reduces the number that can be profitably kept. He can plow more deeply for the purpose of establishing a moisture

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Sarnia Fence Sold by New Method in Western Canada



By new arrangement you can buy your fence at our low price f.o.b. head of lakes, plus the actual freight to your station.

In this way we can quote a very close price as we know just what we are getting for our fence which is not the case when we equalize the freight over so large a territory as we have in the past.

By our old method where we equalized the freight in each Province it was necessary to put the price high enough to cover the freight rates to all points of the province, while by our new way you have only the actual cost of your own fence to pay for.

Buying in this way saves expense and you get the benefit of the saving in price.

Take for example our style 7-26 with 24 stays to rod, or 8 1/2 in. apart which sells for 17c. f.o.b. Fort William. In small lots this style will cost you about 20 1/2 c. at Winnipeg, 23c. at Regina, and 26c. at Calgary. In carload lots it will cost 19 1/2 c., 21c., 22 1/2 c. respectively at above named points. From this example you can figure about what it will cost you at your station. If you cannot tell close enough from this, write us and we will tell you exactly what your fence should cost you laid down at your station.

All wire used in the above style of fence is full Imperial Gauge No. 9 and No. 12 wire.

Owing to the difference in the freight rates to the different parts of the Western Provinces we foresaw that some change must be made in the way of handling the business as the farmers in the nearer sections, where the freight rate is low, were helping pay for the fence received by the farmers in the farther localities where the freight rate is high, which was not fair to all.

You are all no doubt familiar with the fence we manufacture, as it has been sold for the past few years to farmers of the West at a great saving in price. Sarnia Fence to-day is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada, which is due chiefly to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. We have always used a most rigid system of inspection which insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

For the coming season we are making a specialty of service and will carry a large stock of our product at the head of the lakes from which we will ship your orders promptly.

WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

F. O. B. Head of Lakes

5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 6 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

17c

6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod, 7 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

19 1/2 c

7-26 HEAVY HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 inches high, 16 stays to rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6 1/2. Weight per rod, 10 lbs. Price per rod.....

26c

7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Weight per rod, 8 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

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7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod.....

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8-34 SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6, 8. Weight per rod, 10 lbs. Price per rod.....

26c

8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod, 10 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

27 1/2 c

9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod.....

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GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be as perfectly woven as any fence on the market, and of full Imperial Gauge hard steel wire.

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Please Note—Quotations at other points in Canada and United States on request. Carload freight rates are based on 24,000 lbs. cr over.

When placing your order remit the amount of your order, based on the prices quoted in this ad, and we will forward same to you "freight collect." If you wish to know the amount of the freight and your freight agent cannot tell you, write us, giving the amount of your order in rods and we will tell you what it will cost you at your station. Another advantage of this way of doing business is that you have the use of the money you have to pay for freight until the goods arrive.

Remit direct to THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LIMITED, SARNIA, ONT., by Post Office Order. Money Order or Bank Draft.

We want your order whether for one bale or a carload. Mail us your order to-day.

CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.

F. O. B. Head of Lakes

10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod, 13 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

34c

7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 20 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6 1/2. Weight per rod, 6 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

19 1/2 c

7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 inches high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom, No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6 1/2. Weight per rod, 6 1/2 lbs. Price per rod.....

18c

15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9. Filling 12 hard steel wire, spacing 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight, 12 lbs. Price per rod.....

36c

WALK GATE, 3 1/2 x 48.....

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FARM GATE, 12x48.....

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STAPLES GALVANIZED, 1 1/4 in. per box of 25 lbs.....

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BRACE WIRE, No. 9. Soft, per coil 25 lbs.....

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BARBED WIRE GALVANIZED. Two point per spool of 80 rods.....

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BARBED WIRE GALVANIZED. Four point per spool of 80 rods.....

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STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price.....

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All Fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.

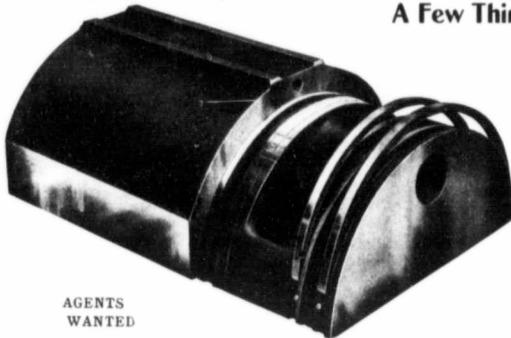
The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited Sarnia, Ont.

Would You Drive To Town With One Wheel Locked?

Of course not! But if you are using an old style valve on your engine you are doing something just as foolish as locking one wheel of your wagon when driving to town.

The reason is simple. You are using from 15 to 30 per cent of the steam you make to operate that out-of-date valve alone!

A Few Things the Gould Balance Valve will do for an Engine:



AGENTS WANTED

We have an attractive proposition to offer to live threshermen who will represent us in their territory. Why not use your idle days between now and spring and during the summer in placing these valves among the threshermen in your locality? They are easily sold and we offer a liberal proposition to a few good hustlers. Send today for our 11th annual catalog containing information on valve setting, or our agency proposition. The catalog and other literature will be sent you post-paid. Address

- increase its power from fifteen to thirty per cent, depending upon the size of your cylinder and the size of the common D slide valve you are now using.
- save you from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of fuel and water, and develop the same power you are now getting.
- save you fifty per cent of oil.
- save your valve gear.
- save your repair bills on your valve gear.
- makes your engine run smooth and noiseless, without any rattling on the valve gear.
- enables you to get a better and steadier motion for your separator thus doing better work.
- enables you to reduce your boiler pressure and develop the same power you are now getting.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON VALVE SETTING

Our 11th annual catalog contains pages on instructions for setting slide valves. This information alone is very valuable to any thresherman. The instructions are written in very plain language and are very easily understood by most experienced operators.

Gould Balance Valve Company, Dept. "A"

KELLOGG, IOWA, U.S.A.

Manufacturers Gould Balance Valves, Iowa Ensilage Cutters, Gardner Grain Conveyors.

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

Mixed Farming

Continued from page 12

necessary in order to make best use of this crop. This is due to the fact that it is rather expensive to start, requiring to be sown alone and producing no crop the first year, and also because it yields well for many years and therefore should not be plowed under too soon. The following rotation at Brandon shows a method of using alfalfa in a rotation, in the moister districts:

- 1st year—Wheat.
- 2nd year—Wheat.
- 3rd year—Corn or roots (manured).
- 4th year—Oats.
- 5th year—Barley.
- 6th year—Alfalfa.
- 7th year—Alfalfa.
- 8th year—Alfalfa.
- 9th year—Alfalfa.
- 10th year—Alfalfa (plowed up after first cutting).

This rotation has half its land in alfalfa, and consequently produces an enormous quantity of fodder. It is suited only to a dairy or other live stock farm where live stock is the main feature of the farm. It probably has a greater effect in enriching the land than any of the other rotations named. It gave a profit of \$20.20 per acre in 1914 or more than double that of the next best rotation on the Brandon farm.

For a person wishing to grow alfalfa, and to farm in rotation and yet not give up half the farm to alfalfa, another arrangement might be proposed. Supposing one-sixth of the land in alfalfa is desired. The farm might be divi-

ded into six divisions: one division is sown to alfalfa and a five-year rotation is used on the other five divisions. Then, after five years when this rotation has made one round, the alfalfa field is plowed up and taken into the rotation and one of the other five is taken out of the rotation and used for alfalfa. In this way, alfalfa would gradually be used on all the farm, but it would take twenty-five years to make the whole circuit.

We might go on and multiply illustrations of suitable rotations indefinitely. The conditions under which farming is conducted in Western Canada vary so much in regard to moisture, kinds of crops which do best, number and kind of live stock and many other things, that there are many different rotations of crops each of which might be specially suitable for some particular type of farm. Each farm requires separate individual consideration in arranging a rotation for it. It is the object, therefore, of this article to show general types and bring forward general ideas, rather than to recommend definite rotations. Perhaps some suggestions have been given to those who are looking for this kind of information, and if this is so that is all that is looked for. Those who are desirous of working out rotations suitable to their own farms might do well to get advice from the superintendent of the nearest experimental farm. Given a full description of the conditions on a particular farm, it is then possible for one who is making a study of the question to draw up a rotation to suit the particular needs.

Superior Fanning Mills Best For Canada

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

Try It Free on Your Farm

If you don't agree that it is the best mill you have ever seen, trial costs you nothing. Built in all sizes for hand or power requirements, for farm or elevator use.

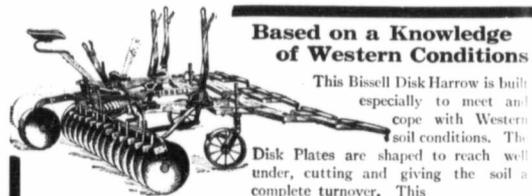
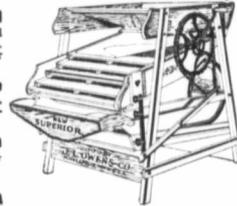
Run With Cushman Binder Engine

4 to 8 H.P., or with any other engine. Ask your dealer or write for full information. Sold only by

Cushman Motor Works of Canada

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

286 Princess Street WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit: one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

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Send your HIDES and FURS to us, we will buy them, giving you the highest market price, or we will tan and make them up into Robes, Coats, Gaitlets, Etc.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST A NEW TANNERY AND A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE PLANT

Wheat City Tannery, Brandon, Man.

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Farm Problems

Continued from page 14

ating country after all the organized farmers of the three Western provinces had held their annual conventions and had declared in the most emphatic terms their strong desire for free trade with the mother country and that the government seize the occasion of the need for increased revenue for war purposes to introduce a tax on land values.

The three great conventions of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta, represented an actual paid-up membership of some 50,000 farmers in the three provinces, fully 95 per cent of them voters.

The resolutions dealing with free trade with Britain and a tax on land values was introduced early in the deliberations of each convention and in each convention it was carried by a unanimous standing vote. Not only has the government totally ignored this mandate from so large a section of the people of the West, but as if in derision and to show the farmers how little they care

for them, the tariff on British goods is advanced 5 per cent. The present tariff is a manufacturer's tariff pure and simple, and for every dollar which goes into the war chest three goes into the pockets of the Canadian manufacturers.

More than one member of the farmers' organizations has suggested that a fitting and proper reply to the government would be for the organized farmers to pledge themselves to buy only British made goods, as far as possible, and taboo Canadian manufacturers altogether. As these men point out, if it is a question of patriotism this is the patriotic thing to do, as the more Canadian goods are bought the less revenue will the country receive. It is worth thinking over.

The Patriotic Acre

It was my intention to go at some length into the patriotic acre fund, but as some of the information required, as to the way it is to be handled in the different provinces, is not yet to hand, it will have to stand over for the April issue.

Patriotism and Production
Dominion Government's Campaign of Education

Object of the Campaign

It is not to be supposed that patriotism and production means increased production alone; it means also improved production. Neither does the phrase or term mean that anybody assumes to teach anybody else how to conduct his own affairs. It is merely founded on the plain and acknowledged fact that nobody is so wise that nobody else can give him a hint or suggestion of value in some department of his business. It is always possible to be too rigidly self-contained.

Definiteness Aimed At

It is claimed in some quarters that the Patriotism and Production Campaign is being conducted on too indefinite lines. The bulletins obtainable free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, treating each of one subject, and written by acknowledged expert authorities, are especially definite. Readers in occasional cases may think they know as much as is there set down, or even that they know better, but to the vast majority there cannot fail to be something helpful. At any rate, send for the bulletins and see.

Value of Publicity

Publicity is the strength of every movement. It is charac-

teristic of the Patriotism and Production Campaign that the best is being done to shine in the glare of the big white light. All known means are being utilized to reach the people that they may be encouraged, not so much to extend as to improve production. It is unavoidable that prices should vary. This is not entirely owing to speculation but also due considerably to conditions of the period. Of this one great fact not only agriculturists but all classes may be assured, that with a large section of Europe devastated, and even shipping channels closed, the great output of Russia effectually blocked, and production minimized by reason of the demands of war upon man and beast, there must be for things Canadian an upward and a permanently upward trend. Latterly, in some things there has been a rush to market, consequent upon money tightness, which, with the curtailment of facilities for shipment across the seas, has led to a drop in price. But that can only be temporary. Demand will, must and always does come to its own.

A Time for Introspection

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn.

REMEMBER! IT PAYS TO BUY THE HAWKEY PLOW SHARE. H.R. HAWKEY & CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. FREE Hawkey 96-page B Vest Pocket Book on Diseases of Stock and How to Cure Them.

Cushman Binder Engines for All Farm Work. Cushman Binder Engines may be used for all power work on the farm—grinding, pumping, sawing, and fanning mills, as well as all the little jobs. They are the most practical and most useful engines for the farm.

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE White Rose Motor Gasoline. 1. It produces 25 to 35% more power. 2. Our special process eliminates all the carbon forming elements. 3. Goes further—therefore costs less money. 4. Does away with repair bills. 5. White Rose Gasoline is MADE IN CANADA. CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LTD. WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

"Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself." (Hon. Arthur Meighen at Winnipeg.)

When "the Day" Comes

Economists predict a boom in trade when the war is over. Increased and improved production now means riches for Canada then. Markets are not won in a day.

Scope of the Campaign

While the war and the demand it is causing for supplies, especially foodstuffs, are the main reason for the "Patriotism and Production" campaign, the subject matters discussed have a wider aspect than the immediate present. They mean the welfare of the district, the country and the Empire, both now and hereafter. With all the principal European supply countries engaged in deadly conflict, there will be no produce of quantity or quality coming from thence. They will not only require every ounce for their own consumption, but will be compelled to purchase largely from neutral countries. Great Britain, above all, will have to be fed and clad, and Canada, being her largest, nearest and absolute ally, will have in great measure to furnish the necessities. Nor will Great Britain be the only member of our Empire that will need what we can produce. New Zealand and Australia will also be importers. Thus, then, the markets are assured for years to come, practically for all time, and not only for grain, but also for live stock, for, as the seasons pass, the latter bid fair to become scarcer and scarcer. Cattle cannot be bred, raised and placed on the market in one season; nor can horses; nor can sheep, hence the demand for action is instant. In short, Canada's opportunity is right now.

Time for Fulfilment

Now is Canada's opportunity to make good her boast that she is the granary of the Empire. Many of her young men are displaying a martial turn and hastening to offer themselves, to sacrifice themselves, in the cause they have at heart. But there is even a deeper duty resting on this country. That duty, well fulfilled, while helping others, cannot fail to help ourselves. We shall be abundantly paid for all we do, and in doing will possess the proud sense of serving the right. To neglect the opportunity for improved production is to not only fall short of the call of patriotism, but to be guilty of a crime. We have the soil, we have the resources, we have the

"AMPHIBIA" Thresher Belt

Means literally that no alternating condition of weather will affect the belting of that name. Exposure to extremes of rain and sun will not influence its uniform character as seen between the pulleys in this illustration.

"AMPHIBIA" THRESHER BELTING is the result of thirty-eight years of experiments and tests in the manufacture of leather belting, and after years of use in the field we guarantee it for use wherever the belting is required to resist dampness.

All "AMPHIBIA" BELTS are copper wire stapled at the joints which positively prevents them coming apart. The head of the staple is below the surface of the leather, and therefore does not in any way interior - with the belt lagging the pulley.

When ordering that new outfit for 1915 insist on getting **"AMPHIBIA" WATER-PROOF THRESHER BELTING**. If your dealer cannot supply you write our nearest branch direct.

REMEMBER, this Belting is Made in Canada by

SADLER & HAWORTH
Tanners and Manufacturers
Established 1876
MONTREAL, 511 William St.
TORONTO:
38 Wellington St. E.
WINNIPEG
GALT BUILDING

energy to justify our claim to be the granary of the Empire.

Figures that Carry a Lesson

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,360,400 bushels from Russia, 2,050,987 from Germany, 804,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265,843 from Austria-Hungary and 76,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,759,949 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain 7,000,000 bushels in 1913 compared with 1912 and of 24,000,000 compared with 1911. In 1913, the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,013,879 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1912 and 43,000,000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,580,865 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 5,208,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,067 from Germany and 622,533 bushels from Austria-Hungary; a total of 24,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,459 bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,459 bushels from Germany, and 2,007,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,734,588 bushels and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 59,829,950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canadian farmers.

Deficiencies that Must be Made Good

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1st, 1913, to July 31st, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,642,000 bushels in the same period. How much will these two countries export this year?

Great Britain imported from Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, 54,207,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000 bushels and Roumania 17,196,000 bushels. The last three countries in 1915 will hardly export a bushel. How is the deficiency to be made up?

Great Britain, from Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, imported 46,169,000 bushels of barley; Austria-Hungary, 8,064,000 bushels, and Roumania, 18,941,000 bushels. How much is Canada going to do to make up the large shortage?

Bacon and Hams

In 1913, Great Britain imported 5,440,387 hundredweight of bacon. Canada supplied 272,745 hundredweight. Russia, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands furnished 3,129,570, and the United States 2,019,776 hundredweight.

In 1913, Britain imported 957,595 hundredweight of hams, of which Canada supplied 100,892 hundredweight and the United States 851,835. In 1910, Canada only supplied 42,136 hundredweight.

There is some improvement in hams, but a sad falling off in bacon. Britain took 689,704 hundredweight of the latter commodity from this country in 1911, but, as previously stated, only 272,745 hundredweight in 1913, a decrease of 416,959 hundredweight in two years.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
is worth a pound of cure when it comes to looking after harness.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Keeps leather soft and prevents cracking and the possibility of accident due to dried out traces, etc.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

COLUMBIA batteries

Plow Along!

Thousands of pounds of Tractor are dead without a few ounces of Batteries.

Get good Batteries—Columbia Batteries—cost no more—last longer.

Made and signed by the largest dry-cell works in the world. Sold and used for all battery purposes everywhere. Insure satisfaction by insisting on Columbia Batteries.

Made in Canada by **Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited,** Toronto, Ontario

Convenient Palmoxet Spring Clip Binding Posts, no extra charge.

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COLUMBIA
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DRY CELL
FOR
GENERAL IGNITION
Manufactured by
CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LTD.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Farm Efficiency

Continued from page 18

greater variation in design each tractor makes it easier to select one well adapted to given conditions. In the West, the essential factors of practicability are fairly well understood, the farmers are more interested in comparing the different makes of equipment with each other than comparing them with horses.

It is difficult to determine the size of the farm on which a tractor can profitably be kept. A few years ago it was found that the average steam-plowing outfit of about 80 to 85 brake horse-power was found on farms averaging 825 acres in size with 510 acres of harvested crops. In the south-west the same sizes were found on farms averaging a trifle larger, owing to the longer season available for engine work. At that time, plowing and threshing were the principal uses to which engines were put. Now the same size of outfit is found on smaller farms, and small gas tractors are found on farms of 160 acres and upward. Nearly every owner of a tractor finds time to do some outside work, which reduces his own overhead charges and with good management should net a profit. This materially affects the acreage required to justify the purchase of a tractor.

A sharp distinction must be made between the traction farmer and the custom operator. The former has an interest in his crop as well as in his outfit. He regards the matter of cost as by no means the most important, since by spending more money in production, he may gain a much greater net profit through better yield and quality. Even where a third as many horses are kept as before, the availability of power at the time when it is greatly needed often justifies the added investment.

The operator who depends largely upon outside work is much more concerned in the cost of operation than the land owner, as his profits must come from the difference between cost and the price he receives. Few keep accurate records of cost and in the operator's eagerness for work, competition has often so reduced custom rates that only excellent management and good luck can net a profit. The custom operator must usually pay a higher rate of wage than the farm owner, as the latter can give continuous employment, while the former hires for a few months only and often pays only for the days actually worked. Disabling accidents represent a total loss of time and income to the custom operator, but the farmer is seldom wholly dependent on his engine for power and can make some headway without it.

In figuring the acreage necessary to make a venture profitable, the items in the cost of plowing must be separated into fixed and variable items. The cost of fuel, labor, and lubricants will vary with the number of acres worked per day. The cost per day remaining fairly constant. The annual depreciation, interest and repairs can be estimated by a person familiar with the outfit. Suppose that a given outfit, including engine, plows, separator, wagons and tools, costs \$5,000, the overhead charges for the year at the rate of 16 per cent will amount to \$800. Assume again that the outfit costs \$20.00 a day for labor, board, fuel, oil and incidentals. For example, assume that it averages 20 acres of stubble plowing per day. At \$2.00 per acre, this will yield an income of \$40.00 per day. The difference between the current expenditures and the amounts received, or \$20.00, must be used to cover the overhead charges before the outfit can yield a profit. It would require 40 days of plowing at this rate to allow the custom operator to come out even, though his wages, etc., are already provided for. The proportion of threshing and other work will, of course, cut down the days of plowing required, provided all work returns a like profit.

As a matter of fact, the average outfit in custom work is employed from 60 to 80 days per year, while on the farm it may run as high as 100 days. However, farm horses work only about 150 days per year and a use of 100 days per year for the tractor will probably be secured only on a large farm and with good management. The cost of horse plowing, under conditions of diversified farming, ranged from about \$1.00 to \$1.35 per acre, according to investigations in Minnesota covering the period from 1902 to 1907. Present prices would probably be somewhat higher. Traction operators are usually able to command a premium, owing to the rapidity and uniformity with which they do their work. About \$2.00 per acre is the common rate for stubble plowing in the West and from \$3.00 to \$5.00 is obtained for breaking. Under these conditions the custom operator is able to show an excellent profit. The plowing season in the spring usually lasts at least four weeks, the breaking and back setting season about eight weeks or more and the threshing season about 30 to 40 days and the fall plowing season 20 to 30 days. This gives ample opportunity to secure the necessary volume of work provided abnormally bad weather or serious accident does not interfere.

The practicability of the farm tractor has very much increased,

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The Key Sign of "Strength" and "Service."

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The IDEAL FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg
Quality Fence 18c. a Rod and up. We Pay the Freight.

A Plow Share for Any Plow

We can supply any Share at the prices here quoted, and at a great saving of time and freight to you.

ALL SHARES GUARANTEED

Price List	Give numbers and letters stamped on back of plow. We do the rest.
12in. Shares each \$2.00	
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THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE Co. Ltd.
BRANDON MANITOBA

The World's Best Eveners Help to Stop Your Farm Leaks





Heider 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse eveners on the market 12 years. Often imitated but not equalled. The Heider 4-horse plow eveners work 4 horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on unbroken ground. Heider 3-horse wagon eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or other implements with pots.

HEIDER EVENERS are the means of many short-cuts in farming. They save time, labor and horses, consequently make you money. The Heider line is complete and manufactured in the largest evener factory in the world and is no experiment. They are made right by expert workmen, of best material and fully guaranteed. Why take chances with the ordinary kind when you can get the best? ASK YOUR DEALER for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, write us for free circular showing entire line and we will tell you where to get them. Address: **Heider Mfg. Co., 72F Main St. Carroll, Iowa**

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THE OWENS SMUT CLEANER and PICKLING MACHINE

With high prices assured for grain next year, every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain. Owens Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the drainage through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities over a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour.



No Machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent Smut

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD.
Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work.
286 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Family Group Photos a Specialty

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MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG

due to the fact that it is adapted to a large variety of operations. It is not so very long ago that the only work done on the farm by the tractor was plowing and threshing and other belt work only to a small extent. To-day it is doing practically everything we make it do, from plowing and preparing the land for the crop to hauling it to market. It involves a large equipment in the first place and the more we can get it to do the better we are off.

Ordinarily, traction farming gives the impression that the tractor is used only in connection with extensive farming at the expense of intensive methods. This impression is a mistaken one, for even though a tractor does a large amount of work in a short time, it does it very thoroughly and it is the aim of the traction farmer to strive for the quality of the work first, rather than for quantity. Take traction plowing as example—we have been able to do better work than we ever dreamed of with teams. By the use of the steel steering device on the engine, every furrow in the field can be cut at exactly the same width. We can also plow deeper than we could with horses or mules, so that there is a reason to assume that with proper care we can do a first rate job, depending, of course, on the condition of the ground.

One of the essential features of the efficient farm tractor is reliability. The farmer demands a reliable form of power. Many of the farm operations, such as plowing, cannot be done at the convenience of the farmer, but have to be rushed when conditions are just right for the most favorable results. The grain must be cut when it is ripe and threshing also has to be done when the weather is favorable for this work. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that when this work is to be done that the tractor be on the job and willing to work without a minute's loss. The grain has to be hauled to market when market conditions are just right and a reliable tractor is the logical power to transport the biggest load when the price of grain is highest.

To ensure reliability, a tractor should be of more than ample size, so that if a load should happen to be a little more than the average, the tractor need not hesitate, but go right ahead. The size of the tractor must be decided upon at the time of purchase, but the work can also be adjusted to the tractor in use.

The great variety of work to which a farmer subjects a tractor, depends on protection against dust, rust and mud and at the same time the working parts should be readily accessible. The tractor demands care and atten-

tion just the same as the most efficient horse needs to be well groomed and well fed. The engine should be carefully lubricated and have daily inspection.

The tractor must be of such a type, and have requirements in mechanical conditions so as to be suited to the territory in which it is used. A gas tractor, for example, needs less net weight and supplies than a steam tractor and is therefore best suited for soft river valleys. In territories where water is not readily available, a steam tractor would be very unreliable, in that a large amount of water and other fuel might not always be on hand.

Summing up, the chief features considered for greatest reliability in the use of a tractor, are: ample size; good care and shelter; more than enough fuel and water at hand; and a durable machine. There are many features that might be included here, but the ones mentioned should be carefully kept in mind by the operator of a tractor.

Practical Talks
Continued from page 19

very well adapted. It is clean, safe and always ready, but motors are expensive and so are the pole line, transformers, meters, switches, wiring, etc. Even for work about the house or barn, a gasoline engine with gasoline at sixty cents a gallon is cheaper than electricity at ten cents a kilowatt.

For the immediate present, therefore, the principal sources of power are steam, gas and animal power with electricity a strong possibility for the rather distant future.

Not So Crazy

A young English mill worker had a mental relapse, which resulted in his being sent to the county asylum. After he had been there a few weeks he was visited by one of his fellow workers, who came across him in the grounds. "Hello, Benny!" said the visitor; "how's tha gettin' on?" "Oh, Ah'm goin' on firstrate, thank ye," answered the afflicted one. "Ah'm very glad to hear it, lad," said the visitor, pleasantly. "I suppose you'll be coomin' back to work soon, eh?" "Wot!" exclaimed Ben, while a look of great surprise spread over his countenance. "Leave a big house and a grand garden like this to coom back to work? Mon, dost tha think A'm wrong in my head?"

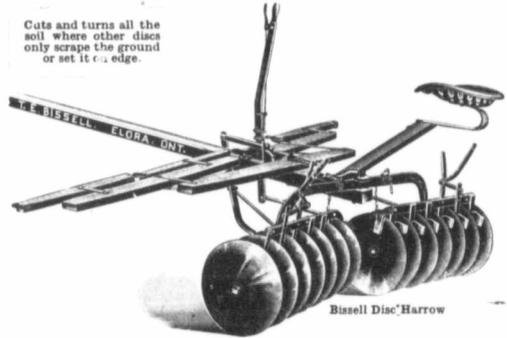
"This poem was written by a prominent lawyer of this city. Has it any value?" "About as much value," said the editor, "as a legal opinion written by a poet."

Bissell Disc Harrows

Ball Bearing

THE Bissell Disc is an in-throw harrow. The left gang is set a little ahead of the right gang, and when at work the gangs are at such an angle that the center is thoroughly pulverized, leaving no ridge. It does high-grade work even under unfavorable soil conditions. The nose leads in advance and enters the soil like a thin wedge, making the draft lighter and the capacity for good work greater than other disc harrows.

Cuts and turns all the soil where other discs only scrape the ground or set it on edge.



Steel Frame

A single piece of heavy steel constitutes the back-bone or frame of the harrow. Frame, being arched above the gangs, gives greater clearance.

Shape of Discs

Bissell Discs are the correct concave—therefore they cut, stir and turn the soil more than the ordinary disc. The old style plate has a scraping action and merely sets the soil on edge. Some other plates are too deep and clog up easily, while others have too much curve near the rim and ride on the back instead of entering the ground. The plates of the Bissell In-Throw Harrow are of special shape and construction, and give the soil the most thorough cultivation of any, while the draft is the lightest.

Correct Balance

The construction of this harrow is such that it stays down at its work and does not buckle, bind or hump up in the center.

Ball Bearings

Being equipped with ball bearings, the Bissell Disc is an extraordinarily light draft harrow. The journals are made with a taper like the arm of a wagon axle. If a box becomes worn, it travels up the taper, the pressure being toward the balls. The bearings are therefore kept tight.

These bearings are constructed with a shell, or outside parts all in one piece, put together without the aid of bolts. There is no crevice for dirt or dust to work in.

Forty anti-friction balls relieve the end thrust and reduce the draft to the minimum.

Disc Before and After Plowing—Make a Seed Bed That Will Give the Best Yield—Use a Bissell Disc Harrow

Ask to see these tools at your local John Deere dealer's. Write us for further information, mentioning this magazine.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY LETHBRIDGE EDMONTON

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

Fairbanks-B
Oil Engines
all pur
Marine Eng
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Electric Light

A Model

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From a Needle
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You Can't Over-Work THIS Horse!



Farm journals all over the country are now printing such advice as the following:—

"Springtime is a season of hustling for the farmer, but don't carry it too far. For instance, when you feel like working fourteen hours a day, your horses may not. A horse after passing through a long winter without working is not in shape when spring arrives to pull steadily on a heavy drill or plow for long periods. You tire yourself and the horses out, and work an extra hour each night trying to patch up raw shoulders. On top of all this you can't get the work done because your horses are not able to do it."

**Runs Like a Watch—
Pulls Like a Locomotive**

The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

The strongest argument for a Tractor is this:—Flesh-and-blood fails, where properly built machinery goes right ahead. The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor is capable of tasks impossible to the horse and is untiring. Weight is well distributed, so that full power of engine is converted into tractive effort. Strong, rugged construction, free from vibration, and every part get-at-able; steel gears running at low speeds; **burns oil or gasoline**—and though the oil be poor and the load variable, the Fairbanks-Morse will plug away steadily, with a remarkable absence of noise and smoke—a built-for-business tractor, long on **endurance**.

WE MANUFACTURE:

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30 and 30-60 H.P.
Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 800 H.P. for all purposes.
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3½ to 100 H.P.
Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of binders.
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.
Truck and Pitless Scares, specially designed for farm use.
Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

Let us send you our Tractor Catalogue.

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

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

A Model Implement Shed

The Western Metal Products Co. (whose advertisement appears on another page) have favored us with a blue print of a model implement shed which they are featuring. It is certainly a very "natty" and compact idea in a building specially designed for use on the farm in housing, cleaning and repairing the farm machinery and for office purposes in keeping records, catalogues, etc. in business-like shape.

Galvanized sheet steel is the material employed for covering and finishing the structure, rendering it practically fire-proof, in any case affording absolute protection from flying sparks, grass fires and burning buildings.

If for no other service than that of housing the implements, wagons, etc. when not in use, it justifies the very best that has been said about it, and as it also figures as a repair shop it will offer the strongest appeal to the thrifty farmer who does his own repairing. We are very glad to direct the attention of readers to the announcement of our friends.



"From a Needle to an Anchor" in Farm Supplies

On another page will be found the business announcement of the

John E. McGee Co. of Winnipeg who specialize in all sorts of farm supplies, implement accessories and spare parts for farm machinery, wagons, blacksmiths' equipment, etc.

Fitted plowshares form a leading line in their big list of tillage tools, representing every known makers' name in the catalogue they send out free in response to any inquiry. Smooth section mower knives, serrated section binder knives, link chain belting, painted buggy poles, shafts, ironed wagon neck-yokes, whiffletrees, three and four-horse hitches, wagon bolster springs, electric welded log chains take up but a corner in the wide field covered by this great emporium of all manner of agricultural equipment. We have every confidence and much pleasure in recommending this company to the consideration of any of our readers who are seeking machinery or tools, or indeed who want anything of the nature of farm equipment.



"Our Present Price List" Says Mr. Mott of the Cockshutt Plow Company.

Seen by a representative of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer with regard to the general advance in the prices of agricultural implements, Mr. E. A. Mott,

a director of the Cockshutt Plow Company and manager of its Western branch said that so far as his house was concerned they had no intention of increasing prices on tillage implements for this season's trade.

Mr. Mott stated that whatever the 7½ per cent increased duty on imported farm implements meant, he did not expect any immediate general advance on the part of the Canadian manufacturers; at all events, the Cockshutt Plow Company would stick to the last list of retail prices issued by them to their distributors and agents in the country.

It is the fact that probably 80 per cent of the tillage tools sold to Canadian farmers was manufactured in the Dominion, and that the greater part of the material used in the construction of implements now in stock was purchased prior to the announcement of the war tax which is now exercising the minds not only of importers but also of their Canadian neighbors.

A certain portion of raw material will, of course, have to bear the burden of the proposed increase but it is believed that this will be inconsiderable; at all events it does not at the present moment justify an overhead increase on manufactured goods.

This is a most gratifying statement and will no doubt have a reassuring effect in the minds of Western farmers who are hesitat-

ing before they commit themselves to the "patriotism and production" movement which is now being carried into every corner of the West.



The Sarnia Fence

On the fifth of last month a representative of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer had the pleasure of calling on the Sarnia Fence Company, of Sarnia, Ontario, and of seeing their factory. The plant is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery possible, much of it being of their own invention, with a capacity of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in ten hours.

The factory is well situated and has a private siding on the Grand Trunk Railway capable of holding about twenty cars. The manager, Mr. M. De Pendergast, explained to our representative a change that was being made in handling the business of the West. Owing to the large differences in freight rates to the different parts of the Western Provinces, it was necessary when quoting a delivered price to put the price high enough to cover the points with the high freight rates. To remedy this he stated that in the future all prices would be quoted l.o.b. head of Lakes. This would make an equal price to all.

Much credit is due to the Sarnia Fence Company for the reduction in price of wire fence during the last three years.

Markets of the Great West

New Fields of Opportunity Thrown Open by the European War

By ARTHUR BUMSTEAD

TO the manufacturer, big and little, both in Canada and the United States, the outbreak of hostilities in Europe last August came as a distinct shock. The problems immediately arising from the new trade situation thereby created were without parallel or precedent. On the one hand loomed up the possibility that industrial and commercial enterprise would be stunned and disorganized; that established trade routes by land and sea might be closed to traffic; or that the credit fabric of business might give way under the extraordinary strain, thus postponing indefinitely every well-laid plan for future expansion. On the other hand the notable opportunity was at once recognized looking to a period of expansion through the seizure of markets hitherto occupied by European producers.

Facing New Conditions

To both Canadian and American manufacturers the problems arising from this situation have appeared to be essentially similar. In the case of each the causes for apprehension were the same; the uncertainties of trade routes and credits confronted all alike; while always in the background could be discerned the inviting possibilities and new openings made available by the world-wide readjustments that must presently ensue.

Not alone during the period of actual warfare in Europe — a period of indefinite duration as to which all prophecy is guess work — but for years afterwards must this new economic and financial situation be faced. Were the war to end next week, a return to anything like the conditions prevailing before the war started would be unthinkable. The liquidation of war debts, the rebuilding of cities and railways, the payment of enormous pensions, and the restoration of confidence through the gradual recovery of prostrated enterprise would necessarily absorb the entire energies of the economic world for years or decades to come. Capitalists, manufacturers and indeed all men of prudence and business foresight already comprehend this matter fully.

The difficulties involved in the work of industrial pioneering or trade extension into new and untried territory are never lightly to be regarded, even in the best

of times. Whatever may have been a manufacturer's success at home, the problems of transportation and distribution in a market, say, one thousand or five thousand miles distant, will always require the most diligent preliminary study.

An Extraordinary Situation

In the case of the present war, however, enough time has now elapsed to render practicable an exact analysis of trade conditions that may fairly be counted on by manufacturers and distributors for the next few years at least. For instance, it already appears quite certain that the nations of Continental Europe will henceforth afford a decreased market for many manufactured commodities, owing to the stagnation of their own home industries and their diminished buying capacity.

This situation will be greatly accentuated in the case of those European countries upon whom the burden of the war rests most heavily, and who must face staggering losses in human lives and the destruction of factories, trade centres and the machinery of organized industry. Not only will extensive and formerly prosperous populations be decimated, especially in their wage-earning classes, but the purchasing power of the buying classes will be enormously diminished for years and years to come.

To reduce the purchasing power of any single nation must necessarily exert an adverse influence upon trade conditions in many other nations, both directly and indirectly. Manufacturers as well as students of economic science know this to be the case. There is this difference to be noted, however, between the student and the manufacturer: the student may stand aside, take notes and draw conclusions, fortified by detailed facts and comprehensive statistics. The manufacturer, on the other hand, must decide on a course, and follow his decision with action. And in proportion as the war extends its duration from months to seasons, from seasons to years, so will the manufacturer profit from the fact of an accurate and prompt decision in the first instance.

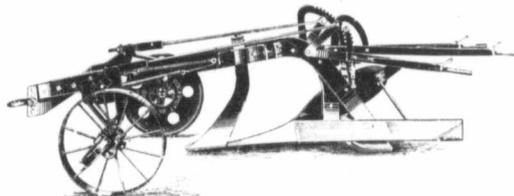
From the Manufacturer's Viewpoint

The conditions just outlined become self-evident even to the casual observer of present-day commercial development accus-

The Most Efficient and Easily Handled Engine Brush Breaker

We built this Engine Brush Breaker to be the strongest plow of its kind ever made. It is designed to withstand the hardest service to which a plow is ever put. For its purpose, no other plow can compare with this

COCKSHUTT



ENGINE BRUSH BREAKER MADE IN CANADA

It is of the heaviest practicable construction—reinforced at every point of possible strain. It has unusual clearance—to turn under scrub that would stall most any other plow.

A broad shoe, operated by a convenient lever, enables you to raise this plow clear of the furrow with surprisingly little effort. Shoe castors like a wheel, enabling plow to be easily and quickly transported. Shares can be changed quickly; the shoe doing away with all necessity for blocking up the landside.

If you have need of such a plow, you can't do better than buy a COCKSHUTT Engine Brush Breaker. To convince yourself of the quality of COCKSHUTT Implements, send for our complete catalog to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

BRUCE'S SEEDS

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Prices Prepaid)

- Bruce's Collection Floral Gems, 1 pkt. each 6 varieties, Fine Annuals, each separate, many colors, for 25c.
- Bruce's Peerless Collection Tall Nasturtiums, 1 pkt. each of 6 finest varieties, separate colors, for 25c.
- Bruce's Royal Nonesay Collection Sweet Peas, 1 pkt. each 6 superb sorts, separate colors, for 25c.
- Bruce's Peerless Collection Dwarf Nasturtiums, 1 pkt. each of 6 finest sorts, separate colors, for 25c.
- Bruce's Empire Collection Asters, 1 pkt. each of 4 magnificent varieties, separate, all colors, for 25c.
- Bruce's "A" Vegetable Collection, 6 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for 25c.
- Bruce's "B" Vegetable Collection, 12 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for 50c.
- Bruce's "C" Vegetable Collection, 11 pkts. different varieties and 1/2 lb. each, Beans, Corn and Peas, our selection, for 75c.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 112-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1915. Send for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Ontario
Established Sixty-five years.

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

...to weigh cause and effect and to trace the plain consequences of current events upon the course of economic history. It is the purpose, however, of the present discussion to look somewhat in detail into the special possibilities afforded to-day in Western Canada to the manufacturer, large or small, Canadian or American, seeking new markets in compensation for those now closed or suspended. Admitting, now, after several months of warfare, that the anticipation, as far as the business situation of North America is concerned, was worse than the reality, at the same time the reality is quite serious enough, and is likely to become more so in the case of the man or institution that neglects to conform to the new order and the new conditions. Western Canada, for a number of years past has been making unexampled progress, establishing new records in agricultural production, growth of cities, inflow of new population and increase of railway mileage and manufactured products. This outstanding fact has not been nullified by anything that has happened in Europe—not by any means. True enough, the new situation has brought us a sharp reminder of the necessity for caution. A slowing down at the moment was quite in order, owing to uncertainty as to the war's duration and ultimate outcome. But none, except the confirmed pessimist or calamity crier, has even suggested that the end of all business is at hand, or that enterprise and initiative must now seek the storm cellar and assume a comatose condition for an indefinite period. For even though this should happen in Europe, the demand for Western products must still continue, and the industries and production of North America will necessarily be tremendously stimulated.

The facts are not lacking to confirm this view. For instance, it is shown that Canada's imports from Germany in 1913 marked a very large increase over the figures for 1912, in which year these imports amounted to about \$15,000,000. A casual study of the import list will show that the most of these products might readily be supplied by home producers or obtained from the United States on the simple condition that producers make themselves known, or in a word go out after the business in a systematic manner. That the business is here and can be had will admit of no question. The primary reason why producers have not realized this fact is simply because they have not looked into the matter. Were the true conditions known, there would be scores and hundreds of manufacturing establishments enlarging their present plants and preparing to

Your Grain Crop is off to a Good Start if You Use Massey-Harris Implements to Prepare the Seed Bed



Massey-Harris Plows

Our experience of over half a century in the building of Plows, together with our exceptional facilities for manufacturing, makes it possible for us to produce a line of Plows especially adapted to Canadian conditions.

The bottoms are correctly shaped, materials are the best that money can buy, and the tempering is carefully done by the refrigerator process. First-class work, light draft and ease of handling are characteristic of Massey-Harris Plows.

We make Walking Plows for every purpose, Riding Plows, Disc Plows, Gang Plows (Engine and Horse), etc.

Massey-Harris Drills

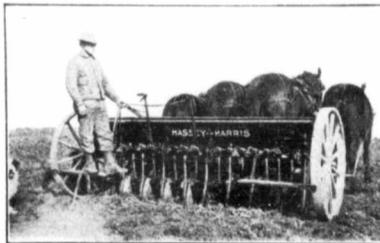
The Reliable Force-Feed Runs sow uniformly and without injury to the seed.

Strong Steel Frame holds all parts in proper relation.

Positive Gear Drive.

Simple and easy control—one motion of lever lowers the Furrow Openers, applies pressure and starts the feed—the opposite motion raises the Furrow Openers and stops the feed.

Massey-Harris Drills are made in a wide range of sizes and with Single, Double Discs or Shoes. Grass Seed Boxes, when ordered.



Massey-Harris Disc Harrows

Being equipped with Pressure Springs, the Gangs are held to their work on rough and uneven ground, on ridges and in furrows, so that the entire surface is cultivated.

Should one Gang strike an obstruction, it may rise and pass over it without disturbing the other Gang, or without danger of injury to the machine.

Angle of Gangs is readily controlled by a single easily-operated lever.

Bearings have oil-soaked Maple Bushings and Spring Oil Caps.

The Low Hitch takes all the weight from the horses' necks.



Massey-Harris Co., Limited

Branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon
Swift Current, Calgary, Yorkton, Edmonton
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

cope with an unprecedented list of rush orders from Western Canada. With increased production these factories would naturally effect important economies, while at the same time the new markets won under present conditions would be permanently held, and should prove enormously profitable for years and decades to come.

Markets of the Great Northwest

It must necessarily be so. With eight millions of people to be fed, clothed, sheltered and pro-

vided with all sorts of manufactured commodities, household necessities, farm implements and miscellaneous supplies, and with a tremendous immigration movement from Europe practically certain to be under way within the coming year as a result of the efforts of untold thousands to escape the intolerable conditions of life in the war-torn countries, no argument should be needed to show the extraordinary opportunities now opening to those prepared to meet the new situation

that is already in process of creation.

One fact, however, in connection with the present opportunity cannot be too strongly emphasized. Admitting that the agricultural production of Canada must necessarily increase very rapidly during the next few years; recognizing also that the output of Canadian factories, forests, mines and fisheries should also increase in similar proportion; in the meanwhile Canada's transition period from the construction stage

to the production stage is still in progress. In a word, the present is a formative period, in which the market situation is not as yet crystallized into permanent form, and when of all times it should be easiest for the manufacturer, the jobber or the salesman to pre-occupy the market and hold it against future competitors. In commercial life as elsewhere the rule still holds true that "now is the accepted time"; for delay pays no dividends. It will be only through blindness or some unaccountable hallucination that producers and manufacturers fail to realize and appreciate this situation in the right light while there is yet time to take advantage of it.

Prostration of Industrial Europe

Another fact of scarcely less significance must be given special prominence at this point. It concerns the status of the world's great manufacturing nations in the present war. Practically all of these nations, with the exception of the United States, are involved. As the war prolongs itself, the productive industries of these great nations will likely become more and more prostrated. Even British manufacturers will sooner or later feel acutely the effects of the depletion of the labor market as a result of the continuous demands of the Government for fresh recruits. The emigration movement from Europe which is certain to follow the end of the war would tend to emphasize this same condition. Even supposing that the proportion of undesirable making up this movement from Europe to Canada and the United States should be considerable, the loss under the circumstances will be one which the European labor markets can ill afford; and manufacturers, as well as farmers in Canada and the United States, should realize a proportionate advantage. Let no one infer that we are here attempting to find unmixed good in the European war for the whole Western Hemisphere. By no means; but on the other hand we shall make no mistake in looking for the good with the evil; and where we can find by close analysis plain and evident grounds for optimism, it were indeed shortsighted not to give them due consideration. The great migratory movement of European peoples to the American Northwest following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, is still suggestive of the yet greater movement westward that may reasonably be looked for as a result of the present conflict.

Canada's Ground of Vantage

Is Western Canada ready for such a movement? What is likely to be its effect upon the industrial situation? Should this movement have any special meaning for the Eastern or Western manufac-

turer? Should it have any special meaning for the American manufacturer? Indeed, may it not be that the coming revival of confidence is more imminent than we yet realize—that already a situation is shaping itself that may demand prompt and aggressive action? A casual glance at the elemental facts should supply the answer. An index of the marvelous expansion of Western Canada in recent years will be found in the record of railway building in the West. Paralleling the work of the railway builders has come the great tidal wave of Western immigration, sweeping over the great plains to the Rockies and beyond to the Pacific; peopling the wilderness; dotting the prairies with prosperous towns and cities; and occupying vast areas with productive farms, ranches, truck gardens and orchards.

In a word, the expansion of this great Western empire in population and in wealth has exceeded anything previously recorded in any part of the world. It has been a growth which would be difficult to overstate or exaggerate. How shall we picture to ourselves a country almost as large as all Europe—eighteen times the size of France—thirty-three times the size of Italy? Are we able to comprehend a crop production of the prairie provinces alone amounting in one year to \$200,000,000; or an export trade of wheat and wheat flour valued at \$144,208,740? Nor is it necessary to confine ourselves to wheat figures. True, enough mutton-to-day is being brought to Western Canada from Australia and bacon from Ontario. This, however, is only one more evidence of the comparative newness of the country. In fact, the surface has scarcely been scratched. Already the farmers of the West are learning by personal contact the possibilities of diversified cropping and stock breeding. The dairy industry is being developed. Scientific farming methods are being more generally adopted under the organized leadership of Government bureaus, experimental stations and paid experts in the employ of the transcontinental trunk lines. Local farmers' organizations scattered throughout the West are actively co-operating with these agencies for the dissemination of modern ideas of efficiency, the study of more profitable marketing methods, and the development of the agricultural community on a practical basis and in accordance with sound business principles.

Basis of Future Prosperity

All this will mean much to the West—in increased production—in the general prosperity of the farming community—in purchas-



**To Increase Your Yield Use
Cockshutt Implements**

That is what these implements are doing wherever they are used. They have saved many a crop from total failure by drought. Thorough cultivation with its consequent conservation of moisture is the best kind of insurance against dry seasons.

Pulverizers and Packers

Where land is loose and has a tendency to "drift," this Cockshutt Packer is an absolute necessity. If land is allowed to "drift" some of the seed is sure to be laid bare and fail to germinate. The roughened surface and little pockets made by this pulverizer not only prevent drifting by stopping the loose particles of earth before they gather momentum, but they also retain rain, dew, etc., thus helping greatly to increase the yield.

This implement is just as necessary on land that does not drift. Put it over your plowed ground this spring. It will make the best kind of a seed bed—with a close connection between the subsoil and the overturned furrow slice.

Disc Harrows

The Disc Harrow is an indispensable implement on every farm. Most farms should have two or more in order that thorough work can be done in the shortest possible time. Discing both ways of the field adds greatly to the crop it will yield.

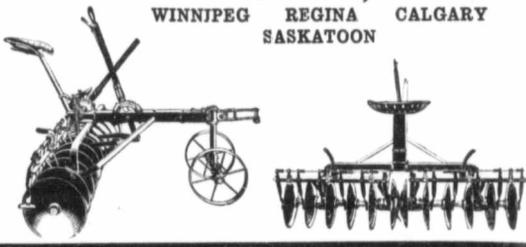
The Cockshutt Agent will show you a large variety of styles and sizes to choose from. Large or small, in-throw or out-throw whatever you wish can be had from this extensive line.

And remember Cockshutt Harrows are made of high-grade materials throughout. We guarantee their quality both of materials used in their construction and of the work they do.

Patriotism and Production

Provincial and Federal Governments are preaching this doctrine throughout the land. It is sound logic. You can do your share by equipping yourself to handle the biggest acreage and crop in your history. We stand ready to supply your requirements. Ask for full information on any line of farm machinery.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
SASKATOON



**THE BEST
Anti-Friction
BABBITT
On the Market is**

The Frost King

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

Hoyt Metal Co. Eastern Ave. and Lewis St.
TORONTO

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

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The Price of all Success

is eternal vigilance in the details of one's business or profession. The kind of belt a thresherman uses is at any time a matter of vital import. In this year of "Patriotism and Production" it will mean the very life of your farming interests—that you get your record crop marketed in time. Don't run a risk that may be easily and wholly obviated by using either 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 CALGARY

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

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

ing power—in weight of influence in the commercial world. These results so far from being retarded by the European conflict are likely to be hastened. Many millions of dollars worth of imports into Canada from Europe have now been suspended—probably fifteen millions of dollars worth annually from Germany alone. Meanwhile the productive possibilities of the Canadian West stand intact; in not a few instances they are even enhanced in view of the rising scale of prices that must follow in the wake of a prolonged conflict.

As typical of the practical effectiveness of organized effort among the farmers of Western Canada may be cited the report submitted by the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company at their recent annual meeting. The report showed a net profit for the year of over \$151,000 on a paid-up capital of some \$771,000, or approximately 20 per cent. A 10 per cent dividend was declared, and has been paid to the 14,000 farmer shareholders of the company in the three prairie provinces, the remaining profit going to the reserve fund. This is the largest grain growers' organization in the world, the company's turnover during the past year

amounting to 30,000,000 bushels of grain.

The conditions as here outlined are merely suggestive of the magnificent future which Canada is now facing. Best of all, Canada's basic resources are not of a vague or indeterminate character—they are not subject to the whims of speculators. In the United States the colonization of the great West was accomplished under far less favorable circumstances than are presented to-day in the Canadian West. The trek across the plains is a different matter to-day from what it was a few decades ago in the States before the era of Pullman sleepers, the steam plow and reaper, the rural telephone and modern irrigation methods.

Facts for the Manufacturer

A recent writer has compiled some suggestive statistics showing the comparative development of Canada and the American West of to-day. He estimates that Manitoba, for instance, would require over \$17,000,000 of new agricultural implements to equal the average owned to-day by the farmers of Nebraska; that Saskatchewan and Alberta would need \$53,000,000 worth to equal the average of Texas; that British Columbia would have to buy nearly \$12,000,000 worth to equal the average of Colorado. Here

certainly is a total worth considering. Eighty-two million dollars of new business in agricultural implements alone while new settlers by tens of thousands will continue pouring into the 200,000,000 acres of virgin farm lands yet utilized in the Canadian West. Figure up these totals—study the map of Western Canada—classify our potential resources in timber, in coal, in gas and oil and water power. Is there not here a potential market, such as should not be neglected? Are not the indications so clear and full of meaning as to fire the imagination of every business builder?

It should call for no argument. Indeed, even without the present world-wide shortage of foodstuffs which is already upon us as the result of the war, the outlook of the Canadian farmer would be one of extraordinary promise. But to-day the turn of events has cast a new and even more roseate light on this outlook than was even dreamed of a few short months ago. At the least estimate the year 1915 will see an increase of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 acres in Canada's crop acreage over that of 1914. This will mean an aggregate of 13,000,000 acres sown to wheat, which under normal conditions should yield at least 250,000,000 bushels. High prices ap-

pear a certainty, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Russia all face tremendous shortages. The world's production of wheat in 1913 was 4,065,362,000 bushels. Of this the countries now at war, not including Turkey and the Balkan States, produced 42 per cent. Realization even sooner than was anticipated would now seem to be ready to crown the hopes of the Canadian farmer. Who can undertake to say that to-day is not the dawning of a new era for Canada—for the entire continent? Who can estimate the tidal wave of prosperity that is promised the primary producer at a time when crop failure and food shortage threaten half the civilized world? These are the questions that press for an answer to-day, and that call for the most thoughtful consideration alike of the statesman, the captain of industry and the student of affairs. Upon the answer may depend many an individual success or failure; but in any event the facts already at hand would surely seem to supply an ample basis of confidence to him who would stake his hopes and future on the essential strength and resources of the "Last Best West." The facts in any case surely point in this direction; and facts are said to be the safest guide for comfort.

THE value of any paper on an agricultural subject seems to me to lie in its suggestiveness, and the impetus that it gives to the discussion that follows. In the exchange of views, we can all learn more or less from one another. In presenting my views on the growing of pure bred Marquis wheat, I make no claim to finality in my method of procedure. We should all desire to learn as well as to unlearn, and be willing to receive and consider suggestions from any quarter. Our country is wide, our soil and climatic conditions are varied, and what may suit one district may not suit another, still there are certain principles underlying plant breeding and growing that are applicable everywhere and must be followed if success is to be attained.

First—the Soil

The spot selected to start the growing of pure bred seed should be free from noxious weed seeds and other varieties of grain. Perhaps land that has been for a season or two under potatoes, corn, or some root crop, is the most suitable. It should be so located that weed seeds, especially other varieties of grain, could not be shed, washed or drifted on to the plot. In seeding and working this plot, it is assumed that the horses are fed chopped grain, and that their feet and all the implements in use are absolutely clean.

Second—the Seed

In starting to grow pure bred Marquis wheat, I think it is advisable to begin in a small scale. Having purchased, say a bushel and a half of pure bred seed of the best quality, we can lay down an acre. In handling it, the utmost care must be taken that the seeder and other implements are absolutely clean and that no other grain gets mixed with it from any source. In seeding down, I have found it advisable to leave about a foot or a little more between each course of the seeder, so that one can weed out any undesirable plants without damage to the plot.

Third—Summer Weeding

In regard to summer weeding, if the soil be clean, there is not much to be done until the plot is headed out. At the same time it is advisable to examine the plot occasionally, and destroy any weeds that may be seeking a footing among the grain. When the plot is headed out, it should be examined from week to week for malformed and bearded heads. These should be weeded out. A calm day with moderate light is the best for this purpose, and a windy day with glaring sunlight the worst. Under the latter conditions, one is sure to miss abnormal heads.

The Growing of Pure Bred Marquis Wheat

Some Essential Features to be Observed in the Production of Registered Seed.

Paper read by Donald McVicar, Portage la Prairie, at the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Manitoba Agricultural College, Feb. 17th.

Fourth—Hand Selection

Each member of the Pure Bred Seed Association is expected to select by hand about twenty-two pounds of grain, sufficient, in other words, to sow one-fourth of an acre plot in the following year. In other words, we are expected from year to year to breed from the best, until our whole wheat crop is the progeny of hand-selected seed. Hand selection, I take to be the most important point in the whole process, and the basis of all future success or failure, according to how it is carried out. Hand selection requires

the character of the variety, and have its distinctive characteristic most fully developed. Heads that are of medium length, well shaped, and closely packed to the top with fully developed kernels, are, I think, the best to select, especially if they are borne on well stooled plants. I cut off about eight inches of the straw with each head, and tie them together when the weight becomes uncomfortable to the hand. At the end of the day, the bunches are carried home and hung up to dry on the rafters of the granary.



A Representative Bouquet of Marquis Wheat.

a quick eye, good judgment, and a large modicum of patience. It is not child's play to stand over a ripened field of wheat for three or four hours at a stretch, with the temperature in the shade ranging from 90 to 100 degrees, as was the case last August. In hand selection, as in many more weighty matters, it is a good rule to "hasten slowly." In looking over the plot, many would be inclined to select the largest heads that are generally found growing near the edges of the plot, and are, therefore, the most easily gathered. But I do not think that this is advisable, as such heads are not of a fixed character, and are the result of temporary environment. One ought, in my opinion, to select the heads that are truest to

Fifth—Threshing

The acre plot is cut, threshed, and bagged by itself. If there is any danger of contamination from other grains, it is advisable to thresh it after oats, as they can best readily be detected and cleaned out. If grains of Red Fife or any other variety of wheat get mixed with your pure bred seed at threshing time, all your labor and expense are thrown away. If there is the slightest danger of contamination by threshing with the separator, it ought to be threshed with the flail or pounded out in sacks.

As to the hand selected seed, it can be threshed out in one's hands, if they are protected with leather gloves, and a sheet placed underneath to receive the grain.

It may be winnowed on a windy day and then stowed away by itself until spring.

The whole process requires patience, good judgment and care, but after four years of experience growing pure bred Marquis wheat, I find that it pays, even though one did not sell a bushel of seed. Like produces like in plants as well as in animals and it is more economical to breed from the best. When the province was visited with black rust some years ago, the bulk of the wheat went feed, and weighed about 75 bushels to the carload. Last year, in similar circumstances, over summer fallow wheat, which suffered most, went one northern as a rule. In the former case Red Fife was the wheat that was principally grown, and last year a large proportion of the wheat under cultivation was Marquis wheat.

In conclusion, I should like to express the hope that each province of the Dominion may soon have a Pure Bred Seed Association of its own. It would be more satisfactory, and more economical than the present arrangement.

Conditions in the West are entirely different from the East. During late falls it would be impossible to have any large quantity of seed cleaned and graded up in time for inspection, certificate and catalogue of sale. The granting of certificates might remain with the central association but all the other work could be more expeditiously, more efficiently and more economically carried out by our Provincial Agricultural College and our experimental farms, under rules that would suit the conditions of Western agriculture.

The Garden City Feeder

The function of the feeder is one that has to be protected against all manner of risks. It comes on duty at a time when no farmer or thresherman can afford to miss one moment in the 24 hours from breakage, slogging or what might be nothing more than the incurable "cussedness" of the pitchers.

It is necessary above all things at threshing time to have the separator fed in a way that is not accomplished by the ordinary mechanical feeder which simply carries the load to the cylinder and dumps it in. It must be independent of the caprice of pitchers; it must, in fact, deliver the proper quantity end first to the cylinder so that a steady motion is as uniform as the movements of a reliable watch. The Garden City Feeder Co. undertake to fill the bill and to guarantee everything they profess to be able to accomplish. We have pleasure in directing our readers to their announcement on another page.

The Old "Stand-By" of West Canada Farmers

OLIVER PLOWS

TRACTOR AND HORSE DRAWN



OLIVER TRACTOR GANG PLOWS have this distinctive feature—they are built up of small sections. These sections are made in four, five and six-bottom sizes. They can be combined in gangs with any desired number of bottoms. These sections are not joined together

rigidly, but are flexible, so that the Oliver Tractor Gang Plow will follow the lay of the land no matter how rolling, and plow it all to an even depth.



Oliver sulky and gang plows are built with the same care and thoroughness as the tractor gangs, and also have many distinctive features. The centre hitch, an exclusive Oliver feature, equalizes the pull on the horses, and enables them to walk four abreast, all walking on unplowed ground.



Whether you plow with a tractor or use horses, whether your work demands a gang, sulky or walking plow, the Oliver is the plow for you to buy. See the nearest I H C local agent for catalogues and full information about Oliver Plows, or write to the nearest branch house. A post card will bring you valuable information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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

THESE MACHINES ARE BUILT AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



Eccentric

THE eccentric man is uneven in his thoughts. That such a man has a high social and mental value, nobody doubts; but the structure of human society rests upon "foundation men" who are cool, calm, even and full orb'd. Therefore, we should seek for a proper mental balance, and avoid, so far as possible, extremes in thought and action. An insane man is a man who is dominated by one idea, which he holds, or which holds him, out of all true proportion with reference to the science of universal relationships. A friend of mine told me that in a certain asylum there was a man with whom he talked one day and came to believe that he was not insane. When my friend had an opportunity to speak to the superintendent, he said, "Why is that man kept in this place? He is no more insane than I am or than you are." The superintendent replied, "Will you be kind enough to go back to his room and ask him if he knows Alexander the Great?" He did so. As soon as that question was asked the insane man straightened himself up to his fullest height and said very proudly, "Yes, sir, I am Alexander the Great."

Learn To Laugh

LEARN to laugh! When your plan breaks down, laugh. When one of your creditors becomes insolvent, laugh. When the rain floods your cellar, laugh. When the weather knocks out your concert, laugh. When the crop fails, laugh. When the war disarranges all your schemes, laugh. History records the fact that great souls have laughed in the very face of death. Remember the dying scene in the life of Sir Thomas More: "The Lieutenant brings him to the scaffold—which was so weak that it was ready to fall: More says, 'Master Lieutenant, I pray you see me safe up; and for my coming down you may let me shift for myself.' When he had laid his head upon the block he said to the executioner, 'I pray you wait till I have removed my beard: there is no need that you hurt it, for it has never offended his highness;' one instant more and his head is on the ground—his soul in heaven.

Things Which Annoy

THE fly on the horse, the flea on the dog, the young tooth in the mouth of a child, the insect on the skin of a man and the mouse which keeps the cat astir—all provoke action and tend toward ceaseless activity. There is no pain, sting, smart, burning, or physical annoyance which does not urge us on to an activity which creates an advantage. The sons of genius have been nervous, high strung, irritable, sensitive, quick tempered and of fiery temper—some physical weakness which keeps alive all the forces of mental power and intellectual vivacity has been at work in the body of each. What distinguished General Howard from other military officers was his positive religious activity. It appeared in his military career, for he found no conflict between the profession of the soldier and the religious life. He had no idea of settling down, when relieved of military duty, to a life of honored ease, but was always busy in some service for the people, particularly religious or educational. Possibly the pain from his amputated arm, from which he was never free, and of which few knew, accounted, in part for his almost restless activity.

Your Record

KEEP your record clean. Permit nothing in your life which is shady, off-color, mean, low, or capable of arousing the suspicions of the right minded. Be open, sincere, frank, pure in thought and honest in your motive. Nothing will bring you such serene satisfaction, when your auburn locks are taking on the silver hue, as the memory of a noble life. The praise is great, but it is deserved. When Sir Walter Scott, toward the close of his life, was congratulated by Dr. Cheney on the purity of his works of fiction, he answered, "I am drawing near to the close of my career. I am fast shuffling off the stage. I have been, perhaps, the most voluminous author of the day; and it is a comfort to me to think that I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and that I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted."

You

YOU! You? Who are you? Where do you reside? How much do you weigh? How much are you worth in mind, morals and spirituality? What are you? Who are you? What do you amount to, anyhow? You!—What is your size, calibre and character? What are the proportions of your personality? When the army of Antigonus went into battle, his soldiers were very much discouraged, and they rushed up to the general and said to him: "Don't you see we have a few forces, and they have so many more?" and the soldiers were affrighted at the smallness of their number and the greatness of the enemy. Antigonus, their commander, straightened himself up, and said with indignation and vehemence: "How many do you reckon me to be?"

Discouragement

LET nothing discourage you. Is your work noble? Be courageous. Face your difficulty. Solve your problem. Discharge your task. Live up to all the details of your commission. Let no obstacle turn you from your path. Be not defeated, by defeat. Great souls are never drowned by discouragement. What a storm of criticism was heaped upon the head of Thomas Carlyle—but how triumphant he was in the end. His first book was greeted with sneers. One newspaper critic pronounced it "a mass of clotted nonsense, mixed, however, here and there, with passages marked by thought and striking poetic vigor"; and he proceeds to quote a sentence which he says, "may be read either backward or forward, for it is equally intelligible either way. Indeed, by beginning at the tail, and so working up to the head, we think the reader will stand the fairest chance of getting at its meaning."

Old!

WHEN you are old—what then? When the wrinkles write themselves under eye and ear. When the eye-balls sink into their sockets, deep and dreamy. When the nerves relax. When the lips close with a tremor and a twist. When the hand becomes unsteady and the foot begins to lag. When the body begins to lose its fullness and the flesh hangs flabby about the neck and cheek. When old age begins to strike the chimes eternal. What then? What then? It was said that the grey head of Chalmers in the Canonmills Hall seemed to outshine the splendors of mitres, and conets, and crowns.

Happy Days

HAPPY days are built on happy memories. No beautiful memory was ever built on evil. An evil act creates a mental shadow. An evil event is shadowed by a mental ghost. An evil career generates an atmosphere of gloom. There is more cloud than sunshine in the soul when wickedness is enthroned. Beware of the fact of sin. Guard well the first seeds of error. And ever hold in mind the fact that a beautiful memory is the offspring of a beautiful life. Lord Byron, who drank of every cup that earth could give him,—Lord Byron, with a wealth of intellectual and physical nature equal to almost anything—just before he died, sitting among gay company, was meditative and moody; they said to him, "Byron, what are you thinking about so seriously?" "Oh," he said, "I was thinking of the number of happy days I have had in this world." "How many," was asked. "I can count but eleven, and I was just wondering if I could ever make up the dozen in this world of pain and tears and sorrows."

Your Monument

HARK friend! You are building your own monument. Every moment, a brick; every hour, a granite block; every day, a mortised wall and every year, a rising tower. You are building the castle of character. You are building the palace of achievement. You are building the pyramid of personality. And when all is over—the building is left. Are you willing to be judged by your monument? The following extract from the will of Charles Dickens, throws more light on his character than could any biography: "I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow long hat-band, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb, without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me; in addition thereto I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try and guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any narrow construction of its letters here or there."

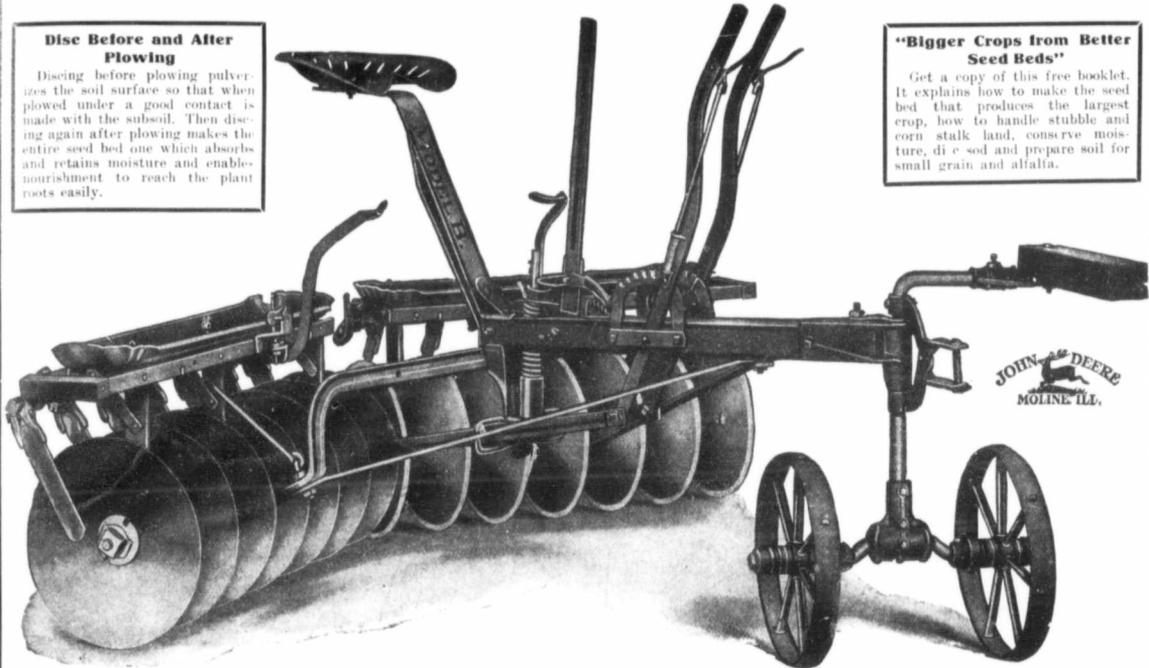
A GOOD WAY TO INCREASE CROP YIELD AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BIG DEMAND

Disc Before and After Plowing

Discing before plowing pulverizes the soil surface so that when plowed under a good contact is made with the subsoil. Then discing again after plowing makes the entire seed bed one which absorbs and retains moisture and enables nourishment to reach the plant roots easily.

"Bigger Crops from Better Seed Beds"

Get a copy of this free booklet. It explains how to make the seed bed that produces the largest crop, how to handle stubble and corn stalk land, conserve moisture, die sod and prepare soil for small grain and alfalfa.



John Deere Model "B" Disc Harrow

The Flexible, Spring Pressure Disc Harrow

The Model "B" is the high-grade, spring pressure, flexible harrow with the third lever. These features give you greater penetration and more thorough cultivation at even depth than is secured by any other kind of disc harrow.

The two gangs are independently adjustable. Only that part of the harrow passing over an obstruction is raised out of the ground. With a rigid harrow, the entire implement is lifted out, leaving considerable uncultivated soil. When working on hillsides, the natural tendency is for a harrow to crowd towards the bottom. This is overcome by the Model "B," as each gang is controlled by a convenient lever, and the operator is able to give the lower gang a greater relative angle.

The third lever on the Model "B" is the spring-pressure lever, not obtainable on the ordinary disc harrow. It enables the operator to raise or lower the gangs at the center of the machine so that the desired pressure is furnished for cutting out dead furrows or for cultivating over ridges without burying harrow in the center.

Ask Your John Deere Dealer

Have him explain the value of the third lever on the Model "B." Don't forget to ask him for free copy of "Bigger Crops from Better Seed Beds," and write us, mentioning *Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*.

The steel construction of the Model "B" and the fact that all parts having to stand any strain are well braced, make it a harrow that does High-grade work and lasts.

The steel stub pole is practically indestructible. It enables you to store harrow in a very small place.

High-arched frame provides sufficient clearance so that trash does not interfere, while pivoted axle on tongue truck permits either wheel to pass over obstructions without any strain on horses' neck or on the machine.

Discs are of the highest quality steel, thoroughly polished on cutting side and ground to a sharp cutting edge. Bearings are hard maple, oil-soaked, easy and cheap to replace and even more durable than metal bearings on account of less wear from friction.

The scrapers on the Model "B" can be locked either at the center or edge of discs, or locked off entirely when not needed, thus reducing draft.

Through| work, easy adjustment, light draft and steel construction make the Model "B" the most desirable disc harrow obtainable.

John Deere Plow Company, Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon Lethbridge



CASE CATALOGS

Messengers of importance to farmers and threshermen; to those interested in road building machinery and in automobiles; to you who live close to the channels of trade and to you removed from the daily contact with the markets of the world.

Our catalogs keep you closely in touch with the activities of this company, whose products your family has known for generations.

Conditions—ways of doing things—are changing rapidly. Not long ago the chief power on the average farm was “elbow grease”. Then the one traction engine in the neighborhood belonged to the threshing outfit, and it stood idle most of the year except during the threshing season. If one had suggested at that time that this engine be used for plowing in the spring and fall, for hauling, or for one of the “thousand-and-one” uses for power on the farm, his suggestion would have been unheeded. Now it is not so. Every one knows that idle machinery is waste. From the days of “elbow grease” to these of the tractor and the tractor gang plow, all along the line methods are changing. As a result farm profits are increasing, and with these profits come better machinery and still better results. Then too there are automobiles. With automobiles come good roads.



Keeping just ahead of this procession is CASE, offering to the machinery buying public, products which for generations, in fact since 1842, have set the pace of progress.

Every farmer is interested in the last word from CASE for the reason that it gives him reliable information on the most recent successful application of improvements in the farm power world. Many send for our catalogs year after year, long before they can buy, only to post themselves on the latest developments in the lines which interest them. Then when they buy, they buy intelligently. **THEY BUY CASE MACHINERY**, because it has proven its worth.

Our separate catalogs describe in detail the designs and methods of construction, with complete specifications and full information on each kind of machine bearing our name.

Have you had our 1915 Threshing Machinery, Plowing, Road Building Machinery, Baling Press, or Automobile Catalogs or Facts from the Field? If not which ones do you want? We will gladly send a copy if you will only ask us. They are completely and handsomely illustrated. You cannot well be without your CASE Catalog.

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INCORPORATED

741-791 STATE STREET

RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA AND CALGARY



The Dairy End

Produce the Feed—It pays better to market your hay and grain in the form of milk, butter fat, steers and hogs. Erect one or more silos, grow alfalfa, corn, sorghum, sweet clover, kafir corn and soy beans. Beet tops, siloed with corn, have made excellent silage. Rotate your crops. Use silage and thus secure milk-producing fodder the year around, which will enable you to keep up your milk yield during the entire year. Silage requires one-eighth the storage space of hay.

Use the Manure — Remember that \$100 worth of hay (clover) contains \$85 worth of plant food; that when this is fed to the cow, three-fourths of the plant food is returned in the manure. \$100 worth of cream contains but \$1 worth of fertility while \$100 worth of butter contains but ten cents worth of fertility. This makes it plain that feeding hay to the cow leaves nearly all its fertilizing constituents in the manure to be returned to the land, while had the hay been sold, this fertility would have been a total loss to the soil. Either use the manure daily upon the farm, or store it in a shallow concrete pit, at a reasonable distance from the barn or milk house, and thus save the valuable nitrogen that the ground, sun and rain would help eliminate. Keep the pasture highly fertilized. The addition of lime phosphate, etc., to a cow pasture, has meant a large increase in the yield of milk. Mortgage your farm for a manure spreader.

Keep the Barn Clean and Well Ventilated—Keep the barn well lighted, ventilated and securely fly screened. Keep it clean. Nothing is more important than cleanliness. Keep the cows clean by care and abundant bedding. See to it that covered milk pails are used, and that the milk utensils are well washed and then scalded. Do not throw down hay to the cows an hour before milking. See that the milkers are healthy and clean persons, who wash their hands carefully before milking. Remove milk pail, when full, at once from barn, and strain the milk through cotton or gauze,

or better, clarify it with a clarifying machine. Even the best milk produced demands clarification and pasteurization to insure absolute cleanliness and safety at ALL TIMES. From first to last let care be taken to keep the milk clean and free from contamination of any kind. Never be without a dairy thermometer in the milk house, and use it.

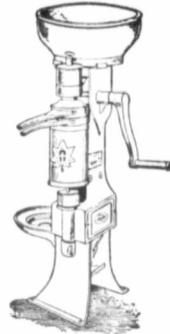
Keep the Cows Comfortable—Remember that the dairy cow is a daily revenue producer, and is the most valuable asset on the farm. She requires work, and is profitable in proportion to the attention she receives. She is a source of immediate income, and at the same time helps keep up the fertility of the soil. Also remember that the dairy cow is a mother, and that good care, kind and gentle usage, liberal feeding, and healthful environment are necessary if she is to give good profit from her motherhood. As you measure to the cow so shall it be measured to you in return.

Be Considerate to the Cows—During milking time use no profane language. Keep dogs and strangers out of the barn. Become acquainted with and know your cow. It pays. Under no circumstances permit a cow to be kicked or abused by the hired man—it never pays. It is mean and brutal as well. There always is some reason for a cow's being restless. Find the cause and remove it.

Provide Shade and Wind Protection—Provide ample wind protection, shade, salt and clean water. He who obeys all of these commands will reap abundant profits, for he who sets apart the gross product of a succession of single good cows regularly for 50 years, and keeps the accumulations at 6 per cent interest, will, at the age of 70, have to his credit not less than \$30,000.00. Note well, that a thrifty steer may gain 500 pounds in a year which 500 pounds reduced to a dry food basis of weight amounts to but 60 or 70 pounds. A cow yielding 8,000 pounds of milk per annum, will produce 960 pounds of dry food matter, milk solids. And note that the dairy cow has increased the total bank deposits in the state of Wisconsin three hundred per cent in ten years. A business asset.

Patriotism and Production

is a mighty fine slogan but to Canada in these war times its real merit lies in THE ACT OF PRODUCING the very best and the very most that is possible by human genius and human industry co-operating with every time and labor saving device that can be employed.



THE "MAGNET" Cream Separator

is a Canadian made machine that will lead you to results in all manner of dairy products that cannot be reached by any other means.

The "Magnet" stands alone among cream separators for its strength, sturdiness and rapid work—it is easiest of them all to operate and to keep clean. No machine of the kind running holds such a reserve strength to stand the enormous speed strain of bowl.

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.

You CANNOT suffer a disappointment with "THE MAGNET." IT WILL POSITIVELY BE WHAT YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE BUYING.

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.

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PEERLESS EXTRA LONG GATE EXTRA STRONG GATE

Our gates are built for strength and endurance. Braced like a steel bridge. It is the gate that serves you best. Easily hung, quickly adjusted, convenient and in every way serviceable. The Peerless is braced like a steel bridge, just as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are great improvements over gates made the old way.



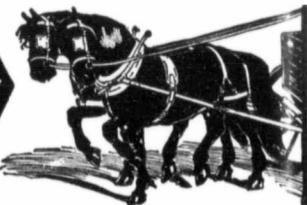
Peerless Gates

are made of first-class material. Frame-work of 1 1/2 inch and tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Send for free catalog. Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co. LIMITED
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Edmund E. Harrison, Ingoldsbys, Ont., writes—"I have cured two spavins with your Spavin Cure and am at present using it on a lame horse. The swelling is disappearing—also that lameness."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little. \$1. bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the horse"—free at your druggist or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

The Care of Brood Mares.

L. VAN ES, North Dakota Experiment Station

ESSENTIALLY the care of brood mares is not different from that given to other classes of horses. The brood mare, however, represents, at least, two animals and it is especially owing to this second animal that she becomes of extraordinary importance as compared with the other inmates of a stable.

Pregnancy in itself is a perfectly normal function, which in no way interferes with the mare's health. In fact, it may involve a very advantageous influence upon the general well being of the animal body on account of the increased metabolism accompanying it. As a result we commonly see that during the earlier stages of pregnancy the mare shows a better appetite and lays on flesh more rapidly.

During the first half of pregnancy, the condition of the mare is not different from that of the other horses of the stable, but after that time certain changes manifest themselves, which deserve our consideration.

At that time the foetus has already assumed a considerable size and this for some time is still on the increase. The size of the foetus and incidentally that of the uterus is bound to exercise an influence upon certain organs and their functions in a purely mechanical manner.

The abdomen becomes heavy, so that standing and walking becomes less comfortable. The greatly increased uterus encroaches upon the digestive apparatus. The respiratory apparatus, likewise has pressure exerted upon it to the extent, that the animal shows a certain shortness of breath. At the same time, the increased activity of the body's vital processes increase the work of the heart and kidneys.

All those changes are far from being abnormal, even if they should be given full consideration in management. They may even be regarded as safety devices for the unborn colt. The sluggishness of the heavily pregnant mare, as well as her shortness of breath are excellent factors in the prevention of excessively active movements or mechanical violence, which are apt to produce premature birth.

When we carefully consider the above mentioned facts and thereby, not forget, that the pregnant brood mare represents two animals when it comes to feeding time, the principal features of her care and management are at once apparent.

In this the accustomed routine must be followed as near as the

state of pregnancy permits this. The first question which presents itself here is the one of exercise and work. There can be no doubt that the amount of work performed by a brood mare during the last half of pregnancy must be considerably reduced. In the first place, because of the considerable part of nutritive material which formerly was available for the development of mechanical energy is now being utilized for the upbuilding of the new animal in course of formation.

Requiring a mare of this condition to deliver great amount of muscular energy, which is, of course, primarily derived from the food, would be equivalent to the starving of the colt.

The danger of this, however, is self-limited, as the labor efficiency of the heavy mare is already reduced by the size of her abdomen and her comparative shortness of breath. A mare can do a considerable amount of work with impunity, but it should not be forgotten that she must be used sparingly, must not be asked to draw too heavy a load or to go too fast a pace, while her condition as well as the welfare of the colt demand frequent breathing spells.

On the other hand, lack of exercise would be as undesirable as too much of it. The body and the proper performance of its functions demand a certain degree of muscular activity and hence when we use our mares with some discretion, there can be no objection to them performing their daily work. Many breeders work their mares almost to the time the colt is born and find it an advantage to do so. There is no doubt that such a course is preferable to confining the pregnant mare in a box stall and condemning her to inactivity for several weeks.

When suitable work cannot be found for the brood mare, she should be given the freedom of pasture or paddock.

Proper precautions must be taken to protect the heavy mare against external violence or injury. She must not be crowded into close quarters and certainly not in places where she is liable to be kicked or where she would be especially induced to do so herself. When used on the wagon or other implements, the jostling by the pole must be prevented. Care must be exercised to prevent falls on slippery or icy roads. When used under the saddle the girth must not be drawn too tight.

Of great importance is the feeding of the mare. The fullness of her abdomen points toward the advisability of selecting a ration that is not too voluminous. Whatever feed, concentrated or roughage, be given, it must have



The Supremacy of the De Laval Cream Separator

37 Years of Leadership

Supreme in Skimming Efficiency

Over 35 years of experience and thousands of tests and contests the world over have demonstrated the De Laval to be the only thoroughly clean skimming cream separator, under all the varying actual use conditions, favorable as well as unfavorable.

Supreme in Construction

This applies to every part of the machine—to the bowl, the driving mechanism, the frame and the timwre. The De Laval patent protected Split-Wing Tubular Shaft Feeding Device makes possible greater capacity, cleaner skimming and heavier cream than can be secured with any other machine.

Supreme in Durability

The De Laval is substantially built. The driving mechanism is perfectly oiled and the bowl runs at slow speed, all of which are conducive to durability and the long life of the machine. While the life of other cream separators averages from three to five years, a De Laval will last from fifteen to twenty years.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember, that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

Supreme in Improvements

This has been the greatest factor in De Laval success. Not a year goes by but what some improvement is made in De Laval machines. Some of the best engineers in America and Europe are constantly experimenting and testing new devices and methods, and those which stand the test are adopted.

Supreme in Service

With its world-wide organization and with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, no stone is left unturned by the De Laval Company to insure that every De Laval user shall get the very best and the greatest possible service from his machine.

Supreme in Satisfaction

De Laval users are satisfied users, not only when the machine is new, but during the many years of its use.

Supreme in Sales

Because they are supreme in efficiency, construction, durability, improvements, service and satisfaction, more De Laval Cream Separators are sold every year than all other makes combined.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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

What is the matter with your Rig?

Why is it that so many threshing machines are operated at a loss? Why is it that so few of them make any money for their owners? Why is it that teeth and canceaves are broken, the cylinder slugged, the straw-racks and chaffer overloaded, the elevator and weigher so often clogged, the sieves and blower loaded down, the grain wasted, the belts burned or thrown off, the packing blown out of the engine, and the whole rig put on the bum? What CAUSES all these troubles?

TEN to ONE the SEPARATOR is all right and the trouble lies in the FEEDING, for it is a well known fact that no separator can do good work when IMPROPERLY FED.

IMPROPER feeding is CAUSED by the ignorance or cussedness of the PITCHERS, coupled with the INABILITY of the ordinary feeder to correct their errors.

It is next to IMPOSSIBLE to make any improvement in the pitchers, for if you "get after" them they will quit and leave you without help of any kind. So if the trouble is to be overcome we must look to the FEEDER to do it.

Therefore, it is of VITAL importance to KNOW ALL that can be learned about feeders, as upon their work rests the success or failure of the whole rig.

The COMMON feeder that usually comes with the separator simply carries the load up to the cylinder and dumps it in, be the quantity large or small, and TROUBLE RESULTS.

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CORRECTS the errors of the pitchers, ALWAYS delivering the PROPER quantity END FIRST to the cylinder, thus insuring a STEADY motion and AVOIDING ALL TROUBLE.

A FAIR minded man is willing to be SHOWN: Are YOU? Send your name and address to us and we will mail free catalog.

The Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd.
Regina, Sask.

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

qualities that count. The feed must be readily digestible and the kind, of which the digestion is accompanied by considerable gas formation, be better avoided.

The practice of feeding horses only twice a day, which may be quite sufficient for horses not at work, must be condemned for brood mares, as it would require too large a ration at each meal. It is better to divide the food given per day over a greater number of meals. Spoiled or mouldy foodstuffs better be avoided.

While we cannot undertake to prescribe the most suitable ration at this place, we feel safe in saying that hay and oats, must, in our section be regarded as the principal materials for the feeding of brood mares. A certain amount of corn can be used, while toward the close of the period of pregnancy the addition of wheat bran to the ration is very desirable.

The ration must not be deficient in proteid matters, while such minerals as lime must be present in the food in considerable quantity. In the feeding of the mare, she should not be permitted to fatten. The state of the body, such as we like to see in a horse fit for work is also the desirable one for a brood mare.

In years of scarcity the best should be reserved for the brood mare. We may occasionally succeed in obtaining good colts out of straw fed mares, but it is a poor system to depend on. We have good reason to believe that many colts are born unfit to live on account of the dam being compelled to subsist on a straw diet.

When the mare becomes a little constipated correct this by bran mash, or a little flaxseed meal in the ration, rather than by the use of medicines. Use no stock foods or condition powders—they have no value and besides cost money.

Toward the end of her term, the mare must be provided with a roomy stall, well bedded, clean and properly ventilated. Mares about to come in for the first time should be prepared by a certain amount of handling of the udder. This may be done by hand rubbing, or by bathing it with warm water.

When the mare is due to foal, she should be under constant observation, so that things will not go wrong, without an attempt to correct them. People who seriously intend to raise good colts, better make up their minds to lose a little sleep now and then.

It is perhaps all right to let everything go as it may in the case of bronchos, but with the improved breeds of horses the foaling mare should be watched.

The saving of one good colt once in five years would pay for the effort.

Insuring the Crop in Advance

After plowing, the first duty of a man is to guarantee the work by proper cultivation and disking and packing. The disk harrow and packer are two of the leading nature aids in farming. It is said that rightly used the disk does more to increase crop profits than any other farm implement and should be used on every farm. It is one of the simplest implements made; one of the easiest to obtain; simple to run; will stand much hard work; and lasts a long time. It is so inexpensive that if used on a fair sized field it will so increase the production that it soon pays for itself.

Seeding Helps Make the Crops Secure

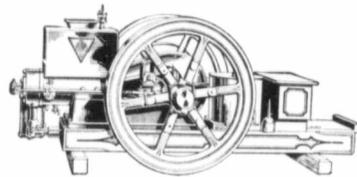
After the seed bed is in a condition satisfactory for the proper development of the seed, the next important step is to be sure that the seed is sown just right. It is only within recent years that definite, decisive tests have been made between sowing with a drill and sowing broadcast, but so one-sided have been the various tests in regard to these two methods that broadcasting is fast being numbered among the many old methods which farmers are now discarding. Broad-casting requires more seed, and yet it produces a smaller crop of lower grade grain. The reason for this is that the seed thus sown is not distributed evenly over the ground. It does not all start from an even depth, nor does it begin germinating uniformly. But the use of an ordinary drill, even without the more modern attachments, the seed is deposited in fine, slightly compact, moist soil, all of it at a uniform depth. It is thus carefully covered by the cover chains or press wheels, it all has an even chance of germinating, and all the grain will tend to ripen at the same time. It requires, furthermore, much less seed to get a good stand with a drill than by broadcasting.

Proper disking and packing and proper sowing are the best ways to help nature give a good crop. There is very little more expense in doing it right than in doing it wrong, and the returns are much greater.



Mr. Citiman—What for do you water your horse before giving him his dinner?

Farmer—If I watered him afterwards it would go against his grain.



Alpha Engine Facts

Alpha Engines are reliable. Use all fuels. Are easy to start. Develop full power. Are free from vibration. Have best pulley arrangement. Have simple, reliable ignition. Are thoroughly standardized and parts are interchangeable. Strictly modern in design. Are high-class in appearance. Will fit your needs for size and equipment. Make best showing when directly compared with other engines. Are sold and backed by a Company that has a world-wide reputation for selling only high-quality machines and equipment.

An ideal engine for farm use

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

Every farmer needs an "Alpha." Send for catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



KODAK on the Farm

At every turn, country life offers opportunity for the camera. In a business way there are records of stock and crops and buildings and trees and ditching to be kept. From the standpoint of the family album there are pictures of the children and the pets and the home—pictures that grow in interest with every passing year.

And the Kodak adds fun to every wholesome frolic. At the picnic, at every evening gathering, on the trip to the city, on the shooting and fishing trips it adds to the pleasure at the time and the resulting pictures are a pleasure for all time.

And the cost is less than you think.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED

606 King St. W., TORONTO

HARNESS!

You want it good, don't you?—As poor harness is dear at any price. Send now for my free Catalogue A. It shows you 35 styles of the "Square Deal" Brand which is known from one side of the west to the other for its quality and is sold direct to you, the man who uses it—No agents.

THOS. McKNIGHT, Winnipeg, Canada

- Calgary
- Edmonton
- Peterborough
- Alameda
- Asbow
- Castell
- Yorkton
- Gowan
- Hayward
- Outlook
- Brandon
- Marblehead
- Hardy
- Davidson
- Craft
- Blainworth
- Cut Knife
- Proble
- Asphalt
- Marble
- Oreana
- Broadway
- Ancroft
- Wayburn
- Milestone
- Macon
- Lanigan
- Elston
- Imperial
- Carlyle
- Fort Qu'Appelle
- Abernethy
- Dubne
- Togo
- Canora
- Invermay
- Wadena
- Vonda
- Rosthern
- Shellbrook
- Prince Albert
- Humboldt
- North Battleford
- Lloydminster
- Paynton
- Tisdale
- Melfort
- Kimstino
- Wadena
- Onion Lake
- Watson
- Maymont
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- Kennedy
- Fairmode
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- Moose Jaw
- Strassburg
- Nokomis
- Puniely
- Kellher
- Tantallon
- Merville
- Fortie Belt
- Watrous
- Wynyard
- Yorkton
- Churchbridge
- Saltcoats
- Foam Lake
- Elfos
- Creehan
- Arcola
- Redvers
- Stoughton
- Francis
- Albak
- Kindersley
- Brook
- Zealandia
- Regina
- Grenfell
- Indian Head
- Lumsden
- Wolsley
- Qu'Appelle
- Swift Current
- Helfert
- Maple Creek

SASKATCHEWAN SUMMER AND FALL FAIRS, 1915

Calgate	July	27
Estevan	"	28-29
Gasboro	"	30
Alameda	August	3
Yellow	"	4
Carleton	"	5
Yellow Grass	"	6
Govan	July	22-23
Hawarden	"	27
Outlook	"	28
Bracewell	"	29
Marblehead	"	30
Hayley	August	3
Devilson	"	4
Crak	"	5
Blackworth	"	6
Cut Knife	July	28
Posine	"	29
Asquith	"	30
Meredith	August	3
Ogema	July	27
Redlyn	"	28
Arundel	"	30
Weyburn	August	2-4
Milestone	"	5
Macoun	"	6
Lanigan	July	28
Elstow	"	29
Imperial	"	30
Carlyle	August	3
Fort Qu'Appelle	"	4
Abernethy	"	5
Dubuc	"	6
Togo	July	27
Canora	"	28
Invermay	"	29
Wadena	"	30
Vonda	August	3
Rosthern	"	5
Shellbrook	"	6
Prince Albert	"	10-11
Humboldt	"	12-13
North Battleford	"	17-18
Lloydminster	"	19
Pavilion	"	20
Tisdale	September	22
Melfort	"	23
Kinistino	"	24
Wadena	"	28
Quill Lake	"	29
Watson	"	30
Maymont	October	1
Luseland	July	20
Monty	"	21
Plenty	"	22
Kerrobert	"	23-24
Maclean	"	27
Unity	"	28
Wilkie	"	29-30
Saskatoon	"	3-6
Broadview	July	29
Lipton	"	30
Moosomin	August	3-4
Windthorst	"	5
Wapella	"	6
Kennedy	"	10
Fairmeade	"	12
Whitewood	"	13
Lashburn	July	28
Radisson	"	29
Langham	"	30
Moose Jaw	August	3-6
Strasbourg	August	3
Nakomis	"	4
Punehy	"	5
Kelliker	"	6
Tantallon	"	10
Melville	"	11
Fertile Belt	"	12
Watrous	"	13
Wynyard	July	20
Yorkton	"	21-23
Churchbridge	"	27
Salcoats	"	28
Foam Lake	"	29
Elfos	"	30
Cresman	August	3
Arcola	"	4
Redvers	"	5
Stoughton	"	6
Francis	"	10
Alsask	July	20
Kindersley	"	21
Brook	"	22
Zealandia	"	23
Regina	"	26-31
Greenell	August	3
Indian Head	"	4-5
Lamsden	"	6
Walseley	"	10-11
Qu'Appelle	"	13
Swift Current	"	17-18
Herbert	"	19
Maple Creek	"	20



Our Submarine

WAR

Against Drought

cannot be efficiently or safely waged on your farm unless your plows are equipped with these modern and successful appliances



Our Dreadnought

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS

Thousands of farmers testify to the success, efficiency, and wonderful convenience they find in using our "easy draft" plow attachments. WHY? BECAUSE WE HAVE AFTER YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, OVERCOME PRACTICALLY EVERY OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE. SO OFTEN FOUND IN OTHER MAKES. One farmer writes: "Thanks to your plow attachments, I have taken off a fine crop in spite of the severe drought this season. I am positive my wheat has been increased to the extent of 800 bushels on my farm this year entirely on account of using your equipment. We help our customers to increase their yield. If you are not on our list, order to-day. Campbell's Scientific Farmer will be sent to you, for one whole year, on your first order, and where two or more attachments are shipped to one address, we will prepay the freight to any point. Old customers should see about new teeth in time before spring, we ship promptly.

If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

Every shipment goes with our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied after a fair trial.

The Harrow Attachment - - \$10.00

The Packer Attachment - - \$20.00

The Christiansen Harrow Works, 331 Austin Street, WINNIPEG

FAIR DATES FOR MANITOBA

The fair dates as approved by the Agricultural societies' convention are:

Morris	July	8-9
Emerson	"	5-6
Roland	"	6-7
Miami	"	7-8
Morden	"	9-10
Bineseau	"	19
Rosburn	"	7-8
Cypress River	"	26-27
Waskada	"	26-27
Deloraine	"	27-28
Killarney	"	28-30
St. Pierre	"	13-
Wawanesa	"	14-
Hartney	"	14-15
Elgin	"	15-16
Miniot	"	28-
Rivers	"	27-
Rapid City	"	30-
Minnedosa	"	28-
Harding	"	29-
Glenboro	"	1-
Carman	June 30, July	1-2
Brandon	"	19-23
Souris	"	27-29
Sandford	"	29-30
Truherne	"	28-29
Oak Lake	Aug.	3-
Elkhorn	"	3-4
Hamiota	"	4-
Macgregor	"	5-
Oak River	"	5-
Cartwright	"	3-4
Crystal City	"	2-3
Boissevain	"	3-4
Pilot Mound	"	4-5
Manitou	"	3-4
Russell	"	3-4
Shoal Lake	"	5-
Birtle	"	6-
Strathelair	"	6-
Shellmouth	"	5-
Roblin	"	4-
Swan River	"	10-11
Dauphin	"	3-
Gilbert Plains	"	6-
Melita	"	3-5
Swan Lake	"	3-
Reston	"	5-6
Argyle-Woodlands	Sept.	30-
Beausejour	"	25-26
Kildonan	"	8-9
Headingley	"	9-10
Stonewall	"	22-23
Giroux	"	29-30
Glenell	Oct.	7-
Kelwood	"	8-
McCreery	"	6-
St. Eustache	"	1-
Warren	"	30
Plumas	"	5
St. Rose	"	1



Are You Running A Gopher Boarding House?

A bushel of grain is about the same as a dollar bill. One pair of gophers will destroy a bushel of grain a year while raising three or four litters of young to add to the destruction. Gophers pay no board. They ruin crops and render land unfit for tillage. What are you going to do about it,—grumble or get busy? There's one absolutely certain way to destroy every one.

KILL-EM-QUICK

It Kills Gophers. It's the only way,—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase. But **Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison** will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The finest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels, mice, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing,—simply soak the grain over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of **Kill-Em-Quick** powder in and stir thoroughly. Then drop a few kernels of grain into their holes. Next day every gopher in your field will be dead. Or, if you want to collect a bounty drop the grain four or five feet from the holes. No gopher will ever travel four feet after eating **Kill-Em-Quick**.

We unreservedly guarantee that **Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick** is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price. **Kill-Em-Quick** comes in three sizes: 50c, 75c and \$1.25; enough for 40 acres, 80 and 160 acres; enough to kill 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 gophers. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we send prepaid on receipt of the price. Send for FREE flyer book.



MICKELSON-SHAPIRO CO., Dept. C, Winnipeg, Can.



Light and Ignition

[For Your Gasoline Tractor]

Plow at Night with Perfect Light

Eureka Lite

Prices \$24.00
 And U, According to Capacity Required.
 Special Attachments for Ford, Maxwell and other Cars.
 Large Profits to Dealers.
 Write for Particulars To-day.

The Fact Is With Our Eureka
 You can light almost any old car as light as day,
 But you can't afford to light a Ford in any other way.
 Low Cost—High Efficiency
 Used with or without Storage Battery

HENRICKS NOVELTY CO.
 1504 St. Paul St. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Farmers and Finance

By A FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.

We invite special attention to this article which has been specially written for the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" from the standpoint of the Bankers and Loan Companies. We have published a good deal of matter (some of it taking editorial responsibility) from the viewpoint of the farmer and setting forth "the case" for the borrower. This is part of the case for the lender. Our desire is to be absolutely fair, and to be so, we have to get at the bottom of things. We shall be happy to hear from any correspondent on either side.—Ed.)

MUCH has been written on this subject, mostly from the farmer's standpoint, but the purpose of this article is to place before the farmers certain facts and conditions concerning the investor's position, for it is just as important that the farmer should know and appreciate the position of the lender as it is that the lender should realise the difficulties, losses and disappointments of the farmer.

It is a commonplace that during the past year loan companies have ceased making new loans and it has therefore been assumed in some quarters that these investing companies have been hoarding up funds—thereby intensifying the difficulties of the situation. Such, however, is not the case.

These companies are intermediaries only—they can only lend the monies placed with them for investment, and the ordinary sources of such funds—Great Britain, France and Holland—have dried up so far as Western loans are concerned. Further, these overseas investing clients—private and corporate alike—have been compelled, particularly since the outbreak of hostilities—to call in from the trust and loan companies on this side the amounts collected, both principal and interest, to meet the maturing debentures, to take up Imperial loan flotations and for other purposes.

The loaning companies, therefore, ceased to obtain new funds for investment and were also debarred from re-investing their fall collections as in former years. From these and other considerations the farmer will appreciate something of the difficulties of the loan and trust companies faced, as they have been during the past six months with poor collections on the one hand and on the other with a demand, more or less insistent, for prompt liquidation of maturing items.

Canadian Funds held in New York

Complaint has also been made that our banks keep millions of dollars in New York which might otherwise be lent to the farmer at home and thereby increase the production from the soil. This charge is made either in ignorance or intentional disregard of international banking and commercial operations. The wisdom of the

policy of having a large amount "at call" was amply confirmed last August, for although the days were anxious, Canada was able to carry on her financial relationships with the outside world by virtue of these liquid assets. If these millions had been tied up in unmarketable and for the time being uncollectable, yet perfectly safe loans to farmers, the financial position to-day would have been of a very different character.

Our bank managers are not likely to place "call loans" bearing a low rate of interest more heavily than they consider absolutely required by the situation for the bank's earnings are very materially affected thereby. The bank's first duty is not to accommodate the business man or the farmer—it is to safeguard the depositors who may call for their funds at any time.

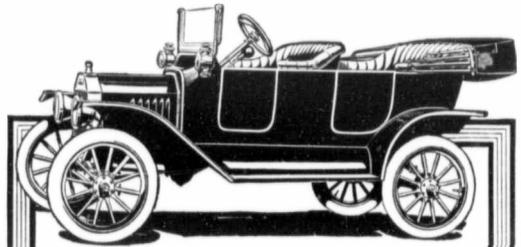
These liquid assets ward off the possibility of a run on the bank. One could imagine the chagrin of the depositor on being told he could not get his money at present—it would be available after harvest and in the meantime he need not worry, as it was well invested.

Again, the farmers in the West have found it difficult to obtain temporary accommodation from the banks. The local agent is called down for his inexperience; the head office is blamed for its close-fisted policy, and it is declared the whole banking system requires readjustment.

The present banking system in Canada may not be perfectly adapted to this country's needs but let it be remembered that it has its basis more or less upon the experience of the great banking institutions of Great Britain and that the fundamental principles of banking cannot be tampered with to suit local needs.

The One-Asset Farmer

As our farmers turn more and more to mixed farming, the difficulties in banking accommodation will decrease considerably. Instead of being able to meet his obligations but once a year as a wheat raiser, the farmer could, by disposal of fat stock, pay off advances from the bank as required and thus make himself a much safer client to the bank than he can be when his whole revenue is staked on the outcome of his crop.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are: Two-passenger Runabout \$540, Two-passenger Coupelet \$850, Five-passenger Sedan \$1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F.O.B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario for catalogue B.



SAVE MONEY! Why buy a new car when you can get one just as good at half the price? We have Second Hand cars of all reliable makes at prices within the reach of all.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS.

WESTERN AUTO CLEARING HOUSE, 46 HARRIET STREET, WINNIPEG

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.



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.

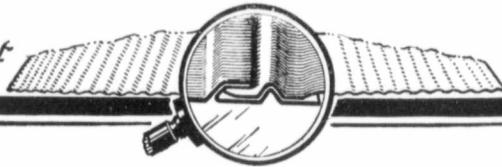
Established in 1911.

Again, the farmer takes it, until he is known as a dependable ariser that banker and basis of all other hand, with an unc have been tion by the l year or so b circumstance conrol.

It may no the usual pla companies in ions. On or receives the on a guaran company gua of interest h payment of t the expiratio which is usi correspond w the average worth of the mortgages ca security; the reserve fund financial stan tion.

The rate of usually 5 per vesting. Und company mu commitments

The **LOCK** That



PROTECTS You

WHEN you decide to put a new roof on that barn, see that you make it a "GEORGE" Steel Shingle Roof. You can lay a roof of "GEORGE" Shingles in one-third the time it takes for Cedar Shingles. What's more your "GEORGE" Shingle

Roof will last three times as long. It only takes 25 of these big "GEORGE" Shingles to cover the same surface as 1000 Cedar Shingles will cover. In a roofer's square of 100 sq. ft. you have only 100 ft. of seams to join—only 75 nails to drive.

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

is the shingle for the modern barn. Not only does it save labor, time and nails, but its construction makes it impervious to the elements. It has a lock that protects you, absolutely, from snow, wind, hail, rain, fire and lightning. (See illustration above.) Note that the nailing flange on the right is completely covered by the next shingle. Nails cannot pull out, because the whole roof is practically one piece of metal.

All four sides of each shingle are securely sealed. Once it is laid it is there to stay. A "Pedlarized" Roof cannot leak—cannot burn—cannot rot—cannot rust—never needs painting—and is always clean. Use our "OSHAWA" (16 in. x 20 in.) Shingle for your dwellings and smaller buildings. This Shingle is identical with the "George" Shingle in everything but size.

MADE IN CANADA

Write To-Day for Free Booklet and get our quotations on Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts (Riveted and Nestable), Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, Finials and Ornaments, Metal Ceilings. Literature sent Free upon request. Ask for Catalogue "C.T." Address:

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

ESTABLISHED 1861

Executive Office and Factories:

OSHAWA, CANADA

MONTREAL

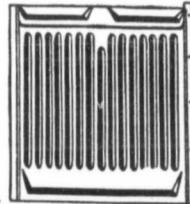
TORONTO

WINNIPEG

OTTAWA

LONDON

CHATHAM, ONT.



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

Again, the West is a comparatively new country and until the farmer takes root in the community, until he establishes a reputation as a hardworking, honest, dependable citizen, there cannot arise that confidence between banker and client which is the basis of all business. On the other hand, hundreds of farmers, with an unquestionable security, have been refused accommodation by the banks during the past year or so but chiefly because of circumstances beyond the banks' control.

It may not be amiss to explain the usual plans followed by trust companies in their lending operations. On one plan, the company receives the fund for investment on a guaranteed basis, i.e., the company guarantees the payment of interest half yearly and the repayment of the principle sum at the expiration of a given term, which is usually five years, to correspond with the currency of the average farm loan. The worth of the guarantee lies in the mortgages earmarked as collateral security; the paid-up capital and reserve fund and the general financial standing of the institution.

The rate of interest allowed is usually 5 per cent net to the investor. Under this plan the company must provide for its commitments—principal and in-

terest—on the due date, crop or no crop, collections good or collections poor. If the company is to avoid the danger of default in payment of its obligations through inability to effect collections on its mortgages, it must keep a certain proportion of funds on hand, or rather in bank, at a low rate of interest, or perhaps without any interest, and this loss of revenue is, of course, reckoned as adding to the cost of the money over the 5 per cent. On old country funds a commission is usually paid to the agent; the exchange to and from London is also borne by the company. Taking all these into consideration, the money probably costs the company something under 6 per cent.

On the other plan, the client selects or asks the company to select suitable mortgages which have already been disbursed out of the company's own funds, and for obtaining these investments the client refunds to the company the 1 per cent commission already paid to the local agent for submitting the loan. The company charges 1 per cent per annum on the principal sum for collecting the interest and the instalments of principal and for seeing that fire insurance is kept in force and taxes paid.

On an 8 per cent loan the net return to the investor during the first year is therefore 6 per cent,

and for the remaining four years 7 per cent. If repayments of principal be made by instalments, they will have to accumulate over perhaps two years (according to the amount of money invested), until the total is sufficiently large for re-investment and while lying uninvested, bear a lower rate of interest. This slightly reduces the net return to the investor. With the higher rate of interest obtaining during the past two years, the average rate on farm loans now outstanding in the prairie provinces is probably from 8¼ to 8½ per cent.

Berating the Loan Companies

Now a great outcry has been raised about the extortionate rate of interest on farm mortgages—no opportunity has been let slip in convention or in legislature of berating the loan and trust companies, and in order to appease this sentiment the government of Saskatchewan appointed a commission to investigate the systems in vogue in various European countries for financing the farmer.

The commission made a voluminous report and in brief it recommended the provincial government to inaugurate a loan department on a co-operative basis by means of which it was anticipated farmers would be able to borrow at lower rates than were then being charged, and at the

RENNIE'S

The name that assures the best quality in SEEDS, PLANTS and BULBS.

ALACRITY TOMATO
An Extra Early Red Variety
Developed by Experts at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Reported to be the earliest variety in existence and especially adapted for Canada, being Northern Grown. Full size packet, 15c.

Write for Catalogue.
Wm. RENNIE Co. Limited
394 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG

Save Your Foals

Use *Foaline*

TRADE MARK REGISTERED



MONEY REFUNDED IF IT FAILS
Price **\$3.00** per bottle.
Not a cure, but a preventive treatment, given to pregnant mare for sixty days before foaling, procures immunity to the foal from JOINT-ILL. Write for pamphlet to—
Wallen Drug Co.
WINNIPEG CANADA

same time depositors would receive a higher rate of interest.

It would appear as if the 3 per cent rate allowed by banks on savings accounts had been contrasted with the 8 per cent being paid by the farmer on his mortgage, but, as has been already shown, loan and trust companies do not get funds at 3 per cent, but at a rate nearer 6 per cent. The banks are expressly debarred from lending on mortgage and since their advances are "short term loans," the rate of interest charged by them should be less than the current rate on mortgages—if the security be equally good.

There were objectionable features of the commission's finding which need not be referred to here, but the point is that the provincial government of Saskatchewan, a farmers' government, has not yet seen its way to carry out its own commission's recommendations, although it had ample time to do so prior to the declaration of war. Nor is it very likely to do so at any time, for the very obvious reason that if it were to operate to any extent, directly with funds borrowed by itself or by guarantee, its own indebtedness would thereby be largely increased; therefore the security to present and future holders of the government's stocks would be less attractive, and as a consequence, the cost of financing the whole operations of the government would be increased. It is pertinent to add that other provincial governments, perhaps in better financial standing than Saskatchewan, are now in the market with new issues yielding over 5 per cent.

A Tax on Mortgage Investments

Further, the provincial governments, led by Saskatchewan, placed a tax on mortgage investments (in Saskatchewan private and corporate investors alike, in Manitoba and Alberta corporate investors only) to the extent of one half of one per cent on the income. This, of course, reduced the return to the investor and, along with municipal taxation evils had not a little to do with the general increase in the mortgage rate to 9 per cent.

I submit it is reasonable to assume that a farmer who puts the proceeds of a loan into stock, or additional cultivation, will, from an average measure of success, obtain a good and, sometimes, a handsome return on his venture, after paying 9 per cent on the loan.

But the rate of interest is not the only complaint against the lender—he is accused of a passion for foreclosure—an anxiety to drive the farmer off the place and to resell at a handsome profit.

Foreclosure not Profitable

Let me say that if any lender has been over zealous in this respect in the past, the results of his action have not been up to anticipation. Each year adds interest and taxes to the "dead" asset and very soon the lender finds that his margin of security has been eaten up by foreclosure costs, accrued interest, taxes, seed grain liens, and it may be a heavy charge for the destruction of noxious weeds.

A large amount in foreclosed properties is an item the loan or trust company manager does not wish to show in his balance sheet, for the shareholders very well know that unless sales are promptly effected, deficits of greater or less magnitude will probably have to be provided for.

In the majority of cases, foreclosure proceedings are taken—following default by the mortgagor in the payment of interest or taxes—for one or other of these reasons:

- (1) He is able to pay or at least so raise the money but will not do so until compelled.
- (2) He has misrepresented his financial standing when applying for the loan and is in reality so heavily involved by machinery and other debts that he cannot extricate himself.
- (3) He has failed to pay off the seed grain lien from the proceeds of his crop and thereby allowed an encumbrance ranking prior to the mortgagee's claim to remain on the title.
- (4) He has deserted the security.

The lender has concluded that to delay proceedings is simply to allow the margin of security to disappear and if the mortgagor has no intention of putting his shoulder to the wheel, the lender has no alternative.

After proceedings are instituted, the mortgagor is allowed every opportunity for pulling the chestnut out of the fire. Indeed the statutes of the three provinces, particularly those of Saskatchewan, and more especially still those of Alberta, have been so framed as to give all the advantage to the farmer.

Doubtless, these governments considered they were bound to safeguard the farmer in this way and to a certain extent, rightly so, but it is a well known fact in financial circles that several large investors have withdrawn from the provinces named because of the cumbersome and costly legal proceedings, sometimes amounting to \$400.00 or over, and also because of the taxing proclivities of the authorities, provincial and municipal. In the earlier days, lands were not brought to tax sale until two or three years' taxes were in arrear; now the Tax En-

"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?"

"Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."

Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials.

The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades.

Ma' in all styles and weights for men, women and children.

Penmans Limited
Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters
Paris, Ont.
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Penmans Underwear

ALL PENMANS PRODUCTS ARE MADE-IN-CANADA

A Galled Shoulder Doubles the Load

TAPATCO scientific, humane collar pads end trouble for you and pain for your horses. They fill up the hollow places that come in neck and shoulders as soon as your sleek horses are put to work in spring.

HORSE COLLAR PADS
TAPATCO
BRAND
Make Any Collar Fit Snugly

Made from start to finish right in our own shops. We even make our own cotton drilling and do our own dyeing. TAPATCO pads are porous. They permit ample ventilation and absorb all sweat. Filled with our own Special Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. No dirt, no trash, no short, cheap, lousy hair with hide attached to attract rats and mice.

Make Your Horses Worth More Money by enabling them to do more work. These pads keep them free from sores and blemishes so you can get more money for them if you sell them.

Ask Your Dealer **PADS FOR HORSES** Do It Today

The American Pad & Textile Company, Chatham, Ont.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES

TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

Write for Circular **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

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ment Act is requisitioned for the year's taxes only.

Instead of receiving his interest in full, the investor is now obliged to pay his mortgagor's taxes or to allow a claim now being prior to his own to decrease from month to month. An insurance premium may also have to be taken care of and thus the investor, who may perhaps be wholly dependent on the revenue from \$10,000 invested in farm mortgages, finds that on two mortgages of \$1,000 each, he will receive no interest until another crop be harvested and has his revenue from the other \$8,000 reduced by perhaps \$75 in taxes and insurance to keep his security in the two defaulting mortgages intact.

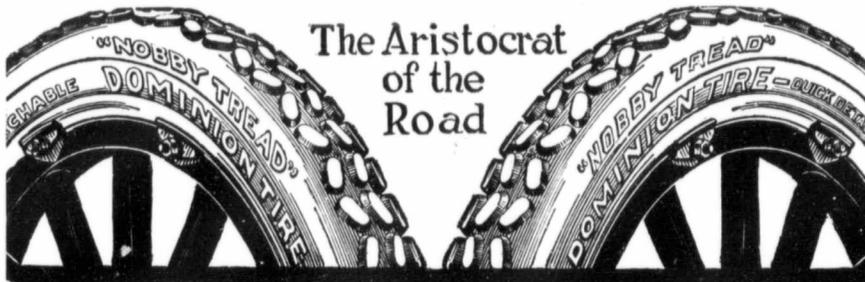
A Fair Comparison

His net revenue would thus amount to about \$500. Such instances are by no means imaginative; this year they form the every day experience of the larger trust companies who, for their 1 per cent commission on the loan, act as the buffer to both parties. Contrast an investment of this nature with government or other well secured stocks or debentures paying regular dividends and I think the fair minded individual will agree that 8 per cent or even 9 per cent on farm loans is not an extortion.

I venture to suggest that the farmer should readjust his attitude towards the party who has made him a loan. He should consider himself no longer the sole proprietor of the business—he has now a partner and his duty is to do his utmost for the protection and welfare of both partners. It costs the farmer a little effort and a couple of two cent stamps (perhaps three cent stamps by the time this appears) to advise the lender of the acreage seeded, the weather conditions and prospects and just before harvest the prospective yield per acre.

Such reports are far more appreciated than pages of newspaper reports on the situation. A few farmers have formed the habit of doing this, but others will write in the month of January and tell the lender they were hailed out in August. Man is but human and it is hardly likely he will deal as considerately with the one as with the other.

This article has dealt with cases which, fortunately for the farmer, the investor and the country as a whole, are exceptional. On every loan and trust company's books are accounts which give pleasure to handle. Some have been reduced in principal year by year; other men have paid the interest only but that on the due date and presumably have deemed it more profitable to buy hogs, calves or



Ask Veteran Car Owners

You see Dominion "Nobby Tread" owners on city streets and country roads all the time, anywhere and everywhere.

- ask them why they use Dominion "Nobby Tread" Tires.
—ask them why they buy the clothes they wear.
—ask them why they buy the food they eat.

The reason will be the obvious reason—the simple reason—the same reason why they buy the best of other things, viz.: simply because they have learned that the best in tires, like the best in everything is always the

Cheapest in the End

Automobile owners everywhere are rapidly learning to buy tires on a real business basis, viz.: the basis of ultimate economy.

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

These are the reasons why "Nobby Tread" Tires are to-day the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of 5,000 MILES.

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use Dominion "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.



Dominion Tire Company Limited

Berlin Ontario

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited

Selling Agents, MONTREAL, P.Q.

28 "Service" Branches throughout Canada. NOTE THIS—Dealers who sell DOMINION TIRES sell the best of everything

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

a cow with the \$50 or so due on principal.

At the maturity of the loan, the company is well satisfied to renew it for a further period of five years, for in every line of business, it is better to deal with a customer, tried and true, rather than with a stranger, however well he may be commended.

Wide Tires

On the common earth roads and in the field horses can on an average pull 50 per cent more load on a wide tired wagon than on one with narrow tires. In other words two horses can pull as much load on the wide tires as three can on a narrow tired wagon. The wide tires help pack the road, the narrow tires make ruts.

Special Course in Steam

A Special Short Course in Steam Traction Engineering is being offered at the Manitoba Agricultural College, from March 10 to April 2nd. The object of this course is to aid farmers in becoming steam traction engineers and operators of separators. Practical work will be given in steam engines, valve setting, boilers, flue work, pipe fitting, separators, babbitting, belt lacing, blacksmithing, repairs, etc., and in the proper handling of steam tractors generally.

On account of the regular College Courses, only a limited number can be accommodated, and it is therefore desirable to apply in good time. Further information can be had by writing the President for descriptive circular.

Oiling the Harness

Springtime is truly "harness oiling time." In a few days the old harness will come to light and before it is used it should be properly oiled. It has been said:

"Harness does not make the horse No more than clothes the man; But good oil makes a harness

Look mighty spick and span."

Good harness oil does not only make a harness look "spick and span" but it preserves the leather and makes it waterproof. Furthermore, it prevents cracking and breaking of stitches.

Black Star Harness Oil is one of the finest neatfoot harness oils made. Full particulars and prices can be obtained by writing the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., at Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary.

Free

Royal Purple Stock Specific

Will we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the best farm animal conditioner and fattener:—

In fattening and fattening horses you can do more in two weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while on the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One 35 lb. tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs to market.

Many farmers have said to themselves: "I cannot understand why the amount of grain we are feeding our animals does not give better results." The reason is lack of energy and constant stuffing with food has "stalled" nature. Your animals require our Royal Purple Stock Specific to make their digestive organs become active.

You will see immediate results as soon as you commence using it. After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring.

Mr. Geo. Maxey, of Bondhead, says, "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there is very little virtue in any of them but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I kept ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and it is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says, "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownville, Myocous, while using it made the largest average and tested the points over average at C.M.P. at Brownville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Don McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says, "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed. I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says, "In regards to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 150 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other."

"We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in the stable."

Put up in 50c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c. packages.

Royal Purple Supplies and Book-lets may be obtained from

Cockerel—1, 5 and 6, H. F. Kendall; 2, W. Rutherford, Winnipeg; 3, Fred. D. W. Thias, Two Harbors, Minn.; 4, Saskatchewan Poultry Supplies Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Pullet—1, 5 and 6, H. F. Kendall; 2 and 4, F. E. E. Blore; 3, F. E. Blore; Pens—1, H. F. Kendall; 2 and 3, E. E. Blore.

Orpingtons, Buff

Cock—1, 3 and 5, F. J. G. McArthur, Winnipeg; 2 and 4, W. J. Hoffman, Winnipeg; 6, W. T. Irwin, Virginia, Minn.

Hen—1 and 2, J. Yellowlegs, Winnipeg; 3, 4 and 6, F. J. G. McArthur; 5, and 8, W. J. Hoffman.

Cockerel—1, 2, 7 and 8, F. J. G. McArthur; 3, W. T. Irwin; 4, J. R. Krogsh, Virginia, Minn.; 5 and 6, F. E. Hammell, Winnipeg.

Pullet—1, W. T. Irwin; 2 and 6, F. E. Hammell; 3, 4 and 5, F. J. G. McArthur; 7 and 8, W. J. Hoffman.

Pen—1, W. J. Hoffman; 2, F. J. G. McArthur; 3, W. T. Irwin.

Orpingtons, Black

Cock—1 and 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Selkirk; 3, Mrs. J. Woods, Brandon, Man.

We will give, absolutely free for the asking, to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new, revised books. This book tells how to feed all kinds of farm stock and poultry, and gives the common diseases with symptoms, what treatment to be given, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all manner of diseases of both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without using milk; explains fully all the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture. **FREE.**

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

"It's a Hen's Business to Lay—It's Our Business to Make Her Lay."

This Specific is entirely different from the Stock Specific. There are several ingredients used in this that could not be fed to a horse. There is a vast difference between the digestive organs of a bird and an animal although some manufacturers of condiments sell the same material for poultry as they do for horses. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific will keep your birds healthy and vigorous, will make them lay as well in winter as in summer. It is a grand tonic to be used in the feed given your young fowl growing up and the cost is so small that it will pay for itself twenty times over in results obtained. Use it in the drinking water for the small chicks, turkeys, etc. and mix it in the mash as they grow older and in the mash you feed your laying hens.

A 25c. package will last twenty-five hens thirty days, a 50c. package will last them seventy days. If you have a large number of poultry buy it in \$1.50 air tight tins. These contain four 50c. packages.

J. C. McKinley, of Kent Bridge, Ont., states, "Since using your Poultry Specific my hens lay all winter and in the spring are in fine condition. We are now fattening a number of chickens. They look much bigger, fatter and stronger than those we tried to fatten without the Specific. I can not recommend it too highly."

Mr. Faulds, of London, Ont., one of the largest breeders of show birds in Canada, says, "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had disease in my flock. I have had wonderful results in using your Roup Cure."

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIAN CAPITAL

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25c. and 50c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four of the 50c. packages.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. Mrs. J. Cornett, of Lansdowne, Ont., states, "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not to be satisfactory with my calves but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every way."

Mr. S. M. Osborne, of Maxwell, Ont., tells us on Aug. 17th, that he has a calf four months old which weighed over 400 pounds, raised entirely on our Calf Meal.

100 lbs. for \$4.25 prepaid to any place in Canada east of Winnipeg.

We also manufacture the following high-class stock and poultry remedies:

Royal Purple Cough Cure

Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up and cure distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us, "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

50c. per tin, by mail 60c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

Will cure all sorts of lameness, sprained tendons, etc. An excellent liniment for sore throats or rheumatism in people.

Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states, "I had a valuable horse go lame and tried several remedies, also employed a clever veterinarian but it did not improve. Your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

8 ounce bottle 50c., by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure

Will absolutely cure scratches, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of harness scalls and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

25c. and 50c. per tin, 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Worm Specific

Destroys the worms and larvae, thereby eliminating the cause of the worms.

Mr. Alex. Corbett, of New Waterford, N.S., writes stating he received a tin of our Worm Specific and it entirely removed the worms, fulfilling our every claim for it.

25c. per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common diseases of poultry such as roup, dry, canker, swelled head, distemper and typhoid fever in fowl.

Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., states he had a large flock of turkeys last fall which commenced to die off three and four a day from roup and swelled head. He commenced using our Roup Cure and it not only saved the balance of his flock but it cured a great many of the birds that were already infected with the disease.

25c. per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

25c. and 50c. per tin, 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate the lice on the woodcock and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

25c., 50c., and \$1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Colic Cure

"The Farmer's Insurance." This is put up in large, long-necked bottles which contain the oil and other ingredients all ready to administer to the animal.

\$1.00 per bottle, by mail \$1.15.

You Can Order Direct

We will enclose enough extra goods free to pay charges on all orders amounting to \$6.00 or over to be shipped east of Winnipeg, and allow for charges west of Winnipeg on all orders amounting to \$10.00.

Food For Thought

We manufacture pure, unadulterated goods. We do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. We guarantee everything we manufacture to give the desired results or refund the money.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics Made in Canada by Canadian Capital

W. H. STONE, LTD., Grocers, WINNIPEG, Man. THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

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

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. J. Woods.

Cockerel—1, B. P. Ellwood, Portage la Prairie; 2, Jas. Peebles, Norwood; 3, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards.

Pullet—1, B. P. Ellwood; 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards; 3, H. V. Holdaway, Brandon; 4, Jas. Peebles; 5, J. F. McLean, Brandon; 6, Mrs. J. Woods.

Pen—1, Mrs. J. Woods; 2 and 3, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards.

Rhode Island Reds, S. C.
Cock—1, Laing & Kennedy, Giroux, Man.; 2, Smith Bros., St. James; 3, J. C. Coe & Son, Moose Jaw.

Hen—1, T. H. Bradridge, Souris, Man.; 2, 3, 4 and 6, Laing & Kennedy; 5, Laymany Poultry Farm, Headingly.

Cockerel—1 and 2, Pearson Bros., Stonewall; 3, Laymann Poultry Farm; 4, W. J. Sanders & Son, Killarney; 5 and 6, T. H. Bradridge.

Pullet—1 and 3, Pearson Bros.; 2, W. J. Sanders & Son; 4, Laymann Poultry Farm; 5 and 6, H. A. McDonald, Portage la Prairie.

Pen—1, Pearson Bros.; 2, H. A. McDonald; 3, W. J. Sanders & Son.

Rhode Island Reds, R. C.
Cock—1 and 2, J. C. Coe & Son, Moose

Jaw, Sask.; 3, Smith Bros., St. James.

Hen—1 and 3, J. C. Coe & Son; 2, Smith Bros.

Cockerel—1, 3 and 5, J. C. Coe & Son; 2, Pearson Bros.; 4, Fred D. W. Thias, Two Harbors, Minn.

Pullet—1 and 2, J. C. Coe & Son; 3, Pearson Bros.

Pen—1 and 3, J. C. Coe & Son; 2, Smith Bros.

Leghorns, R. C. White
Cock—1, H. V. Holdaway, Brandon; 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Selkirk; 3, Jessiman & McLean, Winnipeg.

Hen—1 and 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards; 2, H. V. Holdaway.
Cockerel—1 and 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards.

Pen—1 and 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards.

Leghorns, S. C. White
Cock—1, 2, 3 and 5, J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.; 4, John Davies, Winnipeg; 6, W. J. Henslip, Glenboro, Man.

Hen—1 and 2, J. J. Funk; 3, John Davies; 4 and 5, W. J. Henslip; 6, F. D. Wright, Winnipeg.

Cockerel—1 and 2, John Davies; 3, 4 and 5, J. J. Funk; 6, W. J. Henslip.

Pullet—1, 4 and 7, John Davies; 2, 3, 5 and 6, J. J. Funk.

Leghorns, R. C. Buff
Cock—1, Fred D. W. Thias, Two Harbors, Minn.; 2, V. Elliott, King Edward, P.

Hen—1, Fred D. W. Thias.

Cockerel—1, V. Elliott; 2, Fred D. W. Thias.

Pullet—1, Fred D. W. Thias; 2, V. Elliott.

Pen—1 and 2, David Hutchison, Winnipeg.

Leghorns, R. C. Brown
Cock—1, S. J. Mitchell, Oak Point; 2, H. V. Holdaway, Brandon; 3, E. M. Rose, St. Vital.

Hen—1, S. J. Mitchell; 2, E. M. Rose. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, S. J. Mitchell. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, S. J. Mitchell.

Leghorns, S. C. Buff
W. B. Morris, St. James, Man., took all the awards.
Leghorns, S. C. Brown.
Cock—1, H. V. Holdaway, Brandon, Man.; 2, W. Read, Winnipeg; 3, Frank Crundwell, Winnipeg.

Hen—1 and 3, H. V. Holdaway; 2, W. Z. Watts, Stephenfield, Man.
Cockerel—1 and 2, W. Road; 3, W. Z. Watts.
Pullet—1, W. Road; 2, W. Z. Watts;
3, Frank Crundwell.

Pen—1 and 3, W. Z. Watts; 2, H. V. Holdaway.

Anconas

Cock—1, Jacob Scott, Stonewall; 2, Laing & Kennedy, Giroux, Man.

Hen—1, Jacob Scott; 2 and 3, Laing & Kennedy.

Cockerel—1 and 3, Laing & Kennedy; 2, Jacob Scott.

Pullet—1 and 2, Laing & Kennedy; 3, Jacob Scott, Stonewall.

Pen—1, Wm. L. Esau, Winkler, Man.; 2 and 3, Laing & Kennedy.

Minorcas, S. C. Black

Cock—1, Donaldson & Hanley, Brandon; 2, T. A. Stanlake, Winnipeg.

Hen—1 and 2, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.; 3, Donaldson & Hanley, Brandon.

Brahmas, Light

Cock—1, Jack Woodman, Winnipeg.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Jack Woodman.

Cockerel—1, Wm. L. Esau, Winkler, Man.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Wm. L. Esau.

Pen—1, Wm. L. Esau.

Minorcas, R. C. Black

Cock—1, E. W. Allen, St. James.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Thos. Edwards, St. James.

Cockerel—1 and 2, Thos. Edwards.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Thos. Edwards.

Pen—1, Thos. Edwards; 2, E. W. Allen.



A WORD TO POULTRY KEEPERS

By F. C. ELFORD,
Dominion Poultry Husbandman

Why Not More City Hens

Many town and city people could not only produce sufficient eggs to keep their table going but have enough eggs left over that would go a long way towards supplying the household with groceries, etc. There are comparatively few city lots where a small flock of poultry could not be kept and enough scraps find their way into the garbage can to provide a large proportion of the food. No male birds should be kept, as they are both a nuisance and an expense which, if done away with and the house kept clean and sanitary, there is absolutely nothing about such a

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 80 page illustrated books on how to feed poultry; how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, Incubators, supplies. Catalogue, in colors, free. Missouri Poultry and Squab Co., Dept. F. R., Kirkwood, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Winners, second International Laying Contest. Winners wherever shown. Stock and eggs. Send for mating list. C. Robins, Chilliwack, B.C.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. Also 20 Buff hens, left, \$1.00 each. Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask.

SHIP YOUR

*Live and Dressed Poultry,
Butter, Eggs, Hogs,
Hides, Veal, Mutton,
etc., to*

THE GOWLER PRODUCE COMPANY

159 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG
HIGHEST PRICES PAID

plant that could possibly annoy the neighbors. If, say, one in every one hundred city families would produce even enough eggs for their own table, it would reduce the number of those who only consume and add that many more to the list of producers.

Canada Imported Eggs Last Year

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, over 11¼ million dozen eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand and United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand this year. If all help in this matter there should be no lack of eggs and if care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producers and the consumer ought not to pay such exorbitant prices as sometimes have been asked in the time of scarcity.

Better Have the Cost Low than the Sale Price High

Owing to the high price of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs, but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize, and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it scarce.

Prof. Edward Brown, the veteran poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion even from this distance sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or who at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher, and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price, and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration, but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management we will have enough new laid eggs that we can supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

Famous
"OLD TRUSTY" and "LINCOLN"
Incubators
and Brooders

The best Hatching Machines on earth. Write for Catalogue and Prices to Exclusive Selling Agents for Canada ---

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.
Builders of Light-Weight, High Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
286 PRINCESS STREET - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

FITTED PLOW SHARES
Send for our advance bulletin of fitted and blank plow shares—every make.
USUAL PRICE
Wallace, McCormack & Co., 602 Avenue Bldg. Winnipeg

FURS! HIDES! WOOL!
If you want quickest returns and most money for your furs, hides, wool, etc., ship them to
FRANK MASSIN Brandon, Man.
Write for prices and shipping tags.

GREAT WEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING

Business AS USUAL
is the present motto in Winnipeg
Business better than usual
is our great Motto.
War or no war we are still here in Winnipeg, ready to serve you with our High-Grade Fencing, combined with a quick Service.
"The Fence that helped to build the West."
The
Great West Wire Fence Co.
Limited
76-82 Lombard Street
Winnipeg, Man.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.
Dealers Everywhere

The
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
Made in Canada

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Name this magazine when writing a letter

The George White Rearmount Combination Plowing and Threshing Steam Tractor

Different Sizes of Engines and Threshers to suit all conditions—we handle everything for the Thresherman.

Cut below does not show wheel extension, rear coal bunk and water tank and cab—all of which are supplied, if required.



Over half a century's experience teaches that the Western farmer knows that the fact of stating "We have the best goods on the market" would not necessarily make it so. Though not always from Missouri, the "Show me" policy could not be stronger than with the Western farmer. It is a good policy. We can SHOW YOU. Let us try.

We are making the best quality of goods that the above said over fifty years' experience, our thoroughly equipped plant, our expert staff of mechanics, our knowledge of actual requirements in the field, and our admission of the fact that it is never too late to learn, and add improvements to our goods, can inculcate in them, and we are here to illustrate to the prospective buyer "That we have the goods."

We follow up our output to the last furrow and to the last bushel—with service. Ask the users.

Our plowing engine is at your service. Note the drive wheel construction. Note the balance. Note the convenience of the driving parts. Note the clearance. Note the whole engine—and write us your requirements.

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED
 LONDON BRANDON MOOSE JAW SASKATOON

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

No educational propaganda on "Patriotism and Production" is complete that does not include British Columbia on its front page. Canada is struggling hard to maintain its reputation as "The Bread Basket of the World" and will in 1915 give an assurance in quality and quantity such as the world has never in the past taken into its storehouses.

British Columbia has made a bold bid for the front rank among fruit-growing countries and is surely and quickly coming into her own in this respect. She is young but intensely prolific and vigorous. She has already achieved wonders from a mere handful of her vast resources in growing fruits of the highest standard but the day is very near when she will exhibit the same uniform results in intensive horticulture over a very wide field.

We know that poor fruit has been grown in B.C., and that there are thousands of acres there yet, planted by the pioneers, that are only cumbering the ground and ought to be gathered into a huge provincial bon-fire. But we have also the concrete results of a large number of intelligent and experienced horticulturists who

The Empire's Fruit Basket

started and have continued in the right way with trees that are worthy of the matchless soil of inexhaustible mineral salts in

whether in point of flavor or keeping quality.

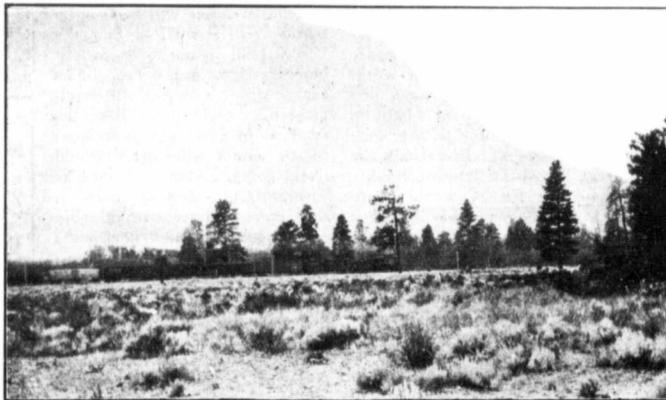
The ideal life of leisure for a man who has spent the best of

provinces. There is a bewitching influence about the soil that seems to hold men spell-bound. Once they have come within the magic circle, they have no desire to get without its circumference, but we sometimes are called upon to witness the pitiable spectacle of a man who has been torn by the roots from his homestead and set to grind out his life in a dry goods store.

When a tiller of the soil wants to part with some of his burden, his better course is to stick to the soil, and change his programme to something less arduous and more congenial than the humdrum of wheat and barley and oats and barley and oats and wheat.

A five or ten acre lot that is easily within the compass of one man or one woman to handle in B.C. offers one of the most alluring prospects that can be held out to any one seeking the very best that a life of occupied leisure means either to the healthy but jaded toiler-of-a-lifetime or the patient in search of health.

What is there under the sun that is comparable to a home established in an environment of fruit, prize-winning vegetables, a family of chickens and possibly a



Railway Passing Through the Similkameen Fruit Land Company's Property

which they find the most perfect and plentiful food supply.

The orchards of these men have been in full bearing now for several seasons and they challenge the world with their products,

his days in wooing the soil, is to keep on wooing it, but perhaps under less crowded conditions that have necessarily been his lot in grain growing and stock raising in one or other of the prairie

swarm or a few swarms of bees?

On page 61 of this issue is an invitation from the Similkameen Valley Land Co. to secure some facts with regard to the latest development of one of the most wonderful spots in this wonderful province.

This valley has been called "the gem of the cascades" and it is claimed is the only spot in Canada where semi-tropical fruits attain perfection in the open air without artificial means, and the growing of which has long since been proved a commercial success.

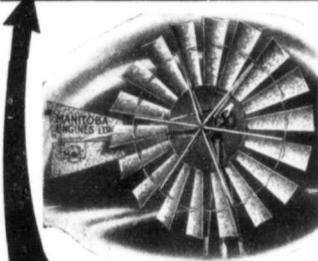
Especially in the east and southern end of this valley the very best natural conditions exist from which at a minimum outlay of labor and capital, the very best can be obtained that may be hoped for in response to ordinary care and intelligent work applied to the virgin soil.

The configuration of the land is admirable. There is no occasion for expensive "terracing." The bottom lands are of great extent, and continue to bear extraordinary fruit products while the "benches" are of billiard-table flatness or dip so gently towards the river that there need be little trouble or expense in providing a fine irrigation service where necessary.

This is a most attractive subject for any homeseeker. Beyond

Made in the West for Western Needs

We are Manufacturers of High-Grade Machinery



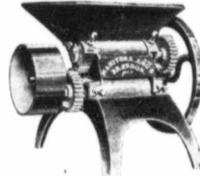
The Pumping Mill for the Windy West

Storm resisting, easy on tower, easy on owner, in two ways - it saves him work & money.

The only wind-mill manufactured in Canada west of Great Lakes.

Every farmer in Canada should have a Roller Crusher for rolling horse feed this spring.

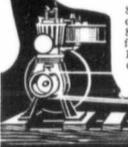
A two-roller will answer perfection. All wild oats killed which pass through these rolls. No dust in oats rolled by this machine.



2 Roller Smooth Rolls - At Brandon, \$43.00. At Calgary, \$48.00. Fluted Rolls, \$1.00 more.

3 Roller Smooth - At Brandon, \$57.00. Calgary Warehouse, \$63.00. Fluted Rolls, \$2.00 more.

Write for our Catalogue, now in printer's hands.



8 ft. Mill at Brandon, f.o.b. factory \$28.00
8 ft. Mill at Calgary, f.o.b. Warehouse, \$30.50
10 ft. Mill at Brandon, f.o.b. factory \$42.50
Our Mill fits any make of Tower.

10 ft. Mill at Calgary, f.o.b. warehouse \$46.50
8 ft. Mill and 30 ft. tower f.o.b. factory, Brandon, \$60.00
Our Mill fits any make of Tower. \$67.50

C. W. NORTHCOTT, Mgr., Alta. Address Calgary if you live in Alta. or B.C.

P. M. AMES, Gen. Mgr., Head Office, Brandon. Address Brandon if you live in Man. or Sask.

Manitoba Engines Limited

BRANDON CALGARY

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

the facts stated, there is also the certainty that while the valley is now served by excellent transportation facilities, in a few months there will be a regular daily train service both ways to Vancouver and of course, to any point east and south and the Similkameen is

no pioneer outpost. There are scores of delightful homes clustered around the property of the Land Company and everything in social, educational and church activity, any prospective resident might wish to identify himself or herself with.

No. 1 Hard

March 3rd, 1915

During February wheat had many violent fluctuations. During the last half of January Europe had been buying feverishly. Farmers and dealers all across America were good holders and considered that \$1.75 wheat was a strong probability. February opened with a ten cent advance in our market in two days. The weather in the Argentine was very bad throughout the month, shipments being retarded by too much rain. Argentine freights ruled very high, about seventy-five shillings per ton or ninety-three cents per hundred pounds. Such an ocean freight rate greatly hindered shipping. Still now this wheat is moving quite freely, about 2,500,000 bushels per week.

Ten days ago the world commenced to learn of the extensive operations against the Dardanelles. At once the longs

commenced to throw their wheat overboard and all markets had heavy breaks, assisted as usual by the professionals. Every rumor of any success by the Allied fleets gave the market fresh convulsions. An over-extended long interest in all markets was drastically liquidated and now it would seem that the market is technically in a much healthier condition. The big interests have recently acquired much of what had to be thrown overboard by the weak holders. The menace of the free movement of wheat from Russia seems now discounted. True, Russia is hard up and greatly desires to get some ready cash. Yet Broomhall, the great British statistician, frankly states that Russia would likely not part with much wheat even were routes open, for she is at war. Naval experts disagree as to the probable outcome of the attack on the Dardanelles, some holding that no fleets can get through, while other sanguinely state that the route should be open by two months. It would seem better policy for Britain to lend the money to Russia rather than lose men and ships in the vast undertaking of destroying several hundred forts.

The foreign crop summary is generally unfavorable except Russia. In France 1,509,000 acres of her best wheat lands and an-

other 2,000,000 acres of rye and oat lands are held by the enemy. The rest of the wheat area shows poor prospects. Belgium, Poland, Servia and Montenegro will raise almost none. Spain and Italy are again in the American market as in Italy considerable crop areas were devastated by the earthquake. The winter wheat crop in the U.S.A. is fair but the time is at hand when the freezing and thawing weather will bring crop scares. It is unlikely that the U.S.A. will again raise such a bumper winter wheat crop. The carry-over in Canada will be almost nil and in the U.S.A., the smallest in years. Any accident to the winter wheat crop would likely bring a sharp advance as Europe is now coming much on that crop. Excessive rains in India are causing uneasiness about the saving of their crops, while it is conceded that the Argentine's total exportable surplus from the 1914 crop may be reduced to 80,000,000 bushels. It is evident that whenever peace is declared Germany and Austria will be big buyers. Decreased acreage and poor tillage from scarcity of labor will mean poorer crops everywhere on the continent.

In the last ten days it is estimated that the export business from America has averaged over a million bushels daily, English,

THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Announces a SHORT COURSE in

Steam Traction Engineering

To be given AT THE COLLEGE

From MARCH 10 to APRIL 2, 1915

Write for Descriptive Circular -

PRESIDENT, Manitoba Agricultural College WINNIPEG

Name this magazine when writing advertisement

MODEL

Implement Shed and Repair Shop

The most convenient time, labor and machine saving building ever designed for the farm. Fire-retarding, Lightning, proof and Permanent. Fill in particulars below and we will send you Free, Plan, Elevations and Quotations.

The Western Metal Products Co.

Dept. T, 481 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man.

Name
Post Office
Location of Farm
Station

Name this magazine when writing advertisement

ATTENTION, ENGINE OWNERS-

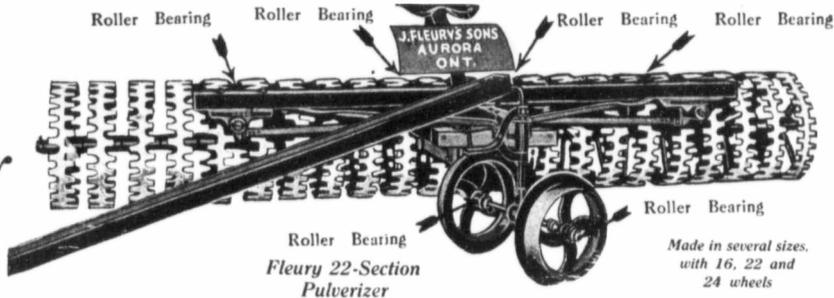
If you wish to secure the services of a good engineer you will do well to apply to a number of the men who have taken a course at our school this winter are desiring of obtaining positions on plowing engines in the season of 1915. Some of these men have had previous experience, others have not, but it is our policy in all cases to send out only men whom we feel sure will make good in the field. We never recommend a man who has been a failure as a student. Write for our course on A. C. Campbell, Principal, Manitoba School of Tractor Engineering, 116 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg.

Italian, Du interests : With Cai steady bu clearance : from Ame 600,000 bu May ship surplus wi long before Summing good indica buying of present or the Dard, opened, who occur.

February month and reduced the and oats all hoped that her excellen for wheat w but Europe and corn an and declined ness in bot daily now at should hold dominion an ments have l seed oats. are relatively Barley has moving in s Good seed ba

Fleury Soil Pulverizer

ROLLER BEARING



This implement is designed for the purpose of crushing large clods of earth, and preserving moisture by packing and pulverizing the upper sub-soil.

The ground must be finely pulverized and securely packed around the seed if it is to retain a sufficient amount of moisture to aid in the proper growth. Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

Any soil is benefited by being pulverized and packed after plowing. Light, loose soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.

Tongue Trucks

Equipping a pulverizer with a tongue truck is one of the greatest improvements ever put into effect on any implement. The jolting which occurs from going over rough, uneven ground and the dead weight are carried by the tongue truck instead of on the horses' necks.

This tongue truck is constructed in a strong and simple way. The hitch is made to the vertical standard and the truck can be turned and controlled by the pull of the eveners. The

16, 22 and 24-wheel pulverizers can be equipped with roller-bearing tongue truck.

Roller Bearings

The Fleury Pulverizers can be furnished equipped with dust-proof roller bearings. These bearings are made absolutely dirt-proof by close-fitting washers screwed tightly to the ends of the bearing case. This means a wonderful saving in draft as compared with the old friction bearing. More and better work can be accomplished.

True Shaftings

Castings in which roller bearings revolve are accurately bored—not "cored"—so that the bearings fit perfectly. Only the finest reeled shafting is used in Bissell Pulverizers.

Crusher Wheels

These are naturally the hard working parts of any clod crusher. The wheels on the Fleury are designed and constructed so that they thoroughly pulverize the soil and stand the strain.

Pulverize and Pack the Soil Around the Seed—It Helps the Grain to Grow. Use a Fleury Soil Pulverizer.

Ask to see these tools at your nearest John Deere dealer's.

Write us for further information, mentioning this magazine.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD. WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY LETHBRIDGE EDMONTON

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

Italian, Dutch, Greek and French interests all taking the wheat. With Canadian millers good steady buyers and the known clearance of 240,000,000 bushels from America and another 40,000,000 bushels sold for April-May shipment, the exportable surplus will be all disposed of long before the new crop in July.

Summing up there seem several good indications that the constant buying of Europe will maintain present or better values unless the Dardanelles be quickly opened, when a sudden dip might occur.

Coarse Grains

February was a very mild month and this feature greatly reduced the consumption of corn and oats all over. America had hoped that Europe would take her excellent corn as a substitute for wheat when prices got so high, but Europe did not buy heavily and corn and oats became heavy and declined. Good export business in both is being worked daily now and prices of our oats should hold or improve. Our dominion and provincial governments have been good buyers of seed oats. Stocks in terminals are relatively small.

Barley has been dull and slow, moving in sympathy with oats. Good seed barley is scarce.

Flax

This seed holds remarkably steady with fair prospects of improving when warmer weather permits building operations.



A Poultry Breeder's Success on a Fifty Foot Lot

Point is given to Professor Elford's appeal on page 44 by the success of A. H. Earle, of Ashburn Street, Winnipeg, who made a revenue of \$438 from his 50 foot lot in seven months. He also scored heavily in Barred and Partridge Rocks at last winter's poultry show against imported exhibits from the south and Eastern Canada. These were all bred and reared in his back yard. One male in particular raised by Mr. Earle won two cups and a special against all comers in these breeds. There is therefore no reason, he affirms, why anyone else need be afraid to start in and while reaping a great deal of pleasure can scarcely fail at the same time to make a gratifying commercial success. "By starting slow," Mr. Earle writes, "anyone can make a success of poultry, providing the man or the woman who makes the experiment makes up his or her mind to give the thing a fair trial."

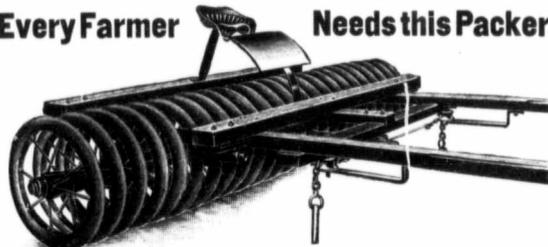
KEYSTONE Corrugated Culverts

Rust Resisting, non-corrosive, permanent. In using Apollo Keystone copper-bearing steel for making our culverts we have increased our cost, but as it means **better value** to our customers we are satisfied with the smaller profit.

To get the best culvert made and the quickest service possible be sure to address your order to

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co., Limited
P.O. Box 3006 C.T. Winnipeg, Man.
Ask about our Corrugated—Slip Joint—Well Curb

Every Farmer Needs this Packer



SUB-SURFACE
10ft. 20 wheel, 2 tongues and pulley hitch.
12ft. 24 wheel, 2 tongues and pulley hitch.

Also SURFACE
10ft. 6in. 16 wheel 2 tongues and pulley hitch.
14ft. 6in. 22 wheel 2 tongues and pulley hitch.

WRITE TO MANUFACTURERS
THE BRANDON MACHINE AND IMPLEMENT WORKS
BRANDON, MAN.

WHY HAS NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO. NEVER GONE INTO ONE OF THE BIG THRESHER COMBINATIONS?

John T. Nichols
Vice President

Edwin C. Nichols
President

W. R. Wooden
Treasurer

G. H. Bathrick
2nd V. Pres. & Sales Mgr.

F. C. Stillson
Secretary & Gen. Mgr.

C. F. Bathrick
Purchasing Agent

L. W. King
Asst. Treasurer

C. E. Lyman
Asst. Secretary

OFFICERS OF
NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO
BUILDERS OF
RED RIVER SPECIAL
THRESHING
MACHINERY
BATTLE CREEK
MICHIGAN
—
IN
CONTINUOUS BUSINESS
SINCE 1848

The Reason:

They have, of course, had plenty of opportunities for doing so. In fact, they have been urged to do so. But whenever these opportunities were presented this thought has always come up:

Nichols & Shepard Company was founded by John Nichols and David Shepard in 1848. The business was small, the founders were poor and for years they struggled along, putting their whole lives into the effort to build

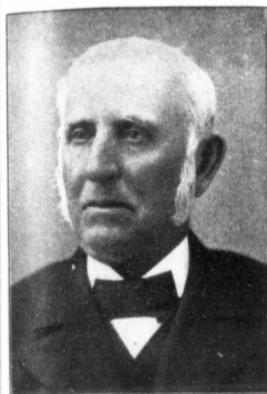
a threshing machine that was just a little better than machines built by anyone else, and selling them to acquaintances and threshermen in their immediate vicinity. The business grew, their market widened, and they gradually ex-

panded into a large concern but they never lost the desire to build the very best possible machine for the work it was to do. They were both mechanics, they were interested in their work, and it to personally that only th

Founde

CI

F. J. Accou



JOHN NICHOLS
 Founder of Nichols & Shepard Co.
 in the Year 1848

material was used and that the workmanship was perfect. They were not particularly interested in amassing a fortune. They took pride in their business and wanted everything to be exactly right.

Being constantly with their men, there was an understanding and a bond of sympathy between them rarely found between employer and employee, which became a fast and firm friendship.

The employers knew their employees and their families, knew their joys and their sorrows, their despairs and their hopes. The employees soon learned to take a personal pride in doing their work well, and to feel that the business was their business—that the machines were their machines, and if a stranger spoke disparagingly of a Nichols-Shepard machine in the presence of an employee of the Company, it hurt him as badly as it would had the remark been made about a member of his immediate family. There was a community of interest between the heads of the business and the men in the shops which brought them very closely together.

As the founders of the business aged, their sons were brought into the management and the old feeling of responsibility for the welfare of their employees and customers was instilled into their minds until it became a creed, and to-day, after sixty-six years of management by father and son, with many employees who have been constantly in the shops for thirty years and some who have been there for over forty years, with many of the sons and grandsons of these and other employees in the force who have never worked anywhere else; with every foreman, every department head, and many of the employees stockholders in the company, there is a spirit of loyalty and mutual responsibility in the Nichols-Shepard organization not often found in these days of strife between the men who direct and the men who do the work.

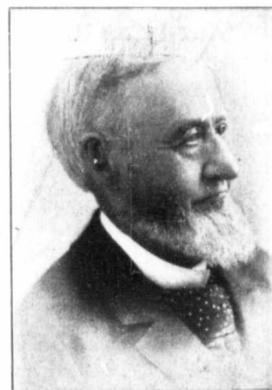
In all these sixty-six years there has never been a strike or an approach to trouble between the

management and the employees, and to-day there is not an employee of the Company who cannot walk unannounced into the office of its president and get a hearing upon any question.

There are customers of the company all over the country who have been buying machinery of it for years, some of them for fifty years, whose names, circumstances and records are known to all the management, and in whose success all take an interest and a pride; and when it comes to a question of turning this organization, these friends and associates over to a big corporation whose management would be strangers to them, and who would look upon every man simply as a cog in their machinery, who would not know one of them by his first name, who would not feel one particle of interest or pride in the success of the individuals who were associated with them, the officers of Nichols & Shepard Company could not bring themselves to do it. They might make a little more money by selling out to a big corporation, but when they look around the country and think of the shops closed and the men thrown out of employment by some of the consolidations, the consideration of personal profits should not, and did not enter into the equation.

They are going to continue to run their plant as an independent concern. They are going to confine their product to threshing machinery, believing that a concern which specializes in one line can build better machinery than one which scatters its effort by dabbling in many lines. They are going to build the best machinery they know how, and they are going to sell it to their friends and give the best possible service and assistance to those friends.

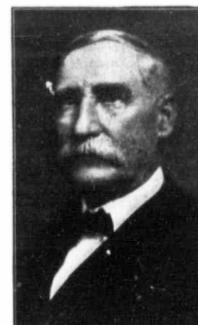
This is the answer to the question, "Why has Nichols & Shepard Company not joined one of the big implement consolidations?" Call it what you like; sentiment, judgment or bull-headedness.



DAVID SHEPARD
 Associate Founder of Nichols & Shepard Co.



CHAS. W. BROWN
 Superintendent



ELI W. FLAGG
 Inventor of
 The Red River Special

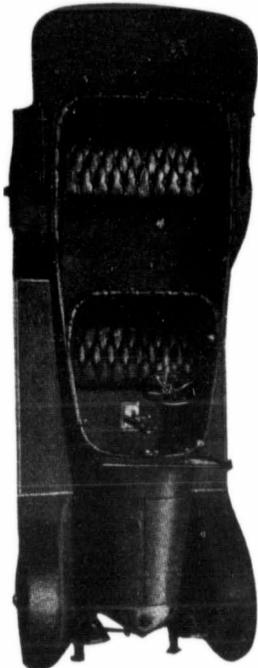


F. J. WALBRIDGE
 Accounting Department



P. R. HAWTHORNE
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Exceptional leg room. Left hand drive. One-man top. Heavy crown fenders

"Oakland"

Model 37—Touring Car—\$1,750.00

Stylish, comfortable, pleasure car seating five passengers with room to spare. The graceful, low, "New Oakland" streamline body, the German silver V-shaped radiator, the heavy crown fenders and the broad running boards, give it beauty and style unsurpassed even in the highest priced cars.

The "New Oakland" Model 37 is a unit of BEAUTY, POWER, ECONOMY and SERVICE—a car you will be proud to drive alongside of the best of them and enjoy the comparison.

The four-cylinder, silent Oakland-Northway motor provides more power than you will ever need; marked economy in fuel consumption has been accomplished by reducing the weight of

the car and equipping it with the Oakland Stewart vacuum gasoline feed, doing away with the pressure system.

The low construction of the car without decreasing the road clearance adds to the safety, comfort and joy of riding. Fully equipped with Standard Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition system, with automatic spark advance. Non-skid tires in rear, Oakland One-Man Top, absolutely true to name, heavy Crown fenders, extra large Valves, Tungsten steel, divided Windshield, Speedometer, Electric Horn operated from center of steering wheel, Headlights with dimmer, Shroud Light, Tail Light, Tools, License Tag Brackets, in fact every modern improvement and convenience for the comfort and safety of the driver and passengers.

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Winnipeg

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

THE TAX ON AGRICULTURE

An open letter.

To the editor "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," Winnipeg.

Brandon, 2nd March, 1915.

"Dear Sir: That 'someone has blundered' seems to me to be the general feeling of Western people as to the proposed tariff increase on agricultural implements. In the judgment of probably every working farmer, the implements affected by the proposal are already sufficiently 'weighted,' and the effect can only be to dishearten that very industry which the Dominion Government is now taking unusual steps to encourage, while in the long run it cannot appreciably increase the revenue of the country.

"With the most sanguine hopes realized, this tax must be inconsiderable, but the moral effect of it will be disastrous and will never be forgotten. I am no 'party man.' I would wish to strengthen rather than discount the patriotic impulse of our executive chiefs, but as I know I represent in these observations the feelings of the best of our Western citizenship, in the very kindest spirit I would strongly urge an immediate reconsideration of this proposal to seek revenue from a source that is not in a position to supply it.

"Surely the Minister of Agri-

culture has not been consulted in this unhappy proposal! Inconsistency is the last weakness one would attribute to that worthy statesman, but may I respectfully point out that it is scarcely in keeping with his great campaign on "Patriotism and Production" to go to every corner of the land with a fiery cross in one hand, calling on all men to arise and produce, while with the other he would add to a weight that even in the best of times bears down heavily on the very man he is seeking to encourage and stimulate by every incentive he can think of.

"What does it mean? That importations will necessarily fall off with a corresponding decline of customs revenue. There will no doubt be some slight quickening in the use of Canadian-made implements, but the price of these will also be boosted—to the advantage, of course, of the Canadian manufacturer and perhaps the artisans of the Canadian factories, but certainly to the disadvantage of the farmers. The farmers are asked to bear their share of the burden of this increased taxation and right nobly are they rising to the occasion, but are they expected to produce from every available acre at a loss or at a figure that does not leave them a decent living?

"On paper, the increase is a flat 7½ per cent on plows, drills, harrows, cultivators, wagons, rakes, straw cutters, grain grinders and

threshing machines, but there is more in this 7½ per cent than meets the eye. The customs appraiser, as is well known, has considerable latitude in striking his valuations on an imported article. The invoice price is constantly subject to a very material inflation and the duty is then calculated on the increased price determined by the appraiser. Further, the jobber must calculate his profit margin on the invoiced figure, plus increased customs valuation, plus the increased tax; so that in the end the increased burden on the farmer is out of all proportion to the share he may legitimately carry.

"More in sorrow than in anger do I refer to this blunder, for it is an economic blunder from whatever point of view it can be taken. It displays a tactlessness that one had hardly expected from men who have done and are doing splendid work, and would not willingly shoot the bird that lays the golden eggs. In effect that is what this imposition will mean because it is necessarily the men who must buy new equipment who will feel the pinch. The big 'well-fixed' farmer will not feel it to such an extent as he is already fully equipped.

"How does it hit the homesteader—the struggling man who is urged at this particular time to prepare every acre of his land he can put under crop? He is done to death by the very hand that

Continued on page 55

Your Chance Has Come

YOU can easily start, this spring, in the profitable business of contract ditching for tile drainage.

BUCKEYE
TRACTION DITCHER

For All Soil Conditions

Every Buckeye owner is making money—and there are hundreds of them. A reasonable down payment secures the machine. Besides a comfortable living you can pay the balance out of your earnings in a few months.

Write today for Catalogue 79 and new terms.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
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Makers also of
Buckeye Open Ditchers
Trench Excavators
and Tractors



Name this magazine when writing advertisement

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future.

Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

BEEF. In ten years the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. while the number of cattle increased only 17. Moreover, the city and town population, which may be looked upon as essentially the consuming element, increased by 62.2 per cent. while the rural population, or the producing element, increased by only 17 per cent.

Study carefully the adjoining table which was prepared before the war. What does it mean?

Only one of these countries increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900	Cattle Decrease Since 1900
France	2%	2%	.....
Germany	15%	4%	.....
United Kingdom	10%	4%	.....
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%	.....
European Russia	14%	.....	12%
Canada	34%	17%	.....
Argentina	40%	.....	6%
Australia	18%	40%	.....
New Zealand	30%	15%	.....
United States	24%	.....	30%

this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding stock and young stock included, in the several war zones.

Beef is the most important item in the British soldier's rations. He is allowed 1½ lbs. of this every day. The daily demand for meat by the British, French and German soldiers is enormous.

The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

Sheep, Swine, Horses, Dairy Produce

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. The demand for wool is increasing. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought, in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact, that the British soldier is allowed ¼ lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out

generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

HORSES. The wastage of horses during the war has been enormous. The estimated life, at the front, of the cavalry horse is seven days, of the artillery horse thirty days. It is true the loss has been among light horses for which there has been a declining demand in recent years. But with thousands of such animals sent from this country, the tendency will be to liven up the whole horse industry. The demand of the future will be for high-grade animals and farmers should be more careful than ever in breeding. Use only stallions enrolled and inspected under your Provincial Enrolment Act.

DAIRY. Milch cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk

by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection, and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 28,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milch cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural articles in the daily and weekly press and in the Agricultural papers, and the Government bulletins on dairying.

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Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada

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Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Please send me Bulletins on Dairying, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Horses.
Mark out Bulletins you do NOT want.

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OUR YOUNG CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris FOLK

Girls' Cozy Corner

Wapella, Sask., Feb. 8th, 1915

Dear Cousin Doris—This is my first letter to your club, or rather the girls' Cozy Corner. I live on a farm two and a half miles from Wapella. I have one sister and two brothers; their names are Doris, Lewis and Cecil. Doris is eight years old, Lewis five, and baby Cecil will be one year old on February 23rd. We have 10 horses, 7 cows and five calves. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and is very pleased with it. I enjoy reading the letters in the Cozy Corner. Daddy has a twenty horse power engine and a thrasher. He cuts wood, grinds grain with the engine and finds it very useful. We have two Shetland ponies; their names are Nellie and Daisy. My sister and I have races with them and have good times. We'll I will close, wishing the club every success.

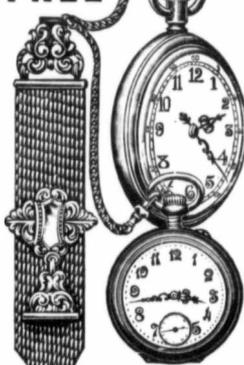
Phyllis Grabham, (Age 10 years.)

Box 335, Davidson, Sask. Jan. 14th, 1915.

Dear Cousin Doris—Here I come again. The Cozy Corner and the Boys' Camp seem very quiet just now. What's

WATCHES FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

FREE



THESE WATCHES, which we offer absolutely free, to every boy and girl, are made in the latest thin model style. Guaranteed Swiss movement—stainless steel case, fancy dial and hands, and heavy French crystal.

FOB is of solid rolled gold plate, fancy mesh pattern, with safety chain, heavily engraved. The centre set is beautifully finished.

You can secure either of these watches by sending only 36 of our beautiful illustrated motto pictures. These pictures are full size 1 1/2 in. by 1 1/2 in., and richly colored with a beautiful motto on each. They sell regularly as high as 50 cents in art stores. We allow you to sell them for 10 cents per piece. At this price you can easily sell the whole lot in less than an hour. We have proved this fact.

Order your pictures now. You send us no money until you have sold them, then remit us our \$3.60 by next mail, and you will receive your choice of the watches with free by return mail.

In order to help you make sales quick, we give you coupons to distribute among your customers, which entitles them to a present from us. This will help you considerably. We prepay postage on both mottoes and premium. Ask for our Big Catalog of Premiums. Address

COLONIAL ART CO. DEPT. M 4 TORONTO, ONT.

the matter boys and girls? Has the festive season with its plum puddings, etc., been too much for you? Christmas was very quiet for me, as my only sister left home on the 28th Nov., and I had no company but mother and father.

However, I had two trips to town. The weather was very cold, but I had a good time. I got some nice cards from friends in Scotland and Canada. Could we not get up a discussion that would interest all members of this page? I won't say anything about the war, it is too horrible and tragic.

I got one good correspondent after my last letter appeared in print. I was pleased as I am fond of letter-writing. I was fourteen years of age on the sixth of the present month. I hope the boys and girls will wake up and send some interesting letters. I will close with best wishes to everybody. I am, your cousin, Lizzie W. Noble

Silton, Sask.

Dear Cousin Doris—This is the first time I have written to the girls' Cozy Corner, but I had a piece of poetry. "A Song of the Seasons" in August issue, I sent it to my aunt, not thinking it would be put in the Cozy Corner. I had a birthday this winter, and I am now ten years old.

We live in a small village and we have a nice school. I go every day. I was past eight when I started and I am now in the fourth grade. I love to read the letters of the Cozy Corner, and, as one girl was saying, "she wished that there was no room for the Boys' Camp." But I think they are generally very good, and I like to read a good boy's letter. It may be because I have no brothers and don't know much about boys.

We have a big lake about a mile from our town called Long Lake. I suppose you have heard of it as it is near Regina. In summer we go swimming and in winter we go skating. I can skate, but I am not an expert at swimming. My papa is going to teach me more about it next summer. Dorothy, my playmate, and I were very much interested in the poor out west, and we have started a page for them and will soon have it finished.

I wish that we could have enough letters to fill a page in our Cozy Corner, so I am trying to do my part. You see I am the only girl of the family and have no brothers, which I wish I had, to pull me around on the sleigh. I had a little cousin staying with me last year from the time school started till Christmas last year, and we had giggles every night for tea. I felt very lonely when she went away, and sometimes I'd cry for my little cousin sister.

I may go away next month and I will try and induce the girls to write you. I am going to tell the girls around here too of our Cozy Corner, and hoping we will have a page of letters all to ourselves. I will now close, wishing that the W.P.B. won't devour my letter.

Francis Margaret Eleanor Whitehead.

Ramsay, Alta. Feb. 14, 1915.

Dear Cousin Doris—This is my second letter to your most charming club. I am sorry to say that my father has not yet subscribed for the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and it has been some months since we have gotten one of the papers. I hope my father will soon subscribe again because I like reading the letters so very much.

I will be 15 years old on the 17th of next May, and my brother is 17, my sister 13 and my little sister 4 1/2 years old.

Say girls we may be beating the boys by writing more letters, but if they stop

to think once they may start writing too, and try to get ahead of us, so we had better be careful and not let the letters of the Cozy Corner get too few, because that would let the boys have a better chance than ever. So let's all write nice long letters, fairy stories, fables and so forth. And boys I think that you will have to wake up a little more too, one of my friends wrote and told me that there was not one of your letters in the paper last month.

My first letter was a prize letter but I did not get my prize. My letter was in the March 1914 paper. If my prize was not sent to me I would be glad to receive it yet. We still live on the farm. My father sold his blacksmith shop and is at home with us now. We will have about 110 acres of land into crops next year. We had pretty good crops last year all around here. What do you think of this war? Isn't it dreadful? I hope that war never starts in America, don't you? If there is any body who reads my letter wanting to get stamps which have been used once, just write to me and I will see if I can't find about 200 or more to send to them. Maybe some of you will have something to give in exchange for them. I am writing this letter on Valentine's day just for good luck. Well this is all I can think of for this time. But I will try to write sooner next time. So good-bye, From Georgia Orton.

Canadian Boys' Camp

An Honest Goat

There was a man named Joseph Cable, Who bought a goat just for his stable. One day the goat too prone to dine, A red shirt right off the line.

Then Cable to the goat aid say, "Your time has come, you do this day." He took him to the railroad track, And there he boud him on his back.

The train it came; the whistle blew; The goat then knew his time was due; But with an awful shriek of pain Coughled up the shirt and flagged the train.

A Belated Letter.

Gladamar, Sask., May 25, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris:—This is my fourth letter to your club. I am going to tell you about my cousin's house burning down. All of the men were out in the field working. I was at school and my mother and another woman were at the house. My mother was lying down on the bed, and the other woman was outside washing a churn. All at once the paper ceiling fell down, and mamma ran out they could not get the fire out. I was about halfway home from school when I noticed the smoke.

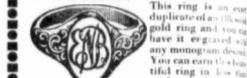
Here is a riddle—Why is a dead hen better than a live one? Answer—She will lay wherever you put her.

Hoping to get a button, I remain, Roger Underwood.

Within a radius of fifty miles of Brussels there are at least twenty-five broad plains which offer admirable ground for the manoeuvring of large armies.

Why should we track up the house forty times a day, after wading through the mud from the house to the barn and back again, when we can make some fine cement walks at slight expense. If we do not like to tackle such a job, anybody can haul gravel and lift the paths out of the mud and wet.

FREE TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL



This ring is an exact duplicate of a gold ring and you can have it engraved with any message you desire. You can earn the high prize ring in less than an hour. Ask for our sell 24 packages of our assorted picture post cards. Each package contains 6 cards, and you sell for only 10c. A free coupon and with each package, will make your family buy them on sight. Don't wait a minute, get your money's worth. You can have the cards, then send us the money you have received (\$2.40), we send you the ring, engraved, by return mail. Ask for our catalog of premiums. Address

COLONIAL ART CO. DEPT. M 1 TORONTO, ONT.

Penkill, Sask., Jan. 29, 1915.

Dear Campers— I have not much to do now so I thought that I would write another letter to Camp. My papa is gone to Calgary so I have to do the chores. I cleaned barn to-day. We have quite a big snow now, and I go out sliding. I had lots of fun sliding down snow bank a scoop shovel. And I made a park. We have four pigs, two and a three horses, four cats and about chickens. A lot of our chickens died fall. I have one brother and two sisters. One of my sisters is only two years and I take her out for a ride on a sleigh with the cats. I am eleven years old. I have no school to go to yet. I think we will have one in the spring. We have a town two miles away there is no steel there yet. We had a Christmas tree there and I spoke at the tree. I received the prize book, thanking you very much for it, I will close for this time, wishing all the campers a success.

Yours truly, George W. B.

Broderick, Sask.

Dear Campers—This is my first letter to the boys' camp. I hope I will get prize. For pets, I have one calf, hens, nine chickens, and I have a goat. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I have four brothers and one sister. We tether our corn half a mile away. I am seven years old. Have you trapped any gophers? I've trapped nine and snared twenty. We guess I will close for this time.

Yours truly, Albert Mole

War Dog Died on Duty Rifle Fire Too Deadly for Men, so "Quis" Responds

A dispatch, received in November at Dunkirk, France, announced that "Quis," the regimental dispatch dog of the Twenty-third French Infantry, had mentioned in the orders of the day, being fallen in duty at the battle of St. Bourg on the Belgian frontier.

At this action it became necessary an officer to send a report immediately to his superior, but at the time German fire was too intense to allow a man to cross the fire zone, and "Quis" was charged with the mission.

Off he ran, across the fire-swept area and arrived nearly at the objective point when a German ball struck him in the right side and brought him down. "Quis" struggled to his feet, though losing great deal of blood, and dragged himself up to the position where the officer directing a section of machine guns let fall the order, redoubled by his fall and breathed his last.

His soldier comrades are raising a fund for a monument, on which is to be inscribed, "Marquis—Killed on the Field of Honor."

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The Tax on Agriculture

Continued from page 52

lured him to embark his all in what he had every reason to look upon as a good prospect. He is held up at the very moment of realizing the fruits of his labor and invested savings by the very influence that prevailed on him to move from what was at least a safe anchorage. This is an ill-timed blow at the homesteader. It is not my idea of "Patriotism," and I would like to hear from the business man who regards it as good business.

Yours truly, "Western Farmer."

Manitoba Seed Grain Show

This event was again pulled off in previous years to synchronize with the annual convention of agricultural societies held at Manitoba Agricultural College. As may be known, it is made up of prize-winning samples collected from the different local seed fairs held throughout the province during the year and therefore may be regarded as establishing a championship record for the successful competitors.

S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Professor T. J. Harrison of the M.A.C. awarded the prizes and in doing so expressed themselves as delighted with the outstanding high character of the exhibits generally. Indeed, in certain respects the Deputy Minister was of the opinion that the exposition was one of the best grain shows Manitoba had ever assembled.

The provincial wheat championship this year was won by James Carr, of Warrenton with a superb sample of the "Marquis" variety, grown from seed which topped the record last year in Manitoba. Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, who made such a close shave for the championship trophy last year was again in for a neck and neck race for his 1914 product, scoring only one point below Mr. Carr.

Of special interest was the fact that this year's championship for oats was won by our Belgian friend and ally, Mr. F. DeRoo, of Swan Lake and it was a magnificent sample that won it, too. The barley championship was also from the farm of Mr. Carr.

Following are the awards:

Northwestern District

Red Fife wheat—1, S. Larcombe, 94; 2, Ambrose Hoising, Binscarth, 89½; 3, Clarence Hey, McCreary, 89¼; 4, J. Gunder, Minnedosa, 89.

Marquis wheat—1, Thomas Low, Foxburg, 94½; 2, W. D. Dodge, Birtle, 94; 3, James M. Poole, Springhill, 93¾; 4, Wm. Horning, 93.

Oats—1, Robert Thornton, Birtle, 92½; 2, E. Glenn, Strathclair, 92; 3, M. P. Mountain, Sologirth, 92.

Barley—1, J. R. Ogden, 88¾; 2, Thos. W. Cooper, Harding, 88¾; 3, Robt. Fraser, Binscarth, 88.

Southwestern District

Red Fife wheat—1, James E. Maynard, 88; 2, John Orr, Elkhorn, 87½; 3, Wm. Laugbland, Hartney, 87¼.

Marquis wheat—1, A. McLaren, Carberry, 94; 2, John Osborne, Layonmain, 91¾; 3, J. W. Carruthers, Methven, 91¾; 4, C. W. Norton, Boissevain, 90½. Oats—1, Francis DeRoo, 93; 2, L. B. Foley, Manitow, 91¼; 3, George Ferguson, Cartwright, 90.

Barley—1, W. S. Fraser, Mariapolis, 83; 2, George Ferguson, Mariapolis, 82¾. Eastern District

Red Fife wheat—1, Henry Snarr, Morris, 90½; 2, John Wiener, Miami, 89; 3, F. L. Peck, Morris, 88¾; 4, J. H. Pritchard, Roland, 88¾.

Marquis wheat—1, James Carr, 95; 2, George McIntyre, Sanford, 93; 3, John Wiener, 92; 4, Peter Kastner, Morris, 90¼.

Oats—1, James Carr, 92¼; 2, H. J. Hunter, Warrenton, 90; 3, John Glover, Giroux, 89½.

Barley—1, James Carr, 91½; 2, John Wiener, 89½; 3, Richard Rehill, Roland, 87¾.

Specials

Flax—1, D. Pritchard, Roland, 85½; 2, Charles Dale, Boissevain, 83; 3, J. H. Pritchard, Roland, 79¾.

Timothy—1, G. W. Webster, Roland, 80; 2, J. H. Pritchard, Roland, 78¼.

Western Rye grass—1, John Strachan, Miniota, 90; 2, George Fisher, Home-wood, 85½.

Timothy Seed Growing in the West

By Seed Branch, Ottawa.

About 400,000 bushels or two thirds of the supply of timothy used in Canada comes from the United States. According to the last census returns more than two million bushels are grown in the state of Iowa on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. The timothy seed of this region is small in kernel and usually badly hulled, due to methods of harvesting.

In northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are large areas which are considered hazardous for grain crops because their excessive moisture and fertility militate against early and rapid maturity. Successive crops of timothy seed may be harvested from these lands without serious risk of crop failure and with very little expense for labor. Small quantities have been grown for some years in different districts scattered over the prairie provinces, and the quality is superior even under conditions that proved disastrous for cereal grains.

Yields ranging from 300 to 600 lbs. per acre are obtained in the principal timothy seed centres. The grower receives on an average 5c. per lb. for first quality, but the price sometimes drops to 4c. per lb. To obtain first quality seed it is of the highest importance that the land be free from weeds. The seed crop should be cut promptly as it matures and threshed or stacked within a few days. Alternate sun and dew on the mature crop either uncut or in stook causes discoloration of the seed and increases hulling during the threshing process. The commercial value of the seed is thus materially reduced.

Timothy seed growing should be a profitable industry on which

Profits on the Farm

The staggering effect of the war is shown in almost every department of commercial activity, with very little outlook for better conditions until its end.

Not so however with our agricultural industries, never in our

There is The Best Seed House in the West to Buy Your Pure Seeds from

history have the prospects been so bright for the farmer.

The question of the hour however is not so much one of output, but one of "input." Every farmer is over anxious to "get in" every available acre, but many are seemingly unmindful that in order to reap the full rewards of this their golden opportunity, the importance of good seed should be recognized as never before.

Not only should larger returns be secured from an acre but more attention must be given to the quality.

This year of all years when pure seed grain is extremely scarce the country will be deluged with seed of the poorest type.

We caution farmers to accept such seed, only as a last resort. In spite of the seed shortage there is much good seed still available and buyers before considering inferior seed should first exhaust every means possible to secure clean, pure, plump high germinating seed.

It is well to consider the higher cost of pure seed in the light of a cash investment only—the returns from the pure seed will be bountiful and remunerative.

moist soils in the West. Seed grown on lands that are foul with weeds would be unmarketable at any price. This crop is not recommended for lands that are adapted to the cereal grains.

The Harrow Behind the Plow



The above is a demonstration in the field of the Christiansen harrow attachment to which we

QUALITY SEEDS

Buy The Right Seed

Pay The Price

Get The Quality



Reap The Rewards

Get Big Yields

Make More Money

PURE CLEAN SEED GRAIN

PRICES QUOTED ARE ON QUANTITIES OF 10 BUS. OR MORE. USE STOCK No. WHEN ORDERING. Add 25c. for Wheat Bags. Add 20c. for Cotton Oat Sacks.

Table with columns for Seed Type, No., Price, and Pkts. Includes items like Oat-Seger, Oat-Rammer, Oat-Abundance, Oat-Victory, Oat-Garton's No. 22, Wheat-Marquis Special, Wheat-Red Fife, Corn-Northwestern, Corn-Longfellow, Rye-Spring, Flax-Common, Potatoes-Ohio, and Banner Oats.

WRITE FOR OUR SEED GRAIN PUBLICATION

51 WILL KEEP YOU IN VEGETABLES ALL SUMMER

Table listing various vegetable seeds with columns for Name, Pkt. Oz., and Price. Includes Beans-Golden Wax, Beans-Matchless, Beet-Extra Early, Beet-Covent Garden, Cabbage-Wakefield, Cabbage-Winningstad, Carrot-Oxheart, Carrot-St. Valery, Celery-White Plume, Corn-Peep o' Day, Cucumber-White Spine, Lettuce-Prairie Queen, Lettuce-May King, Lettuce-Iceberg, Lettuce-White Cox, Onion-Yellow Globe, Onion-Red Wethersfield, Parsley-Moss Curled, Parsnip-Manitoba Prize, and Peas-Quite Content.

WRITE FOR OUR LARGE SEED CATALOG

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD. BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. Western Canada Greatest Seed House

referred to some length on page 18B, of our February issue.

This device can scarcely be over-estimated as a moisture saver. Every farmer knows something of the loss of moisture that takes place through leaving the smooth furrow slices exposed for a number of hours after plowing, no matter whether it be spring plowing, summer-fallowing or fall plowing.

We have pleasure in again referring readers to the Christiansen Company's further announcement on page 39 of this issue.

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values Write for Price List and Shipping Tags

Sierce Fur Co. Ltd. Rty and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

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OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

The Spirit Within

Some are an-hungered, some athirst,
Some are borne down with heavy woe,
Some are of sin and shame accused,
But in the Eve-Star's heaven-glow
All are befriended: each has heard
Messages that bid him rejoice.
We are the ones that speak the word—
Brother, my brother, it is His voice.

We go a-shudder to the door,
Sorrowing over all the want,
Giving the gifts brought of our store
Into the hands by pain made gaunt,
Nay, 'tis not ours that find the way
Into the dark and noisome street,
Bringing the cheer of Christmas day—
Brother, my brother, it is His feet.

Child-lips to laughter all alien-stance,
Show us a miracle in this while,
When over them there comes the
change—
When for the once they know a smile,
Baubles we bring are jewels fair
Found in the distant wonderlands,
Think you, 'tis we who take them there?
Brother, my brother, it is His hands.

Pulsing to us through the centuries
Murmurs forever in one deep key:
"As ye have done it to one of these
So have ye done it unto Me."
Give us as we can, and gladly, too—
Out of the soul does the impulse start.
What is this throbbing in me and you
Brother, my brother, it is His heart.

Home Economics

The Great Annual Convention at
Manitoba Agricultural College.

Alike in numbers, concord and enthusiasm, the annual gathering of the Provincial Home Economics Societies at the Agricultural College last month exceeded anything of the kind in the experience of this fine institution of women folk.

President Black welcomed the delegates in the most cordial terms, extending to them the freedom of the College during their stay and among other suggestions for the continued and increasing success of the Home Economics Societies expressed a strong desire to see something of the nature of an "experimental farm" the object of which would be the trying out the special problems affecting the farm homes.

Speaking of the growing popularity of the College, Mr. Black stated that the attendance of students this year was by far the largest of any year in the history of the institution. At that moment 358 (including both sexes) were enrolled. Among other details of progress made since he had last met the ladies in convention he stated that a course in home economics, also a housekeepers' course had been instituted with the most gratifying results.

Mrs. Charlton Salisbury followed the President's address and gave a most cheering account of the work over which she presided during the year. In the interval since last convention nine new societies had been inaugurated bringing the total membership of the province up to 1,675. This is indeed a splendid total for twenty-three societies, showing that wherever the work has been introduced it has taken a firm hold and the interest carried over a wide field.

The scope and variety of the work undertaken by the Home Economics

ladies was not the least gratifying portion of Mrs. Salisbury's report. Among these the business of finding homes in the country for city girls thrown out of employment took a first place in their programme of philanthropic work. Rest-rooms had been established and were being maintained by ten societies. Other features of their work included the improvement of the local cemeteries, establishing magazine circles, introducing the curfew bell, the improvement of country fairs and the lighting of streets in the country towns. At two points reported so far (Swan River and Oak Lake) well-equipped libraries were doing excellent work and at Pilot Mound the subject of girls' handwork was receiving very great attention in a regular series of sewing classes.

Speaking of libraries, it was interesting to hear that among other thoughtful ideas emanating from the College, a library of two hundred and forty volumes representing forty different subjects had been purchased during the year solely for the use of the Home Economics Societies. At the request of any local Secretary, two or three volumes will be forwarded which may be kept for two months with the privilege of renewing for a similar period.

Many of the clubs had shown a keen interest in home nursing and had taken advantage of a correspondence course in that all-important subject. New subjects of correspondence courses announced are the "Theory of Foods," "Principles of Cooking," and "Plain Sewing."

Miss E. M. Gowsell describing her work in connection with her own department of the College extension work spoke in the warmest terms of the encouragement she had received at every point she had visited. She detailed the various courses which had been carefully prepared and were now at the disposal of the Societies in such subjects as literature, home nursing, personal hygiene, cooking, the study of goods, sewing and laundry work.

Miss Gowsell referred with considerable enthusiasm to other features of

her field work such as the various rest-rooms, libraries and girls' sewing classes which had been established and were thriving at various points, also to the Boys' and Girls' Club at Benoit.

H.E.S. and the School.

Miss J. F. Yeman, Souris High School, spoke very effectively on the relation of co-operate with the teacher in every way possible, so that teacher and pupils alike should be encouraged rather than depressed by the absence of any comforts that the human touch could supply by a little thoughtfulness at the right time.

Another point Miss Yeman sought to urge had suggested itself to her in the fact that since many schools were not provided with the necessary equipment for teaching cooking and sewing, when mothers took pains to instruct their girls in these at home, the children should be given full credit for their achievements and this could easily be effected by the report of the mother to the teacher.

As a matter of fact one of the greatest needs of the day was a closer bond between the school and the home. Miss Yeman voiced the common complaint (which everyone knows is abundantly justified) that the tendency on the part of the parents was to hand their children over to the school teacher with the result that the teacher was saddled with a responsibility the teacher was never intended to carry single handed.

Miss Yeman's remarks were closely followed by the large audience who listened to her and subsequently a general discussion followed, led by Mrs. Broadhurst and by Mrs. Dayton of Virden who called for all the practical sug-

gestions they could get on the subject of technical work in the school.

Nursing in the Outpost Settlements.

One of the outstanding features of this convention was undoubtedly the address of Miss A. M. McKenzie of Ottawa, Superintendent of the Victoria Order of Nurses for the Dominion of Canada. Starting from the foundation of this order by Lady Aberdeen in 1884 (when it took the form of a Dame's Jubilee offering to Queen Victoria) Miss McKenzie gave some wonderful details of the great work which had been accomplished through its operations at an interval.

The object of the Society was a twofold one: first, the supply of the thoroughly trained nurses to the very poor and also to cases in which although the usual nursing expenses could not be afforded; second, the establishment of local boards to deal with the financing and the selection of a district nurse; third to create and maintain a high standard of competence in this special department of nursing; fourth, the establishment of small hospitals and nursing homes.

Miss McKenzie regarded with no little apprehension the present day methods of hospital training. Her feeling was that many of these "training" institutes were doing something of the nature of exploitation and were only fitting the pupils for the special work of institutions. Under this system the nurse were handed over to a life of very hard labor, and in desiring to take up any other branch they had to gain the experience and efficiency at the expense of their patients.

To meet this practice, the order has instituted a post-graduate course in district nursing as a necessity to the qualifications of a nurse of the Victoria Order. The cost of maintaining one of these nurses is about \$800 or \$900 a year, not by any means a princely sum when the extremely arduous and specialized nature of the nurse's work is considered. An initial expense of \$75 involved which covers a properly equipped clinical outfit and of course a small sum for dressings, etc.

Each district seeking the services of a nurse is expected to organize a local board to handle details and to act generally as a board of management, elected at a thoroughly representative public meeting of the resident population. This board is left to fix its membership fee for the order in its own district which might be any sum from one to ten dollars a year; it is also expected to draft its own by-laws to the sum which shall be charged as a fee for the services of the nurse, always having regard to the ability of the patient to pay.

Two nurses, it is suggested, should be engaged who would undertake certain nursing. They would also be looked upon as "preventive agents," looking after the regular inspection of schools and conducting classes for mothers and for the children. The District Nurse would in effect be looked upon as a fourfold capacity of nurse, investigator, teacher and preventive agent.

It is suggested that in dealing with the revenue where it may not be possible to cover all costs from local membership fees and the monies received for nursing services, fraternal societies should be asked to contribute and grants from municipalities might very properly be sought where it were necessary to meet expenses. There was, however, a fund amounting to \$23,000 which had been raised in the name of the Victoria



21789—Single Stone
Diamond Ring, showy
Tiffany setting, 18k gold

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To obtain the most beautiful stone possible at the sum you wish to spend is, of course, good diamond buying on your part, and, that you may know the good value of our diamonds as well as their beauty, we would simply say that being the largest importers of diamonds in Western Canada and buying direct from the cutters, we obtain special cash discounts impossible to smaller dealers, the advantage of which we pass on in our prices to you.

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der by D.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, the interest of which was to be devoted to the use of local branches where through stress of circumstances the revenue of outlying districts was found insufficient to cover all expenses.

Not the least important, in fact the main work of these nurses would be the visiting of expectant mothers, advising them as to diet and all necessary precautions to be observed; also in keeping a watch on the little ones through that period as first year of their existence.

Miss McKenzie dealt with other details and altogether secured the warm appreciation of her large and attentive audience, many of whom were mothers who had gone through all the "rough sledding" of early days on the prairie and could set their own high estimate on what the services of these noble "Ladies of the Lamp" would mean to women especially living their secluded lives, very far it often happened from even inexperienced help in their hour of need.

Work and Progress for the Women's Institutes in Ontario

George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes for the province of Ontario was introduced to the audience as the man who managed 30,000 women, but Mr. Putnam very aptly turned the joke upon the chairman by insisting that he was the man who was managed by thirty thousand women.

Starting 11 years ago, Ontario had now 850 branches of the Women's Institutes with something like the splendid membership which had been named, and yet he felt that the work was only in its infancy. It was an earnest of the value placed by public opinion in the province to the influence of the organized women that the government in its effort for more and better production, asked for permission to address itself to the women as well as the men. Not only so but universities and all kinds of kindred organizations were continually asking for like privileges, realizing no doubt that the most direct and effective way to anything in rural interests was through the women.

The Women's Institute represented a body of intensely earnest and tremendously enthusiastic workers, else it had never developed as it has done in the comparatively brief interval since its inception. It dealt in a practical way with practical subjects. The women had during the past years dived with subjects pertaining to the kitchen and the nursery, but they soon took hold of community problems. The organization was non-sectarian, and it was also advised that no controversial or political subjects be taken up.

In reading a list of what the women of Ontario had done, Mr. Putnam rejoiced what was practically a line from every field of human endeavor from canning peaches to building people's institutes where the community life centered. If the definition of a good society was that which interpreted the possibilities of a community then the Ontario women had learned their lesson well.

Starting out in its early days with the homely, circumscribed curriculum of recipes and kitchen economy followed all those other and still more vital interests that took in the whole problem of the home, the family and last of all the community through the influence the family could exercise on it.

As part of the fine and widely diversified work of the W. I., Mr. Putnam referred to the fact that the sanitation of the schools was one thing the women had insisted upon safeguarding. They had formed associations in the mutual interests of parents and teachers, they had gone in very strongly for the beautification of the buildings and school garden property, had instituted dental inspection of pupils, organized school fairs, bought pianos for use in schools, given lessons in sewing to girls, secured good water supply, donated funds for school heating systems, established "clean month" leagues, supervised play grounds, etc.

In civic improvements they had installed drinking fountains for man and beast, street lamps and sprinklers; they had given trees and shrubs for street beautification, had built halls, reading and rest rooms, tennis courts, and open air risks. They had introduced technical education in country schools and

The Surest Thing You Know on Bakeday

IS

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

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

now the Department of Education is taking this work off their hands.

They are also making it their business to welcome the "new Canadians" to their society, and to teach them the English language and other things they need to know if they are to become worthy Canadians. One interesting development is the interest the universities are taking in the question of how best to get in touch with this organization, as they realize that through their meetings they can reach the progressive, thinking people of the province.

In conclusion, said Mr. Putnam, your societies should be the interpreters of the possibilities of the community in which they are established, maintaining the broad-minded, sympathetic attitude necessary if they are to do good work.

Other contributions of unusual interest and value were made by Mrs. Howden of Neepawa, whose well conceived address on the "Idealization of the Common things of Life" was read by Mrs. Harrison and was most warmly received.

Mrs. Cooper of Minnedosa spoke on the subject of "How to establish and maintain Rest Rooms" and illustrated with some happy experiences in the case of their own home institution which ended up the first year of its vitality with a deficit of \$13.00, but had been going in for paying its way since till they now held a credit balance of \$55.00.

Mrs. Hunt of Benito's paper on "Boys and Girls' Clubs" was really worth listening to, dealing as it did with a subject of the very first importance to the "young hopefuls" of our western life. She pointed out the necessary effect of these clubs upon the young people in developing the self-reliant spirit so necessary to success in their life on the farm.

Mrs. E. McBeath of Headingly added a certain piquancy to this fine assembly that was at no point devoid of interest by her story of "Pioneer Life in Manitoba." There was a romantic interest in Mrs. McBeath's experiences which went home to every one present, realizing as they did that they were now enjoying the fruits of the early struggles of the pioneer woman, who was essentially a homemaker and homeseeker. Many of our labor-saving devices had

their beginning in the makeshifts her ingenuity contrived; her days were full of work but just as full of interest; her social gatherings were truly hospitable and wonderfully jolly affairs; her hardships were many but her courage was equal to any test. The great need of to-day, concluded Mrs. McBeath, is a new generation of pioneers to rediscover the country and its joys.

Canning and Preserving
An address of special interest to women folk was delivered by Chas. H. Lee, M.A., Professor of Bacteriology, Manitoba Agricultural College. He spoke on the subject of canning and preserving vegetables and illustrated by means of specimen jars of beans, corn, both on and off the cob, peas, carrots and chicken. These had all been canned by the same process at the College and the same gratifying results could easily be obtained in the ordinary farm kitchen if the same method and care were employed. The vegetables should be packed in the jars, covered with cold water and a quarter teaspoonful of salt for a pint jar, and the rubbers and lids adjusted loosely. They should then be placed on a rack in the bottom of a boiler and allowed to boil for one hour, then allowed to stand until the same time the second day, when they should be boiled for the same time, and again on the third day.

In every case as the jars cool off the lids should be tightened and loosed again as they are set back into the boiler. By this process all the germs are killed and it is thus possible to keep vegetables all winter.

The Judicious Selection of Material for Clothing
We should be glad if space permitted to reproduce the whole of Miss Kennedy's address on this all-important topic. To many readers it might suggest something of the prosaic, but presented as it was by the little unassuming lady who for some years now has filled with great acceptance the post of Professor of Household Arts at the M.A.C. it was bristling with interest. Without note or reference of any kind Miss Kennedy spoke of what seemed every detail in structure, wearing quality and price of every conceivable description of fabric now in common use

for the clothing of men women and children. Thoroughness and enthusiasm will carry one over any difficulty and the most tedious highway, and these two conquering virtues are part of Miss Kennedy's natural atmosphere. She is familiar with every known outwork in her special branch of knowledge and at the same time seems to have had a peep into most of those crooked corners in which the wily manufacturer and merchantman cook their little tricks and specious imitations of the "All Wool."

Taking it all in all, this was the most successful and happy gathering that has ever been convened by the Extension Department of Manitoba Agricultural College since it "went to the country." The serious work of the Session was wisely relieved by the lighter vein of social intercourse which found an outlet through the banquet provided in honor of former students—an old boys' and girls' soiree, in fact.

President Black headed off this enjoyable affair and in a particularly free and reminiscent mood (even for "the kindly President") went back to the very beginning of the College work in its old quarters and paid a warm tribute to the fine army of old students who had distinguished themselves and were doing honor to the institution in their life's work. Mrs. Speechley of Pilot Mound, Mrs. M. Cooper of Minnedosa, and Mrs. M. Hunt, of Benito, have been unanimously elected representatives of the membership of the Home Economics societies on a newly constituted committee which will be advisory to S. T. Newton the superintendent of extension work of the college, and will probably include also the Minister of Agriculture or deputy, President Black of the Agricultural college or deputy, and the senior Home Economics lecturer.

Two important resolutions moved by Mrs. H. W. Dayton of Virden, and also adopted unanimously were in substance that the convention should place itself on record as strongly urging the extension of medical inspection, and increased attention to the teaching of domestic science and agriculture in the schools throughout the province.

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A GARDEN IN A WESTERN TOWN
See how our Hardy Trees and Shrubs will change the look of the bare prairie

COLLECTION No. 1 contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ozs. 2 1/2 lbs. of seeds for \$1.25 prepaid.
COLLECTION No. 2—12 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c prepaid.
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Write To-Day for OUR 29th CATALOGUE in which we list all the hardest and best varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, fruits, trees and shrubs, Grasses and Fodders, 3,000 bushels of Choice Seed Potatoes—all the best varieties.

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5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees;
And a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.
Trees from \$5.00 per 1000 up according to size.

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for home use and for sale, they pay.

Grow Seeds, Roots and Fodders

—they yield abundantly.

Grow Hardy Fruits

—your family needs them in summer and winter.

Grow Trees

all over your farm, they will insure your crops in all seasons against drought and hot winds.

For \$10 cash with order we will send

Prepaid to any address—

- 50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes of best varieties.
- 100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties.
- 12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 ft. high, and
- 12 Rhubarb Roots.

All of the above for \$10.00

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Reports from the Locals

Swan Lake H.E.S.

The January meeting of the Home Economics Society was held on Saturday, 30th and was opened by the President, Mrs. Gordon, apologising for the absence of Miss Gowsell who had promised to address the members that afternoon, but who had failed to appear or to notify any official of her inability to take the meeting. Delegates to the convention were then chosen, the final choice being the President, Mrs. Gordon, and Mrs. A. J. Moore, but it is hoped other members will also be able to go up.

The "scratch" program was then opened by some pupils of the Intermediate Room, led by Miss Gordon, singing the chorus "Happy little Snowflake," the same children also sang "The Soldiers of the King" later on, and both were much enjoyed. The first paper was read by Mrs. Gardner and was on "Our Wishes and Our Will" and pointed out that it is the duty of the will to control the wishes, and that only those who had learned to submit the transient wish to the will, could get the greatest good and most lasting happiness from life. Mrs. A. E. Downey recited "The Clown's Baby," a pretty story told in verse of the substitution of a real baby for the property one at a circus, and of the effect it had on the rough audience of miners. The recitation was clearly and fluently given and the hearty applause testified to the appreciation of the members. Mrs. Langridge read a paper from a number of Physical Culture on "The Woman Who Won't Go Forward" which urged women to put forth their best efforts towards advancement and improvement in spite of those who try to stop their progress. Miss Gordon sang a pretty solo, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and Allen Irwin recited "A gentleman," which taught that the hallmark of a gentleman is courtesy, consideration and kindness towards

others, traits which even the youngest may display. The President then called the attention of the members to the useful work being done by the Horticultural Society, the membership fee of which is only \$1.00; she also asked all who intended to join the H. L. S. to enroll at once so that the programs could be drawn up. The singing of the National Anthem and the serving of tea closed the afternoon.

Mrs. W. E. Gardner, 1st vice President, kindly acted as Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Hartwell being unable to attend.

Valley River

The February meeting of the H.E.S. of Valley River was held at the home of Mrs. A. W. McQuay, Feb. 3. The meeting was opened by singing a hymn. The President then proceeded with the business on hand. The members present decided to send two delegates down to the convention at the M. A. C. A press correspondent was chosen to send in reports of our meeting to the local papers.

After the business had been concluded, Mr. J. W. McQuay gave a very interesting address on the women's part of the Brandon Convention of the G. G. Association, which was enjoyed and appreciated by all.

The meeting was then brought to a close and a lunch was served by hostess.

Theodore, Sask.

The Homemakers' Club had a very enjoyable meeting at the home of Mrs. Ekins, Jan. 20th, twenty-one being present. Mrs. Fernie gave an instructive paper on "Child Training," which everyone enjoyed and which led to much discussion. Mrs. Seeman and Miss Beauchamp rendered delightful solos; also Miss Beauchamp gave an instrumental. The Club was pleased to welcome Miss Beauchamp as a member. Mrs. Schottenbauer gave her yearly report, which was very encouraging, as it showed the Club had done well in its first year of existence. A delegation from the Caldervale Club waited upon the Club, asking their co-operation in

opening a rest room in Theodore. A committee was appointed to look for a room suitable. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Adamson, Feb. 17th.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

Feb. 20, 1915.

The Homemakers' Club journeyed to Mrs. Adamson's at Creekside for their monthly meeting. Everyone enjoyed the trip, going out in sleighs and the day being beautiful. We were delighted to see our Beaverdale members present and only hope fortune may favor them again. The main business of the day was "The Rest Room" and it was decided to leave it until we could finance it with more ease as Caldervale Club felt in the same position. Mrs. Burnard, our president is going to have a "Quitting Bee" on Good Friday to finish up a couple of the quilts we started. Mrs. D. Anderson favored us with a solo which all enjoyed and Miss Beauchamp convulsed the meeting with a humorous reading. Mrs. Tibbey gave a very helpful paper on "Macaroni" telling of its origin, manufacture and uses in cooking. The Misses Adamson and Mrs. Hughes delighted us with an orchestral selection and some of the gentlemen present gave short addresses. After having a picture of the members present taken, Mrs. Adamson and daughters served a dainty lunch. One and all voted a very enjoyable and instructive afternoon. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Wm. Wylie's, March 17th. Mrs. Ekins, Cor.-Sec.

Caldervale.

The January meeting of the Caldervale Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Bennett, with 15 members and 4 visitors in attendance.

After the usual opening exercises, the following business was proceeded with. The report of the Program Committee, giving the program for the next six months, was read and adopted. It was decided to collect another box of clothing to be sent to needy homesteaders in

Sask., also to supply clothing for a needy family in the neighborhood. There was a lively discussion on the subject of opening a rest room in Theodore in connection with the Theodore Club. It was decided to ask the council for a grant to help pay expenses and the matter will be left over till the next meeting.

After the business was concluded, a solo was given by Mrs. Wardlaw, which was much enjoyed by all. Papers on "How to get Eggs in Winter" were read by Miss Clara Sharman and Mrs. E. I. Smith, and the subject was discussed by the members.

A most interesting meeting was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King." Refreshments were served by Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Potter, to which a number of the gentlemen were admitted.

This Club has been long talked of, but was only organized last October. It began with 10 members and have already doubled our number, some of the driving 10 and 12 miles to the meetings.

Owing to the large number of foreigners in our district, the English-speaking people are few and far between and I has not been thought possible to have much social intercourse as one would like. The Club is overcoming this difficulty to a great extent, and is doing wonders in bringing the people together.

The officers for the year are: President, Mrs. Wm. Beattie; vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Hart; Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Smith. Clara Sharman, Cor. reporter.

Willowmoor, Sask.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Feb. 4th at the home of Mrs. E. Simpson. Two new members were enrolled. It was also decided that the club help the needy district as far as lay in their power with clothing. A parcel of the same has been sent. It was also proposed that we have a Valentine social. Refreshments were served and the National Anthem was sung. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Stebbing.

H/ FC

I am not a member of the H. E. S. as it is all business, such as an H. A. C. and with the Ag. directors, the Economics. It was the Agricultural with our 500 years ago, I for the Fair tons devote mission and had been set by year. It for girls and (1) A. A. (2) A. A. (3) Butter (4) Stock (5) A. A. This list v Economics. Se urged individ encourage the wing, and I decided that c satisfactorily comes out th be taken up I. It is well k together, v twice as good girls will do w therefore sug the H.E.S. she mg classes in dists. Two u a simple patt agreed upon, i nged and a was taken to later by five g District and si The commit had from Ma warm weather the enthusiasm marked im was a great en lowing year (10 to develop the make it a littl grade the work. The followi sewing were in list. 1. For girls and of dolls" and the girls from a 2. For the s This was inter other girls who previous year's c 3. For girls u 4. For girls t work, includi worked in color 5. Buttonhole 6. Stocking d. Prizes to the v mponently by Home Economics spring (1914) th started sewing a d in Plot Mound a Plot Mound cla twice a week fr ching the holdi the Trustees. As the result c committees learn 1. That the s easily done by gi before the age of 2. That a sam in colors on canv 3. That the b those girls who cooperate with t After three mo sion made was w a Plot Mound Com dited by Miss H School Staff, for methods of work, look is one issued

HANDWORK FOR GIRLS

Substance of an Address delivered by Mrs. (Dr.) H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, to the Pembina and Louise School Trustees Association, at Crystal City, Man., Feb. 19, 1915

I am not here to speak to you in the capacity of School Trustee, but as a member of a Homemakers' Society, or as it is officially called the Home Economics Society.

It was this very connection with the Agricultural Society that started us without small educational venture. Two years ago, in preparing the Prize List for the Fair, it was felt that the sections devoted to children's work needed revision and better prizes.

- (1) A child's pinafore. (2) A handkerchief. (3) Buttonholes. (4) Stocking Darning. (5) A plain loaf-cake.

This list was reported to the Home Economics Society and members arranged individually as home-makers, to encourage the girls to bring exhibits of sewing and cake to the Fair.

It is well known that two girls meeting together, will do twice as much and twice as good sewing as the same two girls will do working separately.

The committees and the girls worked hard from May to August during the warm weather and at a busy time, but the enthusiasm of the girls as well as the marked improvement in their work was a great encouragement.

The following six sections of girls' sewing were included in the 1914 Prize List.

- 1. For girls between 12 and 16, a set of dolls' underwear, to be cut out by the girls from a Butterick pattern. 2. For the same girls, a handkerchief. This was intended to encourage the older girls who had not attended the previous year's classes. 3. For girls under 12, a handkerchief. 4. For girls under 12 a collection of work, including a sample of stitches worked in colors on canvas. 5. Buttonholes. 6. Stocking darning.

Prizes to the value of \$20 were offered jointly by the Agricultural and Home Economics Societies. During that spring (1914) the same school districts started sewing classes with sixteen girls in Pilot Mound and six in Goodhue. The Pilot Mound class met in the school twice a week from May to August, including the holidays, by permission of the Trustees.

As the result of their experience the committee learned certain facts:

- 1. That the sewing is best and most easily done by girls who begin to learn before the age of twelve years. 2. That a sample of stitches, worked in colors on canvas, appeals irresistibly to beginners. 3. That the best work is done by those girls whose parents support and cooperate with the committees.

After three months' sewing the progress made was wonderful and the girls' enthusiasm was a great stimulus. The Pilot Mound Committee are thereby indebted to Miss Hardwick, of the Public School Staff, for advice and help in methods of work. A useful sewing text book is one issued by the Butterick Pub-

lishing Co., and a course of plain sewing sent out by the M.A.C. was also helpful in certain details.

These hand-work classes were an experiment worth trying, but the Committee feel that the comparative success of their very amateurish efforts was nothing compared with the educative effect on public opinion. The actual value of the sewing learned by the girls was insignificant compared to their new enthusiasm for hand-work.

Home—The Unit of Our National Life

The home is the unit of our national life, therefore national life and thought may further, the currents of thought that move the world, are made up of the thoughts that circulate within the home.

There is no reason why the school and home, by their joint effort, should not produce a girl who would graduate at the University in classics or mathematics and who, in spite of concentrated study, would still remain handy and domesticated at the end of it all.

Democracy has undertaken to educate the people's children, and the people seem to be only too glad to surrender what is considered to be, not a joy and a privilege, but a worry.

The scholar is indeed manufactured in the home. Do we realize what this division of responsibility means? One week contains 168 hours and 30 or 40 of these are spent in the school and 138 or 128 hours under the charge of the parents, which in most cases means the mother.

The trouble is that there appears to be a wholly wrong impression abroad as to the aim of education—it is not the mere memorizing of dates, it is not simply a matter of logarithms, Latin and Greek roots, French and German syntax.

Preparation for the Difficult Art of Living

No, the true aim of education is not the imparting of knowledge by itself—it is the building up of character with the aid of knowledge—it is the preparation of the child for the difficult art of living.

Now every country has its special difficulties and needs. What Canada needs to-day is good homes, better homes, the best possible homes. The home-making are still almost exclusively in the hands of women.



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occupation which, more than any other, is necessary to the continuous well-being, progress and happiness of the whole people.

But what has been the effect of modern education on our girls? It has made them wage-earners, but there is nothing wrong in that. The state needs wage-earning women, otherwise it would not provide girls, as well as boys, with the best in education.

A One-Sided Education

In other words, she is school-educated, without being correspondingly home educated. I was speaking on this very subject recently to a lady who has had considerable experience in addressing women's meetings. She told me that she invariably loses the sympathy and interest

of her audience when she insists that a training in home duties is one of the fundamentals of a girl's education.

Even in my own experience I have known a company of women, devoted mothers and excellent housekeepers, not only scornfully but even angrily, at anyone who would dare to suggest that girls need to be made handy and domesticated as well as regular and punctual in their attendance at school.

This is all the more remarkable because the prosperity of Manitoba to-day is largely due to just these splendid, devoted housekeepers, and if Manitoba is to flourish, homemaking must be maintained in the next generation, at a level which ought to be not lower, but higher because of education.

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capable, unselfish and industrious house-keepers are not reflected in their daughters. Formerly the children toiled and slaved without any school education, now there is a rush to the other extreme, it is all school, with few, if any, attempts at home training.

Such is the pressure of a perverted public opinion—but surely it is high time that a protest was made from some quarter and that intelligent men and women should face the situation and determine to remedy it. Before the days of free, universal education, there was but one agency responsible for the education of the child—and it was the natural one, viz. the home. To-day the public school has stepped in, not to supplant the home, but to undertake what the home for business, or some other reason, cannot complete.

Home and School Must Co-operate.

It was never intended that the school should do all the educating alone. Our children in Canada need more than anything else a training which can alone be given them by their parents, whose constructive, conserving and conquering qualities have laid the foundation of our present prosperity. If the children grow up unfitted for the difficult art of living, do not let us blame the school system, and make still greater demands upon it.

The school programme is already over-crowded and our teachers are expected to make scholars and citizens, too, out of children whose homes are unsympathetic to the difficulties of the school, and indifferent to the ideals of education. Worse than all, the overcrowded school programme is too exacting on the child, making a necessity such as music lessons a matter of great difficulty. Some day we shall awake to the seriousness of this loss—a loss which cannot be replaced, no, not even by the gramophone!

It is not that the people do not admire and appreciate education, but that they regard it as something quite apart from the home environment. Their attitude is one of standing and gazing with pride at the spires and pinnacles on the temple of education, indifferent to the fact that the building may have no foundations if they have shirked their responsibilities as parents.

There are various excuses given by parents for this wholesale disregard of their obligations. Some claim that they have too much domestic and other work to do to train the children in home duties. Others contend that there are no home duties now to give the children owing to the changed conditions of town and city life. Modern methods of house-keeping, they say, have no scheme of work which includes the children. But

such excuses—too much domestic work in one place and too little in the other are no reason why the child should be deprived of what is often, under present conditions, his only opportunity to learn the joy of hard work.

The Joy of Creative Work

Mr. Pringle in his work at Mather and Killarney has proved to those communities what joy is produced through the process of labor as distinguished from its reward, what pleasure is derived by working together in productive labor, and lastly what happiness is gained through creative, constructive and conserving work, whereby the children express their ideas of usefulness and beauty in concrete things as well as in words.

Creative, constructive and conserving work is an essential part of every child's education—our education experts admit this, but they can only move a certain distance in advance of public opinion. The people must first be convinced that quite apart from its practical value, handwork promotes self-activity, develops the creative powers of a child and gives him a love for work which Ruskin emphasises when he claims that "Education is to make the people not only do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely industrious but to love industry; not merely learned but to love learning; not merely pure but to love purity; not merely just but to hunger and thirst after justice."

Creative, constructive and conserving work is needed in home-making; making homes is much more than building and furnishing houses and buying ready-made clothing. It is the creating with heart and head and hands of a place of culture for the best in human life. It was this need of creative, constructive and conserving work that inspired the H.E.S., sewing classes. The actual value of the sewing taught was out of all proportion to the joy of the girls in their handwork or to the warm appreciation expressed by their parents.

Let me close as I began by reminding you that the currents of thought that move the world are made up of the thoughts of each one of us. Our influence, whether as individuals or as an association, is like a pebble dropped into a pool of water. At first some little waves rise round the point where the pebble falls. These waves make others on all sides of them, until at length the ripple extends quickly over the surface of the pool. So it is with our influence, it will creep noiselessly, we know not how far, over the surface of human life.

Taste in Dress versus Fashion

By MISS SNELGROVE

Is it possible that between taste in dress and fashion there is a rivalry and if so why? What is taste? As near as I can come to a definition, it is a power to select that which is best suited to us from that which is not suited to us. It is a power which some people seem to have naturally and which some others seem to have cultivated to a greater or less degree.

Now what is fashion? A very simple question it seems and yet when a real definition is sought it seems rather a difficult thing to find. Certain things are the first style, the very newest, all the rage, and many other terms of a like nature. Who started these things and where do they end? The last part of the question is simple enough. They end on us, and before we have worn them long too. But, with a little thought, I think we can find something of their beginning. First, it is necessary for people to have a change. We all feel this and would soon chafe under a dull monotonous sameness to our attire.

Second—Manufacturers have taken good care to foster any of these necessities since by so doing they can increase their business. They have a word with the designers and fashion—that subtle something which leads, charms and deceives us, all comes out—and we follow where she leads. I read some-

where that only a small portion of the goods that is sold is ever actually worn and. It goes out of style so completely that we cannot appear respectable and so more goods are bought, trade increases and fashions become more and more radical.

But why is taste in opposition to fashion? Largely, I believe, because we have never questioned the right of fashion to rule.

There is a rule in business known as supply and demand which means that when a demand arises a supply is soon forthcoming, provided it is a strong enough demand.

Just so when we demand that our clothing shall, before all things else, be tasteful and suitable to us and enough of us demand it; then will fashion be our best friend. She dominates us now but would soon work into a most bidable servant if she felt that business demanded it. (Why call fashion she? Perhaps there is a trifle of masculinity in the business phase of it.)

I said before that taste was natural to some and cultivated in others. In all people it can, I believe, be cultivated but how are we to learn without a teacher and who shall teach? Our fashion journals don't do it. Whole pages are devoted to the newest designs, the most chic models, the most stunning effects and so on and then in some out-

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of the way corner we sometimes find a page devoted to a model or two for the business girl, the woman who likes conservative things, who does not want to get a great many changes and who wants what she does get to give honest service or any other of a number of reasons with which most of us are familiar.

Yet (to quote Mrs. McClung) no woman in four is in business and to give a personal guess two of the four have homes to attend and many demands on their time, so surely to these three should be devoted more than just an out of the way corner, while the one woman with money, time and desire to spend on herself, gets the 'lion's share' of attention at the hands of our fashion mongers. In every fashion journal there are hints and advice but the greater per cent of them are what is worn by all, not what ought to be worn by persons of such and such ages, complexion, shape, sizes and so on.

During the past five months I have watched as faithfully as I could for articles on "taste in dress" and I have yet to see one. Such articles appear occasionally, I know, but can't be very plentiful. Fashion notes there are in plenty, but not one article to help us know what we ought to wear and when we ought to wear it. True, I am busy, but so are the most of us and surely it is the busy woman who mostly needs help. For this reason I have had to do a great deal of thinking on the subject and the more I think the more clearly I see that we are being duped.

There never was a time when art was more in evidence than at the present. Good dressing we all agree to be an art and for this reason the best commercial artists are engaged to design our fashions. Are these artists real artists? Do they design our clothing so that we may be able to bring out the best beauty in us or do they do it so as to feel that monster of the age as Harold Bell Wright would say "good business."

There was a time, and sorry to say it is not yet dead, when to spend time thinking of dress, to study that which is most becoming and so on, was considered foolish, vain, and even sinful. Now the return to nature has taken us that beauty is more than skin deep. Every one either is or may be beautiful. But how? First by building a beautiful character. This must be begun in early childhood, even in babyhood. Every girl and woman has a desire for personal beauty and charm and yet within herself there is a power which may bring greater charm than any amount of face preparations, beauty doctors, etc. People with the most beautiful lives may not have had the most perfect lines. Now most preachers stop here and forget to say that a greater charm still can be added if to this we add a tasteful and a suitable dress.

Clothes, it is said, do not make the man, man being taken in this case to mean men and women—chiefly women. Perhaps not, but the woman, her character, her very self, is revealed by her clothes. Yet she is not taught and most of us actually do not know what is most becoming to us.

Think of the beauty of a tree! The strength, majesty and wonder of it. Watch it grow from a tiny seedling to a mighty tree and then remember that others like it have become old logs, rotten and ugly. However, nature is good to her ugly spots, for the old log becomes covered with moss of rare beauty. Should we not learn to accept with fortitude anything about us which is not to our liking and to so cover it that it is not offensive. Cover it not in the spirit of deceit, but, like the moss on the log, by bringing out something else which will detract attention from the hemlock.

But who shall teach? A teacher will be provided when we, as women, demand and feel the need of it deeply enough. This work may be accomplished without the ballot. We are, or ought to be, the only voters in that constituency.

What should govern good taste? I don't feel big enough to try to answer such a question but I think that the first requisite is comfort and healthfulness.

In this respect a great move has been made in the right direction in the new corset. This reform, for it is a reform, has been brought about by our friends of the medical profession and it also shows that fashion properly guided is a

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This Apron will out wear a dozen aprons made from oilcloth or similar materials.

The regular price of this Apron is \$1.25, and it will not be sold for less after April 1st.

As a special offer to introduce this Apron, I will send it postpaid anywhere in Western Canada on receipt of \$1.00; but the order must be mailed not later than April 1st.

O. L. BOYD

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FRUIT LANDS FOR HOME AND PROFIT

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Similkameen Fruit Land Company, Ltd. 808 Great West Permanent Bldg., WINNIPEG

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\$1.50 and up



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Transformations, Puffs, Etc., at lowest prices.

Write us about your Hair Troubles

Hair Tonic \$1.00

Beal Beauty Parlors 304 Kennedy Bldg. 317 Portage Ave. OFF. EATON'S WINNIPEG, Man.

good tool, for when would so sensible an idea have become so popular had it not also been fashionable.

Another commendable feature is the plainness of the present day dress. True, there is an extreme in the tight skirt and all its vagaries but it is possible to get a pattern which is a comfortable width and not too wide, cumbersome or heavy.

The second need of good dressing is neatness. Good fitting, coupled with cleanliness, makes any dress good.

The third and, I believe, the most difficult, is suitability. Above all to the woman, her age, personal appearance, business in life, the amount she can spend, her time for attention to personal needs, and many other things. I don't feel capable of dealing with this part but will just mention one phase which appeals to me very strongly.

Most of us take time to see that when we go forth among other people we have a reasonably respectable appearance and our town sister looks well to this need within her home circle as well but do we, as country women, spend enough time or consideration on our home clothes?

There are country women who will say: "No, I never tidy up in the afternoon. What time have I for fixing up? I am working from 5.30 a.m. until 8.30 or 9 p.m. and if there is much time to do nothing but dress up in those hours I can't see it. I would rather sit down and rest than spend time dressing and anyway are there not chickens to feed, cows to milk, perhaps, and a good pile of dishes to do, beside many other odd things. I'd look nice doing all that in a white dress. No! I can't expect to do it. It is alright for a woman who finishes her work at a specified time, but on a farm it can't be done."

Now, I believe that as a general thing it can be done. Of course the country woman is busy and must save work everywhere and so, much as we like them, white dresses for everyday wear are an impossibility. But a medium light print or even a dark one with some light neck finish or a dainty collar and made in one piece, can be slipped on in a few seconds and this, with freshened face and hair done simply, need take a very small portion of time in consideration of the value received. You will be surprised, if you have not tried it, how much better, more rested, better natured and more self respecting you feel, even if it was not done till the last five minutes before tea. I am a great believer in the good effect of a tidy and neat personal appearance, especially in the home.

A good plan I find is to have a few dark prints, suitable for morning wear, and then wear one afternoon this week and mornings next and so one dress will do duty two weeks before reaching the tub. These are easily obtained, either readymade or made at home from a simple and comfortable pattern and will give splendid service. Some object to the one-piece dress, on the ground that the waists suit more easily than the skirt and then a whole dress must be washed. However, I find that the energy spent in ironing is more than repaid by the neat appearance of the one-piece gown.

I preach this doctrine from experience, for it has been my privilege to live in various country homes and I can assure you that to come home at night after a hard and trying day to a well ordered home, but best of all to a neat and pleasant homemaker, was to leave a large portion of the day's care outside the door when I entered. I may not have expressed my appreciation but it was there nevertheless.

So it would be in the family circle. They will not say much perhaps but will unconsciously feel it and will reveal it in more cheery companionship with each other and with you.

When you wish to change the location of the door-latch a little, take the screws out, fill the holes full by driving a piece of wood in each, then make new holes and set the screws and they will hold as well as ever. This is handy in many places other than the door-latch.

READ THE LABEL

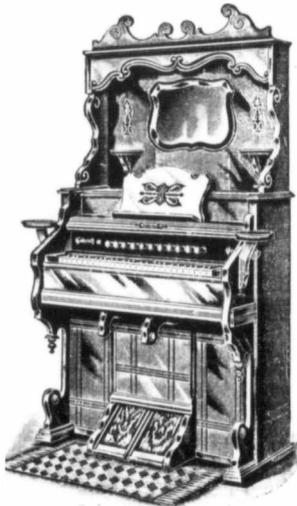
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For a business-like farm system that gets things done on time and according to plans—Big Ben.

He has two calls—a straight five-minute ring or ten gentle half-minute reminders to bring you out gradually.

If not found at your dealer's, a money order to his makers, "Westclox, La Salle, Ill.," will bring him postpaid—\$2.50 in the States; \$3.00 in Canada.

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The Mason & Risch Piano has ever been the choice of those persons who, through training, temperament and environment, are peculiarly fitted to judge Piano quality.

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MADE IN CANADA
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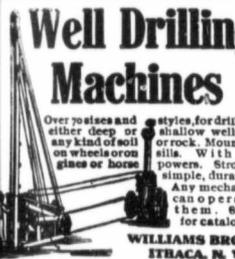
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Recipes

The following Macaroni Specialties are sent in from Theodore H.E.S.

Game and Macaroni Pie

Put 1/4 lb. of macaroni in a saucepan of boiling stock and let it simmer till it is tender but unbroken. Drain and lay half of it at the bottom of a deep dish and on it place a layer of game partridge or grouse - cut into neat joints and stewed until they are three parts cooked, a few slices of ham and a few mushrooms. Season with salt and pepper. Place a layer of macaroni on top. Grate over it a little cheese and put little lumps of butter here and there. Pour some good gravy mixed with cream or new milk over the whole. Cover with a good paste and bake in a moderate oven about one hour.

Macaroni Quinelle

1 oz. of macaroni, 4 oz. of breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, 1/2 pt. of milk, 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon of herbs, a little cayenne, salt, 2 oz. of butter, 4 oz. of chopped ham.

Boil the macaroni until tender. Cut it into small pieces. Boil the milk and pour on to the breadcrumbs. Soak for 5 min. Add to them macaroni, herbs, ham, butter and eggs well beaten. Mix well and put in a well buttered basin and steam for one hour. Serve with brown mushrooms or tomatoe sauce.

Macaroni with Chestnuts

Boil a dozen fine chestnuts, peel and pound to a pulp. Season with salt and put them with 8 oz. of macaroni (previously cooked and drained) into a saucepan with 3 oz. of butter, a large onion, whole. Shake the whole well together and stir round in the pan for 10 or 12 min. If dry pour in a little milk and mix again until hot, then remove the onion, put the mixture in a dish and cover with equal quantities of breadcrumbs and grated cheese. Put some butter over the top and brown in the oven.

Macaroni Pudding

Break 4 oz. of macaroni into inch lengths and boil in a quart of water for fifteen min. Drain and boil again with a pint of milk and 2 oz. of sugar until tender but unbroken. When cool add 2 beaten eggs and any flavoring liked. Butter a dish and cover the bottom with orange marmalade or apricot jam. Put the mixture in and bake till brown. Serve with cream.

Chocolate Pie.

One pint of milk, one-half cupful of grated chocolate, one-fourth of a pound of butter, one-eighth of a pound of flour, vanilla to flavor. Boil milk and butter together, putting in one teaspoonful of sugar to prevent sticking to saucepan. Mix chocolate, flour and sugar together dry. When milk boils add dry ingredients, stirring rapidly until it thickens. When cold add vanilla. Bake with a bottom crust. When cool enough to serve, cover the top with whipped cream seasoned with vanilla. This quantity makes two pies.

Chocolate Custard

Boil a pint and a half of milk; stir into it the yolks of two eggs, one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, mixed with a cupful of milk; stir while adding and when it begins to thicken add two squares of melted chocolate, remove from the fire, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and when nearly cold fold in a cupful of whipped cream.

Chocolate Fudge

Three cupfuls of light brown sugar, two squares of chocolate, a cupful of new milk, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Cook in a granite pan until it threads; add a lump of butter the size of a walnut, and when thoroughly mixed, remove from the fire, add a tablespoonful of sweet cream and a teaspoonful of vanilla, and heat till it begins to thicken. Pour into shallow buttered pans and when nearly cold cut into squares.

To Bake Potatoes Quickly.

In baking potatoes, put a small pan of water in the oven and you will find they bake much quicker.

With a Desire that others Might Profit by our Fortunate Experiences

MRS. J. GOODERHAM, 844 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, says:
"I suffered for over 40 years and doctored with the best doctors in England, Eastern Canada and Winnipeg, and got no relief. The last year of my life, as far as health is concerned, has been since I got to know of Chiropractic."

MRS. A. MUIR, 384 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, says:
"I cannot tell you how I have improved since I took your Chiropractic treatment for I have suffered for 14 years with Womb and Stomach troubles and I was never free of headache. I can do my own house work now, which I could not do for years. I do hope others will get the same benefit from this wonderful Chiropractic method."

MR. JOHN JENKINSON, Parkdale, Man., says:
"I have tried Chiropractic and found it good for certain diseases, and have recommended it to a number of sufferers and have not seen one case which failed, no matter how serious."

MR. J. R. MILLER, 270 Young St., Winnipeg, says:
"I have suffered for 20 years with Spinal Trouble, during which time I tried various doctors, all of which failed to give relief. A year ago I tried Chiropractic, to which I owe great praise for its good work. To-day I feel like a new man, am enjoying the best of health."

MR. F. RAYNTON, 621 Alverston Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"After having taken a series of Chiropractic Adjustments by Dr. H. J. Munro for Indigestion and General Debility, I take great pleasure in highly recommending Chiropractic as being the greatest curing power I know of, and will gladly give my personal testimony to sufferers from any disease."

MRS. FINUCAN, 315 Brooklyn St., St. James, Man., says:
"I speak of Chiropractic from experience. When all other methods failed for my RHEUMATISM, Chiropractic restored me to perfect health."

MISS VIOLET CHELSEA, Kildonan West, Man., says:
"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Chiropractic treatments. I have been completely cured of an Esophagitis of some years standing; after having been operated on with only partial and temporary results by one of the leading Goitre surgeons of the world, and pronounced incurable by several of the best surgeons of the city where I live. I heartily recommend Chiropractic treatment to every sufferer from Goitre."

MRS. H. HICKS, 724 Simcoe St., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but I am thankful to say I have greatly benefited by Chiropractic Adjustments. I would gladly recommend it to all sufferers of this disease."

MR. HARRY WILLIAMS, 191 Chalmers Ave., Elmwood, Man., says:
"For over a year I was troubled with Catarrh and suffered greatly from sore throat, cold in head and had also a weakness of the kidneys. Through friends who had previously taken Chiropractic Treatment from Dr. Munro, I got in touch with him, and after taking treatment from him for a short time, I must say that for the last six or eight months, I have had not the slightest return of my former troubles. I recommend Chiropractic to any one who is troubled as I was. I am sure with the results obtained."

MRS. JOSHUA ELLIOTT, 476 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"For the benefit of those who suffer from physical ailments, I here give my opinion of Chiropractic Adjustments as given by Dr. H. J. Munro, 31 Steele Blk., Winnipeg. It has been my privilege to watch a number of cases pronounced incurable by other methods of healing, and some have been entirely cured, others are far on the high road to complete recovery. I have also taken these Adjustments, and have received more benefit from them than anything else I have ever tried. From a scientific viewpoint, I consider this the best and most logical method of treating disease."

MRS. SCORREY, 286 Alfred Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"I have the pleasure of passing my opinion of Chiropractic. I must say it is wonderful work, and I am very thankful I took this treatment, for it saved me having an operation, and should I hear of someone sick, I will gladly recommend Chiropractic to them."

MISS E. L. CANN, 84 Charles St., Winnipeg, says:
"After treating with various specialists for ulceration of the eye and receiving no hope of a permanent cure, I decided on a course of Chiropractic treatment, which was highly recommended to me. I am pleased to state that a short period of treatment has helped me wonderfully, and so far I have had no return of the ulcers."

MRS. JAS. ELLIOTT, Box 24, Wawanese, Man., says:
"I willingly recommend Chiropractic as being the most effective of any remedial agent I've tried. To any person so desiring I will explain my case more fully."

MISS S. A. GARNETT, 781 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"Having been in touch with Dr. Munro and his work for some months, and knowing how wonderful cures which have been effected through Chiropractic in diseases which in time past had been considered incurable, it appeals to me as a most practical and commonsense method of healing, as its aim is to remove the cause of the trouble, not to treat the effect. Trusting my humble opinion may help someone who is suffering to give Chiropractic a trial."

MR. R. R. AFFLECK, 862 Alverston Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"I am of the opinion that Chiropractic is the most reasonable method of restoring our body to a healthy state."

MRS. F. C. WELSH, Baldur, Man., says:
"I can certainly recommend Chiropractic treatment for Nervous Prostration as I was in bed for over two months and had almost lost the use of my limbs, but after five weeks' treatment I was able to do all my own housework and have continued to do so ever since."

MISS M. BUCHANAN, 473 St. Mary's Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"I must say that my opinion of Chiropractic is very high. This opinion is based on the fact that for 12 years I was unable to get relief from St. Vitus' Dance until I tried Chiropractic, through which I have been vitally cured."

MISS CELIA CALDER, 171 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"Regarding Chiropractic methods my personal experience is limited to eye-strain and weakness, but I have no hesitation, whatever, in stating that since Oct. 9th, when I received the first treatment, there has been very decided improvement. I can now do a much greater amount of close work with comfort, and I attribute the change entirely to the treatments I have received from the Chiropractic Adjustments."

MRS. G. MANN, 466 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"From my experience I respectfully recommend the merits and advantages of Chiropractic Treatment."

G. GUDMUNDSON, 360 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"I have spoken to several people while attending Dr. Munro. The majority of them had some trouble which the best medical talent failed to benefit in the least, but Dr. Munro, by using Chiropractic secured as good results as any one could wish for."

MR. FRED CRAGG, 683 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man., says:
"For 15 years I have been subject to Epileptic Fits, during which time I consulted some of the foremost physicians in London, England, only to find that of late years I have been getting worse. Last spring Dr. Munro, 31 Steele Blk., was recommended to me and since the first treatment I received from him I have not had a spell. I was also cured of Constipation and my general health was improved 100 per cent. I believe sufferers would save much time, money and suffering if they would get in touch with Dr. Munro, or some other doctor who understood and practised Chiropractic."

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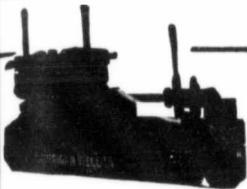
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nate but cautious discoverer, until recent years, when it has passed like a great wave over the American continent.

Wonderful cures are being attributed to this method principally by those who had failed to obtain relief through other sources and who had consequently despaired of recovery.

Diseases which have heretofore been considered incurable, as Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance, Locomotor Ataxia, etc., also the seldom curable diseases as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gout, etc., appear to respond to this new method in a remarkable manner.

Among the enthusiasts of Chiropractic Methods rank some of the foremost scientists and thinkers of the present time amongst which might be mentioned America's greatest Philosopher Elbert Hubbard, and Canada's esteemed Temperance champion and writer Nellie McClung.

Any afternoon, in the office of one of the local Chiropractic Physicians might be found patients from most parts of the west, in addition to the many in this city who have become imbued with this new natural method of healing.

Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher of New York is the author of several good books, and the mother of two charming children, so in her recently published books, "Mothers and Children" and "A Montessori Mother" she writes with the sympathy and conviction of a mother as well as the forefulness of a literary expert.

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There is probably nothing in life quite so enjoyable as the playing and hearing of good music—a constant joy to the player and a never-ending source of delight to the listener. But, hitherto, the big majority of people, either through inability or lack of time and opportunity have been precluded from playing the piano and organ.

Now this has all been changed and Mr. Clarkson, by his wonderful "Easy Method" system of musical instruction makes it possible for anyone of average intelligence to play the piano or organ in one evening.

The feature of the method is that instead of the mysterious notes of the musical bars and notation, the letters of the alphabet which the notes represent, are actually used, and the simplification is almost magical.

It does away entirely with the helpless way in which thousands of persons young and old, labor to learn music, and the difficulties imposed upon them by the absolutely arbitrary system of writing and teaching music under the existing conditions.

An aggregate of more than 300,000 copies has been sold during the past three years and when the "Easy Method" system is better known even than it is to-day, this total will materially increase.

"Easy Method" Music is now firmly established in thousands of Canadian homes, and headquarters for Canada have been established in Toronto, under the direction of Mr. J. R. de Roubaix.

THE FOOD FOR BABY

We are sometimes moved by a mere act of courtesy to call the attention of our readers to some outstanding features in our advertising columns, but when we find a succession of laudatory responses to the subject matter of these announcements, it gives us the double assurance that not only is our magazine widely distributed but it is seriously read, and that the actual experience of our friends has borne out what we have said in behalf of our advertisers.

We are glad again to bear testimony to "Porter's Baby Food" in this connection. We have recently heard from quite a number of grateful mothers that this simple preparation for the nourishment of children has been a god-send to them. The article is made in Winnipeg, and far from being a recent experiment it has had a career of uniform success in Great Britain, where for over 30 years the father of the present manufacturer has kept it before the public. Some particulars of the food will be found on page 60 of this issue.

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Its Solid Steel Top protects your face and eyes against injury from defective cartridges, from shells, powder and gases. The Side Ejection throws shells away to the side—never up across your line of sight.

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Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast

25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

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



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

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone no matter how poor, can acquire riches "Investing For Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows 1 low \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 439-20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Have your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap welded by the best welders. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All metals welded satisfactorily. The Mainline Welding & Manufacturing Co., 624 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

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

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 1 30 H.P. double undermouted Avery engine, with Alberta and Saskatchewan Boiler. This engine has been repaired and fixed up in first class shape.
1 30 H.P. undermouted Avery engine, with regular boiler, repaired and fixed up in first class shape—this would make a dandy threshing engine.
1 20-35 Avery gas engine—has been out two seasons and is in first class shape.
1 20-35 Avery gas engine—has been out seven days in 1912, is practically as good as new.
1 18 H.P. double undermouted Avery engine, coal burner, is in first class shape.
1 2-ton Avery farm truck, has been repaired and over-hauled and is in first class shape.
1 36 x 60 Avery separator, complete with feeder, weigher, wind stacker; has only been out 30 days. Has been repaired and repainted, looks like new.
1 32 x 54 Avery separator, only been out 20 days, and is in first class shape.
1 42 x 70 Avery separator, has run 50 days, has been repaired, repainted and over-hauled and is in first class shape.
If you are interested in second hand goods and none of the above suit you, let us hear from you, stating just what you want, and we feel sure we can fix you out alright. We feel sure we can fix you out alright.
CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, LTD. Winnipeg and Regina.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for land or stock. 30 H.P. Remond steam plowing engine and Corckshott Plow, nearly new. Address, Casswell Bros., Cherokee, Ia.

FREE—We will give free to any person interested in stock or poultry one of our 80 page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure scoup in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.

OLIVER ENGINE GANG Breaker belt-toms, two sets of spares. Practically new. Will sacrifice it at half original price. Owner selling out. Alex. Sants, Bender, Sask.

FOR SALE or trade for small steamer, 35 H.P. Buffalo Pitts plow engine and 10-furrow John Deere engine gang. Address, R. B. Preston, Young, Sask.

WINNIPEG TRACTOR AND DEERE ENGINE PLOW Would take cattle, sheep or auto in exchange. In excellent condition. \$1,000, easy terms. Jas. Myers, Bowell, Alta.

EXPERT GAS ENGINEER Wide plowing experience. Open for 1913 engagements. Box 3164, Winnipeg, Canada.

EXCHANGE—My equity in Winnipeg lots for powerful traction steam outfit. G. S. Gudmundson, Frammes, Man.

WANTED—Job fitted plowing engine. Three falls' experience firing with straw. Robt. Sharp, Cottonwood, Sask.

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

FOR SALE.

- No. 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine 20540
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine 15833
15 Horse Compound Portable Engine, 13426
18 Horse Simple Traction Waterloo ... 323
16 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey ... 8299
20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey ... 1419
20 Horse Simple Traction Sawyer Massey ... 1116
20 Horse Compound Traction Engine, Case ... 7936
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case 17221
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case 16912
32 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case 19019
J. I. CASB THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

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

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

Holstein Heifer calves from one to two months old. State lowest price in first letter, express prepaid to Lorette Station, Address, J. H. Kadimantch, Prairie Grove, Man.

AGENTS and district managers wanted in all western towns for our wonderful new labor saving, quick selling, household necessity. Every housewife buys. Permanent business and big money maker for energetic men or women. Write Northwestern Agencies, 620 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED—Position as engineer on a steam or gas engine. Six years' experience plowing. Can furnish reference. Total abstanter. Position in Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address, J. P. Ferschweiler, Trochu, Alta.

WANTED—A 15 or 20 H.P. Case second-hand engine. Will buy or trade a gas tractor. Write R. B. Preston, Young, Sask.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF DEATH—Sarcenet's great work on "Heaven and Hell" and the life after death. Gives positive proof. Over 400 pages. Only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 486 G Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—In every town in Western Canada, agents to handle our Imperial Bag Holder. You can make from 50 to 100 per cent handling this line. Write us for full particulars. Moncrieff and Anders, Ltd., 23 Galt Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE or trade for small steamer, 35 H.P. Buffalo Pitts plow engine and 10-furrow John Deere engine gang. Address, R. B. Preston, Young, Sask.

WANTED Position as engineer on gas engine. Famely preferred. Considerable experience. State wages. W. J. Bridgeman, Rowletta, Sask.

WANTED—Position as engineer on steam plow rig. Would run through threshing season. Over fifteen years experience. A Bradshaw, Lost River, Sask.



SLUMP IN ENGINES

Must clear these perfect engines at less than can be bought at factory.

- 3 H.P. air cooled, mounted on knuckled axle trucks, also reducing gear... \$ 9.00
2 1/2 H.P. hopper cooled ... 5.00
5 H.P. hopper cooled ... 9.00
12 H.P. hopper cooled ... 15.00
A 20 per cent of surplus power over the above rating guaranteed.

ALSO MACHINERY

- Some remaining stock of the Harmer Implement Company. Selling Former Selling price.
12 1/2 H.P. Big Chief hopper cooled engine, previously advertised. \$200.00 \$119.00
4 1/2 H.P. Independent hopper cooled engine ... 70.00 15.00
6-inch Duplex superior grinder ... 15.00 4.00
Engine trucks ... 5.00 3.00
Set caboose trucks, 8 ft. bunkers ... 30.00 5.00
Governor pulley friction for small engine and other small machinery ... \$ 5.00 4.00
Set's harrow carts, each ... 5.50 3.00
Rotary barrows, each ... 4.00 4.00

Every piece guaranteed new and never been used. Money refunded if not as represented. Terms cash with order or C.O.D. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

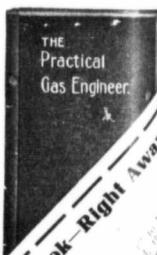
TH. H. CUDDY CO., 288 Princess St., WINNIPEG, Man. REPAIRS ON HAND FOR BIG CHIEF ENGINE

A Chance to get a good Gas Engineering Book FREE!

"THE PRACTICAL GAS ENGINEER" has the right remedy for almost any trouble your engine can develop. Each remedy or point is numbered and indexed so you can put your finger on the one you want in a jiffy.

There are 547 points that are clear and concise. The sturdy covers make the book stand up under the oily fingers of the operator. It fits snugly into the overall pocket, ready to be whipped out the second your engine kicks if you need it. Construction, erection and the operation of the engine are so clearly set forth that there will hardly be a problem for which it does not provide the solution. All this briefly, in plain everyday words. The points on construction will help you get value for every dollar you spend on a NEW engine.

How to get it without cost



Send us the coupon for the book itself, so you can have the privilege of reading over the answers to such points as you need right now to make your engine work better. And when we say you can return the book within five days and get your money back without a question asked we mean that. We will pay the charges both ways so that nothing can stand in the way of your tearing off and mailing the coupon.

The "Canadian Threshingman and Farmer" is a dollar-a-year magazine that sells for \$1.00 a year and it's certainly worth the price. We want YOUR new or renewal subscription and are willing to give you this splendid book in order to get you.

Send for this book on the strength of what you have read here. With the book in your own hands, before you open it, ask yourself any question you would like to know about your engine, then see what the book says. If it doesn't measure up to what we say about it take us at our word and get your money back. There are only a few hundred of these books on hand. See that you get yours. Fill out and send that coupon now, before you turn the page.

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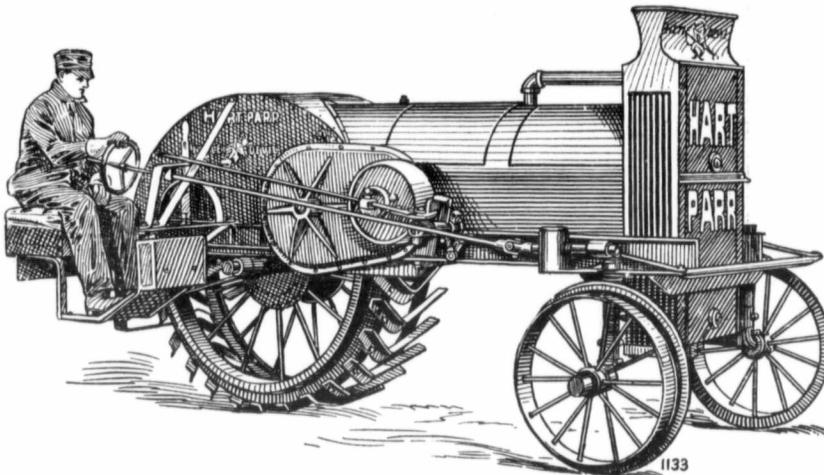
WANTED—Position as engineer on steam plow rig. Would run through threshing season. Over fifteen years experience. A Bradshaw, Lost River, Sask.

Form with fields for Name, P.O., P.O. Box, and Our Number. Includes instructions for sending a \$1.00 subscription to the Canadian Threshingman and Farmer magazine and receiving the book 'The Practical Gas Engineer' free.

Let The "DEVIL" Do Your Work

By letting the powerful, economical "Little Devil" take the place of seven or eight of your expensive horses you can save nearly \$600 on feed bills and increase your earnings over \$1200 on the same farm and same investment you now have.

This is not an idle or exaggerated statement. It CAN be done. It is all figured out in plain black and white in a booklet that tells you just what the "Little Devil" is and just what it does on large and small farms. Send for this attractive booklet. Study the figures and see for yourself whether or not they are correct, if you farm with horses. Learn how you can cut down your farming costs by using the reliable small tractor that is made by oil tractor specialists, the oldest and most experienced tractor manufacturers in the world.



HART-PARR "Little Devil" Tractor

THE ONLY SMALL, REAL OIL TRACTOR IN THE WORLD

This marvelous little outfit not only does all the farm work of seven or eight big, sturdy horses—even cultivating growing crops—but all belt work besides. It plows, discs, seeds, harrows, cultivates corn, etc.; harvests corn and grain; threshes, fills silos, pumps; cuts, rakes and stacks hay; runs the light plant, hauls, grades roads; does all the work for which you now use two or three teams and one or more stationary or portable gas engines.

The "Little Devil" has so many uses—is so practical—can be used so much of the time—that it isn't really comparable with any other farm power. You don't use the "Little Devil" a few days in the spring, then lay it up till harvest time. You keep it busy all the time—that's why it's so profitable. For instance, here is

how the "Little Devil" helps with the small grain crop—plows the ground, drags, harrows, rolls and seeds; harvests, threshes, runs the fanning mill to clean, hauls to market, or runs the elevator in handling the grain—EATS NONE OF IT.

When your horses are eating their heads off during idle periods, there's paying work you can keep the "Little Devil" busy at, because its field of usefulness is not limited. It's an all-purpose, all-year-round outfit. It saves where horses waste. Cuts down operating costs to the lowest notch and enables you to get "top" market prices for what you produce by helping you raise bigger, better crops.

\$1200 FEATURES For Only \$1,045

Here are only a few of the many vital features, that you can see for yourself, make it dependable, make it last and that put the "Little Devil" head and shoulders above all other small tractors.

THE FRAME—is of the arch plate girder type. Hot riveted throughout, giving the stiffest, strongest and lightest form of frame construction known.

ONLY SEVEN GEARS AND PINIONS—used to get two speeds forward and two speeds reverse. All are spur gears of toughest steel. All well protected and lubricated. All except two encased and running in oil! There is no chance for gear breakage and mighty little chance for gear wear in the "Little Devil."

HEAVY DUTY BALL BEARINGS—throughout, except engine and rear axle bearings. These do away with friction, need no adjustment. Wear longer, work smoother, will stand more abuse and run longer without oil than any other bearings known. They are expensive but they are the best, the most reliable, the most durable. That's why we use them in the "Little Devil."

THE MOTOR—has no cams, cam gears or push rods; no valves, valve levers, springs or flippers of any kind. No valve timing or grinding. Just two substantial cylinders, with nothing but the two pistons and their connections that even move, hence nothing else to wear. The "Little Devil" motor has absolutely no claptaps about it. Can't get out of adjustment, because there is nothing to get loose or break. It goes right along, day after day, and develops just as much power at the end of the day as when it started. The motor is covered with a neat, substantial hood, just like an auto. All other vital, moving parts thoroughly well protected from dust, dirt and grit.

LUBRICATION—positive, automatic, force feed lubricator. Just pour in the oil and the lubricator does the rest.

AUTOMATIC ANTI-FREEZING COOLING SYSTEM—non-freezable cooling liquid furnished with tractor. Cools the motor perfectly in hottest or coldest weather. Can't freeze or line up. Requires practically no attention, either when working or idle.

FUEL—uses cheapest kerosene and other low grade fuels, costing about one-half the price of gasoline and much less than horse feed.

No Extra Tools to Buy Not a Penny More to Invest

The "Little Devil" pulls the same plows, harrows, disks, mowers, binders, etc., you use with horses. When you farm with the "Little Devil" you simply get a more reliable, more dependable, more durable, more economical source of power than horses. Your investment will be less, if anything, than when you farm with horses.

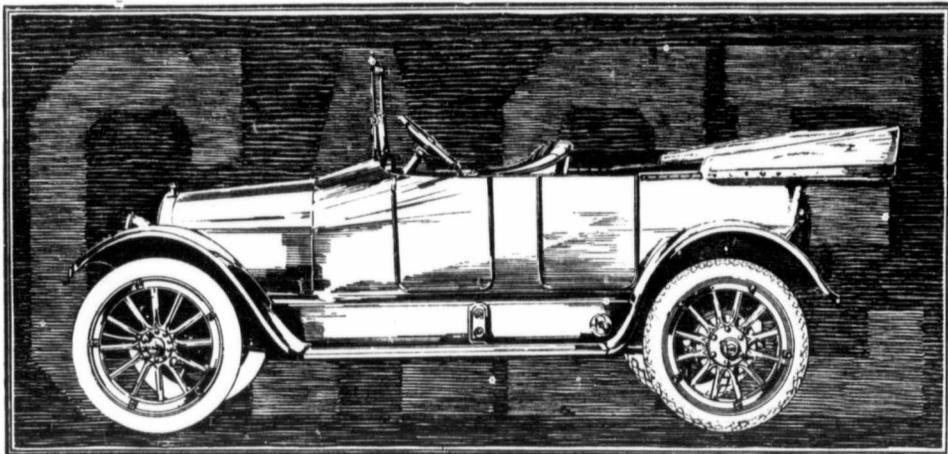
But get all the facts about this remarkably dependable and reliable little tractor—now! Learn how you can have a "Little Devil" on your farm without investing a single penny more than you now have invested. Write to-day for the booklet that tells you just what the "Little Devil" is and what it will do to save you money.

HART-PARR COMPANY, Oil Tractor Specialists

30 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.

1616 8th Ave., Regina, Sask.

The Chapin Co., 325 8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.



The Name Behind the Car

FIGURES WORTH REMEMBERING

Many buyers compare cars by prices. It's a good place to start, but before you get through you will compare them by values—materials—workmanship—reputation. But if you want to start at price comparison, beat this if you can—

CASE Complete "25" \$1350-5% Discount if Cash

(F. O. B. Factory)

Note the underscoring. It means \$110.25 to you. Here are the figures:

5% discount on \$1350	\$ 67.50
Necessary equipment not furnished by others:	
Extra Casing, Extra Tube,	} - - - 42.75
Tire Cover, Tire Chains, Clock	
	<u>\$110.25</u>

If we priced and equipped as others, **\$1239.75**

And remember that these cars are backed by the Case reputation, which is your guarantee of excellence. May we send you our catalog describing in detail how we can give this extraordinary value? This is a very logical proposition, we believe.



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Excellence
the World Over

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