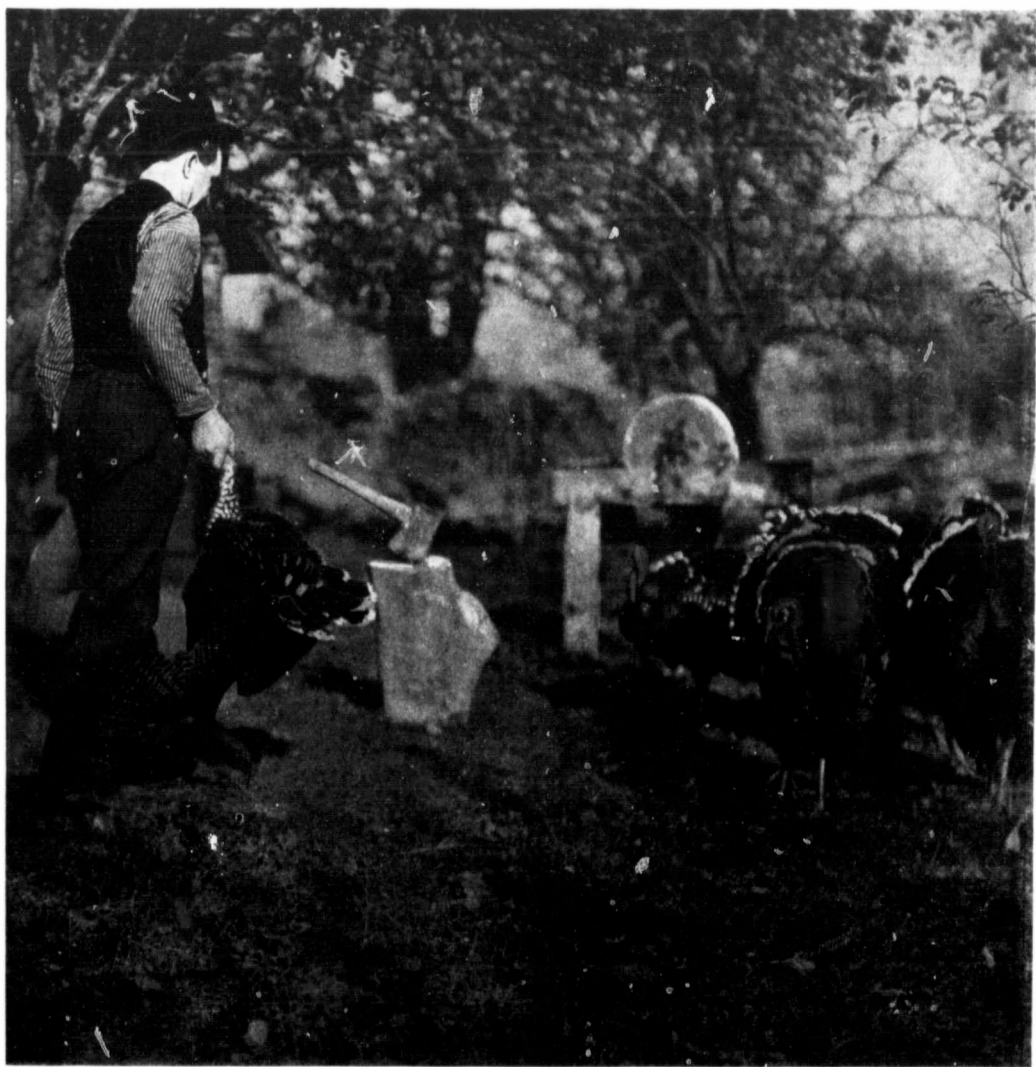


The **CANADIAN** THRESHERMAN AND **FARMER**

WINNIPEG CANADA
NOVEMBER
NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES



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

Why Canada Must Give Credit to Great Britain

Great Britain is the Canadian farmer's best market to-day. Not only must the people of Britain be fed, but also the millions of fighting men, among whom are our own boys.

But Great Britain must buy all her supplies on credit. She can no longer send her money out of Great Britain. She must use her credit abroad and buy where she can get credit.

Canada in her own interest must give credit to Great Britain in order that Great Britain may be enabled to continue to purchase Canada's agricultural and other products.

In other words Canada must lend Great Britain the cash with which to pay Canadian farmers and other producers.

Then where does Canada get the cash? Outside finan-

cial markets are closed. Canada will get this cash by selling Canada's Victory Bonds.

So the Canadian farmer has a three-fold reason for buying Canada's Victory Bonds.

It is good business for him, because it keeps open his market.

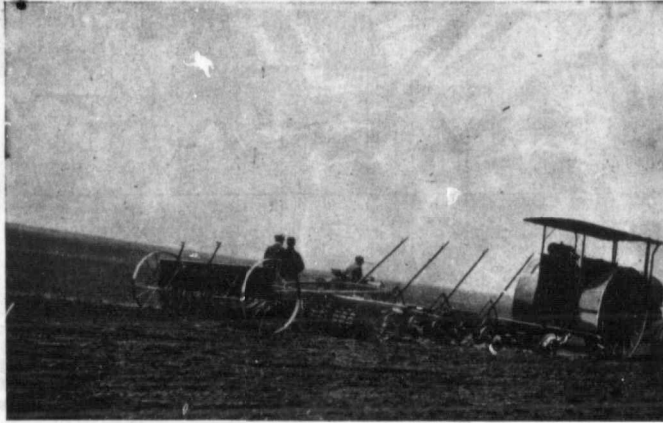
It is patriotic because it enables him to help in maintaining production in Canada through which our fighting men will be supplied with Canadian produce.

And lastly because the investment is absolutely safe and the interest rate is most attractive.

*Get ready to buy in November,
Canada's Victory Bonds*



AULTMAN-TAYLOR



Thanks To My Aultman-Taylor Kerosene Tractor Its Unfailing Service Has Made Me Prosperous

IN just so many words are expressed the true sentiments of Aultman-Taylor Kerosene Tractor owners everywhere. It is the unfailing service rendered by Aultman-Taylor tractors; service that represents the difference between profit and loss that has caused these proud owners to prosper—to be deeply grateful at Thanksgiving time. And these proud owners are not reluctant to tell you that they attribute their success, in a large measure, to the unfailing service Aultman-Taylor tractors have rendered them in the field.

But Aultman-Taylor tractor owners are not alone in their sincere appreciation of Aultman-Taylor performance. The builder of Aultman-Taylor tractors—The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company—is equally grateful for the unfailing service its tractors are giving to owners. It is, indeed, most gratifying to this old organization of farm-power engineers to know that Aultman-Taylor tractors are largely responsible for the prosperity thousands of farm-power users now enjoy. And we believe it most befitting at this time, Thanksgiving, to express to our customers our sincere thanks for their liberal patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same, and for the many good things they have said about Aultman-Taylor tractors.

Speaking of the service Aultman-Taylor tractors are giving their owners, bear this in mind, please—Aultman-Taylor tractor performance, while remarkable, is not chance performance. It is the natural results from safe and sane building. Every Aultman-Taylor tractor is built to deliver "the goods," and it does it. It's an old saying, but it's a true one; "Put the Quality in and you'll get the Service out." That's just what Aultman & Taylor are doing, even in these days when quality material is hard to procure at any price; when skilled workmen are demanding the highest wages ever known to be paid mechanics. But it's a safe bet that Aultman & Taylor will not lower the quality of their tractors to offset the ever-increasing cost of production. They prefer to raise the price any day, rather than try to deceive their customers by telling them they are giving them the same quality at the same price. Aultman-Taylor price is always consistent with quality, and, regardless of price, into every Aultman-Taylor Tractor goes the best of everything in the way of materials. The workmanship is the best that high-class workmen can produce. Connect the foregoing with simple and sane design and you have in a nutshell the secret of the success of Aultman-Taylor Kerosene Tractors; you have the reason why Aultman-Taylor Tractors are safe tractors in which to invest your money.

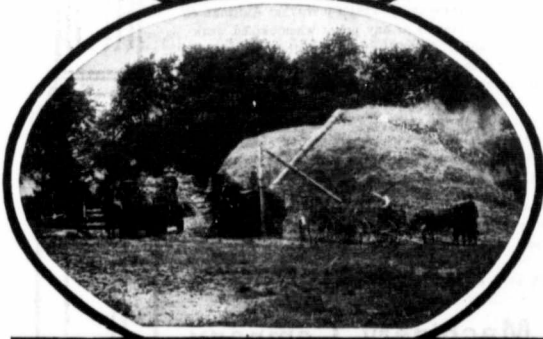
You cannot afford to be without a tractor; neither can you afford to buy anything but a quality tractor. Why not buy an Aultman-Taylor and get one that measures up to your expectations in every particular? Aultman-Taylor Tractors are built in three sizes—there's a size for you.

DROP US A POST CARD OR WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

Lock Box No. 64, Mansfield, Ohio

Branches: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.; GREAT FALLS, Mont.; CALGARY, A.ta.; REGINA, Sask., Canada



The Last Word in Motor Farming Machines

HERE are the latest ideas in successful motor farming machines.

First, a small tractor plowing outfit, consisting of an Avery 5-10 H.P. Tractor with special plow hitch for attaching your horse plow. You can use both right and left-hand plows if you wish for hillside plowing. You can back up, turn around short and get anywhere you want easily in a small field. This tractor is just the size for doing all the work on farms as small as ten acres or for light work on large farms.

Second, the Avery Motor Cultivator, which now makes it possible for one man to tend 100 acres of corn. Or you can cultivate any other row crop just as well. We also build a special planter attachment for planting your crop with the same machine.

Third, the Avery "Yellow-Kid" Separator for small threshing runs or individual use—a real small separator built like the famous "Yellow-Fellow" Champion Grain Saver.

Which of these machines do you need to complete your Motor Farming Equipment? Write now for special printed matter about any one or all of these special machines, or about the complete Avery Line of Tractors and Plows for every size farm and threshers for every size run—the most complete and up-to-date line of motor farming machinery built. Address:

Canadian Avery Co., Limited

AVERY COMPANY
Manufacturers
686 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.

Western Canadian Distributors
WINNIPEG REGINA





Vol. XXII

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 11

VICTORY OR DEATH

"We wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities and powers . . . Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and HAVING DONE ALL, to stand."

"No parleying now! In England is one voice, We all are with you now from shore to shore. Ye men of Kent, 'tis victory or death!"

—Wordsworth

THIS is a message to you, thoughtful reader, whose duty it is to "abide by the stuff" while our sons and brothers are fighting for the noblest ideal it is in the heart of man to conceive.

In this fateful hour we address ourselves to every man and woman and child we can reach who, like ourselves, may not share in the flesh the splendid comradeship of our boys in the trenches.

Take another look at the picture in the centre of this page and try to conceive what it means. It is by no means a fanciful picture. It might stand for a photographic reproduction of what is being actually realized in thousands of Canadian homes at the very moment in which you will be reading these words.

There is a father and mother whose brave son volunteered at the first blast of the bugle that called up the whole manhood of the nation. That boy is now doing his best—not "his bit," but his best—to hold the line somewhere in Flanders. What that means you will be able to visualize far better than we can describe it. If you have a boy in "the lines" you will need no help from us. We are with you there, for the iron has entered into our soul, too.

Distance, many thousands of miles of space, may separate that father and mother from the brave heart, but thought, swifter than the eagle's wing or the lightning's flash, will bring them together, and cause their prayers comingle before the mercy seat.

Do you think that boy is ever out of their sight? Never! He is as real to them in his lone outpost watch and they to him as if he sat by them at the little round table as he was won't when the day's work was over.

fare in which mere money could do what it can do to-day in preserving from death those splendid men whose safe return we pray for above all else in human desire in these days.

The war is not being conducted

nearly the whole period of the war) that the allied forces on the western front could cross the Rhine almost any day they cared to "set" for the job if they elected to pay the price in men's lives.

But the grand purpose has been to sacrifice not a single life that could be preserved for future service. Needless onslaughts by the human equation have been avoided where it has been seen that the same or better results could be obtained by time and artillery. Men and bayonets are never used when their place could be more effectively taken by what the boys call H.E. (that is, high explosives.)

You will therefore see that mechanical means—costly though it may be—is, and will continue to be, the great factor in the hands of the Allies in winning this war and in making "the world safe for democracy."

Here You Can Help

If you cannot fight, like ourselves, you have no doubt safeguarded your earnings in such a way that you have some savings which you can easily transfer to the service of the nation in providing our brave fighting sons with the munitions and sustenance they must have if they are not to go down before the ruthless mailed fist of Prussia.

As we said in a recent article, there is no third event in this war. It cannot be closed by compromise. The enemy thing unbroken is incompatible with us. Either it lives and we die, or we live and it dies. There is no third event. It can only be victory or death.

This appeal is in no respect "engineered" by any business office or government publicity scheme. It is a simple and direct call from one who sees the wis-



"Greater love hath no man than this —"

Have you ever tried to grasp what those four divisions of Canada's finest manhood now in the battlefield really mean to Canada? What do they represent in the country's moral and material wealth? What would

on the fields of France and Flanders to-day as it was at any other time in the annals of human strife. Most readers of this magazine are quite aware of this, but sometimes an impatient one asks the question—"Why do our boys

This Article gives several convincing personal and patriotic reasons why YOU should BUY VICTORY BONDS

not willingly "pay" to preserve their lives from the rain of death that beats upon them almost every hour of the twenty-four?

Now there is a time when dollars will tell, and there never was an incident in the history of war-

not make greater progress?" "Why does it take so much to capture such a small piece of territory?"

The writer has been assured by more than one responsible officer who has been in the fighting line for months (in some cases for

dom and the urgency of the case, who is doing his best towards the grand objective and would offer to the reader who has not thought the matter over the reasons for taking part in it which to him seem irresistible.

One hundred and fifty millions of dollars are asked for as a loan to be subscribed at any time between the 12th of November and 1st December. The actual raising of that sum of money or of double the amount is but a small task to the soul and purse of Canada.

The great idea, however, is to have the people and not the banks and other corporations represented in this great victory loan. We had a similar call at an earlier stage when the amount asked for was paid in like magic, but in subscribing to that loan, only 1 person in 187 in Canada took part.

Note the spread between this figure and what they did in Great Britain where 1 in 22 of the population took part, but still more astounding, in the United States, 1 person in 11 of the population has taken his or her part in the Great Liberty Loan.

The first great reason which will appeal to the patriotic heart will be the fact that in buying a Victory Bond (or a thousand of them) the purchaser is to that extent doing far more for the success of the great cause and for the support of his boy in the fire trench than if he stood by him with a bayonet, grenade or machine gun.

The demoralizing effect of the everlasting drum fire of the shrapnel barrage and the devastating work of the high explosive we know is what more than anything else is shattering into hopeless wreck the very best that the enemy can put up against it. But it must be maintained at increasing pressure and it takes money to do this.

The German secret service has got us beaten to a frazzle. Their genius in espionage is something uncanny, and they know every move that is made almost as soon as it has been conceived. They will know about our great Victory Bond scheme almost as soon as our own daily papers publish the results in Canada.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing if instead of the money being collected from a few score of our capitalists and wealthy corporations it could be published throughout the length and breadth of Central Europe that the Canadians were in it right down to the humblest chore boy on the last homestead or cattle ranch of the North West! That instead of 1 in 187, every second person of the population (man, woman and child) was a purchaser of a Victory Bond!

That would be a more stagger-

ing blow to the spirits of the Prussian junkers, than if they knew that another division of trained troops was under weigh. It can be done and the doing of it is in your hands, Mister Farmer and Mister Man-of-the-Street,

round to spend—to "blow in" the whole lot on some things, not harmful in themselves, but entirely unnecessary and possibly wasteful or extravagant.

There is no "whip hand" or "needs must" in the open deposit

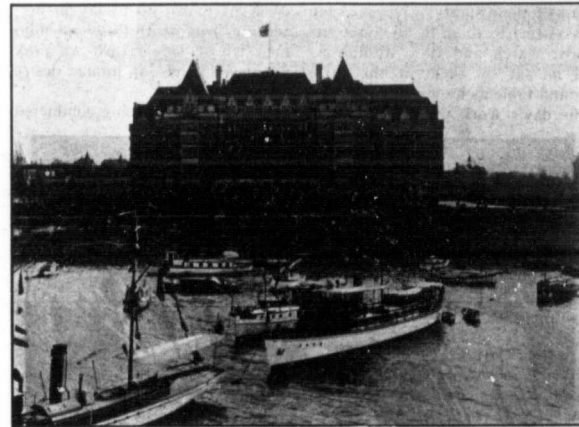
**Victory is the Only Road to Peace
and Safety
BUY VICTORY BONDS**

Mister Chore Boy and Miss City Clerk or Stenographer.

Canada has been mighty good to you and it is mighty little indeed that she is asking you to do for her now. She is merely asking you to lend her a portion of your savings; she is asking you for nothing that you cannot afford to part with; she is offering you a most substantial, if not extravagant, rate of interest for the accommodation, and she provides

account, but it is otherwise with an investment such as the one now under consideration. The young person with money in his or her pocket who is an "easy mark" in the face of some strong temptation to spend will think twice before parting if they are obliged to provide for something in the way of a payment.

The Victory Bond meets the case here admirably. There's a dignity, an importance and a com-



Empress Hotel and Harbor Promenade, Victoria, B.C.

security that can be surpassed by nothing in the exchanges of the world to-day.

In trying to avoid what are obvious reasons to every thinking person why the purchase of Victory Bonds should take the place of many investments, and take precedence of all others at this time, we would like to point out one admirable feature of it to parents of young people who are earning or receiving a small stipend regularly, and are able to

pell, atmosphere about it that is altogether wholesome to the young mind. Further, there is the patriotic aspect, the human interest element in it that makes a strong appeal to the untutored sympathy of the boy or the girl or to the light-hearted young person who, perhaps, knows no restraint of guardianship and is accustomed (as so many of our city girls are especially) to live from hand to mouth.

Then in the case of sudden ca-

**Give Your Children a Share in their
Country
BUY VICTORY BONDS**

save a portion of it, as well as to the young folks themselves.

When a boy or a girl has an ordinary savings bank account, unless the niggardly spirit is supreme, there is always the disposition when regular pay day comes

lamity or distress, what so easily convertible as a Victory Bond? A friend of our boyhood who from being the owner of a coffee stall became practically a millionaire advised us thus: "My boy, get hold of some piece of real prop-

erty, the title deeds to something in the shape of a house or land, even if you have to pawn your shirt in the effort to raise the money."

The inference was that any one holding such a security could raise money for any purpose at any time where there was any money to be had. Same might be said of a Victory Bond. It is as good as a purse of gold for the same amount, only the holder will not readily part company with it in exchange for some gew-gaw or the latest thing in fancy shoes, fifteen-dollars-a-pair!

"Better your country in debt to you than the Kaiser" is one of the happy slogans going the rounds these times. "The widow's mite behind the soldier's might" is another. "Victory Bonds save soldiers! Have you saved your soldier?" makes the same appeal as we have urged at the beginning of this article. "Silver bullets are as essential as high explosive shells" leads us to say that your silver bullets will buy the high explosives that are going to win this war.

At home, this war has certainly exhibited human nature with the paint off. In a great majority of cases the skinning or the scraping has thrown into grand relief some of the finest deeds and noblest examples of sacrifice and steadfast devotion to be found in the annals of our Canadian life. But there have also come into the limelight not a few of the meanest exhibitions to be found in the sordid abode of human cupidity.

One very comfortable "money-bag" has given it out for publication that he would feel "jolly thankful if he came out of this war no poorer than he went into it!" What punishment is too severe for a wretch who takes that attitude with regard to the man who is risking his LIFE in the trenches? How shall such a creature be made to respond to the call of his country which can find only the means to defend itself through the money in the private coffers of the people?

Men and women, boys and girls of Canada, prove yourselves at this time to be worthy of the name those great heroic brothers and sons of yours have earned for you on the battlefields of France and Flanders. In the name of God, as a city preacher well put it the other evening—"cut out that miserable parrot call of 'doing your bit' when you hand over a small pittance to the 'Red Cross,' the 'Prisoner's of War Fund,' or to the 'Returned Soldiers' Association!'"

Let it be your best not your "bit"—give the best if you cannot give the whole of your convertible substance at this time.

THINK of a German fleet bombarding the loveliest spot on the Pacific Ocean—our own matchless Sunset City of Victoria! We are no alarmists and we no more apprehend such an act of vandalism than we expect the Kaiser to be the Mayor of Winnipeg when the polls are declared at the forthcoming civic election.

And yet we are within the mark in saying that but for the Providence of God and the British fleet, Victoria had suffered a worse fate than Scarborough, before the Huns were stampeded at the Marne. We know what one third-rate cruiser is capable of doing to a coast city, and we do not forget that the "invincible Scharnhorst" and her companions were for some time in a position to blow every North American watering place into Hades until Admiral Sturdee wiped them out at the Falkland Islands.

A short time ago we spent a few glorious days in Victoria, and in touring around the endless beauty spots and interesting details within a few hours' motor ride of the city. The weather was perfect, everything was ideal down to the obliging disposition of the boatman we hired for a day to reach some of the rocky inlets and caves where are to be found the most gorgeous specimens of marine algae ("seaweeds") to be seen anywhere in the world.

Our home for the time being was the "Empress" Hotel, without exception the most beautifully arranged, comfortable and inexpensive of all the high-class hotels conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Of course, the geographic position, the unique and invariable climate of Vancouver Island is a priceless asset to any hostelry. Here, in the hotel foyer, is an all-the-year-round display of floral luxuriance and plant life that beggars description. Native ferns and mosses have been introduced from the immediate out-doors, and with ordinary attention on the part of the hotel staff reach and maintain a state of perfection not often seen in the most elaborate collections grown under artificial conditions.

Victoria has been appropriately named "The Garden City of Canada." Its situation from any point of view is superb. It overlooks the Straits of Juan de Fuca, is distinctly a home, and very much an English city with perfect roads, fine boulevards and gardens that are only matched perhaps by the famous roseries of Portland, Oregon.

While the city supports many fine business enterprises, and there are as fine stores and office buildings as are to be found in

any Canadian city, the real charm of Victoria lies in her residential districts, and in her magnificent parks and public buildings. Among the latter, and most impressive of all, perhaps, are the

Our Splendid Sunset City

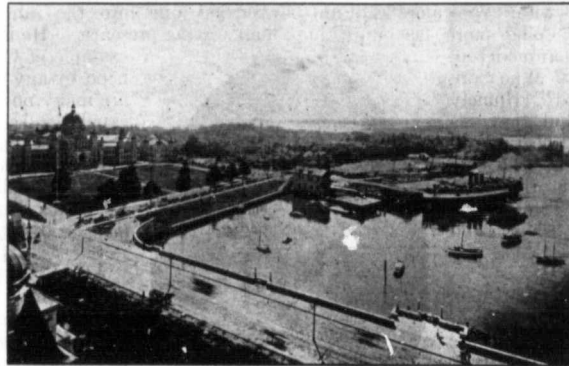
**We don't want "Business as Usual."
Our Business is War!
BUY VICTORY BONDS**

Parliament Buildings, which take rank with some of the handsomest structures of the kind in America. They cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. We were told that all this actually went into the buildings—not so much as the value of a brick taken out for "campaign funds."

As a winter retreat we could imagine nothing on the Pacific

ted hotels, while at Cameron Lake there is an exquisite little chalet inn—the ideal "castle in Spain" for the most idealistic honeymoon party that ever joined hands at the altar.

As to fishing, it is as superfluous to speak of fishing on lake and stream in this tight little island as it is to say that wheat can be found in abundance on the western prairies. Never crowded even at a busy season, if any disciple of Isaac Walton really would seek the solitude and glittering wealth of the sportsman's paradise, let him try a cast on the



Parliament Buildings and Inner Harbor, Victoria, B.C.

Coast from Alaska to the Mexican Gulf that offers such conditions in outdoor delights. From the hotel steps or any of the fine homes open to the health or rest seeking guests, one can step into a conveyance that will take him in a brief space through delightful scenery to some of the grandest outbursts of Nature the world knows of.

It is an easy trip into the heart of Vancouver Island by automobile, or by the Esquimalt

Campbell River, easily reached by motor from Courtenay, the northern terminus of the little railway we have referred to.

And the wealth of timber! It is nothing short of awe-inspiring to gaze on those majestic forests of Douglas fir that pierce the sky like great cathedral spires of Nature's own handiwork. Not only are their deep glades something unspeakably grand to the eye of the prairie dweller who has seen nothing bigger than the oak and pop-

**THE HUNS CAN DEAL WITH VICTORIA
AS THEY DEALT WITH LOUVAIN
—IF THEY BUT HALF WIN**

and Nanaimo Railway, while the celebrated "Malahat Drive" is considered one of the most luxurious motor trips in North America. At every relay or terminal point, such as Shawinigan Lake and Qualicum Beach, there are comfortable and finely situa-

lar bluffs around his homestead, but these same forest glades are accountable for an atmosphere that is as ozone or the breath of spring to the weary soul, whether he comes from the solitude of the prairie or the nerve-shattering tumult of the city.

Round the corner, so to speak—only four miles from Victoria and reached by street car—is the famous Esquimalt naval dockyard, for many years Great Britain's only naval station on the Pacific Coast. It is now in the custody of the Canadian Government, and alongside is a branch of the famous English firm of Yarrows, Limited, offering a repair and complete refitting centre for many vessels.

Within the same easy access is the Saanich Mountain Observatory, which can be reached by a splendid auto road or by the democratic interurban street car. This spot has been selected for the observatory because of the remarkably equable climate of Vancouver Island. The telescope (but recently installed) has a 72-inch reflector and is the largest in the world.

The Provincial Museum (located in the Parliament Buildings) is remarkably complete and of surpassing interest. Arranged and maintained with great care and intelligence, it contains an unusually fine collection of natural history specimens, of the unique native woods, Indian curios and pre-historic details. This describes the general museum collection, but, in addition, there are separate departments for agriculture, horticulture and mining.

With the wonderful facilities for extended motor trips, the big game and other shooting grounds, the fine all-year-round golf courses (a library second to nothing in its way in the Dominion), the public parks, etc., the numerous guide books and railway tourist literature deal quite exhaustively. One could live the whole twelve months in this wonderful centre of interest and find holiday recreation and delightful employment outdoors or indoors all the while.

What puzzles the writer is the amazing sheep-like annual trot that so many of our Canadian citizens and toil-worn farmers make to Long Beach and other fashionable resorts on the California coast line, when they are within hail of this—their own peculiar garden spot and haven of rest.

Without in any way belittling the Californian watering places, there is a something in the quiet majesty, the expansiveness, the infinite variety and restfulness of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally that can never be extracted by any process from the hubbub and monotonous beach lines, promenades and jettys of the American coast cities.

Further, is it not peculiarly fitting at this time that those "patriotic feelings" which are now so much on parade might find a new practical confirmation of its sincerity just here? Why not spend our holiday money in Canada?

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

E. H. HEATH
PRESIDENT
E. W. HAMILTON
MANAGING DIRECTOR
F. C. BRAY
TREASURER



E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA



MEMBERS CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

J. D. DUTHIE
EDITOR
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON
EDITOR WOMAN'S SECTION
J. L. MIDDLETON
CIRCULATION MANAGER

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second Class Matter

Nov.

A MAN

1917

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."

WHEN Dr. Abbot (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) sketched the character of his friend, Thomas Sackville, he did not dwell on his merits as a statesman, but upon his virtues as a man in relation to the ordinary duties of life. "How many rare things were in him!" said he. "Who more loving unto his wife? Who more kind unto his children? Who more fast unto his friend? Who more moderate unto his enemy? Who more true to his word?" Homely words these, but they expressed a whole-hearted appreciation of one who held with distinction the office of Lord High Treasurer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Dr. Abbot knew his man and he wrote about him as *he found him*. Editors are sometimes required to write splendid appreciations (or the reverse) of men they never saw or heard tell of

except through "the business office." Or they draw upon the current reputation of the man. With greater feeling than we care to express, we say that if it is one of the most unsavory jobs to have to "write up" a man under such a handicap, it is, on the other hand, an unspeakable privilege to tell the world something of good it may not know in the personality of a man upon whose shoulders it has seen fit to lay the burden of a great public responsibility.

Since the winning-of-the-war-until-it-is-won must be the one concern of every loyal citizen of Canada, it follows that what Canada may add to or withhold from the splendid part she has already played will depend almost entirely on the constituents of her future government. In our judgment, the hour struck on 4th of August, 1914, which proclaimed a truce to all partizan differences, but only within the past few weeks has a serious step been taken towards that unification of political feeling which is imperative in this awful crisis.—There has been formed "a Union Government," the personnel of which is now matter of common knowledge; likewise its "platform," with which, for the great purpose now before the country, we are in perfect agreement.

With the greater number of the men who have been lined up in this new Cabinet, we are unfamiliar, but if they measure

up to the character and capacity of the man who is now filling the position of Minister of Agriculture, we are abundantly satisfied. We happen to know him, and with growing satisfaction have watched his progress during the past ten years—the period of our intimacy. Press notices have recently outlined his career, but no "press notice" will ever get one into the sanctuary of the man's living presence. He is not a unique

example of Canadian manhood by any means. There are many no less clean and capable and courageous men in Canada, but as one man only was needed for the job, when they called our friend—"Thank God he *matched the hour.*"



T. A. CRERAR,
Minister of Agriculture.

As to Mr. Crerar's business instinct, the co-operative institution of which he is the president is a striking testimony. In its early struggles we have seen him "toiling terribly," but it was no mere slogging that built up that wonderful organization we recognize to-day in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. What, on occasion, had looked like a mob of repellent interests that might at any time scatter like a shower of shrapnel, has been finally solidified into a perfectly disciplined force, working irresistibly towards a common objective. All of which inspires the belief that the same unflinching tact and loyalty to principle which has done so much to bring about this result, will make itself felt in the deliberations of our new National Government.

With Emerson, we find that "There is a class of persons to whom by all spiritual affinity we are bought and sold; for them we would go to prison if need be." The subject of this slight appreciation is one of these. It will be a superfluous statement to many thousands of western citizens, but we cannot miss the opportunity the hour presents. Everyone who has knowledge of the man we are sure will follow us. The old political steeple-chaser is now a nightmare memory. We demand and will have MEN in these days.

Mr. Politician, what a frightful mess you have made of things in Canada! We have never known this man as a politician or platform wind-jammer; simply as an extremely capable, straightforward citizen on whose single-minded purpose we bank with absolute faith; of whom "Nature might stand up and say to all the world 'This is A MAN!'"

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

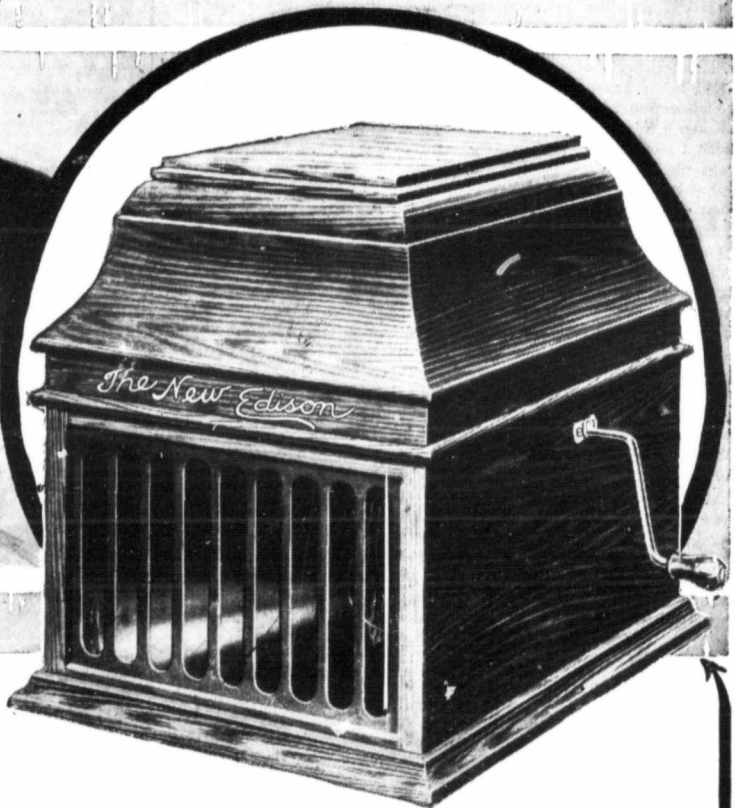
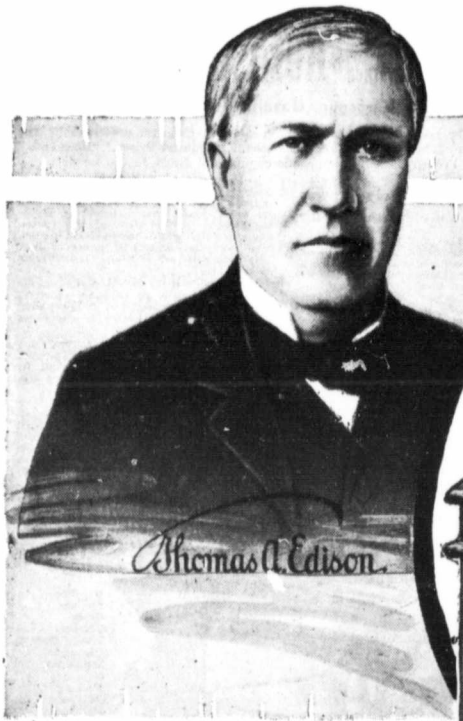
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Results of Experimenting with Kerosene

By LEROY W. KINNEY

SINCE gasoline prices seem inclined to stay where they are or to go higher, perhaps my experience with kerosene would be of interest to some of my fellow subscribers.

I own a traction ditching outfit which I use to dig trenches for drain tile. The enclosed snapshot will show you how it looks when digging a trench five feet in depth across a macadam road.

The power is furnished by a 15-horse-power single cylinder, hopper-cooled, stationary type gasoline engine with jump spark ignition and hit and miss governor. The carburetor I am using has a float valve, needle valve, a water feed valve and spray nozzle for the fuel. Around the carbureting chamber there is a jacket for heating it with a part of the exhaust.

After a trial I decided that more heat would be better so I arranged to heat the air supply. I always start on gasoline and run for five minutes or until the carburetor and air are warm. Then I switch onto kerosene, adding a little water after the engine gets well warmed up.

This worked fine if I did not work the engine too hard or let it run idle too long. In the first case it would pound or knock, caused by pre-ignition. The pre-ignition was due, I thought, to the high compression or smaller clearance in the gasoline engine as compared to one designed for kerosene, combined with the heat given off by the cylinder walls. I could not add enough water to make it run smoothly on a heavy load without reducing the power somewhat and running the risk of drowning the engine, especially if I threw out the clutch for a minute. To reduce the compression, I tightened the intake valve spring, thus admitting a slightly smaller charge. This reduced the maximum horse-power which the engine would develop, but I had several horse-powers to spare and as I will show later I disposed of several more.

Tightening the intake spring improved matters very noticeably on a relatively heavy load. When running idle for any length of time on kerosene the engine would get to missing badly and the longer it was run idle the more it would miss until the engine would stop. This was caused by a gradual cooling of the carburetor, the air supply and the engine itself.

At about this stage of my experimenting, I came to the con-

clusion that one reason for the successful operating of certain tractor motors was the fact that they were throttle governed and thus did not allow the governor to hold the exhaust valve open and cool down the inside of the cylinder, etc. I did not want to go to the expense or trouble to change my engine over to the throttle governed type but accomplished the same result, to a certain extent, in a different way.

As I said above, the engine is 15-horse-power, but only in emergencies do I need more than 10-horse-power and the minimum load is probably about 5-horse-power, so I decided to try throttling the carburetor at the air intake and correspondingly closing the needle valve. The original opening was one and three-fourths inches. I am now using an opening one inch in diameter nearly all the time. If I need more power than I can get with this adjustment I open the intake as much as I like, but I try to keep it so that I get three or four explosions before the governor cuts out one.

I have run my outfit about one hundred and seventy-five days this way and the engine works to perfection. It actually seems to run better than on gasoline. The spark plug doesn't need cleaning once a month. The difference in the cost of fuels is about one dollar per day and I believe that I use less kerosene than I did gasoline. I cannot be sure about this but I know it doesn't take any more. With the same fuel adjustments kerosene gives noticeably more power than gasoline.

The only thing that bothered me particularly was the water feed. One cannot keep the water in an engine perfectly clean and this sediment kept interfering with the regular flow of the water. I intend to put an automatic water feed attachment on the machine. It will feed water only when the engine draws in a charge and in quantities in proportion to the size of the charge. It also has a strainer which can easily be removed and cleaned.

I also expect to put a butterfly valve between the carburetor and engine and connect it with the governor and see if I cannot regulate the speed entirely by throttling; or possibly I may work out a combination with the hit and miss.

I always try to run on gasoline for a few minutes before stopping—long enough so the float chamber will be cleared of kerosene

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Backed by the good-will of thousands of satisfied farmers, preferred by the most users on its merits alone, and not through "Reduced Prices," "Discounts," or "Offers." Proven the only high grade engine sold direct to the farmer.

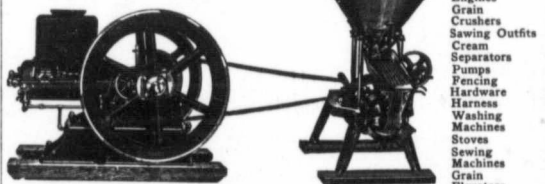
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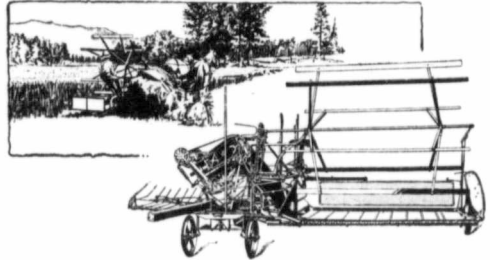
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WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

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and so a few charges of gasoline will be burned in the cylinder. This helps about starting and when I do this I very seldom have any trouble, even in cold weather.

My experience and observations seem to point to the following conclusions: That throttle governed engines will burn kerosene best; that the air supply can hardly be made too hot; that an engine designed for gasoline can be used successfully and economically on kerosene if one uses more than one-third of the rated horse-power and less than four-fifths; and that a little water is necessary to make an engine run smoothly on kerosene and even with our present quality of gasoline it does no harm.

COMPRESSION AND REPAIRS

F. J. Macdonald

COMPRESSION to the gas engine can be compared to the breath of the human body. When the compression is gone the engine is dead. All careful engine manufacturers give their engines a test run before they are shipped from the factory. They are placed on a testing block and operated for several hours and their performance

noted. Their horse power, fuel consumption, etc., are carefully recorded. Here again the engine can be compared to the human body; it is like the youth that is barely reaching manhood. He will gradually improve for a time as his muscles and brain become accustomed to the work at hand. So with the engine; it will gradually improve for a time, if given proper care, and it becomes limbered up and its bearings and wearing surfaces become more smooth and polished, causing less friction.

Careful observation will show that the wheels when rolled by hand turn easier than at first, except when turned against compression, and also after the engine has been run a while it will run a longer time after the fuel is shut off. The vim or elasticity of the engine are then at its best, like the man in his prime. Under careful management the engine will remain at its best for a long time and its decline will many times be very gradual, almost so slow as to be imperceptible, but it will surely come in time. Nine times out of ten the loss of vim in the engine may be directly attributed to its compression gradually growing weaker. What causes this loss of compression? Natural wear or unnatural neglect of the piston and rings,

valve seats wearing and becoming pitted, valves becoming warped and distorted through excessive heat, stems becoming bent. Valve difficulties are quite easily overcome as new ones are not prohibitive in price. New piston or packing rings many times will fix the engine up and insure good compression for a long time. However, the time finally comes when the only thing that will avail is to have the engine cylinder rebored and a new piston fitted.

This is a job for a mechanic that knows his business. A great many men send the engine back to the factory for a general overhauling. This does not always pay. Much depends on the value of the engine in the first place. A few country machine shops can do a reboring job quite satisfactorily. Do not allow some would-be expert to spoil your engine. Judge him by his previous work. A good boring bar, properly handled, will rebore or scrape out a cylinder perfectly true and with a small amount of scraping and polishing give a very smooth surface. Piston castings in the rough and oversize can be furnished by most of the engine companies. Patterns can be made by a good mechanic if necessary.

Pistons can quite easily be turned in an ordinary engine

lathe. In boring for the wrist pin, one must be sure to have the piston centered when clamped to the face plate. In finishing off the outside some form of grinding attachment is preferable. A small emery-wheel stand bolted to the tool rest of the lathe and driven by a belt from a drum over head, enables one to grind the piston to an exact fit for the rebored cylinder.

There is a great advantage in having the cylinders cast separately from the engine bed as the cylinder can be easily unbolted and sent away at a much less expense than if nearly the whole engine had to be shipped. Do not spoil or let a would-be machinist spoil your engine.



Disgusted Dealer: Hm-m! If that's the horse I guess I'll take the cow, and if it's the cow I'll take the horse, but if it's both I don't want it.

How We Built and Equipped Our Shop

By F. J. STUBBS

I AM an instructor in a technical school and found the need of a lathe to try out certain experiments at home. I kept my eyes open and at last got a good one at a reasonable price.

I built a neat little shop back of my home, about sixteen feet by twenty feet in size and ten feet to the eaves. I put in the cement foundation and the floor, with the help of my wife. She would wet the mass with the garden hose while I shovelled. We made the floor six inches thick and it was a twelve-hour job. My wife also helped me a great deal with the building; she would hold the pieces while I nailed them. In this way we built the shop without hiring a regular carpenter. The next problem was where I would get my power. It did not take much figuring to prove the best and cheapest power for my use was a gasoline engine. I had to have something economical and yet be always ready for use, for it might be days, weeks or even months between the times it was used.

A gasoline engine of 6-horse power was then purchased. It was set on a foundation of concrete five feet square and one foot thick. I had not been careful in mixing the concrete and some dirt got into it, so when the engine was started the foundation gave way and broke up before it had run ten minutes. This taught me that an engine foundation can not be put in by one who knows nothing about the subject, so I got a book on the subject and the next one made was much better. In mixing the concrete I was very careful and measured the amounts of sand, gravel and cement, and was careful to see that the gravel was clean. I used four parts of gravel, two parts of sand, and one of cement, and made the mass quite liquid. After it was poured I covered it well with water and sprinkled it twice a day for four days so as to insure slow hardening. A hole was dug five feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep. I constructed a wooden frame to correspond to the engine base and placed it over the hole. Through this were hung long bolts inside of one inch iron pipes, with which to bolt the engine down. These bolts were two feet long and had large iron washers four inches square and three-eighths of an inch thick on the lower ends.

The pipes were used so as to allow the bolts being moved slightly after the concrete had set,

to take care of any deficiencies in my measurements. I did not put the engine on the foundation for two weeks, and it was not started till three weeks later. This foundation has held perfectly for two years and no cracks have developed and I have every reason to think that there will be no trouble in the future.

In my shop I have a sixteen-inch screw-cutting engine lathe, a double emery grinder, a drill press and a small wood joiner. The emery wheels, which are twelve inches by two inches, run at 2000 r.p.m. and the joiner runs at 4000 r.p.m.


The engine is belted to a line shaft one and seven-sixteenths inches in diameter and from this are the belts to the counter shafts of the various machine tools. The engine runs at 360 r.p.m. and has a ten-inch belt pulley. I use a twenty-inch pulley on the line shaft, so the latter runs about 180 r.p.m. The leather belting is of good grade and of single thickness and I keep it in good shape with neat's-foot oil. This oil penetrates the leather, keeping it soft and pliable and I have found it far superior to any so-called belt dressings.

This last summer my neighbors complained about the noise of the exhaust of my engine. I had the common kind of cast muffler usually furnished with small engines and it was noisy. I made a silencer with three chambers punched full of little holes similar to an auto muffler and it worked perfectly. With this no noise could be heard one hundred and fifty feet from the muffler and close up only a slight blowing sound was audible. However, my troubles had just commenced. The muffler stopped the noise, but it did not let air in easily. A stationary engine with a hit and miss governor makes about six idle strokes to each power stroke, and as the exhaust valve is held open air must come in through the exhaust pipe to fill the vacuum caused by the piston on the idle strokes. My silencer did not allow air to come in freely and the result was that the intake valve opened and a full charge went into the cylinder on each idle stroke. Of course these charges were wasted, as the spark occurred only when the engine needed an explosion to maintain its speed. I was paying twenty-one cents a gallon for fuel and of course could not afford to let the engine waste fuel in this fashion. My exhaust, which was of one

and one-half inch pipe, went vertically from the side of the engine for eighteen inches then turned and went outside the building through the wall. I replaced the elbow on the pipe with a tee and screwed in an auxiliary air valve, which I constructed as per sketch, into the top of the tee. This worked like a charm and the engine used even less fuel than it did before I put on the silencer. I tried mixing oil dag with my lubricating oil and found that the engine was oiled better, and that I could use two-thirds less oil than before. The compression was also helped wonderfully.

My engine has no magneto and for ignition I use a sealed dry cell of ten cells. The battery has been in use over two years and shows no sign of weakening, and no ignition trouble of any kind has developed here since it was connected. My fuel supply is of the gravity feed type and the supply tank is outside the building, a pipe running from it to the mixing valve on the engine. For a reserve supply of gasoline I bought an old forty-gallon range boiler off a junk dealer. I buried this three feet deep in the ground and attached a one inch pipe for filling and to another one inch pipe attached an ordinary kitchen "pitcher" pump to get the gasoline out. I built a wooden platform for the pump and constructed a box with a hinged cover over it and it answers the purpose as well as any high-priced outfit. When through pumping I raise the handle of the pump and the gasoline run back into the tank; thus none remains above ground and the lift being short, the pump never needs priming.

My engine being of the hopper cooled type, I was greatly annoyed by the steam from it in cold weather. The air in the shop would become charged with moisture and then when the shop got cold it would settle on the metal of the machines and rust them; to overcome this I fitted a tight galvanized cover to the hopper, drilled and tapped a hole for one-half inch pipe in the top of the hopper which goes outside the building and am now no longer bothered with the steam. If I were using the engine every day I would utilize this steam to help heat the building. Where engines are bolted down solidly as mine is, it is a good thing to go over all the nuts and bolts every week and see that they are tight.



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Jas. Lang, Birnie, Man., writes: "The lumber you sent me gave complete satisfaction. The carpenters were delighted with it, and besides getting it direct from you, made a considerable saving in price. I was also well pleased with the promptness with which you dispatched the order, and with the clear business-like way in which you made out the lists and other paper."

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C. R. Johnson, Sec.-Treas., Primate Grain Growers' Ass., Primate, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 108500 arrived O. K., and has given me the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you as the best of grades, and better far than we have received from other companies."

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Keep Open the British Market For Canadian Farm Produce

To realize how necessary the British market is to the Canadian farmer, consider what would have happened to Canada's forty million dollar cheese output in 1917 if Great Britain could not have bought cheese in Canada on credit.

The American market could not absorb it. The United States had a surplus of their own. The British market was the only one. But Britain could buy only on credit.

So Canada's Government loaned \$40,000,000 to Britain with which the Canadian producer was paid cash for his cheese, which was sold at about twenty-one cents a pound.

Without that loan Canadian cheese could not have been marketed.

So much for cheese alone.

And it is equally important that the British market be kept open for all of Canada's farm produce.

* * *

Now Canada must borrow from the people of Canada, the

It means the maintainance of your best market.

It means substantial, patriotic support to Great Britain and our Allies.

And it means that Canada will continue to take her full part in the war.

money with which Canadian producers are paid.

This money is borrowed from the people on bonds.

Bonds are Canada's promise to repay the loan at a stipulated time with interest every six months.

The security is the whole country, and the interest rate is good.

Canada's Victory Bonds are to be offered in November to obtain money with which to extend credit to Great Britain and with which to carry on Canada's part in the great world's struggle for freedom from autocracy and tyranny.

Every clear visioned Canadian farmer will easily see the importance of this bond issue being completely successful.

Get ready to buy Canada's Victory Bonds



TIPS from the TRACTIONEER

A MAN asked me the other day what the tractor conditions were through the country, tractor conditions, mind you, and there are about a million, more or less conditions that are connected with tractors.

One of the big conditions these days is the question of who shall sell the tractor. You might say that that is easily settled by letting anybody who can sell them do the trick, or you might say that the garage man or the blacksmith or almost anybody else is the proper person, and any one of your ideas along this question might be right, I don't know and nobody else seems to be over sure about it.

A popular opinion on this question is that the garageman should be the man; maybe he should, but there are so many garagemen that know as much about tractors as I do about the road to the good place that a person does not feel like saying that, as a class, they are the men to handle the tractor business. As I see it, a garage man may keep the best service garage, or he may sell the most cars in his district and still not know anything about a car; in fact, I met an agent not long ago who didn't know how to tighten a clutch and, when I had talked to him for a while, I found that there was not much about a car he did know and, at the same time, he was selling his line of cars as fast as the manufacturers could get them to him.

Not only was this man selling cars, but he was also selling tractors faster than he could get them and he knew a little less about them than he did about the cars, and his helper didn't know any more. The result was that every time some little thing went wrong with an engine in his district the company had to send him an expert and, as experts don't grow on trees, there were times when the customer had to wait some time for an expert to arrive on the scene and, very often this wait came right at the busiest time of the year, but what could you do about it, there were a few hundred agents who were in the same fix, the experts could only be at one place at a time. The manufacturers hold up their hands and say: "What can we do about it, we can't always find agents who are good mechanics, if they were good mechanics

they would be doing something else; we can't hire a hundred experts for a month's work, an expert wants work all the year and we have to take care of the ones we have through the slack season."

The manufacturer is quite right. He can't keep an army of experts the year round for the sake of a month's work and neither is it possible for him to pick up a bunch of good experts at a minute's notice and, even if he did pick up a bunch of men, they would only begin to know that line of machinery when their season would be over.

No, we've got to get around in some other way, this service thing has got to be figured out some way, the farmers have to have it, the manufacturer can only supply a certain amount of it and a lot of the agents don't know how to supply it.

In the first place, we have to consider that service costs good money and, with most of the older firms, this service money has to go on the dead expense account, the dealer would have to put it in pretty much the same place but his expense would be a lot less than the manufacturer's would, for he is near the machinery. Therefore, how would it be if we let the dealer in for a lot of the service? However, that brings back the old story of the incompetent dealer, so we'll have to hit a happy medium somewhere. We'll suggest that all agents be required to spend a little time in the slack season learning something about their machinery, under some of the company's experts.

It will be an awful job to get some of them to do this, but it is one way out of part of the difficulty. It would be impossible to make real experts out of all the agents, but they could easily and quickly learn enough to handle a lot of the small troubles and only leave the real troubles for the company's experts, for about three-quarters of the trouble with tractors turns out to be some little adjustment that an agent could make in a very few minutes while the manufacturer would have to send a man many miles at a good sized expense to do the same work.

This service business and the proper man to handle the tractor business are going to take some

U.G.G. Hercules Kerosene Engines

Are Made and Designed to Burn Kerosene and other Low Grade Fuels

THEY are not built over Gasoline Engines. The Hercules Kerosene Engine has been carefully tested to prove that per H.P. of work accomplished, the cheap oil fuels can be used just as satisfactorily as gasoline, under full load, half load, or no load, and at a big saving in the total cost of fuel. This is made possible by a specially designed low grade fuel carburetor, and a modification in the construction of the engine to prevent condensation of the fuel before it reaches the combustion chamber. The unique construction of the U.G.G. cylinder head, and carburetor assisted by the heated fuel passage makes condensation impossible, thus preventing a wastage of fuel and reducing the actual consumption per gallon of the low grade fuel to that of gasoline. This engine is fitted with plain pulleys, and is so shipped unless otherwise stated.

THESE ARE IMPORTANT FEATURES

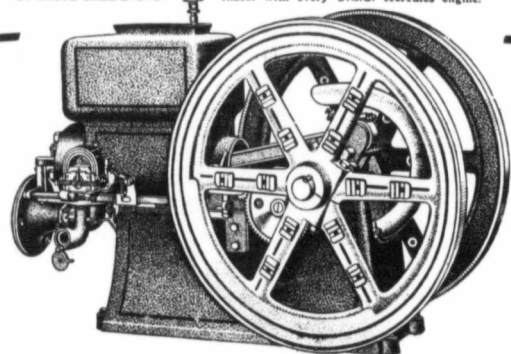
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All the Hercules Kerosene engines are equipped with Webster Magneto, thus eliminating all batteries, coils and switches, the engine being started easily without cranking.

We can also supply 1½ H.P. Hercules stationary engine with Webster Magneto, which runs on gasoline only.

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A five-year bond guarantee is furnished the purchaser with every U.G.G. Hercules engine.



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H.P.	1½	3	5	7	9	12
Bore	3¼	4	5	5¾	6¼	7¾
Stroke	5	6	7½	9	11	12
R.P.M.	550	475	425	375	325	300

PRICES

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
E50—1½ H.P. Gasoline Engine, no skids, weight 320 lbs.	\$ 50.85	\$ 51.85	\$ 52.75
E51—3 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, weight 825 lbs.	95.50	97.50	99.00
E52—5 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, weight 912 lbs.	134.75	137.60	139.85
E53—7 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, weight 1,346 lbs.	176.50	180.75	184.00
E54—9 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, weight 1,970 lbs.	242.00	248.00	253.00
E55—12 H.P. Kerosene Engine, no skids, weight 2,840 lbs.	308.00	309.00	316.00
E59—5 H.P. Kerosene Engine, horse portable, weight 1,497 lbs.	188.00	192.75	196.50
E60—7 H.P. Kerosene Engine, horse portable, weight 1,900 lbs.	235.00	241.00	245.75
E61—9 H.P. Kerosene Engine, horse portable, weight 2,785 lbs.	309.50	318.00	325.00
E64—7 H.P. Kerosene Saw Outfit, tilting table, weight 2,300 lbs.	294.00	301.00	306.50

Should further information be required before ordering simply cut out coupon, and mail it to us. Placing an X opposite any of the other lines will also bring you information of that article. When ordering be sure to mention catalog number. If you prefer friction clutch pulley on your engine, turn to page 52 of the G.G.G. Catalog before ordering, and you will see allowances made for regular pulleys, together with charges and sizes of friction clutch pulleys.

United Grain Growers, Limited,
Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.
Please send me particulars about the articles opposite which I have placed an X.

- Kerosene Engines
- Pumps
- Drills
- Grain Tanks
- Cutters
- Sleighs

Name
P.O.
Prov.
C. T. Nov.



MAIL YOUR CHRISTMAS ORDER EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH



EATON CHRISTMAS STOCKS ARE MOST COMPLETE

GOODS of every description, all new and fresh, are on hand at this store from which to make your gift selections. Goods from England, from Japan, from the Southern States, from Eastern Canada; in fact, from wherever our buyers could find Christmas gifts of cheer and gladness for homes throughout the West.

DO NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

Generous as our anticipation of what the demand would be, advance orders already indicate that it will be difficult for us to fill orders in certain lines. There is still sufficient time to make your selection from stocks as yet unbroken and to make reshipments of goods you intend for friends at a distance, or to exchange or duplicate such articles as you wish. So do not delay but

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING EARLY

The above phrase has been a slogan for many holiday seasons, but never has its importance been more significant than this year.

Not only have prices been affected under the new conditions now existing, but it has been impossible for us to get the usual enormous quantities in some lines which have always proven so popular with **EATON** customers. For this reason we advise you not to delay but to send in a complete order covering your Christmas wants as soon as it is convenient to do so.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

straightening out before we get things going right, but there is no reason why it can't be done, and service is a very necessary thing in any line.

There is another part of the service question that is causing a lot of trouble and that is repairs. Until farm machinery, particularly tractors are made a whole lot better than they are being made now, owners are going to want quite a bunch of repairs, and they are going to want them when they want them, not next month.

Automobile repairs are far easier to get than are tractor repairs, and they are not nearly as important. When the tractor owner breaks a piece of his tractor, he calls up the agent and orders the repairs; the agent, when he happens to think of it, orders the repairs from the company's branch house; sometimes the branch house has the required repairs and sometimes they haven't. So they send to the factory for these same repairs, and all this time the farmer is waiting, the season is getting later and later and the crop is standing out waiting to be threshed or the plowing is going much slower with horses. Eventually the repair arrives and occasionally it is the right one so that all the farmer has to do is to put it on or wait for an expert to arrive if it happens to be a piece that requires an expert's gentle voice to get it to go on right.

These repairs are far more important than most manufacturers seem to think. I've been out through the country pretty much all fall and the amount of money that has been lost by the farmers through having to wait for repairs sure surprised me some considerable. It's not just the inconvenience that riles the farmer, though there is enough of that, but it is the wasted time and lost money that makes him sore and I don't know as I blame him the least little bit, although he sometimes gets a little unreasonable

himself but, when you come to look at it, the manufacturer and his salesmen sell a lot of their machinery with the argument that the tractor enables them to get their work done when it should be done, and then they turn around and hold up the same tractor for repairs when a little better repair service would fix the whole thing.

It seems to me that now we are looking at economy as connected with the nation instead of merely something for the individual, we should make a try at getting away with some of this wasted time and money. There is hardly anybody in the province of Manitoba who minds sending to Winnipeg, Brandon or Neepawa for repairs if they know that they can get them there and these three places make good distributing places for the whole province.

It wouldn't hurt the threshing machine companies of any size to keep repair rooms open at these places through the busy part of the year and have these rooms stocked with the most called-for repairs, carrying a full line at Winnipeg and when I say a full line, that is just what I mean for most of the factories are a long way from the Manitoba farmer and when you get up into Saskatchewan and Alberta it is even worse. I know the manufacturers will say that they do carry a full line of repairs at some one place, but I have a bad habit of not believing anything until I see it and I haven't seen very many full lines of repairs in this country yet.

Again, we'll have to look at this repair question from another side so as to see all there is in it. The farmer himself is largely responsible for the long repair waits. He absolutely refuses to be convinced that he should look over his machinery long before he wants to use it, find out what is wanted for it and order his repairs then instead of waiting until the last minute to order, rush-



The "Lady" (to gallant V.C., invalided out): "Why aren't you in khaki?"
The V.C.: "For the same reason, madam, that you are not in the Beauty Chorus—physically unfit."



Helping to Feed the World

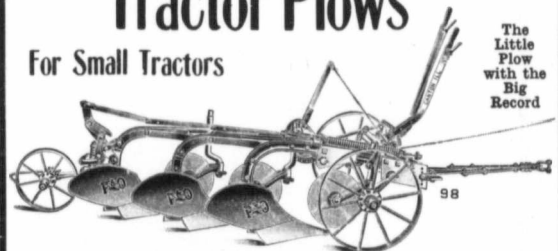
BYOND a doubt, food, or the want of food, will be the greatest factor in restoring peace among the nations now at war. This being true, all those who have to do with the production of food have a duty fully as important as that of the men in the trenches. The farmer must make his acres produce more than they have ever produced before, and he must do it with less human labor. It is our bit to furnish him with implements which will help him to solve his power and labor problems. We want you to know that we realize the importance of giving you the very best we can—of making your problems our problems.



Little Genius Power Lift Tractor Plows

For Small Tractors

The Little Plow with the Big Record



Tractor plowing is helping the farmer a long way toward the solution of his labor problems. One man with a P. & O. Tractor Plow and any good tractor can accomplish as much as one, or even several men (according to size of tractor plow), with ordinary gang plows. The P. & O. Little Genius is made in 2, 3 and 4 furrow sizes. It is an ideal plow because it is simple, strong, easy to handle, light in draft and always on the job. Examine the following merit points:

Points of Special Merit

- Power furnished by the land wheel raises and lowers the bottoms at the will of the operator.
- High level lift on all three wheels gives ample clearance for trash when turning or transporting.
- Only one trip rope required.
- Rear wheel lift responds instantly to action of power lift device. No sliding parts.
- Bottoms are forced—not merely dropped—into the ground by the whole weight of the plow.
- Only one-half as much power required to raise the bottoms of the P. & O. Little Genius as is required on any other similar plow.
- When the plow is at work, the levers are within easy reach of the operator from his position on the tractor, but when the bottoms are raised the levers are at the same time thrown back out of the way and will not interfere with the tractor in turning.
- The levers and bottoms are counterbalanced by springs, making them easy to operate.
- The hitch is provided with a pin break coupling, which insures both plow and tractor against breakage on hidden roots or stones.
- The hitch is adjustable and adaptable to any tractor.
- Notice that spuds are not required on the land wheel—indicating an easy lift.
- Will plow to depth of ten inches.
- The No. 2 Little Genius is furnished in two and three-furrow sizes. An extra plow attachment can be furnished to convert the two-furrow into a three.
- Any of the standard types of P. & O. Bottoms, in 12 or 14-inch.
- Extra wide clearance between bottoms enables the Little Genius to work in trashiest ground.
- No. 3 is a four furrow plow with 14 inch bottoms.
- High-grade Rolling Coulters with chilled cone take-up bearings, and extra heavy shanks.
- Beam braces extend clear down around throats of beams, adding great reserve strength at points subjected to strain.

Made by **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.**, Canton, Ill., U.S.A.

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.

SALES AGENT FOR CANADA

WINNIPEG SASKATOON NORTH BATTLEFORD CALGARY
BRANDON YORKTON ESTEVAN EDMONTON
REGINA LETHBRIDGE





The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into Bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10785 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

ing the repair men off their feet and holding up people who are waiting for breakdown repairs. This also applies to calls for experts, everybody seems to wait until the last minute before they call for an expert and then they all want him at once.

The very best time to make out your list of required repairs is right away sudden after you have finished working the machine. You may not believe that, but it is true just the same.

Now we'll take a look at another one of those funny tractor conditions. "We can't possibly get enough tractors to supply the demand." We have all heard that said pretty often this year and it is perfectly true, but then we also hear that it is impossible to get enough tractors to do the work, and that isn't true. If they said, "It is impossible to get enough tractors for the farmers to do the work the way they want to do it," then it would be true enough. There are enough tractors in this country to do all the work required of them, to do it quicker, cheaper, and better than it has been done before, but the work goes on in the same old way, some of it half done and some of it not done at all because there is one little thing about those tractors that is never used—organization.

You don't like the sound of that, do you? And neither would you like to hear me say that the average tractor does not do a quarter of the work that it should do, but most of the men in the business to whom I have talked agree that the average tractor only does about forty days' work in a year and that isn't enough by about a mile. The tractor isn't human, it can't work unless you work it any more than your horses can work if you leave them tied up in the stable.

The State of Texas, I am told, organized the tractor power in the state, 4,000 tractors were worked day and night, the work was done better, cheaper and quicker than by the old way and I don't suppose the State of Texas has any more brain power stored up in it than has this country of ours.

There now, I've got a whole lot of grouches off my chest and when these things are straightened out the tractor problem will be a lot smaller, but there is another thing that I've noticed while loafing around the country and that is that tractor, or rather farm machinery manufacturers, are doing a whole lot of hard work trying to make the tractors to suit the machinery instead of making the machinery to suit the tractor. They would save themselves a whole lot of trouble if

they would remember that Old Dobin was never made to fit the shafts or the harness.

I wasn't in just the proper twist when I wrote this, but, maybe, it will do.

Some people laughed at us when we told them that it would be absolutely impossible for most of the threshing machine manufacturers to supply the demand for machinery. Yes sir, they laughed at us and said that the machinery concerns were only using that as an argument to get orders, but some of these same people are laughing out the other side of their mouths about it now.

One old fellow, not a million miles from Dauphin, took a notion at the last minute that he wanted a 12-25 gas tractor and the separator that generally goes

with that engine, or rather he wanted that particular size of separator and the engine to go with it; he took the notion a little too late, the company managed, after much scratching around, to get him the size of separator he wanted and offered him an engine that would run it under ordinary conditions, as they didn't have the right-sized engine. "All right," he says, "I'll take that," and the company shipped him the separator from one point and the engine from another. In the meantime, Mr. Customer thought he would like to try a different make of engine, so he ordered it, but failed to get what he wanted, so went back for the other one, but he was too late again; his engine was sold and there wasn't another one in the province.

The next time that a machinery concern tells you that they won't be able to get machinery for you, just you stop, look and listen.

Getting All of Them

"I see you've lowered the speed limit and hoisted your fines," said Winkletop to the judge, after paying his fine.

"Ya-as," said the judge. "We found that under the old tariff there wasn't enough violations o' the law to make it wuth while."

Some Job!

"Patriotism," said a recent political orator, "is the backbone of America. Our task is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GO EAST IN ABSOLUTE COMFORT

EDMONTON SASKATOON WINNIPEG MONTREAL
 CALGARY MOOSE JAW REGINA BRANDON OTTAWA
 VANCOUVER MEDICINE HAT FORT WILLIAM PORT ARTHUR SUDBURY SMITHS FALLS TORONTO

BY YOUR CHOICE OF
TWO DAILY TRAINS
 CANADA'S FINEST
 IMPERIAL LIMITED TRANS-CANADA
 MODERN EQUIPMENT
 Observation—Compartment—Drawing Room Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers.
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 For full information, Reservations, Etc., ask any Agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 "The World's Greatest Highway."

2 TRAINS DAILY **2 TRAINS DAILY**

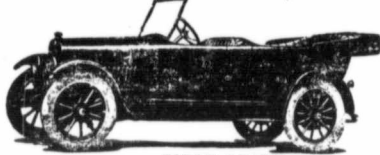
**SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
 NO TRANSFERS
 SMOOTH PERFECT ROADBED**

The Winnipeg Telegram

OFFERS

\$12,000 Worth of Valuable Prizes Free!

Automobiles, player and upright pianos, beautiful furniture suites, furs and fur coats, cabinets of silver, gramophones, etc., to the most ambitious and energetic men, women and children (over the age of 16 years) in Western Canada



FIRST PRIZE

A \$2345.00 seven-passenger Hudson "Super-Six" Touring Car is the first prize in The Winnipeg Telegram's big Automobile Contest. The Hudson "Super-Six" is the most talked-of auto in the motor world to-day. It holds all records worth while. This elegant award will be given to the prize-contestor who secures the greatest number of votes by midnight, January 5th, 1918.



SECOND PRIZE

A \$1310.00 5-passenger Overland will be given to the candidate having the second highest number of votes on the night of January 5th, 1918. The Overland is fully equipped with electric lights and starter.

CONDITIONS THAT EQUALIZE

More votes are given on the weekly and daily mail subscriptions than by carrier in towns. This puts candidates residing in rural communities on an equal footing with those residing in larger places. Send in your nomination at once. The Contest is just starting.

EVERYONE WILL WIN

something. Cash commission prizes have been arranged for those who do not win one of the 40 grand prizes advertised.

HOW TO ENTER THE COMPETITION

Clip out the nomination blank on this page and fill in your name and address. Then send it to the Contest Department of The Telegram. Receipt books and other supplies will be sent you and full information regarding the contest explained.

The Big Contest Closes

Sat., January 5,
at Midnight. Use the long winter days to win an elegant auto. Then you will enjoy next Spring and Summer spinning along in your new car.



"OVERLAND" AUTO FREE IN GUESSING CONTEST



A \$1,100.00 five-passenger 1917 Overland Touring Car, fully equipped with electric lights and starter will be given to the person who can predict the number of subscriptions the candidates in The Telegram's big Automobile Contest will secure. In the event no one has the correct answer, the "Overland" will be given to the person sending in the answer nearest correct. In the event of a tie, the correct answer reaching us first will be given the "Overland."

This Prediction Contest will close two weeks before the Automobile Contest, and all answers will be placed in a Safety Deposit Box in care of the Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Main Branch, Winnipeg) who will turn them over to a Committee of prominent business men who will act as Judges and decide upon the winner.

Fill in the enclosed coupon and send it to the Prize Contest Editor. He will send you full details of the "Guessing Contest." Your chances for winning this \$1,100 Overland Touring Car are as good as anyone's.

Contest Editor,
The Telegram,
Winnipeg, Man.

Send me full details of the **GUESSING CONTEST**, in which the \$1,100.00 five-passenger Overland Touring Car will be given away absolutely free.

.....
Name
.....
Post Office and Box Number

(C.T.)

Are you planning on buying an Auto next Spring?

Why not enter the Winnipeg Telegram's Automobile Contest and **win one FREE!**



Nomination Blank

GOOD FOR 5,000 VOTES
Nominate Yourself or a Friend
PRIZE CONTEST DEPT. OF THE TELEGRAM,
225 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—
I hereby nominate as a candidate in our Automobile Prize Contest.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

NOMINATED BY.....

NOTE—Only one nomination blank will be accepted for any one candidate. This blank properly filled out will bring you further information and supplies by return mail. (C.T.)

CUT OUT NEATLY
THE TELEGRAM'S BIG AUTOMOBILE PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

FOR.....

ADDRESS.....

This Coupon, when neatly cut out and brought or mailed to The Contest Department of THE TELEGRAM, will count for the person whose name is written thereon.

VOID AFTER NOV. 25th.
CUT OUT NEATLY.

(C.T.)

Address all Communications to **Prize Contest Dept., The Winnipeg Telegram** Long Distance Phone **Main 3311**
225 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

AS I passed Bill Jones' farm he stopped me to inquire: "Did you see Tom Watson as you came on?"

"Yes, I saw him plowing with his tractor in the forty-acre field below the barn."

"Just as he told me," said Bill. "I made arrangements with him to bring over his tractor and fill my silo, but when I called him over the phone yesterday he said he was behind with his plowing and had to go ahead with it while the going was good. I've tried others, but they're all busy, just like Tom, and that corn's going to be over-ripe in a day or two."

"Why don't you get an engine of your own?"

"Well, I have thought about that, but I have a small engine in the shop that does most of my work. I can't afford to spend several hundred dollars for a larger engine I will hardly ever use."

"How many acres of land have you in cultivation?"

"A hundred and fifty."

"How many tillable acres have you?"

"Two hundred."

"Why don't you farm the other fifty?"

"I do sometimes. I thought I'd give it a rest. I'll take it in next year and leave out some other part of my farm."

"Couldn't you work out a system of rotation that would make it profitable to farm the whole 200 acres?"

"I guess so, but labor is high."

"Just so, Bill. And yet you are letting your work pile up and what high priced laborers you have work below par just because Tom Watson has enough work on his 200-acre farm to keep his tractor busy."

"But Tom does custom work in order to keep his tractor busy."

"Yes, but how much does he do?"

"I suppose he is out about two weeks altogether during a year." "He was out just three days last year and those three days were spent on your farm. You have seven horses and are working 150 acres—about twenty acres a horse. Now if you were to buy a tractor you would not want to get rid of any of the horses, but rather take in that idle fifty, and in this way you would be tilling about thirty acres a horse instead of twenty."

"The same rule would apply to labor. Buying a tractor would not increase the number of farm hands needed and would therefore increase the number of acres tilled by each man to sixty-six and two-thirds. About a three-bottom outfit would fill your needs."

"What about a mechanic to operate the tractor?"

Bill Jones' Power Plant And How He Solved It by Buying a Tractor

By P. T. HINES, in "The Country Gentleman"

"You could do it yourself. You have as good a knack in operating machinery as I have—or as Tom Watson has."

"Why do you recommend a three-bottom outfit?"

"Because farmers who have bought tractors have found three-bottom outfits best suited to farms of your size."

"It would be better to buy a tractor that is too small for your farm than one that is too large. We must bear in mind that our farm must be of sufficient size to permit the economical use of the improved machine the maximum number of days each year."

"Suppose you were to buy a ten-bottom outfit. When the plowing season came along you

"Suppose you were to buy a ten-bottom outfit. When the plowing season came along you would finish your work in a few days and then you would have a white elephant on your hands that would be eating its head off in interest on the investment and depreciation in value; and it would be a risky business to depend upon custom work to keep such a machine busy."

"And then when you were filling your silo, or running your separator or shredder, you would have an absolutely unwarranted surplus of power, and the operation would cost you much more than it should."

"On the other hand, consider the three-bottom outfit. Outfits of this size are used on the average farm about fifty days a year, and on the farm you have here you could utilize the total number of tractor days. And when you came to do belt work you would have enough power for your needs,

with a comfortable margin for emergencies."

"The usual speed of a tractor is two miles an hour. Based on this speed it is estimated that one fourteen-inch bottom should turn three acres of land a day. This would give you a maximum plowing ability of nine acres a day."

"When you are plowing with a two-plow outfit and one plow becomes clogged, one other plow is stopped while you are cleaning away the trash. If you were plowing with a ten-plow outfit nine other plows would be stopped. If in plowing with your three-plow outfit you were compelled to stop and clean each plow ten times a day, and each cleaning took three minutes, you would lose an hour and a half of time; the loss of time in keeping ten plows clean would be much greater."

"Will I be able to do as good work with a tractor as I do with my horses?"

"That again depends upon the operator. More than half the tractor owners I have talked with say that the work done is better, about 40 per cent say there is no difference, and something like 10 per cent say it is poorer."

"The quality of the work done does not depend so much upon the tractor as it does upon the plow and its adjustment. The work done by an engine gang plow is fully equal to the work done by either a walking or a gang plow drawn by horses if the engine gang is of a good make and is properly adjusted."

"If a job of tractor plowing is not satisfactory it is usually the fault, not of the tractor but of the gang, and more often the adjust-

ment of the gang. Of course, in fields that have obstructions, sharp angles and so on, the tractor may be responsible for poor work because of its clumsiness, but under most conditions, as I said, the plows and the operator determine the quality of the work."

"The quality of the work done by different machines should be of value in selecting good gang plows, but it is not always a good guide in selecting a tractor. A poor tractor may be pulling a good gang plow that is well adjusted, and may be doing much better work than a superior tractor pulling a poor gang plow poorly adjusted."

"How long would a tractor last me?"

"The life of a tractor, like that of an automobile or any other farm machine, will depend upon the promptness with which repairs are made, how it is housed, how well the lubricating system is looked after, and the care used in repairing and operating in general."

A week later, when I passed Bill Jones' place again, I heard the steady throbbing of a motor near his barn.

"I guess Tom Watson's filling his silo," I thought to myself.

But when I reached the barn I found neither Tom Watson nor his tractor. Bill had a brand new one there at work. When he saw me he stopped feeding the cutter and grinned.

"I did it," he said.

"So I see," I replied.

This conversation took place two years ago. Bill is perfectly satisfied with his tractor, and he tells me he has never regretted buying it except possibly the first few days when he was learning to plow with it.

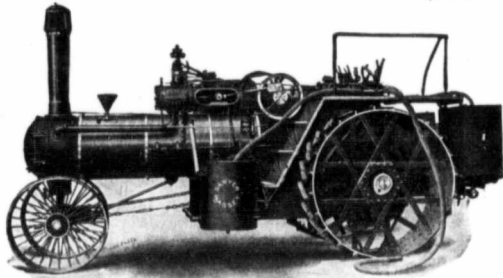
"How much money have you lost on it?" I asked the other day.

"I haven't lost anything," he said, "but have gained instead."



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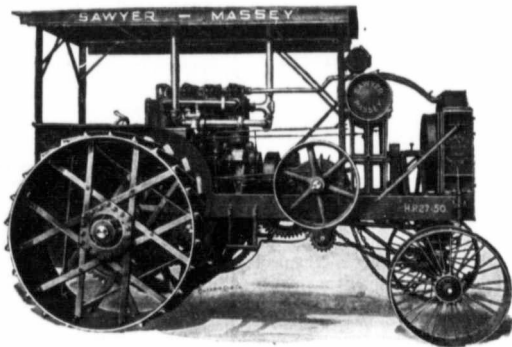
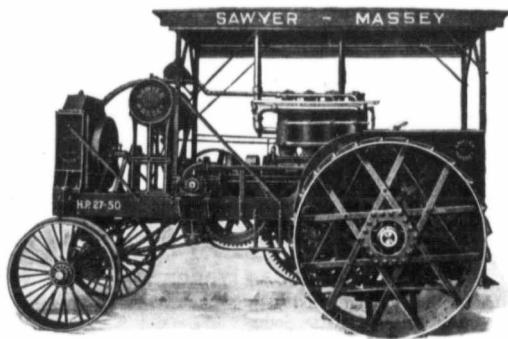
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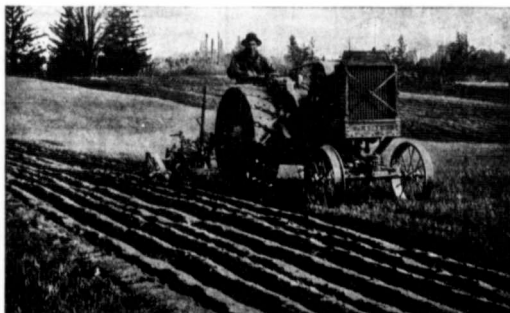


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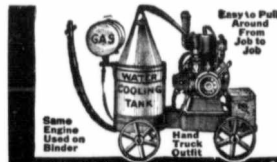
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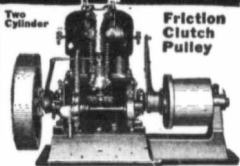
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Spark Plug Troubles
By J. G. ZIMMERMAN, E.E.
(Continued from Page 18 October issue.)

The layer mica plug is usually made up by forcibly pressing a sleeve over the mica, making a gas-tight joint between the sleeve and pin and then using the sleeve to screw into plug body so that a metal-to-metal joint is obtained with gas-tight resistance. The tightness of this joint is not limited by such dangers of crushing or cracking as obtain in a porcelain-to-metal joint.

Usually a mica plug of any type is gas-tight because of the high mechanical pressures they will stand when assembled and no ordinary mechanical shock will injure them.

Owing to expansion and contraction when in use, the washer type must be compressed very tight in manufacture to avoid excessive change of shape in use. A "breathing" will occur which will cause oil to be drawn in between washers, there to be carbonized and short the plug.

Warping of parts obviously will distort the spark gap adjustment. A plug with parts made too long and exposed to severe heating will warp.

The burning of the glaze is also clearly due to high temperatures.

The burning of the spark points is due to two causes—heat with resultant oxidation and natural wear from the eroding action of the sparks.

See notes on magneto sparks (3). Dirty threads cause plugs to become insulated from good mechanical contact with cylinder walls and as a consequence this prevents freedom of heat conductivity to walls. It makes plugs run hot.

(3) Wear of sparking points.
a. Because of small volume.

- b. Because of unequal sizes.
- c. Because of powerful magneto currents.
- d. Because of nature of point material.

If we were to use very fine wires for sparking points they would last but a very short time. To prove this, note that a fine iron or steel wire will readily burn in a bunsen flame or even an open flame gas jet. Likewise, if we use fine wire for sparking points in the air and let a magneto or vibrator coil furnish a high tension current to these points, they will burn away with considerable scintillation. Hence, the sparking points must be made of a good heat resisting and oxygen resisting material and also of sufficient dimensions to prevent burning away rapidly from heat and air and from the electric current. It is not generally known that some magnetos generate such powerful sparks at high speed that considerable wear of the plug points occurs from that source alone.

The material from which the points are made should obviously not be made of soft metals. Some plugs are so made with consequent very rapid wear. (See No. 5.)

- (4) Mechanical effects.
 - a. Too great a compression on porcelain or stone.
 - b. Unequal strains due to irregular stresses.
 - c. Mechanical shocks.
 - d. Compression shocks.

As was noted under heading No. 2, the insulator is exposed to damage from expansion. Likewise a porcelain or stone may be crushed by a purely mechanical stress. For example, the porcelain may be irregular or warped

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so that the clamping operation crushes the insulator. A poor gasket will also allow undue pressures to be applied. The gasket is intentionally made with a soft (asbestos) section and a relatively soft metal shell so that when compressed it will fill all irregular spaces between clamping screw and seat in shell or body of plug. It is evident that frequent separations of plug parts will ultimately make the gasket non-flexible and liable to allow leakage of gas. A new gasket is the remedy.

(5) Shape and dimensions of sparking points.

- a. Large smooth surfaces versus sharp points or edges.
- b. Unequal dimensions.
- c. Materials.

It is not common knowledge that the high tension current from magnetos or coils is like any other current of low tension in that the current flows, as we say, from the + pole to the - pole. In battery coils, the polarity is determined by the polarity of the source of current.

Hence with the battery ignition the polarity of the insulated pin will always be constant; that is, + all the time or - all the time, depending on the connections of battery to circuit. With a magneto in which we use every other spark or energy pulse, the polarity will likewise always be constant. But where every spark that the magneto generates is used the polarity reverses each succeeding spark, making the order of polarity + - + - + - etc.

Now it can readily be demonstrated that when we have a sharp point or edge on the insulated pin forming the one terminal and a smooth surface like the cylindrical edge of a wire for the ground, the spark will jump easier, or with a lower voltage, if the pin is + than if it is negative. This difference may be as much as thirty per cent, but is more frequently about twenty per cent. If, however, we have two sharp edges or terminals forming the sparking points, or two smooth surfaces of like nature, the voltage required to jump the gap in either direction is the same but when sharp edges oppose, the actual breakdown voltage is lower than for the smooth surface terminals.

Now this causes missing at low speed with magneto when plugs are of identical make-up, since we may lower the speed of the magneto to such a point that the voltage developed by it is not sufficient to jump from the surface to sharp edge or point but is enough to readily jump in the opposite direction. Since it is necessary for the magneto to be driven

at a positive relation of speed to that of the engine, the polarity of the same plugs remain the same at all times. Hence, the plug points actually require a separate setting or adjustment in order to enable sparks to jump all plugs successfully at a given speed.

The nature of the spark point material also influences the striking voltage. Some alloys will allow a considerably higher compression to be used for the same spark gap setting, other conditions being similar. This accounts for the fact that some plugs work better at low speed than others.

However, it must be borne clearly in mind that it is also usual that such "low voltage" plugs have a fault to counterbalance this somewhat. This is the eroding or eating away of the points, which gradually enlarges the spark gap and finally makes the opening too great for successful operation under the given engine conditions.

A case in mind exemplifies this nicely. The manufacturer complained that the magneto would not work longer than a certain time before complaints came in. Examination showed that sparking point adjustment, originally .020 inch opening had actually enlarged to .050 inch. There is no doubt that had the user simply adjusted the point of plugs to normal opening trouble would have been at once eliminated.

(6) Leakage of current.

- a. Cables defective with split or torn insulation.
- b. Partially shorted plugs due to small carbon deposit.
- c. Cables all too near ground.
- d. Cables bound together and in metallic tubing.
- e. Moisture over porcelain or other insulator on outside or inside of plug or on plug points.
- f. Insulator too short from top of connecting screw to ground.

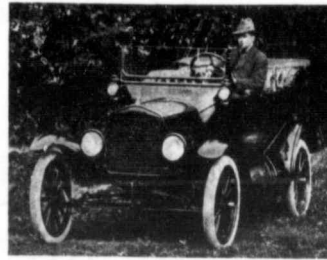
When a high tension cable is found with a part of the rubber worn off or with a crack in same and this defect is near to some grounded part of engine, leakage will occur or even all high tension current will jump to ground from that cable.

When a plug is partially shorted, the spark is weak because some of the spark energy is lost through the short circuit path.

A cable too near the engine itself will give up some of the spark energy to the ground by induction. All cables should be at least one inch away from any grounded part.

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When cables are tied together for any length or when tied near ground or run in a metal tube, the inductive effect on each other or ground will cause a loss of energy. Cables should be separated by at least one-half inch and never run through a metallic tube—a non-metallic tube is O.K. but the cables if long will affect each other.

Moisture may cause trouble because no water is pure that ordinarily gets on plugs. Only distilled water is a good insulator. Water on outside of porcelain, even if only a thin mist, will short the plug and plug should be wiped off occasionally to keep clean and dry.

Moisture inside will act the same way. Remedy is to heat plug over a flame or to dip in gasoline and burn dry but in a safe place.

Water between spark points in the form of a bead will short plug.

- (7) Location of plug.
- Horizontal, vertical or at angle.
 - In oil catch places.
 - Over piston. Vertical.
 - Over valve.
 - Side of cylinder.

The location and angle of plug to engine has a lot to do with its action. Some engines are always having spark troubles whereas others don't seem to have any more than a reasonable amount of trouble.

If a plug is vertically located, either at center or cylinder head or over a valve of a vertical engine or in the side of a horizontal engine on the highest line, little trouble from oil is usually experienced because it is hard to throw oil into the plug in any such cases. If, however, the plug is in the side of a horizontal engine or in any position where oil may catch in the plug depression, trouble is sure to ensue. In this latter arrangement, a closed end plug is very undesirable because it forms a nice pocket for accumulating oil.

If placed over the intake valve as is usual instead of over the exhaust valve, less trouble will be experienced because of the fact that a cleaner and more inflammable charge comes in contact with the spark gap. The incoming charge also helps to cool the plug and prevent pre-ignition due to overheating of parts or from incandescent carbon on plug.

When placed far to one side, in a sort of pocket, which causes "breathing," or a continuous compression and expansion of gases without a circulating action, there may be considerable misfiring due to contaminated gas charges in the neighborhood of the plug gap.

If located where poor cooling causes the plug parts to get very hot, either pre-ignition will occur



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Upon your selection of motor fuel depends the motor's degree of driving force. But to be efficient, this force must be continuous and uniform. Just as human energy is dependent upon foods that supply vitality, so is your motor's best efforts dependent upon the vitality of its fuel. En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline is the accepted standard of highest power on thousands of farms today. Farmers who operate kerosene tractors find an equal measure of power in En-ar-co National Light Oil. And because of the satisfaction they derive from En-ar-co unusual quality, they select these other petroleum products:

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Turn to our Startling Contest on Page 22

or plug insulation if stone or porcelain will have its glaze burned off or adjustment of points will change due to warping of parts.

(8) Kind of fuel.

Because of the different characteristics of different fuels such as great inflammability of the easily vaporized "ines" (ions) as compared with those more difficultly ignited "ines," the same engine using both fuels will give more or less trouble unless the carburetor is altered to suit. Even then a heavier oil usually runs engine hotter than the light oils. A hot engine may develop spark plug troubles just due to heat alone.

An engine designed to run on gasoline cannot be expected to do the best possible with kerosene and vice versa.

Conclusion

From the above general remarks which do not touch all the possible troubles with plugs, it is evident that the plug is heir to much possible interference with best action.

In looking for supposed trouble, the sequence of search should be as follows:

Test source of spark by removing the several high tension cables one by one in turn from plugs and running or turning engine over while testing spark on ground. Gap used should be about one-quarter of an inch. Do not test with spark plug lying on engine and spark gap set as for use because a partially carbonized plug will fire across points so set in the open but not under compression. The voltage required to jump with certainty a gap in the engine under compression is about five or six times what it will jump in air. If the plug is carbonized it may not fire under compression but will operate in air.

With a good spark available at all plugs the trouble, if any, is

with plugs, carburetor or some other part of engine, such as the timing of valves or spark.

Be sure cables are good and not full of cracked rubber or broken at points where clamped. A good cable will insure a good spark at the terminal with three-sixteenths inch spark gap or more. If a spark cannot be drawn at least one-eighth inch in length at good speed, either the source of electricity is of too low a voltage for good operation or there is a spark to ground which requires some voltage before giving way, but which "jump-to-ground" will operate when plug is under compression.

After being sure spark source is good, examine plugs for defects according to the foregoing information. Common sense tells us that if no one plug shows any faults or defects and all plugs act the same, the chances are good it is carburetor or other trouble. It is not usual for all plugs to go wrong at the same time and in the same way. Hence, a real spark plug trouble is fairly easy to find. The big trouble usually is that because of the considerable number of conditions which may develop in carburetor, timing, plugs, source of electricity and awkwardness of operator make it hard to locate or sift out the cause unless a system is used.

As to timing, the spark on retard should occur at or about dead center of engine. As to carburetor, the essential is that an ignitable charge should be given to engine—not an unvaporized oil.

There are good and bad plugs from electrical and mechanical standpoints but certain service requirements may let a poor plug "get away" with the job nicely.

Clean plugs once in a while and see that the gap is from .020 inch to .030 inch in dimensions.



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Nickel Genuine Less than 25 lbs. 85c per lb. 25 lb. box 86c per lb. 50 lb. box 75c per lb.	Frost King Less than 30 lbs. 40c per lb. 30 lb. box 37c per lb. 60 lb. box 35c per lb.
--	--

Delivered to your nearest express or post office station.

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

OXY-ACETYLENE

WELDING

APPARATUS
and SUPPLIES


We can supply a thoroughly practical outfit from \$100.00 up. There should be at least one plant in every district to repair breakages quickly and SAVE TIME and MONEY. Up-to-date farmers with Traction Engines are putting in welding outfits and doing their own and their neighbours repairs. We give free instructions to purchasers. **SEND YOUR BROKEN CASTINGS** Scored Cylinders or any kind of Repairs. We Re-bore Cylinders, True Up Crank Shafts, Re-tip Boiler Flues and are in a position to handle any repair job promptly.

Nothing too large or too Small

GIEGER WELDING WORKS, SASKATOON

Steam or Gas Tractors

Equipped with



"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. TRADE MARK



"AND WE'RE GIVING IT AWAY"


DON'T SCRAP YOUR BREAKAGES

Send us all your broken or cracked Cylinders, Crank Cases, Gear Wheels, Gear Housings or Machine Parts. We will deliver perfect results and save you money.

HUB WELDING COMPANY

253 SHERBROOKE STREET, WINNIPEG

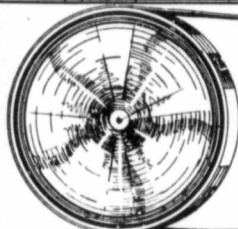
Lowest Prices consistent with Best Workmanship.



Dr. Thomas' **Eclectic Oil**

Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast

25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers



BETWEEN FLY WHEEL *And* CYLINDER PULLEY



we have won a reputation on which we place a value that can never be stated in dollars. Best of all, every man who has used our products KNOWS that this reputation is founded and steadily built up on CHARACTER—the character of our



LION BRAND
Rubber Belt
 AND THE
YELLOW FELLOW
ENDLESS THRESHER BELT



Sold by all thresher companies doing business in Canada. They may cost a trifle more than some fabrics that are always a big risk but that is forgotten in the added years of service, and we guarantee our goods against all disappointment from slippage or breaking. It is not possible to make better belting by any scientific method known at this day.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, Not in any trust or Combine
WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM RECINA SASKATOON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE EDMONTON

THE WILL-TO-SLAVERY
 (From the New York Post.)
 No peace can be lasting which is reached by free peoples on one side and autocrats, contemptuous of faith and of right, on the other. There is no sure sign that the people of Germany realize this. And until they realize it the war must go on, and must double its force and its intensity. With every moment of continued submissiveness on the part of the German masses this need for their terrible lesson in liberty becomes more apparent. We are fighting not only the efficient legions of Hindenburg, but the obstinate will-to-slavery of the German people. If that can be broken only by the completest victory of allied nations, we must fight on, at whatever sacrifice, at whatever appalling cost, until we get that victory.

be a final demonstration to the German people of the price of their present leadership and the cost to them of the doctrines which they have embraced and followed for the last half century.

Progress
 This is a world of action. Neither men nor business can stand still. When a plant in the field quits growing it begins to decay. It is the same in business—in all phases of life. Progress is the key to survival.

Appreciate Science
 Our business men have not yet come to believe in science. They do not know what services science can render. They do not understand that a scientific discovery may have the most important effect on their business in enabling them to increase their output and their profits, and far more than repay any sum that they might spend in getting the best scientist known to help and direct them. —Viscount Bryce.

THE WAY TO ATTAIN PEACE
 (From the New York Tribune.)
 The only way to attain peace now in the world is to fight for it. Some of the greatest battles of the war unquestionably remain to be fought. Between now and the autumn of 1918 a German casualty list of two millions will be a larger contribution to permanent peace than anything that one can now see, because it will

A Good All Round Stock
 Tourist (in village general shop): "What have you got in the shape of motor-car tyres?"
 Saleswoman: "Funeral wreaths, life-preservers, invalid cushions, and doughnuts."



THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

YOU need an engine—get a Gilson and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue and prices, stating what size you are interested in.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. E. WINNIPEG, Man. 45

Cardiff KING Coal

You are sure of prompt delivery if you order your **KING** coal now. There's strong, lasting heat in every lump, and there's full generous weight in every ton.

THE CARDIFF COLLIERIES, LIMITED
EDMONTON, ALTA.



Germans Aiding in Rebuilding What They Ruthlessly Destroyed. German prisoners working in fields with a Case 12-25 Kerosene Tractor in the region of Ribercourt in the Oise section of France. This is one of a series of Seven French Official Photographs showing the reconstruction of the devastated sections of France being done by the German prisoners.

FRANCE IS BUILDING UP HER AGRICULTURE BY THE USE OF CASE TRACTORS

Case Kerosene Tractors are proving a big aid in developing agriculture in battle scarred France. At a time when food is such a tremendous factor in Europe the countries of France, England, Italy and Greece are buying hundreds of Case tractors to help get the maximum crop yield, at the lowest possible cost. For with Case tractors they *plow deeper, faster*, as well as better and cheaper. The land produces the greatest crop yields. Labor is reduced to a minimum. These governments have turned to the economical practical way of doing things.

Today the farmers in America and Canada who figure costs know that on a dollar and cents basis the reliable tractor is a sound business investment.

For this reason the demand for Case tractors has been greater than the supply.

This demand has been the result of merit. With many exclusive features, with a wonderful record as kerosene burners, the Case line of tractors have been accepted by thousand of farmers in all parts of the world.

Case now offers to power farmers a line of Grand Detour plows designed for Case tractors and built to meet special Case requirements. They are built by

plow builders, designed by practical plow designers.

All Grand Detours are controlled by the man on the tractor who has absolute control of the plows at all times. Due to the unusual simplicity of design they are light in weight, yet sturdy. The Grand Detour is the logical plow for light tractors and every good plowman will find in them many features not found in other makes. Grand Detours combine the good features of the many.

Literature describing Case tractors and Grand Detour power plows will be sent to any interested farmer.



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

J. I. Case T. M. Co., Inc. 879 Liberty St. Racine, Wisconsin

WARNING: We want the public to understand that our plows are NOT the Case Plow made by the J. I. Case Plow Works.

KEROSENE?

WHY OF COURSE, EVERY SIZE CASE TRACTOR BURNS IT SUCCESSFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY AND THEY PRODUCE FULL POWER TOO.

Some tractors are referred to as kerosene tractors. But because they are called kerosene tractors, doesn't make them real kerosene burners. What *you* want to know is if the motor is correctly designed to burn kerosene. Will it burn it economically? Has it demonstrated by actual performance and power that it is a successful and practical kerosene burner? It's **PROOF** not *mere claims* or *promises* that you are interested in.

When you think of farm tractors, think of Case Kerosene Tractors, and vice versa. The claims for Case Kerosene Tractors are based on the opinions of farmers who by the most severe tests on their own farms, have proved to their own satisfaction that Case tractors are powerful and economical as well as successful kerosene burners. And the proof of the user is the strongest proof in the world.



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

Authoritative tests of Case kerosene tractors held under the auspices of the University of Nebraska, proved the remarkable economy of Case tractors. We were the first manufacturer to publish an official bulletin giving facts and figures on operating costs.

Farmers have long sought actual information on the cost of plowing and other operations per acre. We have this educational bulletin in quantities now and will gladly supply you with a copy. It contains the figures covering Tractor Tests by the University. Here is the proof of unbiased men. The results of their tests of Case Kerosene burners. Case holds records for low kerosene fuel consumption.

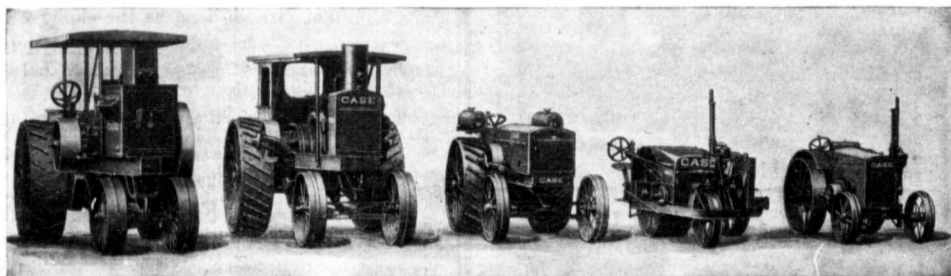
Today Case tractors dominate because they are designed by experts, backed by long experience, and built by a concern whose facilities are without equal. We suggest a Case tractor on the basis of a sound business investment for your farm.



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

Send for descriptive literature and for Tractor Tests Bulletin. Sent postpaid on request.

J. I. Case T. M. Co., Inc. 879 Liberty St. Racine, Wisconsin



30-60

20-40

12-25

10-20

9-18

Every One A Successful and Economical Kerosene Burner



Economical Finishing of Hogs at Present Feed Prices

(Dominion Experimental Farm Note)

IN choosing feeds for fattening hogs choice is of necessity more limited than in the case of other classes of stock. With young pigs, where skim milk and pasture are available, the use of the higher priced meals and concentrates may, in view of high prices, be limited and full benefit derived from the former cheap, home-produced feeds. With a reasonable amount of wheat middlings, shorts or ground oats, good growthy pigs may thus be produced. For the finishing period, however, a more concentrated, more rapidly fattening ration is required. The swine feeder at once asks, "How can I profitably finish hogs at present feed prices?"

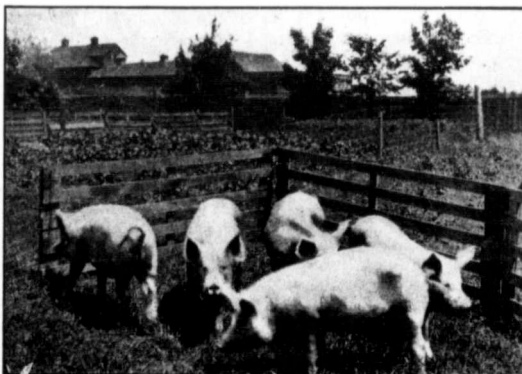
Corn, barley, oats, middlings and shorts are possibly the five most desirable grains and meals for hogs in Eastern Canada.

With corn at from \$88 to \$90 per ton, barley \$60, oats at \$65 approximately, and with the two former meals most difficult to procure — some cheaper grain must be used in the finishing ration. Wheat middlings and shorts, even though high in price (\$45 approximately), must be relied upon for the major part of the meal ration. At the above price middlings offer digestible nutrients at a lower net cost per ton than any one of the grains previously mentioned. By net cost is meant the total cost of the

digestible nutrients, less their manurial value.

Oats or barley one part, shorts and middlings two parts, with some milk product or, lacking the latter, ten per cent oil meal, should supply as economical a growing ration as is generally available. With the likelihood of a material drop in the price of oats and the more problematical prospect of cheaper corn, when the new crop moves, the above ration could be improved. Corn, shorts, and oats, equal parts with skim milk, is an excellently balanced ration. The addition of corn, even as a small proportion, to the shorts, middlings, skim milk ration would distinctly improve it as a finishing ration. Corn must, however, reduce materially in price to be considered an economical hog feed.

At the present time feed wheat, as procurable in Western Canada, forms an excellent hog feed, as has already been well demonstrated. To the more central and eastern sections this particular feed is not generally available. In many localities, however, an elevator by-product, known as buckwheat screenings, may now be purchased. Further information concerning the distribution of this material may be had from C. E. Austin, manager government terminal elevators, Fort William, Ont., or the Live Stock



Are You Satisfied



with the means you possess for securing the butter-fat from the product of your dairy herd? Unless you are using a "MAGNET" Cream Separator you are working at a big disadvantage. In the skim milk you feed to the stock, you are allowing many dollars to filter away which the "Magnet" would save for you in precious butter fat. The

"MAGNET" Cream Separator

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

DAIRY WOMEN know that the "MAGNET" bowl and one-piece-skimmer is easily washed sweet and clean in less than five minutes—a saving of from 10 to 15 days' labor each year over the time required to properly wash the disc kind. The

MAGNET ALWAYS SKIMS CLEAN

because its bowl is supported at **both ends**, cannot wobble and therefore will do perfect skimming for a life-time. Dairy men and women can avoid all "misery" by buying the up-to-date "Magnet" Cream Separator.

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

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: Hamilton, Ont.

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

Thoroughbred!

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



OVERALLS, WORK SHIRTS etc of

Stifel's Indigo Cloth

Standard for over 75 years.

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

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

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

Cloth Manufactured by

J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers

WHEELING, W. VA.

New York 260-262 Church St.
Philadelphia 324 Market St.
Boston 31 Bedford St.
Chicago 228 W. Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco Postal Tel. Bldg.
St. Joseph Mo. Saxton Bank Bldg.

Baltimore Coca-Cola Bldg.
St. Louis 928 Victoria Bldg.
St. Paul 238 Endicott Bldg.
Toronto 14 Manchester Bldg.
Winnipeg 400 Hammond Bldg.
Montreal ... Room 509, 489 St. Paul St.

Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Analysis of this particular grade of screenings reveals the following constituents: Wild buckwheat, 58 p.c.; broken wheat, oats and flax, 29 p.c.; weed seeds, 9 p.c.; chaff, 4 p.c. In view of the weed seeds present it should be as finely ground as possible.

Experimental evidence, as afforded by swine feeding tests, at the Central Experimental Farm, would go to prove that this material is of considerable value. During the winter of 1914-15, in an experiment calculated to throw light on the value as a hog feed of elevator by-products, as represented by the various grades of screenings, buckwheat screenings compared favorably with a standard meal and milk ration. Two of the rations compared were as follows: No. 1 shorts, three parts; corn, three parts; oil meal, one part; plus skim milk. No. 2—Finely ground buckwheat screenings, plus skim milk. Without entering into the details of this test (see Experimental Farms Report, vol. I, 1915) it may be stated that the pigs fed buckwheat screenings, while not so fat as those fed the regular meal ration and standing, therefore, slightly lower in total gains, stood first in economical production per 100 pounds gain. With the meal ration valued at \$28 per ton (1915 prices) and the buckwheat screenings at \$14 (nominal) the cost per pound gain was 4.7 cents in the case of the pigs fed the former and 2.7 cents for those fed the latter ration. On the actual prices paid or charged for meal skim milk and roots, and figuring on the basis of total gains produced by the two lots, buckwheat screenings showed a comparative value at \$27.60 per ton.

The swine feeder would be well advised in making inquiry into this particular feed, the eastern distribution of which is controlled by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. From the latter source further announcements may be expected in the near future.

Sphinx's Capabilities

She was a pretty, young school teacher, and was reading sentences to her class, letting them supply the last word.

"The sphinx," she read, "has eyes, but it cannot—"
"See!" cried the children.
"Has ears, but it cannot—"
"Hear!" they responded.
"Has a mouth, but it cannot—"
"Eat!" came the chorus.
"Has a nose, but it cannot—"
"Wipe it!" thundered the class.
The lesson then ended.

Results with Root Seed Growing in Canada

(Experimental Farms Note)
AMONG the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, i.e., seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels, and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet, that problem is to-day one of the most vital to the Canadian farmer, notably the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock food that is generally referred to as "roots."

In 1915, Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916, the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917, the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, one million pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regretfully predicted in an Experimental Farms bulletin entitled "Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada," issued early in 1915. In the said bulletin, an appeal was made—as has also repeatedly been done later in many issues of "Seasonable Hints" distributed by the Dominion Experimental Farms System—to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply being kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk of relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions, or immediately after the conclusion of peace. It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets and produce at home what now has to be bought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root seed growing is unknown at present, will prove themselves not only able to produce seed of good quality, but also to be

Advertisement for Alpha Gas Engines. Includes illustration of a man with an engine and text: "My boy can run our ALPHA", "There aren't many engines I'd trust him with, but the Alpha is so simple that I know he can't go wrong." Details engine features and lists agents: THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

Advertisement for Worldlight lamps. Includes illustration of a lamp and text: "The Worldlight", "335 CANDLE POWER GASOLINE & KEROSENE BURNS 8 HOURS FOR 1 CENT MANTLE LAMPS", "SUPREME WORLDLIGHT", "SENIOR WORLD", "WORLD LANTERN".

especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified, will be shown by the data following, showing what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa raised from a field about 1½ acres a first class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre; at the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre and at the Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was, according to records kept, a net profit of about \$80 per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are, in Canada, great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business-like manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion. This will, however, be discussed in a special article.

CANNING SAUSAGE

First the sausage must be properly mixed and seasoned with plenty of salt. Sausage too fresh from salt will not keep well. As soon after butchering as possible put the sausage to be canned in frying pans with the bottom covered with water, let cook until brown and turn. When brown on both sides put into hot glass jars. Do not use more lard than fries from the sausage. After the jars have been packed full, seal with new rubbers. Before the lard gets cool turn jars upside down until cold and keep in a cool place where the lard will not melt. I have kept sausage fresh in this way until the following fall.

HOME-GROWN VERSUS COMMERCIAL SEED OF FIELD ROOTS

(Experimental Farms Note)

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before, is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not as favorable to the production of high-class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply. In other words, the European countries have been supposed by virtue of more suitable soil and climatic conditions to be capable of raising seed producing larger root crops of higher quality than Canada ever could be expected to do. A similar conception is also very common in the United States. Such a conception has no foundation and is entirely wrong.

Experiments, conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms System all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian grown seed in no respect is inferior to imported seed. On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed. In support of this statement the results obtained in 1916 with home-grown seed of varieties of mangels and swede turnips in comparison with imported seed of the same varieties may briefly be summarized.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915 produced a root crop in 1916 which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental Stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety. Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed grown at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was tested at Charlottetown and Ottawa, and produced about half a ton of roots more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety, and this in spite of the fact that the Charlottetown seed was harvested under most unfavorable conditions. Seed of the same variety, raised at Kentville, N.S., gave a root crop at that station which exceeded the crop realized from the imported seed by close to three and a half tons to the acre.

Yellow Intermediate mangel seed, originated at Ottawa, was tested at seven Experimental Stations and produced, on the average, 3 tons 750 pounds more roots to the acre than imported seed; seed of the same variety raised at Charlottetown, P.E.I., tested at six stations yielded an average of one ton and three-quarters to the acre in excess of imported seed.

Danish Sludstrup Mangel seed, raised at Agassiz, B.C.; Kent-

P & O

Little Genius Power Lift Tractor Plows



The P & O Little Genius is the ideal plow for use with your small tractor because it will give you the maximum plowing efficiency with the least wear on your tractor. The simplicity and positiveness of its operation enables the engineer to give practically his whole attention to the operation of the tractor. Its consistent design—combining lightness with extreme sturdiness, and its splendidly designed bottoms, give that lightness of draft which enables you to get the longest possible service from your tractor.

POWER LIFT

The power lift operates on all three wheels and takes hold the moment the operator pulls the trip rope. It is effective both as the bottoms enter and leave the ground, so that in entering, the whole weight of the plow is utilized in getting the bottoms into the ground, a feature which is especially desirable when the ground is hard.

BOTTOMS

The business end of a plow is its bottoms. The P & O Little Genius Plow can be equipped with bottoms that will exactly meet your soil conditions. These bottoms are the result of years of study and experimenting and are designed to turn the soil correctly with the least amount of draft. The P & O Line of bottoms includes Stubble, Scotch Clipper, Breaker and Rod Breaker models.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Our catalog "P & O Tractor Plows" describes a complete line of moldboard and disc plows for tractor service. Also our Tractor Grub Breaker, a plow for breaking brush or mesquite land. This catalog we will mail gladly to any one interested in tractor plows or plowing.

Write for P & O TRACTOR PLOW CATALOGUE

Made by PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Canton, Ill., U.S.A.

International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd.

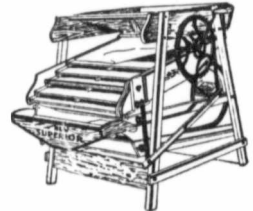
Sales Agents for Canada

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON NORTH BATTLEFORD
YORKTON ESTEVAN CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

King of Wild Oat Separators

The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

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



Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

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

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

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

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

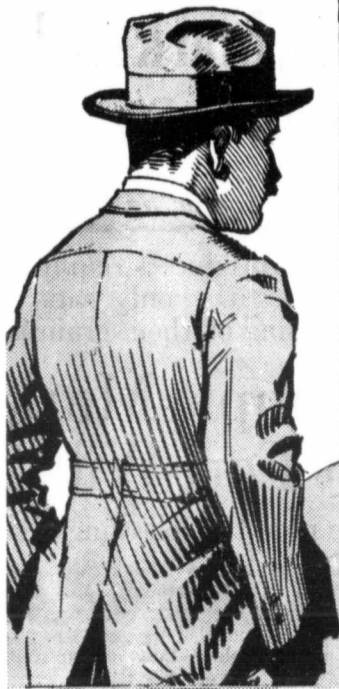
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
Dept. A, Whyte Avenue and Vine Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS

For Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Automatic Cream Separators—Champion Cream Separators—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck-Yoke Centers.



Military Service Act, 1917
 Explanatory Announcement by the
 Minister of Justice

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

First call issued to men between 18 and 34 who were exempted in accordance with the Act on July 4, 1917

Civic Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Protections will announce the day

How to apply for exemption

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

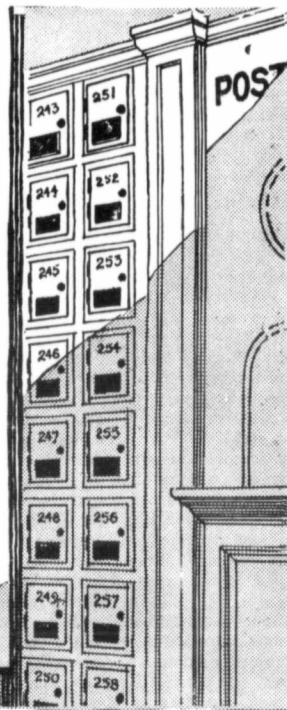
Men to report for service

Early report advantageous

Notice to call the rolls

Check for the Prosecuting

FRANK J. DORRITY



CANADA

SHOULD YOU BE EXEMPT?

Every facility is afforded those who have reasonable ground for applying for exemption under the Military Service Act. Each man's case will be considered by a local, civil board, sitting in the locality where he lives, and will be decided as is desirable in the national interest.

The idea behind the Military Service Act is to call up first only those whose absence from civilian occupations will cause least disturbance to the country's economic and social life. One hundred thousand reinforcements—**no more**—are to be raised under the Act.

CASES OF EXEMPTION

Over 1,250 civic tribunals have been organized throughout Canada, known as Exemption Tribunals. These boards are comprised of 2 members, one appointed by the county judge and one by a joint committee of Parliament. It will be seen that these tribunals are non-military and independent. The members are men closely acquainted with conditions in the places where they sit and will be able to give each case sympathetic attention.

NATIONAL INTEREST WILL GOVERN EXEMPTIONS

Consideration will be given to applications for exemption received from men engaged in the production or manufacture of commodities necessary to the conduct of the war and the support of those at home and cases in which real hardship would be caused by the withdrawal. Not all men who register these claims will be exempted, but such claims will receive careful consideration. National interest must govern.

PROMPTNESS IS ESSENTIAL

Prompt application for exemption is strongly urged upon all who, being included in the first class, believe they deserve exemption. But first visit a Medical Board and find out if any further action is required. Unless the Medical examination places you in Category A., you will have no immediate obligation for service.

Issued by The Military Service Council 126

ville, N.S.; and Charlottetown, P.E.I., respectively, was leading with, on the average, about half a ton to the acre in comparative tests with imported seed of the same variety, conducted on a number of stations.

Kangaroo Swede Turnip seed, raised at Fredericton, N.B., and tested at five Experimental Stations in Eastern Canada, gave an average yield of two tons and three-quarters in excess of the imported seed, grown in comparison with it.

It is rather obvious, from these figures, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the conception that European-grown seed of field roots is superior to Canadian grown. On the contrary, the figures furnish a strong argument in favor of Canadian-grown seed being used in preference to imported seed. It is true that in some instances the imported seed produced yields only slightly behind those of Canadian seed, but what is of real importance is this: **In no single case did the Cana-**

dian grown seed fall behind, in yielding capacity, the same variety of European seed. This is the more encouraging, as in most cases the Canadian seed was raised from roots, a great percentage of which would, under no circumstances, have been accepted by European growers as fit for seed production.

Under the circumstances there seems no reason why Canada should, in the future, rely on foreign countries for her root seed supply. There is an opening,

now, for a new agricultural industry and, indeed, it is believed that the development and firm establishment of that industry will bring unthought of advantages to Canadian farmers in general.

A Familiar Feeling

"Define the word 'deficit,'" said the teacher.
 "A deficit," volunteered John Willie, "is what you have got when you haven't got as much as if you had just nothing."

WOOD'S GOOD QUALITIES

WHY has wood always maintained its place as the greatest building material? The answer is to be found in the good qualities of wood. Wood is durable, as evidenced by the fact that the oldest dwellings in North America still in use are of wood. Wood is workable—most anyone can erect a wooden structure.

Wood is economical — up to October, 1916, southern yellow pine had advanced but .6 per cent in price over other species, while other materials advanced from 17 to 63 per cent. Wood as available everywhere. Wooden buildings can be constructed speedily. Wood structures are easy to move, alter or rebuild. Wood is strong for its weight.

Wood gives a real "homey" touch that is not even approached by any other material and it can be finished to suit the exact taste of the builder, and repainted or refinished as desired. Wood buildings produce much salvage, and therefore are a very good investment. In other words, wood will give lifelong service and then bring a good price as salvage.

Wood is resilient, since the trees in the forest have to withstand the constant and varying forces of the elements which tend to break, bend or destroy them. Wood has natural elegance, and great variety can be obtained by its use. No building material can compete with the varied and beautiful figure of wood.

Wood is a non-conductor of heat and moisture, and when properly seasoned and painted holds its shape well. Wood is the material most used for homes, and is very abundant. Wood is largely used to-day in "mill-constructed" factory buildings, and when these buildings are supplied with sprinkler systems take a

very low insurance rate. Wood is well manufactured to-day, and is susceptible of many different uses. Wood combines strength, toughness and elasticity.

The Wood of Service

The United States government report of the lumber production in 1915 lists 31 woods with a total production of approximately 37 billion board feet. One wood alone, southern yellow pine, produced 30 per cent of this total. "The large yield of yellow pine places it in a class by itself, its contribution being equal to that of the next five species combined," is a statement contained in the report of Henry S. Graves, chief forester.

It is one of the most plentiful, and consequently lowest-priced, high-grade lumber. This is the only wood that, in strength, durability, beauty and reasonable cost, is suited to every requirement in home building from framework to exterior and interior trim and finish. While it has easy-working qualities that give it rating as a soft wood, its grain is so compact, straight and even that it has tremendous strength, accounting for its universal use for sills, beams, joists, columns, rafters, wherever the framework of a structure must sustain heavy burdens.

The wood is naturally impregnated with resin and wood oils to a degree that makes it remarkably resistant to decay, as is evidenced by the many southern yellow pine buildings in this country, still in service after standing 100 to even 200 years. There is a church in central Georgia, known as the old Midway church, which was built of southern yellow pine throughout, more than 200 years ago, and it is still in a good state of repair, and in use as a house of worship.

Southern yellow pine takes,



Major: "Why have you put that cloth over his head?"
Private O'Flanagan (harassed by restive horse): "So as he won't know he's being groomed, sorr."

Read, Mark and Learn And Then Do Likewise

Convincing Proof

If the producers require further proof that the only sane method of disposing of their grain is on the

Sample Market at Fort William

please note the following:

A farmer, living at Manor, Sask., consigned a car of No. 4 Northern Wheat to a local grain firm. The grade price was \$2.07 per bushel. A sample of the grain was placed on the sample tables, three or four bids were received, and eventually the car was sold at \$2.09½ per bushel—a premium of 2¼c. per bushel over the grade price.

The cost of handling this car was just the same as if it had been sold on grade certificate. In other words, the above farmer by his vision and foresight made a net gain of 2¼c. per bushel.

Farmers!

How long are you going to continue to sell your grain on grade certificate, and lose money? We are sending out circulars regarding the progress of sample market trading, and what it means to the producers in dollars and cents. If you want these, please drop us a postcard or letter. We will be glad to place your name on the mailing list. Enquiries cheerfully and promptly answered.

Address the Secretary
Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

Some of the Firms doing business in this Exchange and licensed and bonded by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

Black's Elevator, Ltd.	Fort William
Bole Grain Coy.	Fort William
Canadian Feed Manufacturing Co.	Fort William
Davidson & Smith	Fort William
Dwyer's Elevator Co., Ltd.	Fort William
Fort William Grain Co., Ltd.	Fort William
Merchants' Grain Coy., Ltd.	Fort William
Mutual Elevator Coy., Ltd.	Fort William
Muirhead-Bole Grain Coy.	Fort William
B. J. Ostrander & Coy.	Fort William
N. M. Paterson Coy., Ltd.	Fort William
Progressive Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.	Fort William
Roy Elevator Coy., Ltd.	Fort William
M. Sellers & Sons	Fort William

and holds perfectly — paint, enamel, stains and varnishes, fitting it for every need in exterior and interior finish. The varied and beautiful grain of the wood makes it particularly suitable for staining, and no effect of tone or color is beyond the possibilities in such use.

TEMPER YOUR SHOP TOOLS

In tempering cold chisels and punches for ordinary use there is nothing better than good, clear water. The water should not be too cold, for the colder the water the harder it will temper. If the water is very cold it should be heated by placing a piece of hot iron in it just before using. The amount of carbon in the steel has a great deal to do with any process of tempering. The more carbon steel contains the lower the heat at which it may be properly hardened.

The right temperature to heat steel after it has been hardened to give it the right temper for cold chisels is about 560 degrees. If the temperature is raised much above this point there will be very little temper left if cooled. The best way of telling when the proper temperature is reached is by the color of the steel. The various colors through which tempered steel successively passes are: straw, gold, chocolate, purple, violet and blue.

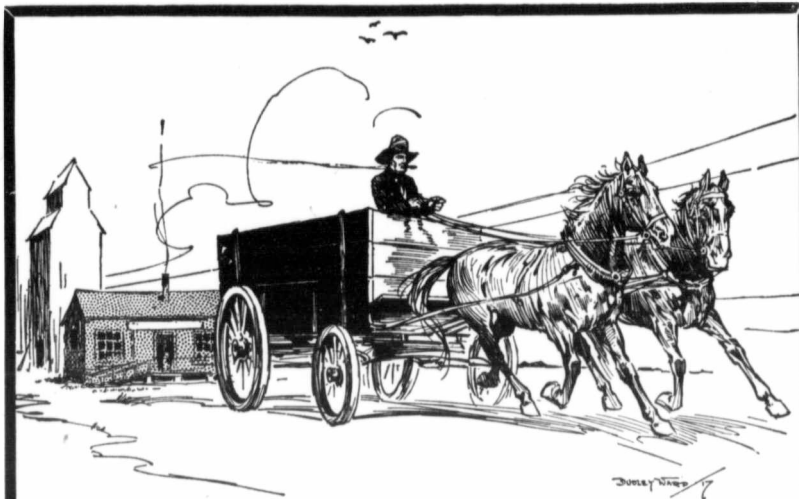
Following is a list of the colors used on different tools for proper temper. Dies should be a light straw; drills for iron should be a light straw on the cutting edge and the rest a blue; chisels for iron should be a violet color; for stone, a purple is required; milling cutters should be a yellowish white.

The greatest care must be taken to have the steel up to the hardening heat and uniformly heated. It must not be left in the fire longer than necessary. The proper heat is a cherry red. In determining this the steel should be placed in the shadow of the forge. Too much care cannot be exercised in getting the steel uniformly heated. It is safe to say that half the failure in tempering is caused by improper heating.

The Baths Used in Tempering

Files, wanted very hard, are cooled in a bath of cold brine, since brine cools the steel faster than water. Springs, wanted tough and not very hard, are cooled in oil, as the oil sticks to the steel and the steel is not cooled as quickly.

Steel-spring tempering is a good example of this kind of wash. The spring is heated to a hardening heat and cooled in oil. To draw the temper the spring, still wet with oil, is reheated until the oil blazes. It is then



Before you hit for home—do this—

NO matter how much you get for wheat this fall—you've earned it. And this goes for oats, barley and flax as well. It takes nerve to grow wheat, and brains and work. So when you drive up to the elevator with a load—the price is *never too high*. And you've earned a treat.

When you leave the elevator—before you hit the trail for home—stop in town and buy yourself a cigar—a good cigar—a Tuckett's Marguerite or Club Special—usually sold three for a quarter.

Maybe it's a long way back to the place—three or four miles, perhaps ten or twelve.

This is one of the times when a cigar goes good.

It shortens the road by miles! It's the time to give the old pipe a rest.

By the way, why not buy a box of Marguerites, or Club Specials?

The nights are longer now. There's less to do. If it hasn't frozen up yet, it soon will. You will be having visitors this winter. Have a cigar for them when they come.

There are times when you would like to say, "Have a cigar, Joe," and pass the box of Marguerites. There are times when a cigar beats a pipe even, especially if it is a good cigar—a cigar with a delicious flavor—a well-made fine quality cigar like the Marguerite or the Club Special.

We take great pride in the reputation which the Marguerite Cigar and Club Special Cigar have attained

in the Great Canadian West. It is one of the firm principles of this business that the quality of these cigars must be always maintained.

They are large, firm, well-made cigars. The "filler" is pure Class A Havana leaf. They are not strong or "harsh." They are smooth and burn with a fascinating fragrance.

They are sold practically everywhere, usually 3 for 25c., and cheaper by the box.

Remember the name—Marguerite or Club Special. The only difference between them is in the shape and size, and the blend. They are both good.

***P.S.—Do you know the TUCKETT PREFERRED PERFECTO? It is the cigar above all others for special occasions, when only the best will answer. It sells at 2 for 25c. almost everywhere in the North West. There is no finer cigar made than the PREFERRED PERFECTO.**

*Perfect Smoke.

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plunged into the oil bath and again reheated until it blazes. This is continued until the oil blazes uniformly all over the spring at the same time.

Another way of obtaining the same results is to immerse the spring in oil and swing it back and forth for about 30 seconds. If, when removed, the oil lacks fire, immerse the spring for another second and then put in the water tank to cool off. The best oil for this kind of wash is fish oil or lard. Mineral oil is not good as its composition is too uncertain.

Mercury is another bath used when the steel is to be made very hard. The best steel, when forged into shape and hardened in mercury, will cut most anything. Lead is sometimes used when an article that is thick in one position and thin in another is to be hardened. The lead is heated red hot and the tool to be hardened is held in the lead until heated to the proper temperature. It is then tempered as in any other case. Thin steel, such as knives, is sometimes hardened and the temper is then drawn by placing between two hot irons.—

A CURE FOR THE BLUES

One of the greatest conveniences on a farm is a workshop. It is not only a luxury when breakages of various kinds are to be hastily repaired, but it is one of the most helpful farm adjuncts to keep boys from getting the blues on rainy days. A building 12 x 14 feet makes a nice size for a shop and may be sided with ship-lap shingle roof and joists of sufficient strength to support various devices for use in delving in both wood and iron.

A workbench with a vise and a kit of tools and a good supply of well-seasoned lumber stored on the joists overhead afford an equipment that is always in readiness. In addition to these things there should be a forge and an anvil, and the usual collection of odds and ends in iron, which will be needed from time to time. No one who has ever tried it can imagine how many trips to town or the blacksmith can be avoided when breakdowns occur, because of the facilities afforded for making repairs at home.



EGGS IN THE DIET

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural College, New Jersey, U.S.A., entitled "Milk and Eggs" we extract the following information re the value of eggs in the diet.

Composition of the hen's eggs compared with moderately lean beef:

	Hen's Egg	Lean Beef
Water ...	73.7%	70.5%
Fat	10.5%	8.5%
Protein ..	14.8%	20.0%
Mineral		
Matter... 1.0%	1.0%	

The protein in the egg is nearly pure albumen. The yolk of an egg is of greater nutritive value than the white. It is rich in the following mineral salts: calcium, iron potassium and phosphorous and contains them in such a form that they are readily absorbed and utilized by the body. The white of an egg is rich in sulphur.

Value as Food

By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. As eggs contain no starch or sugar they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts with sugar, tapioca and similar materials.

Digestibility of Eggs

Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked. They should be cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 134 deg. F., becomes jelly-like at 160 deg. F. and, when heated to the boiling point, 212 deg. F. becomes a tough leathery mass and very indigestible.

EFFECTIVE POULTRY FEEDING

The higher the price of feeds the greater is our interest in feeding methods that make for economy or effectiveness. I recently visited a poultry farm that appeared to be securing such excellent results that I studied the feeding methods.



*Keep him happy
with Kodak pictures*

Think what it means to the man "over there" when he opens the long-wished-for letter and finds photographs of the home folks.

Pictures of Father, Mother, the "Kiddies," old Rover, the intimate views of every-day life back home. The kind of pictures that make the hours of "sentry go" shorter and "fatigue" easier.

He *needs* such pictures and they are easily made with a Kodak. There is no trick to the click of its shutter—good results are a matter of course from the start.

Kodaks from \$7.00 up.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
Toronto, Canada



TURN TO OUR **Startling Contest**

ON PAGE **22**

There's a New Ford Car in it for YOU

The plant is run on the intensive system, poultry entirely, all feeds being purchased. The object is the production of eggs for sale, both for incubating and for market. The stock consists of nearly 1,000 Silver Campines. The breeding yards are small, approximately a dozen hens and a male in each. The birds for market eggs are in larger flocks.

Here is the formula for the scratch feed, the amounts being somewhat more than were used in a month of heavy egg production:

	Pounds
Wheat	500
Barley	400
Buckwheat	55
Cracked Corn	200
Oats	320
Kafr	100

It is noticeable that this varies widely from the average scratch feed. Wheat and barley, grains of very similar composition, constitute more than half the whole. Corn and buckwheat, fattening grains, are in small proportions, while there is a large proportion of oats, especially in view of the fact that sprouted oats are fed, and ground oats are found largely in the dry mash.

A small quantity of this scratch feed is thrown in the litter twice daily, and automatic feeders in the pens always supply a reserve when needed. Anyone can figure out the cost of this feed at local prices and estimate pretty closely the cost of feeding his own birds. Bear in mind, however, that the value of a ration is not determined by its cost alone, but by the results produced. Bear in mind, also, the claim that the Campines are much smaller eaters than the heavier breeds.

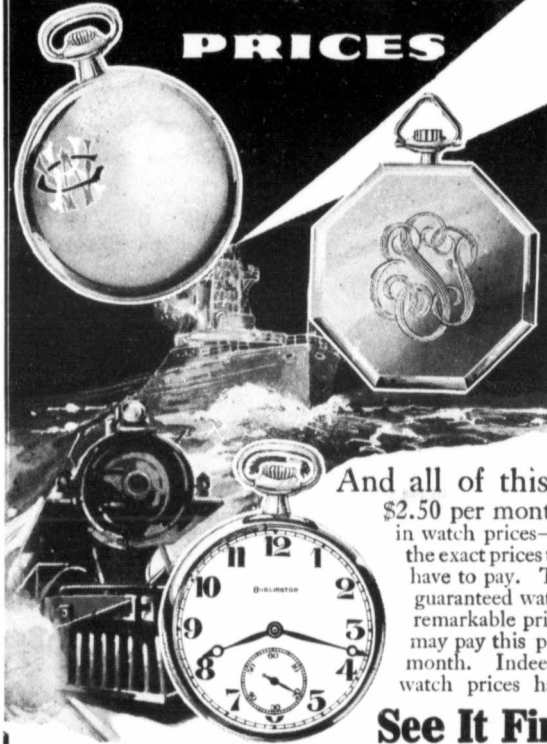
The dry mash for a month for the same number of hens consisted of:

	Pounds
Wheat Bran	150
Ground Oats	128
Middlings	100
Oil Meal	17
Alfalfa	50
Beef Scrap	75

This mash is entirely different from any I have ever encountered. You will note that it contains no corn meal, but does contain a considerable proportion of oats which, with the sprouted oats and the oats in the scratch feed, makes this the leading grain in the entire ration. This is fed in hoppers, which may be closed when it seems desirable to do so.

The litter in the pens is very deep, and is composed of pine shavings and rye straw. The litter is so deep that when the hens are working for the grains they are nearly out of sight. Trouble is experienced sometimes in getting straw that is suitable, as none but that which is perfectly clean and bright should be used. Pine shavings are most suitable for this purpose.

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- 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
- Adjusted to the second—
- Adjusted to temperature—
- Adjusted to isochronism—
- Adjusted to positions—
- Gold strata case—
- Genuine Montgomer Railroad Dial—
- New Ideas in Thin Cases.

Only \$2.50 A Month

And all of this for \$2.50—only \$2.50 per month—a great reduction in watch prices—direct to you—positively the exact prices the wholesale dealer would have to pay. Think of the high grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. And if you wish, you may pay this price at the rate of \$2.50 a month. Indeed, the days of exorbitant watch prices have passed. Write now.

See It First You don't pay a cent to anybody until you see the watch.

You don't buy a Burlington Watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of the watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. Then look at the works. There you will see the masterpiece of the watch makers' skill, a perfect time-piece adjusted to positions, temperature and isochronism.

The watch you choose will be sent to you without a penny down. See it for yourself before you decide to buy. If you keep it pay only the rock bottom price—at the rate of \$2.50 a month.

Send Your Name on This Free Coupon

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon now. You will know a lot more about watch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer clear" of over-priced watches which are no better. Send the coupon today—now—for the watch book and our offer.

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Please send me (without obligation, and prepaid), your free book on watches, with full explanation of your cash or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

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Better Farm Homes

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

HOUSE plans A, B and C already shown in this paper, were selected with the idea of meeting the needs of the many who wish to build as economical a home as possible, but wish a home with modern conveniences. A great many farmers, however, need a larger

floor was probably the best of the larger houses submitted. The second floor hall arrangement, however, met with some criticism, and after a great deal of discussion it was decided that the plan as shown could not be placed with the first five. House plan D, as changed, is probably



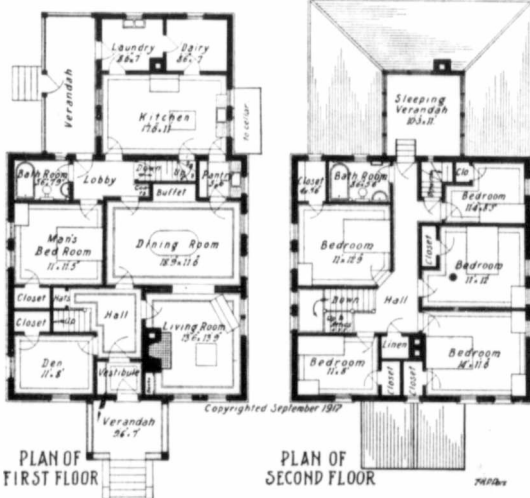
Copyrighted Sept. 1917. MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

home. Plan D will interest these. The body of the house is 33 feet by 33 feet, there being also a one-story addition for the kitchen, back porch, dairy and laundry at the rear. This plan is by Mrs. H. Waller, of Binscarth, Manitoba. The judges of the competition spent considerable time on this plan, which as sub-

mitted, was 38 feet by 38 feet. It was felt that with some minor changes and cutting down the size to secure greater economy in construction, the plan of the first

the best of the very large farm house plans submitted. With its addition, it is more expensive than the ordinary large farm house 30 feet by 32 feet or 32 feet by 34 feet. There are two small halls on the first floor (fig. 1). The feature, however, is the arrangement of the back portion of the first

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
PLANS OF FARM HOUSE "D"
33 x 33'



floor. The kitchen and dining room arrangement, with the pantry between and opening on the corner of the dining room, is very good; also the back stairs to the

floor. The kitchen and dining room arrangement, with the pantry between and opening on the corner of the dining room, is very good; also the back stairs to the

Burns Cheap Coal Oil

On fuel alone you save \$4.00 on every 10 hours you run—plowing or belt work. Figure how that \$4.00 a day cuts down the cost of a

Happy Farmer Tractor

A snappy, sturdy light tractor that hums along—simple to handle and care for. All steel construction and Hyatt roller bearings give you dependable durability. Turns square corners, right or left. Pulls three 14-inch plows or gives you 24 h.p. full on the belt work.

BRANDON DEMONSTRATION

figures on the "Happy Farmer" make mighty interesting reading. Plowed an acre in 45 minutes, at a cost of 31 cents. It's a record that we feel proud of. Full particulars are free, and along with them we will send you complete details of the Tractor shown here.



PRICE GOES UP ON DECEMBER 15

On this date the price increases \$175.00. Get yours now. "Happy Farmer" is still the cheapest good tractor on the market. Terms: One-half this fall, balance next fall; 5 per cent discount for all cash.

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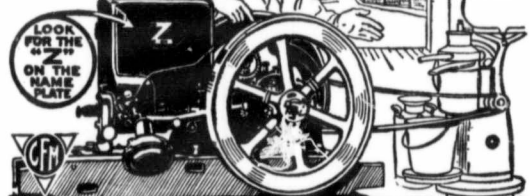
With every sale goes three days' expert service of one of our factory men—a feature you should not overlook. Get busy to-night and send for further particulars.

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Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the "Z" Engine.

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"Z"

1 1/2 H.P. \$7500

3 H.P. \$132.00

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When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.

Ask for Deering Tillage Tools

NEXT time you need a disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, smoothing harrow, cultivator, scuffler, land packer or drill, ask to see the Deering implement handled by the Deering local dealer.

The tools in this line are all built to do just the kind of work needed on your farm, to do it well, and to last for a long time with little expense for repairs and replacements.

If you know Deering machines please take this as a reminder only. If you do not know them, see and study them at the local dealer's place of business, or write the nearest branch house for catalogues telling all about the machine you need.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES:

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

EAST—Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.

second floor and to the cellar with the built-in buffet and coat space filling in the space between the kitchen and the dining room. By this arrangement, the buffet takes up no space in the room itself. The arrangement of doors and wall space in that side of the room is symmetrical, and will

the kitchen or any other part of the house. In case of sickness requiring complete isolation, this plan is ideal, for this part of the house can be completely cut off, for all food and necessary visits the outside door can be used.

The kitchen might be considered too large by many, but the

be quite a feature in this home. It is warm and convenient to all the front rooms. The fireplace took some careful planning, but it is not to be omitted in a house of this size.

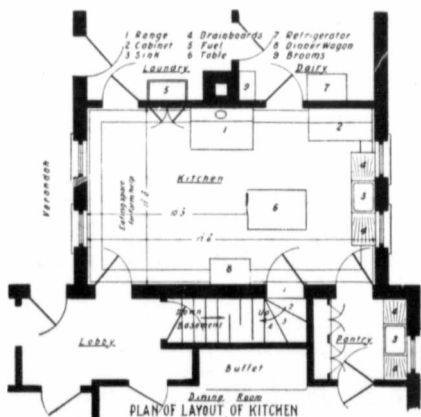
There are three good double bedrooms and two single ones for the young folks on the second floor; and two comfortable attic rooms. The large sleeping porch will be a feature in this house.

The full basement affords ample room for fuel and vegetable storage, large soft water tank, lighting system, etc. There is also an outside entrance.

The exterior has a good substantial appearance (fig. 3), and

is a plain style of architecture that will not look out of date ten years hence.

Complete working drawings, together with specifications and bill of material, can be had by writing the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. This material is sold at a nominal price with no intention of securing a profit but to cover the cost of the reproduction of individual copies. The cost to applicants residing in Manitoba is \$3, and for those residing elsewhere \$5. This is a small price. An architect would charge not less than \$150 for such a house.



give the dining room a very pleasing appearance.

The arrangement of the back lobby is especially good. Here the help have a convenient wash-room and large bedroom directly off the lobby and verandah, and can enter the dining room from the lobby without going through

kitchen equipment proper is conveniently grouped at the half of the kitchen nearest the pantry, as shown in fig. 2, which gives a nice eating space for the help if so desired. Should a married couple be assisting on the farm, this would be an ideal arrangement.

The front hall and stairs will

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Our Financial Page

Conducted by MARK LANE

CASH OR CREDIT?

THE vigorous efforts of the mail order houses to capture the household trade of the Western farmer have produced a situation which is causing much concern to the local storekeeper. The Canadian Credit Men's Association and the wholesale houses are coaching the country retailers in the best methods to meet this competition, while on the other hand the perfectly organized mail order houses each scatter throughout the West a quarter of a million catalogues two or three times a year. The farmer's point is that he can often buy in the distant

of household goods in the same way as on his implements. The two chief factors in the success of the mail order houses are: (1) An all-cash business with no bad debts to write off; and (2) the bulk of business handled. If the country storekeeper will meet the challenge on the first count his accessibility to the purchaser will probably secure him the business as against the second consideration. The storekeeper's time for action is now, for it is no secret that as the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in conjunction with their local organizations, "find their feet" in the coal, lumber and flour business, their efforts will

Two Clarion Calls

The Victory Loan
The Red Cross

Invest!

Give!

city at "delivered" prices lower than those charged by the local store. Against this the local man retorts that the farmer buys by mail when he can pay cash and only patronizes the local store when he requires credit. The wholesaler joins in the controversy and loftily urges a sentiment which he himself disregards every day—that the farmer should stand by the local merchant for the sake of the business activities and general development of the district.

Now in all this there is a certain measure of truth and common sense and the problem is how can these diverse attitudes be linked together for the common weal? We are "all tarred with the same brush," and so long as the farmer, the farmer's wife or anyone else, can buy to better advantage from the larger cities they will continue to do so. They declare, in effect, and with good reason, that as they can pay cash they refuse to bear a percentage of the load of bad debts carried by the local credit-giving storekeeper. The farmer knows, too, that some times a purchaser who runs up a large bill until the fall will even then get a few dollars thrown off while he himself would have been paying at the same prices in cash throughout the year. More business is being done in the West to-day on a cash basis than ever before, and it is "up to" the farmer to insist upon a cash price on a cash purchase

be extended to other articles of household consumption. Furthermore, the credit system with its consequent losses by bad debts is probably more prolific in business failures than all other causes combined.

It's Coming Your Way! Instances are now forthcoming of the tangible benefits of the Provincial Farm Loans Associations. A Manitoba farmer, whose mortgage of \$7,000 was about to mature, applied to the loan company for a renewal but was informed they could only renew it to the extent of \$6,000, and that at the old rate of 7%. He thereupon applied to the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, which has now authorized a loan of \$8,000 at its fixed rate of 6%. The applicant is thus obtaining a triple benefit—his loan is larger by \$2,000, he will save 1% per annum in the interest charge and as the new mortgage will be on the thirty years amortization plan his low interest rate is secured to him for that period.

It is not quite apparent how the government can continue lending at 6% when investors can obtain about 5½% on war bonds, and it is usually conceded that 1% on the capital invested is required for administration expenses. That a burden may ultimately fall upon the Manitoba taxpayer is probable, but the farmer who obtains his loan from the association now is certainly not the one who should worry.

Mr. Farmer:

Make YOUR money fight—Buy Victory Bonds.

If you can't enlist—Invest: Buy Victory Bonds.

See that Victory Bonds are in every home. Have YOU bought YOURS?

Soldiers GIVE their lives, others LEND their money—Buy Victory Bonds.

If you can't go across, come across—Buy Victory Bonds. He also fights who helps a fighter fight—Buy Victory Bonds.

Stand behind the men behind the guns—Buy Victory Bonds.

Buy a Baby Victory Bond for Baby. Have YOU bought YOURS?

Turn your dollars into bullets—Buy Victory Bonds.

The safest investment in the world—Victory Bonds.

Canada needs YOUR money—Buy Victory Bonds.

Bullets win battles, money wins wars—Buy Victory Bonds.

Be a bondholder of the Dominion of Canada—Buy Victory Bonds.

Buy Victory Bonds—Buy MORE Victory Bonds—Buy STILL MORE Victory Bonds.

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issued by the Union Bank of Canada. No one can cash them without your signature. Issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, with value in foreign currencies plainly stated on the face. Accepted at full value at hotels, ticket offices and business places generally throughout the world.

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Airdrie, Alderson, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellvue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Clairmont, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Elnora, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Hender, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnipeg.

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Purchased on track, bought by the wagon load at our 300 elevators, or handled on consignment.

WE WILL GLADLY SUPPLY YOU WITH SHIPPING BILLS AND INSTRUCTION FORMS

This Company is an amalgamation of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

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WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY

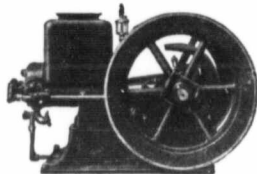
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**7 H.P. Engine with Magneto
8-in. Cyclone Grinder and
Drive Belt.**

- 9in. H.P. Engine \$225.00
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- 1½ H.P. Engine \$54.00

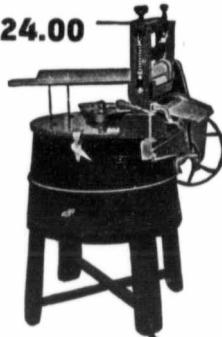
All are equipped with Webster Magnetos.



Complete with pulley. Self Contained. Guaranteed.

Our Washing Machine, complete with Reversible Wringer

\$24.00



**YOUR WIFE NEEDS THIS
WASHING MACHINE**

Our Low Down
**Cyclone
Crusher**



- 7in. \$35.00
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Extra plates furnished with each grinder.

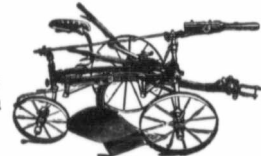


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- 12in. each \$3.00
- 13 and 14in. each \$3.25
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Extra number and letters stamped on the back of plow share.

**Eclipse
and
Fuller &
Johnston
Plows**



- 2 furrow gang 12in. \$81.00
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Our Line includes Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Wood Saws, Washing Machines, Plows, Plow Shares and other Farm Tools

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BRANDON, Manitoba**

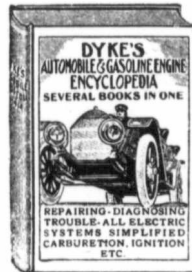
The Victory Loan. The campaign for the successful flotation of Canada's new war loan is now being enthusiastically organized throughout the country. In the city the bill boards have been extensively requisitioned, while effective newspaper and magazine advertising is sounding the appeal to the rural citizen. Let Canada's answer to-day be double-barrelled—a win-the-war government and a superabundance of the sinews of war. Thus shall we slam another door of the Kaiser's hopes.

Whatever the result in figures there will be no real victory loan unless the hearts of the great plain people are felt in the multitude of small loans, such as the people can give. The millionaires and profiteers will be looked after all right. They were "marked men" long ago, and they will not escape where there is any disposition to shuffle. But the stocking hoards of the working citizen is known only to its owner and his wife!



HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Tommy (ready to go "over the top")—"I suppose we shall be making history in a few minutes, sergeant!"
Sergeant—"History be blowed! What you've got to make is geography."



**Dyke's
Automobile
Encyclopedia**

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900 Pages—3362 Illustrations—6000 Lines of Index

Entirely re-written and illustrated—Many new subjects added—Practically a new book—Larger and better than ever

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OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

COLLECTED GEMS

Just where you stand in the conflict,
That is your place!
Just where you think you are useless,
Hide not your face;
God placed you there for a purpose,
Whate'er it may be;
Think He has chosen you for it,
Work loyally.—Anon.

Who scatters blessings, self-forgot,
He shall be blest again;
And he will get his need of love
Who loves his fellow-men.
No one can e'er exhaust his love
By giving from his store;
Love is the one thing that when shared,
Will only glow the more.
—Elsie M. McCullen.

Let there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources.
—Anon.

It Never Pays

It never pays to play a part, you're sure
to be detected;
The masquerade was never made that
could be quite perfected.
Pretenders all betray themselves, in time
they must grow careless;
The best of wigs will slip and prove its
wearer hairless.
While there are acts, there must be facts,
and nothing can erase them.
The things we do must come to view; in
time we have to face them.
If you would not be ridiculed, and patron-
ized, and pitied.
Then always be yourself, and play the
role for which you're fitted.
—Herbert Kaufmann.

Doing Our "Bit"

Now to those who search the deep—
Gleam of hope and kindly light,
Once, before you turn to sleep,
Breathe a message through the night.
Never doubt that they'll receive it.
Send it, once, and you'll believe it.

Think you these aerial wires
Whisper more than spirits may?
Think you that our strong desires
Touch no distance when we pray?
Think you that no wings are flying
"Twixt the living and the dying?"
Alfred Noyes ("Open Boats.")

THE PATRIOTISM OF CHEER- FULNESS

By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

Somewhat when we approach the Christmas season we think of gladness, good cheer, love and gratitude. Just now when the heart of the world is bleeding and breaking the thought of Christmas is a sad reminder of loved ones gone. They are very near the Christ child, they have borne their most precious gift—their life. Let every one of us be thankful we are living to-day and can witness the birth of a new code for nations, a code so deep, so high, so filled with justice, that one must believe the prophecy of Revelations to be coming true.

As the mother who brings a new soul to earth goes through the agony of pain, so must we be thankful for the heroic

agony of the brave soldiers and their "next of kin" who are bringing a new spirit to the nations of the world.

I wish that every wife and every mother of a man on active service might be given a medal to wear this Christmas. In Australia medals are given to the mothers and wives of men on active service, no matter how high or how low his army rating; while the mother of several soldier sons will receive a medal with bars, one bar for each son in the service.

During the coming Christmas season let us keep in mind first our soldiers and their "next of kin." Soul deep in love are we with all who share in the great call of sacrifice. We can help by diverting the thoughts of those in sorrow to cheerfulness. We can be patriotic through cheerfulness.

A lady who lived a butterfly life before the war, with a heart that centred upon herself, is now a nurse in a hospital overseas. Her husband and son are at the front. At one moment, carried away by a deep rush of feeling, she flung herself upon the neck of the matron and said: "My friend, isn't God good to give me this life after the useless life I have been

men to draw upon spiritual power, upon physical powers that are apparently hidden. We are waged in a war upon an enemy that stands for tyranny and brutality. And the people are responding with an intelligence, a courage, a development of resourcefulness that will astonish posterity. In the march of humanity up the great road of progress which leads to the brotherhood of man. This period shall be known as one preceding the greatest peace in the history of the world, and so as the Christmas season draws near we see a vision of peace, peace that is born out of pain, a peace that has cost the world its greatest sacrifice, therefore, it shall be the most complete.

Meanwhile let us be patriotic in our cheerfulness because men and women are in such need of spiritual sunshine. The thought that presses upon us in these times is that we should be equal to the vast need for love and pity and service with which the whole world is confronted. So let us every morning determine to make those around us happy, for the world is full of things to make us glad.

"A lesson to my heart is sent
Of cheerfulness and sweet content,



THE COMING WOMANHOOD OF MANITOBA

Wearing hats and dresses made by themselves during short course (1917) at Deloraine, Man., held under supervision of Extension Dept. Manitoba Agricultural College.

living?" Then she added, "I shall never be able to go back to the old life when the war is over. Nothing ought to be as usual."

Never before in history has the true meaning of the Christ-child glorified His mission to the heart of humanity as during the past three years. Surely the world is moving nearer God. God must have allowed this war to make men better, to make the world more Christlike. In the eyes of posterity, in the softening distance of time, the horrors of war for justice and humanity will fade away and the triumphant steps forward in truth and love shall be seen.

What but war could have brought about the great temperance wave that is cleansing the world of its greatest curse and its heaviest burden? It may be that future generations will look back upon this period as the most blessed period in human history. War brings out the latent goodness in us, the latent courage, the latent strength. Think of the thousands of men who appeared just ordinary men, at some great crisis they suddenly sprang up as heroes. And their spirit lives on in the hearts of comrades, an inspiring lesson to all the world that we must have consideration for all men and women. War teaches

When'er I see the snowdrops pale
Uplift their hearts in wintry gale,
And bloom as sweetly 'midst the snows
As summer's lily or its rose.
Rejoice! the snowdrops say to me,
Whate'er thy lot in life may be."

Christmas makes us think of the Bible and God. Hiding God's word in our heart helps us to look on the bright side.

"One verse each day will give us joy;
"Twill give us peace when cares annoy;
"Twill bless and cheer where'er we go,
"Twill comfort in the hour of woe."

For "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet
and a light unto my path."

THE LEGAL SKULL

A celebrated barrister was having his head measured at a fashionable hat-shop the other day.

The latter remarked, "Why, how long your head is, sir?"

"Yes," said the lawyer, "we lawyers must have long heads."

The latter went on to measure the width, and unconsciously exclaimed, "And it is as thick as it is long, sir."

Home Economics

(Our readers will appreciate the following paper which was given at the annual convention in Winnipeg by Mrs. Jennie M. Watt, of Birtle. This department asked Mrs. Watt for the paper as it was so highly complimented by the delegates at the convention.)

Exchange Libraries

By Mrs. Watt

In bringing this subject before you, my idea is to show the benefit and pleasure given to a community by placing one of these Government Exchange Libraries in their midst. The Birtle Home Economics Society had the honor of having the first of these libraries, possibly because they were the first to know that such a scheme was to be tried. In March 1916 a banquet was given by the Birtle Agricultural Society at which the Honorable Mr. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, was the guest and chief speaker of the evening. During his very interesting address he paid flattering tribute to the work being carried on by the women of our Home Economics Society, and said that the Department of Agriculture was anxious to promote the welfare of this organization by giving assistance in different ways, and that one of the new branches of help was the library, to be called an Exchange Library, this to be used by the society for one year and returned to the college some time during July or August. When people were too busy to read, the books would be fumigated and sent on to another society and a completely different set of books lent to society number one, and so on. The idea was for the society to raise a certain sum of money, and the department would add a dollar for each dollar raised by the society, this money to be spent upon suitable literature both for study and recreation.

When our Rest Room was furnished and ready for the public, a library for the use of our members was something we very much desired but was beyond our means, but we hoped this would be managed some time in the near future. The war coming upon us in 1914, all thought of this was put aside and our activities turned to sewing and raising money for Red Cross work and other patriotic schemes, but when the Minister of Agriculture announced this plan we did not hesitate long in our decision of having one of these libraries as soon as we possibly could. The money we did not need to raise, for we were the fortunate winners of the second prize for an exhibit of home products shown at the college at the convention in 1916.

The prize was a Maytag Power Washer. Just what to do with the washer was the problem then before us, for the suggestion that we sell it and give the proceeds to the Red Cross, was indeed a worthy one, and another that we start a co-operative laundry was just a little beyond us at that time, although I believe even this will come in the course of time for we certainly need them. As neither of these suggestions appealed to us we wanted to sell the machine and put the money into something we would always keep in remembrance of the honor of winning the prize. So you can understand how the suggestion of a library appealed to us. We had no difficulty in selling the machine, and at once applied to the college for a library. We certainly took the Department by surprise. No plans had been made and we had to have patience until they

Your Country Needs You and Your Family in good health. Keep fit by using Nutritious Foods such as Bread baked from PURITY FLOUR. Use it in all your baking.

"A most useful guide on bake-day."

PURITY FLOUR

COOK BOOK

Presented by Western Canada Flour Mills Co.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. WINNIPEG LIMITED

Enclosed please find 20 cents, for which you will send me your handsomely bound 180 page Cook Book.

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....

PROVINCE.....

were. Eventually lists of books were forwarded both by the college and by the Russell Lang Company.

When we received the books sent us by Russell Lang they had included books to value of \$20 more than we had ordered, in case we cared to make second choice. These we decided to keep as a private library and add more books each year. I might say we have already ordered



THE FLAPPER ON THE LAND
 "I hear you've worked on the land a good many years, Mrs. Wiggs. Well, what toilet cream have you found best for the hands?"

books to the value of \$35 for 1917, because the demand for books is so great we need more variety.

One of our members offered to act as librarian two afternoons a week, Thursday and Saturday, but this was not always convenient for the country people who kept coming other days. The old lady in charge of the Rest Room offered to exchange these books when the librarian was absent, and we find she is quite capable. She has always taken as much interest in our Rest Room and everything pertaining to it as if it all belonged to her, and is quite proud to be able to attend to the exchange of books. Neither does she hesitate to look after the fines, and seemed quite pleased when she handed the secretary nearly four dollars which she had collected in this way.

When we were unpacking and arranging these books, our member, Mr. Malcom, came in and assisted us, and in looking them over was highly pleased with our selection. He expressed his opinion that it was hardly fair to exclude the men from the pleasure these books would afford, and suggested allowing the men the use of the books by charging a fee and use the money raised in this way to buy more books. After some discussion we decided to adopt this plan, making a charge of one dollar a year to the men and also raising the women's membership fee 25 cents extra, and this as well as the other fee to go to a library fund, this fund to purchase more books from time to time. In anticipation of this we have a book-case in our Rest Room capable of holding six or seven hundred books.

It is impossible for the women of the city to realize just what this library will mean to the rural districts. The cities,

by complying with certain regulations, can have a Carnegie Library, which is free to all, this being Mr. Carnegie's idea of educating the poor as well as the rich. But the small towns and country places cannot have this advantage, but the Department of Agriculture is willing to help every community with an organized Home Economics Society to lay the foundation for a library. By giving us this Exchange Library, an incentive is given as in our case to start a private library as well, and these in time might be exchanged with other societies having private libraries.

The idea of the department in regard to the choice of the books is to have practical text books for members to study, also books of reference and help in preparing a paper for our meetings, half of the books to be practical and the rest fiction.

Our membership has increased very rapidly since adding this library. Women who have never taken any interest in our society are now becoming members in order to have the pleasure of the books, and I notice they also attend our meetings, and feel sure they will eventually become interested in the great ideal work done in the province by this organization.

Young school girls also pleaded to be allowed to join. As these girls frequently take part in our monthly programme, we decided that they were eligible for membership, and we allowed girls over fourteen to join.

A great number of men have also availed themselves of the pleasure of this library, and I was told a short time ago that the men in talking the matter over had agreed that they would never allow the library scheme to go, if financial aid would keep it alive. They, as well as every one who cares for literature,

know what it is to spend long winter evenings with nothing to read. I can well remember the pleasure expressed by people in the early days of our Rest Room when a bundle of magazines would be given to take home with them, some saying that want of reading material was their greatest objection to living in the country where you had to either buy or borrow. In the first case it was not always possible and the latter not always agreeable. People living amidst plenty of literature do not realize what is the state of some of our rural communities. A young girl of our town went to a rural district to teach school. At the end of a year she returned home. She stated she thought she realized what prison life was like for she had boarded part of the time with a family and the Eaton catalogue was the only reading matter in the house. In changing her residence at the end of a few months and going to board with another family who subscribed for a farm journal, this being the advantage gained by the move. Think of boys and girls growing up in homes of this kind, and yet if you would travel through the country you would be surprised to find dozens of places similar. How frequently one will enter a comfortable, nicely-furnished home (even in the town) with everything one could wish for in the way of furnishing, and yet no reading matter of any kind. These women or people have never cultivated a taste for this form of pleasure, possibly because they have never had an opportunity to try. When I hear of the great loneliness of the women on the isolated prairies who are crazed through the loneliness of their lives, I always wonder if it were possible to give them books and get them interested in the study of the same. Would it not fill their minds

to the exclusion of loneliness? Here we have something that I believe will solve that problem, and I believe these libraries will help very materially in keeping the boys and girls contented at home on the farm during the long winter evenings, as well as help to educate and uplift them. Some will say we will have to be careful what kind of literature we offer these people who are unaccustomed to reading. I think this can be safely left to a capable committee, and even if all do not agree to the choice made I do not think much harm can be done. One great writer, Pliny, has said that there is no book so bad but contains something good. Southey tells us of meeting an old woman one day and by way of greeting he made the remark that it was dreadful weather. She answered that in her opinion any weather was better than none. And he would be half inclined to say that any reading was better than none. I believe that once let a person develop a love for reading, even of the very light literature, and in time this will create a desire for studying deep literature or subjects, a desire for knowledge that can only be acquired by study.

But in the choice of books, let us give first place to our Canadian authors by all means; also have books for the young, books of nature study for the children, as well as history, travels, poetry and fiction.

Let us at our Home Economics Society meetings suggest and urge families who feel they are too busy for reading to have the member of the household read aloud in the evenings while the other members are busy, thus giving every one the pleasure at the same time, and thereby restoring the almost lost art of reading aloud.

The Department of Agriculture has done a great deal for the rural communities by sending lecturers, demonstrators and such, which is certainly educating our women to higher ideals, but I believe for actual pleasure, education, and keeping them contented, the Exchange Library will be of more benefit than anything that has been given to them yet, and I strongly urge every society to make the effort to install one of these libraries in their community.

Before closing I would like to say how proud I feel to be a member of this splendid organization, whose influence for the higher ideals of humanity, especially in rural districts, is Dominion wide. Let us ever go forward in the good work. We have assumed the responsibility, and we cannot go back, so let us never weary in well doing.

Rockwood

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,—I have much pleasure in sending in this report of the Rockwood Home Economics Society for the year 1917. Our work this year has been principally Red Cross and relief work, and considering that we have only twenty members it presents a very creditable showing.

Much of the credit is due to Mrs. W. H. French, our president, by whose untiring efforts we were enabled to accumulate the funds which were necessary in prosecuting the work outlined. A very successful social was held at the home of Mrs. M. J. Stanbridge, July 15th, and the sum realized was \$107.50. We had an interesting canning demonstration given by Mr. Kiteley, from the Agricultural College, this proved very beneficial, as most of the members canned their own vegetables by the same method. In previous years we have had several demonstrations, cooking and dressmaking given by Miss Gowsell, from the Agricultural College, and millinery given by Miss Blackburn, all of them proved very helpful, and were much enjoyed by the members. The amount of money made this year was \$175.40, and the distribution to the different organizations is as follows:

Returned Soldiers' Association \$10.00
Deserving Soldiers' families 15.00
Serbian Relief Fund 5.00
Women's Tribute 25.00
Red Cross Society 50.00
Y.M.C.A. 10.00
Total \$115.00

The balance on hand will be used for buying material to make articles for the Red Cross, as help is urgently needed if the work is to be carried on successfully. I am, yours sincerely, Alice M. Ray, secretary Rockwood H. E. Society.

PRAIRIE ROSE HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The Prairie Rose Homemakers' Club met at the home of the president, Mrs. Whipple, on the afternoon of August 30, seventeen ladies being present. The main feature of this meeting was an address by Miss Harrison, of the University of Saskatchewan, on the subject, "Health and Care of Children," which proved most interesting and instructive. All were free to ask questions, which Miss Harrison gladly answered. A vote of thanks was rendered her at the close. After this address, a short business meeting was held, Mrs. Hanson, vice-president, being in the chair. Plans for holding an apron sale were discussed, and all those present volunteered to make and donate an apron. A delightful lunch was served by the hostess and all enjoyed a social time.

The September meeting of this club was held at the home of Mrs. P. G. Hall, with a good attendance. The treasurer reported having sent the sum of \$25 to the Red Cross Society, it being part of the proceeds from a bazaar held at Vanguard Fair in August. It was decided to use the remainder of the proceeds for material to be made up into pyjamas, socks and towels for the Red Cross hospitals. The coming apron sale was discussed in full. This is to be held at Simerson school house on October 26, and after the sale and lunch, dancing will be indulged in. A most dainty lunch was provided by our hostess, after which all departed, having had an enjoyable afternoon.

On October 24 Mrs. Frank Baker entertained the club at her home, fourteen ladies being present. Every member brought an apron for the sale, an excellent assortment being handed in. It was decided to sell these at auction and a committee was appointed to see that everything will be properly attended to. After a very tasty lunch served by Mrs. Baker, the meeting adjourned and all left early in order to reach home before dark. Everybody enjoyed the social hour and the meeting was a decided success.

M. Else, club reporter.

Mother's Corner

A Mother's Prayer

By Augusta T. Dennison

Father, down through the shadows deep,

I go

To find the little soul that will be mine;

Save, strengthen and support that I may

be,

For his sake, fitted for the task divine.

Father, make me the woman I should be,

That I may guide the little life aright.

Be truthful, loving, reverent toward Thee,

As far from shades of shame as day

from night.

That, when he draws his little life from me

And, like twin stars, his eyes look into

mine,

I need not shrink nor fear to meet his gaze,

I'm strong in the thought that both of us

are Thine.

Father, his soul keep pure, his heart keep

true and brave

With strength divine, that will tempta-

tion smother.

My babe, my all, I consecrate to Thee,

And, in return, teach him to love his

mother.

MARY'S ANIMAL SHOW

Mary had a little lamb—

'Twas Persian—on her coat;

She also had a mink or two

About her dainty throat;

A bird of paradise, a tern,

And ermine made the hat

That perched at jaunty angle

On her coiffure, largely "rat."

Her tiny boots were sable topped,

Her gloves were muskrat, too,

Her muff had heads and tails of half

The "critters" in the Zoo,

And when she walked abroad, I ween,

She feared no wintry wind;

At keeping warm, 'twas plain to see,

She had all Nature "skinned."

Have You Ever Shopped

By Mail at Birks?

If not you have overlooked a profitable and pleasant means of purchasing your gifts and personal needs.

Thousands of Western Farmers every year do their Christmas shopping by mail from Birks. You too would be pleased with Birks' service.

A copy of our catalogue will be mailed upon request. From it, in the comfort of your home, you may select as satisfactorily as though you had personally visited our store.

You are caused no expense and incur no risk, as we prepay delivery charges on all purchases; guarantee the safe arrival of parcel, with contents in perfect condition. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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OF OUR 1918 GIFT BOOK

Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg



ECONOMY

"O.K." Box Apples Are Economical

The apple at the bottom is as good as the one at the top. Only carefully selected, tree-ripened apples are packed under "O.K." brand—clean apples spell economy.

OKANAGAN UNITED GROWERS, LIMITED

VERNON, B.C.

A co-operative organization of 1,600 growers, employing 280 people, who work in 37 packing houses and offices.

WRAPPED APPLES KEEP LONGER

Buy them by the Box

A Fifty Dollar Bill is Waiting

for You Turn to page 51

Did You Get a Card from George?

If so, your subscription to **The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer** expires between now and **January 1st, 1918.**

My Old Friend,—

I address you in this way because, having been born in the West, I feel a sort of first interest in everyone who has been a reader of this magazine during the past year. Yes, Sir, I think "Old Friend" is the right term.

What I started out to tell you is this: Since I left the farm I've been pluggin' along in the farm paper business. I'll have to admit that it hasn't been smooth sailing all along the line since the war started, but in the **Canadian Thresherman and Farmer** I'm working for a paper that I'm mighty proud of. We're trying to make it a clean, up-to-date reliable farm paper—one that tells facts about progressive farming.

Other day the manager says to me: "George, I want you to write all our readers and tell them that, owing to the big increase in the price of paper we'll have to raise the subscription price from \$1.00 per year to \$1.50." I told him that I thought we ought to let our old friends renew at the old rates first, and we agreed. So if you want a bargain you can get this magazine for the next three years for \$2.00, or, if you want it for one year only, you can get it for \$1.00 by sending your money in now.

Now, when your subscription expires, I'm going to stop sending it at your request. That's our policy of doing business. I first take it for granted that if a fellow does not renew he does not want the paper, and I can't afford to take the chance of increasing your ill pleasure by sending you something you don't want. I trust, however, that you will take that money out of your pocket now, pin it to the coupon, write your name and address plainly, and we will do the rest.

Your old friend,
George.

P.S.—Don't forget that your renewal also entitles you to a chance at the \$50 bill, or a chance in the wheat estimating contest, or both.

AN OFFER FOR THE WISE ONES \$4.50 VALUE FOR \$2.00

E. H. HEATH CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" for three years, for which I enclose \$2.00.

Name

Post Office

Prov.

Your renewal sent in now will enable you to save one-third of the subscription price, because "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" will cost you \$1.50 per year, commencing 1st January, 1918.



Don't fail to look up our wheat estimating contest on Page 51.

CUT IT OUT!

Owing to war conditions and the increased cost of production we will be obliged to advance the subscription price of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" after 1st of January, 1918, from \$1.00 per year to \$1.50. That is why we are giving all old friends an opportunity to renew at the old rate at this time. Your order in advance now will help us to lay our plans for the future. Don't wait until the last minute to renew. Send \$2.00 now and we will renew your subscription for three years.

Guarantee to Subscribers

Realizing that persons unacquainted with "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" may hesitate to pay for three years in advance, we guarantee:

- (1) That within three months after paying for "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" any subscriber may notify us to stop the paper, and the full amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.
- (2) That after three months any subscriber may order the paper discontinued for any reason, or for NO reason, and the unused proportion of the amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.

E. H. Heath Co. Limited, WINNIPEG Man.

Convulsions

When a child is taken with a chill and the muscles twitch, put him into a hot bath immediately and put a towel dipped in cold water on his head. Take him out of the bath, wrapping him in a woollen blanket and place him in bed and put a hot water bottle at his feet. Then give him a dose of castor oil. If this is done quickly it will prevent convulsions as a chill followed by twitching of the muscles precedes convulsions. The same treatment is used for convulsions. The cold towel on the head drives the blood from the head.

The following diet by Anna Steve Richardson is a very helpful article on diet for a child from twelve to twenty-four months old. It is taken from her book "Keeping Baby Well":

Diet from Twelve to Twenty-four Months

Many mothers think that when a baby has been weaned from the breast or bottle to undiluted cow's milk, the next step is solid food. Such a sudden change is dangerous to the health if not the life of the child. Solid foods must be introduced into the diet gradually and with due consideration for the balancing of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, mineral matter and water, all of which contribute to the child's development and health.

Do not be dismayed by the scientific phrases used in the last sentence. Being an intelligent woman, earnestly seeking knowledge for your baby's sake, you will soon master their meaning.

Proteins are the food elements, which build tissue needed for bone, muscle, brain and glands. They are found in meat, fish, eggs, milk and cereals. Carbohydrates and fats maintain heat and energy in the little body and include starchy foods like potatoes, rice, macaroni, corn-starch, arrowroot, bananas and bread; sugar of any sort, candy, syrup, honey, jam, jelly, dates and figs; fats like butter, cream and olive oil; milk and cereals.

The mineral matter needed for building bone and teeth, for the cleansing of the body and the blood is found in fruits, green vegetables, milk and cereals.

By comparing these lists you will find that milk and cereals are found in all three classes, therefore, they represent ideal foods of easy digestion for young children. Eggs are found in two lists. Given milk, cereals, eggs and fruit juices a baby is supplied with all the food elements he requires for proper development. So, you see, there is no need to load down his system with the heavier foods which adults can digest.

Water is an important item in a baby's diet, because it keeps the blood pure and the body clean, carries the different nutrients to the cells for re-building tissue, and regulates the temperature of the body. It should be given to a child between feedings as a beverage, and it also enters the system in milk, fruits and green vegetables.

Now for the proper method of balancing these different food elements and the gradual increase of solid foods in your baby's diet.

At thirteen months your baby is drinking milk at 6 a.m., 12 noon, 6 p.m., and 9 or 10 p.m. At 9 a.m. he has well cooked cereal with milk from the cup, and at 3 p.m. he has toast, stale bread or zwieback with milk.

If this diet agrees with him, charge his feeding schedule as follows:

7 a. m.—Cereal, milk toast or bread with a little milk.

11 a. m.—8 ounces or half a pint of undiluted, unsweetened milk from cup or bottle, preferably the former.

2 p.m.—The heaviest meal for the day, consisting of a baked potato served with a little salt, butter or milk, one other vegetable prepared according to instructions given later, a piece of toast or zwieback, a little fruit juice or scraped fruit.

6 p. m.—Half a pint of plain milk.

10 p. m.—Half a pint of plain milk.

Usually the bottle baby likes this final feeding from his old friend the bottle.

You will notice that the milk is no longer modified with water, sugar of milk, or cereal water. If your baby's digestion is strong enough to absorb a baked potato, he can also take undiluted milk.

Introduce the baked potato one day

and then wait three or four days before adding the other vegetable. The best vegetables for babies are carrots, peas and spinach, which are rich in mineral and easily digested. The potato should be baked thoroughly and served before it has time to cool and turn soggy. The best way to prepare peas and carrots is to lay them in a casserole or covered stone dish of any sort, with very little water and salt, and cook in the oven. By this process all the mineral and water are preserved, while in boiling some is bound to escape. Spinach, however, may be boiled. All vegetables must be mashed fine (forcing them through a vegetable press gives the best results), and served

warm. Canned vegetables may be used when fresh can not be obtained. Wash the contents of the can and cook immediately. Never cook canned vegetables in the water which you find in the can. At first give only a couple of teaspoonfuls of vegetables, increasing the quantity to two rounding tablespoonfuls.

Orange is the best fruit juice for babies. Juice from prunes cooked without sugar is also good, likewise apple sauce made with plenty of water and very little sugar, then run through a sieve. Fruits which can be scraped and given to young children are ripe apples, pears, peaches and plums. Under-ripe and over-ripe fruits are equally bad for young children.

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New List of Premiums JUST OUT!

We are now mailing our New Illustrated List of FREE Premiums for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers.

If you do not get yours promptly, write your name and address on the Coupon and mail it to us.

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Gentlemen,—Please send me your New Illustrated List of Free Premiums.

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NEW WESTMINSTER

Where the Moderate Winter Climate Beckons and Teases You to Come

Special Round Trip

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CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
500 MILES OF SCENIC BEAUTY

This Season Extend the Trip to
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For Full Information, Reservations, Etc. Ask any Agent of

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER, B. C.

EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.

At fifteen months use this schedule for feeding:

7 or 8 a.m. Breakfast—Cereal, bread or toast and milk.

12 or 1 p.m. Dinner—One egg, baked potato, one vegetable, toast, fruit juices or scraped fruit.

5 or 6 p.m.—Bread or zwieback with cup of milk.

10 p.m.—Milk.

Eggs for young children should be cooked very slowly. Coddled, poached or scrambled eggs are best. Coddling is merely a careful method of boiling. Place the egg, without breaking their shell, in a saucepan of cold water, covering the egg completely. Bring this to a quick boil and set off the stove instantly, with the saucepan covered. The egg will cook without further boiling in from ten to fifteen minutes according to the size of pan and amount of water. A small saucepan will cool off more quickly than a large one. In a properly coddled or poached egg, the white is soft and jelly-like. Eggs are scrambled for babies without butter. Drop a fresh egg with an equal amount of milk into a clean granite saucepan, salt and stir constantly over a slow fire until cooked but not leathery.

At eighteen months, your baby goes on the three-meal-a-day schedule as follows:

Breakfast—Cereal with top milk, egg, stale bread or toast.

Dinner—Meat, potatoes, one vegetable, dessert of cut fruit, simple pudding or sponge-cake.

Supper—Toast, milk, raw or cooked fruit, unsweetened crackers, with clear broth as an occasional relief from milk.

All meat should be broiled, boiled or roasted, never fried, and it should be shredded carefully before it is placed before the child. Chicken, beef and lamb are best. Veal and pork should never be given to a young child. Start with one

teaspoonful of shredded beefsteak, increase gradually to tablespoonful, and then add chicken and lamb to the diet. Increase the vegetable list by asparagus, string-beans and beets, all of which must be pressed through a colander or chopped very fine, indeed. Broths made from meat, strained, cooled, and then freed from grease, may be re-heated with

well-cooked rice, barley and other whole grains.

Up to this time your baby has had toast, stale bread browned in the oven, or zwieback. You can now introduce graham, corn-meal, whole wheat, or bran bread. The coarser breads are good for digestion and prevent constipation.

Babies at this age develop a taste for sweets which must be checked. Serve desserts with a light hand, and give the preference to fresh and stewed fruits. All berries with seeds must be pressed through a sieve. Apples may be stewed or baked. Bananas should not be given to young children. The list of cooked desserts may include junket, rice pudding made without eggs, pure ice-cream, fruit jelly, lady's-fingers or sponge-cake.

If your baby sits with the family at meal time, never allow him to have "tastes" of food which is not on his diet list. Nothing will disturb his stomach more quickly at this time when he is cutting some large teeth. The diet outlined above will supply all his needs until he is three years old. Tastes of rich gravy, stuffing from the chicken, fried potatoes, a bit of pie—all these invite what you dread most during the last months of teething—diarrhoea—"Summer complaint."

RECIPES

Mrs. Wing's Prune Cake

1½ cupfuls stewed prunes, stoned,
1½ cupfuls sugar, 1½ cupfuls flour,
1 teaspoonful soda, ¾ teaspoonful baking-powder, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1-3 cupful



Private Saunders (whose battalion, having been sent back from the front line for "rest," is compelled to spend the night in the street, its billets being still occupied by other troops—to cheery pal, who breaks into song): "Ush, Ginger—you'll give the town a bad name."

Meat Shortage Critical Quick Action Needed

"Since the War the live stock herds in Europe have decreased by 115,000,000 head. No one can say to what extent the breach of the Italian front was made possible by food shortage. France requires increased supplies unless the women and children are to suffer from hunger. The Allies look to Canada and the United States to save the situation which to-day is grave. We must and will save it. The demand for meat and the fact of depletion of European herds is a guarantee of high prices. Steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers."

W. J. HANNA,

Food Controller of Canada.

Mr. Hanna is working in co-operation with the Food Controllers of Great Britain and the United States. He, more than any other man in Canada, knows the needs of the Allies. His statement shows the seriousness of the meat situation. The question is: How can the shortage best be met?

The speediest way to relieve the critical situation is to greatly increase the production of hogs.

Swine, on account of being prolific and growing to marketable size rapidly, will produce meat more quickly than any other kind of livestock, because 1,500 pounds of dressed meat is a

moderate estimate of what can be produced from one sow in one year. As it is a huge quantity of meat that is needed, and needed speedily, the Allies look to the hog raisers of Canada and the United States to meet the situation.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Departments of the Provincial Governments are co-operating to secure the interest and action of the Canadian hog raisers. The Food Controller states that *steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers*. This will be explained in a further advertisement. The point the Government wants to impress to-day is to

Save the Young Sows

Great Britain has almost doubled her imports of bacon and hams since the war, importing over one billion pounds since last year. There has been no increase in the production of Canadian hogs to meet this situation. The killings in Denmark have decreased 40%. The receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States for the eight months ending August 31st, 1917, show a decrease of 2,765,006 compared with the same period in 1916, while the month of September, 1917 (the latest month for which figures are available) shows the great decrease of 859,830

compared with September of 1916. These figures emphasize the pressing need for a great increase in the production of hogs and indicate a safe and profitable market.

The enormous consumption of the Allied Armies is sufficient to steady and maintain the bacon market at a high level. The British Army ration calls for one-quarter of a pound of bacon per man per day. Multiply this by millions of fighters and some idea is given of the need for increased production.

The fighters, and the women and children of Britain, France and Italy urgently need more meat. Canada can help supply it. Save the young sows.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

butter, 5 tablespoonfuls sour cream or milk, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful lemon extract, 2 egg yolks, 1 whole egg. Cream together the sugar and butter, add the eggs beaten, the sour milk, prunes and lemon extract, and the flour, baking-powder, soda, salt and spices sifted together. Pour into layer-cake pans and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven, reducing heat. Put together with white boiled frosting. If desired, one-half cupful of chopped walnut-meats may be added with the flour. This cake keeps moist for some time, and is also delicious put together with whipped and sweetened cream.

Carrot and Potato Pudding

Through food chopper put 1 cupful of carrots, 1 cupful of potatoes, 1 cupful of suet, 1 cupful each of currants and seeded raisins; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful each of breadcrumbs and brown sugar, 1 cupful of whole wheat flour, 1 teaspoonful each of baking soda and salt, and teaspoonful each of powdered ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg. Beat well, place in a greased mold, cover with a greased paper, and steam steadily for four hours. Turn out on a flat dish, serve with sugar and hot milk or any preferred sweet sauce. Do not add any liquid to this mixture.

Potato Biscuit and Scotch Scones

1 cupful of mashed potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of flour, 1-3 cupful of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Rub the flour, sifted with the other dry ingredients, with the potato, then add the shortening. No milk will be required unless the potato is very dry. Roll half an inch thick and bake in a hot oven. For scones divide the dough into three round parts; cut each one at right angles to make four parts; bake on a griddle and, when both sides are browned, split and butter before serving.

Currant Potato Scones

1 pint of mashed potatoes, 1 pint of flour, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cleaned currants, milk to make a soft dough. Mix the flour and the other dry ingredients and rub with the potato and butter; add the currants and enough sweet milk to make into a soft, firm dough; depending upon the moisture of the potato. Roll half an inch thick; cut into squares or diamonds; bake for twenty minutes in a quick oven; split with a fork when done; butter. Serve hot.

Holiday Crullers

$\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 eggs, 4 cupfuls of flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of milk. Cream the butter, add sugar and yolks and whites of eggs, beaten stiff; mix flour, nutmeg and baking powder; add alternately with the milk. Roll a quarter of an inch thick; cut and fry in deep hot oil.

Christmas Stars

$\frac{3}{4}$ cupful of shortening, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of soda, 4 eggs, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cupful of coconut, flour. Cream the shortening and sugar together; add the eggs well beaten and half the coconut. Sift three cupfuls of flour with baking powder; add and roll out a quarter of an inch thick; cut with a star cutter. Brush the top with a little well-beaten egg; sprinkle with coconut. Bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Steamed Pudding

2 cupfuls of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of mixed spices, 2 tablespoonfuls of shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sour milk, 1 cupful of currants or raisins. Mix dry ingredients; mix liquids, then combine. Place in tins with cover; steam three hours.

Sterling Sauce

$\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of cream, 3 drops of vanilla. Cream butter, gradually add sugar, cream in small amounts, then add flavoring. Heat slightly and beat well before serving.

Broken-Date Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of black molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of hot water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls of soda, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls of ginger, 1

teaspoonful of clover, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 2 eggs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of chopped dates. Cream butter and sugar, add eggs, one at a time, beat in well and add molasses. Sift flour and spices together, dissolve soda in hot water and stir into the first mixture alternately with the flour. Beat for five minutes, sprinkle the dates with flour, and add to the mixture. Pour into buttered tins and bake in moderate oven. Break into pieces while hot and sprinkle with coarse granulated sugar.

Small Holly Cake

1 cupful of shortening, 2 cupfuls of pulverized sugar, 4 eggs, 1 cupful of milk, 3 cupfuls of flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of grated lemon or orange peel. Cream the shortening and sugar together; separate the eggs, beat the yolks until light, and add; then add the milk slowly. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together; add half, then half of the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, the lemon rind and the rest of the whites and the flour; mix well. Brush iron gem pans with butter, put a scant tablespoonful in each. Bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. When baked cover the bottom with icing, made according to the recipe on the right, and decorate with two small green leaves cut from slices of citron. Use four red candies to represent holly berries.

Soft Molasses Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of shortening, 1 cupful of New Orleans molasses, 1 cupful of brown sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 1 teaspoonful of salt, flour enough to roll out, flavoring to taste. Put the shortening, molasses and brown sugar in a bowl; rub until smooth, add the soda, dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water. Add the salt and flavoring to taste. Mix well; add the sifted flour, roll out, bake in a hot oven for from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Brain Polish

A woman with push can get there, but it takes the woman with character to stay there.

Successful women have wills; those who fail have wishes.

Both vice and virtue have their seats in the will.

Too many uplifters expend all their strength in uplifting their voices.

You can't fight trouble with tears; tears help trouble as water helps flowers.

Every cloud doesn't mean a rain.

Squeeze your mind and press on your heart and see what your tongue will do.

It doesn't take a very large trouble to worry a small mind.

If thou art for sale, set thy price high. Nothing cheapens an article so much as the price.

Some girls most dread the idea of becoming old maids. Otherwise they wouldn't marry the kind of men they do.



"I wish mother wasn't so busy with Red Cross work."

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY YOUR OWN FIRESIDE

THINK OF IT!

All the worry and bother taken out of Christmas Shopping and nothing left but the gladsome experience of giving.

The Dingwall Catalogue even does the suggesting, reducing hours of fruitless and unsatisfactory worrying about what you shall give, to a few minutes spent in selecting the appropriate thing.

Your gifts will be sent direct to you if you wish, or to any address in Canada under the same guarantee of satisfaction and safe delivery.

THE DINGWALL CATALOGUE WILL SAVE YOU TIME, MONEY AND BOTHER. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

D. R. Dingwall, Limited
WINNIPEG

OUR SOLDIER SONS ARE FIGHTING FOR US

Your Victory Bonds WILL MAKE VICTORY EASY FOR THEM



FREE Grand 38 - Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy \$5.00 Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the best and most complete Scholar's Outfit you have ever seen. It would cost you a small fortune to go into the store and buy all these useful and necessary articles. Just read what it contains—ink large size English school bag, boy's or girl's style, three gold finished bits, big complete printing outfit with three rows of type, type holder, trower, and everlasting ink pad, one dozen high grade lead pencils, a fine pen ink box with lock and key, a fine rubber eraser, a fine quality pencil sharpener, Assortment covered aluminum pocket drinking cup, a box of fine erasers, a box of pens containing 6 good colors, a twelve inch wooden pencil sharpener with fine eraser, and last, but not least a fine self filling fountain pen with a package of ink tablets, sufficient to make five bottles of finest quality fountain pen ink. It is a wonderful outfit!

Send us your name and address to day, and we will send you just 32 of our new Royal Prizes Sentary Soap Sheet books to introduce among your friends. No trouble at all to sell. Everybody wants to carry one or two of these handy books in the purse or pocket to avoid using the soap in hotels, trains, stores, schools and other public washrooms. The soap in such places is a well known carrier of many serious diseases, to avoid which, one should carry one's own private supply of soap. No more handy soap compact way of providing for the opportunity of securing these handy little book containing 32 sheets of delicately perfumed soap for only 10c. You'll be sold out in less than an hour.

Return our \$3.20 and we will at once send you this grand 38 piece scholar's outfit exactly as represented, and a beautiful \$5.00 Folding Camera will also be sent to you for showing your grand scholar's outfit to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn our fine prizes as you did. We arrange to stand payment of all transportation charges on your outfit under our reimbursement plan to avoid using the soap in hotels, trains, stores, schools and other public washrooms. Write now—while you think of it.

48.

Address, Gold Bellar Manufacturing Co. Dept. S. 23 Toronto, Ont.

Brought up to be Married

(The following paper entitled "Brought up to be Married," was read by Mrs. Thos. Playford before the Valley River Economic Society, and is published in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer at the request of the members of the society):

This subject was suggested by an article that I read in a farmers' journal which related the story of a young woman whose married life had not been so successful as it might have been, because she had been "Brought up to get Married, not to be a Wife." It is the usual custom for mothers to deal almost entirely with the training of girls for homemakers and homekeepers and leaving out the equally important or more important question of training boys not merely as providers, for that is the natural thing, since man is the natural "bread winner," but as helpers and companions in the great voyage of life. I do not propose to dwell for any length of time upon any of the various subjects in which it is necessary to be skilled, in order to be a successful wife, from a worldly standpoint. They are numerous and all of them important in their places: Child culture, cooking, dairy work, laundry work, knitting, house-planning and furnishing, ventilation, general rules of health, gardening, plant cultivation, preparation of fruits and vegetables for winter, drainage, poultry keeping, prevention of disease, first aid to sick and injured, different food values, sound economy, ordinary business proceedings, money investments, the relation of the home to the community, to the church, to the school and to the various governing bodies of the country. But not a knowledge of all these will constitute the true wife and mother. The child must be taught, amid all the rush and worry connected with all those things, to leave room for the higher and more permanent things of life. As the little child walks out into the sunshine and begins to see the beauty in leaf and bud and flower, its first lessons should be of the goodness and power of Him who made this world so beautiful. This perception of beauty in natural things should be encouraged in all children and they will not grow up like the man of whom the poet speaks, "A primrose by the river's brim, a yellow primrose is to him, and it is nothing more." Day by day the pure, plastic young mind begins to realize that "God is in heaven and governs the world he has created," and also that human beings are placed in this world to honor and glorify the "Creator and Preserver of the universe," and that when people disobey God's laws they are not filling the high places in life they were intended to adorn.

Pestalozzi said that all children would be pure and good, irrespective of hereditary tendencies, if placed in proper environment and led and instructed by proper teachers, and the mother who trains her children for usefulness in the

world, must be one who sets a good example, or in other words, one who serves God in her day and generation.

It is from the mother the child learns what real religion means. The pious mother shows her children that "Godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come."

"We must be true ourselves, if we the truth would teach,
Our souls must overflow if we another's soul would reach.
It needs the overflow of heart, to give the lips full speech."

The young child whose mind is well stored with Bible verses, verses of hymns and noble gems of poetry, often finds that it is safe-guarded against temptation when it mingles with the world outside the home. The Bible tells us to be "Armed with the sword of the Spirit," which is the Word of God, with which we shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." And just here I wish to speak a word for the Sunday school, where efficient christian teachers have often sown in young minds good seeds that have brought forth fruit in noble deeds long after the sowing time. There never was a better institution than the Sunday school, and have you not observed that no matter how backward any district may be, there are always to be found noble men and women, very often few in numbers, but still there are the few, who strive to see that on the Sabbath Day the children learn of those precious truths set forth in the lessons. A well known educator was accustomed, when teaching in the public school, to write a poetical gem on the blackboard every week, leave it there during the week, and expect the children to have it stored in the mind by the end of the week. Many years passed. The former teacher was occupying a place in the higher institutions of learning, when he heard from one of his former pupils, she had been left a widow with a family of small children and had often been in great financial difficulty, but she said that during her struggles and trials one of the old blackboard verses had often been her solace in times of trouble, and this was the verse:

"I know not where His islands lift,
their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift beyond His love and care."

Right living gives the utmost freedom and happiness in youth, in middle life, and in old age. The child will take exercise and amuse itself better when it has not "Freedom without restraint, nor restraint without freedom, but freedom within restraint." Sin and bad habits are hard task-masters and exact the heaviest toll for silly useless pleasure, but "In His service is perfect freedom," at His right hand are pleasures for evermore. The girl who is best fitted to take her place in a home of her own, is one who works and acts, day by day, under the approbation of God and her own conscience. She is not "overcome of evil, but overcomes evil with good." She is helped by both work and amusement because she has learned "to leave the chaff and take the wheat."

The truly religious, conscientious girl is respected by all men. Every man of her acquaintance is her friend. She is free from the influence of the sycophant, with his high sounding compliments. All men reverence her pure mind and noble-hearted actions too much to carry on with her a silly flirtation, at any rate, she would not permit it. She is not giddy nor foolish and yet she has the most cheerful and most restful countenance to look upon.

Mrs. Browning, in her beautiful poem "My Kate" gives an excellent example of noble womanhood, when she wrote:

The meek and the gentle, the ribald and rude,
She took as she found them and did them all good;
She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong by her right, and yet, men at her side



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Compartment Observation Cars

The Canadian Northern will offer many privileges in connection with these December excursions that it is possible to procure only during the festive season. Every allowance is made for the past long absence from the family and friends, and everything possible is done to make up an atmosphere to correspond with the big holiday spirit.

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The Chicken: "Boo-oo! Mother, why can't I have a baby brother?"

Mother Hen: "Good gracious, child! Don't you know there's a war on and eggs are a dollar a dozen!"

Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole town,
The children were gladder who pulled at her gown.
None knelt at her feet, confessed lovers in thrall,
They knelt more to God than they used, that was all;
If you praised her as charming, some asked what you meant,
Yet the charm of her presence was felt where she went.

Frances Willard is said to have given this advice to girls: "Womanliness first, afterwards, what you will." and without religion there cannot be true womanliness, the religious girl will do her work well. She will remember that "who sweeps a room as to the Lord, makes both it and the action fine."

Solomon, in describing the virtuous or religious woman says: "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands, she looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness." But he gives her the highest praise of all when he says, "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed, her husband also and he praiseth her." But the highest praise that could be given to a woman was given by our Lord Himself to Mary, the sister of Lazarus, on two different occasions.

To the little home in Bethany Jesus loved to go, because he loved the family. We read that during one of His visits, Martha, like many a bustling and hospitable housekeeper of to-day, was waiting so well upon her guests, that, Mark tells us, she was cumbered with so much serving, and complainingly said to the Master, "Carest thou not that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Speak to her that she come and help me," and Jesus answered her, saying, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful, and Mary has chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." How often we all are like Martha and forget to sit at Jesus' feet as Mary did and learn of Him. On the other occasion when Mary anointed the Lord with ointment and wiped His feet with her hair, He said, "She hath done what she could." What a noble record! Any praise that is lauding or very valuable has always been given for right living. Our Father knoweth we have need of the things pertaining to this life, yet we are told to "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." It is wrong to

asp constantly before the mind of the young girl the fact that so much will be expected of her when she becomes a wife, that her sole end and destiny is marriage. Her life as a daughter or sister has its work and as she lives as she was intended to live, it is fuller of duties than the sink is of stars. The girl should be taught to keep her mind pure, to store it with useful knowledge, and to glorify God in her work, whatever it may be. People are beginning to realize during the trials and sacrifices of this great war, as they never realized before, that religion is the only thing that matters, that the war was caused by national sin and by the sin of individuals, and that when people forget God they have to pay the penalty. One writer has said "women are responsible for this war in that they did not prevent it." All of the influence of women consists in the standard they set up. John Bright said women, by their gentler natures, finer instincts and purer minds, could mould opinion and create political power, and every good thought that they communicated to their neighbors would affect sensibly and speedily the course which the government of the country would pursue. Girls should be taught that, "she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth, that to make home dearer, and dark skies clearer, and bring heaven nearer" is woman's work. The girl who is properly trained will realize that love and marriage are sacred things, that the most despicable of all creatures is the flirt. Women should remember that to feed and clothe children and provide for their temporal wants are small things in comparison to bringing them up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." They should remember that some of the world's greatest women were not "brought up to get married" nor were ever married at all. The single woman often has greater opportunities for helping the world around her than the married one has, and has often been

a greater mother than she who has brought up children.

It is not fair to teach a young girl that her business in life is to be a mere housekeeper. Her husband may accept the arrangement, yet he wants a companion with whom he can walk hand-in-hand towards heaven, a partner of all his joys and sorrows, "A ministering angel, when pain and anguish wring his brow," one who can assist him in overcoming temptations, and often the intelligent aid that a helpful woman can give, in time of trouble, is more to be admired and longed for than the immaculate rooms she keeps or the style of her wearing apparel.

The following lines contain some good aims for a girl:

Be a woman, on to duty,
Raise the world from all that's low,
Place high in the social heaven,
Virtues fair and radiant bow,
Lend thee influence to each effort
That shall raise our nature's human,
Be not Fashion's gilded lady,
Be a brave and whole-souled, true woman.

But if a girl with high and noble ideals marries a man, who has not been taught to be a sympathetic friend and companion, it is like an owl wedding a nightingale, or, as an eminent preacher once said, "It is like a dove marrying a vulture to reform him, the wedding march might better be the Dead March in Saul, and she would have to make the best of an awfully bad bargain." But even then there is encouragement. St. Paul says: "What knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?" as he also said, "What knowest thou, O husband, whether thou shalt save thy wife." The constant influence of high and noble thoughts often have changed the whole manner of life. The old fashioned idea that boys are better than girls is fast passing away. It is said that boys often gained this idea from mothers on account of partiality shown them at home. What a boy is when he is a man depends very largely upon his mother. A great deal has been said about votes for women, and at what women would accomplish if they had the governing power. We must remember that with greater privileges come greater opportunities, but also greater responsibilities. Have we stopped to think that women have always indirectly governed the world, for the words "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," has much truth in it still.

The men, in public life, who are praised for their noble deeds or held in contempt for their evil ones were not always politicians, or statesmen or governors or rulers among men. They were all ruled and governed, at one time in their lives, or should have been ruled or governed by women. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles"; you all see the application, a man sinks or rises according to his early habits and training. "As the twig is bent the tree inclines." "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." The mother has the boy under her care at an impressionable age. She is his first teacher. She should teach her boys to reverence all women, not to think that there never was a cleverer woman than herself for if there were not, "what a pink of perfection she must be."

It is very wrong to lead a young man to believe that, no matter how good and pure and lovable a girl may be, he descends very much in making her his wife. He should be taught that when he meets a girl who is noble and good, one whom he would choose from all others, one who is willing to intrust herself to his keeping, who is willing to give up name and perhaps fame for his sake, that she is honoring him, and that when he enters upon the threshold of an engagement, he sets in motion chords which will vibrate throughout eternity. One writer has said that a man fixes the standard and position for his wife and that it is almost impossible for her to rise any higher than he allows her to rise.

Someone has said that a man seldom rises any higher in morality or religion than his mother, and I incline to the belief that a nation does not rise any higher in morality or religion than its women do.

It requires a more tactful mother to train boys than girls, because they have more temptations with which to contend. A famous preacher has said that, in our great cities, no young man without the grace of God is safe ten minutes.

**STOP
LOOK
HERE!**



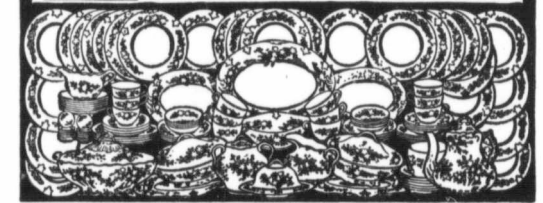
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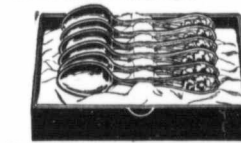
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REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK—You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day if you wish to take advantage of this liberal offer. It gives you the opportunity of a life-time. Address

Who's Your Dentist?

Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputedly well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients—To-day the public can receive the benefit of this high class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

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Dr. Robinson, Dentist
Birks Building, Smith and Portage WINNIPEG, Man.

The Bible stories of Joseph, Daniel and Moses, who were victorious in times of temptation, should be impressed upon his mind when he is young.

A boy should be taught that there is no new religion for the twentieth century but that the God who ruled in Joseph's time is the same God to-day, and that "Those who honor Him He will honor, and those that despise Him shall be lightly esteemed." "Whosoever shall confess Jesus before men, him will the Father honor, and whosoever shall be ashamed of Him before men, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed when he cometh in His own glory."

When a young man and a young woman set up a home, it is a part or unit of the nation. Its influence on the nation is for good or evil, but no children should be taught that marriage is the be-all and end-all of their career. They are placed here to live so that they will leave this world better than they find it, and whether they ever marry or are given in marriage. "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts in the day when I make up my jewels."

Our Duty to Our Foreign Population

Continued from page 48, October

A special duty of ours to our foreign population is to set him a high standard, expect him to follow that standard, and when it is attained treat him as a full equal with ourselves. We should especially teach him and strongly impress upon him the fact that true Canadians are not servile and slavish imitators of one of the old racial types but are aiming at a new and better Canadian type and then expect loyalty to that type. Do as I do is far more effective in bringing results than do as I say, therefore, we should avoid as we would some foul object or loathsome disease the mean and sordid spirit that looks on wealth and bodily comforts as the greatest evidence of success.

These are a few of the rules for our guidance in teaching us our duty to our foreign population, a population that in a very short time cannot be distinguished from ourselves if we act in a common sense manner towards them. We need them, sorely need them. It is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty millions of people over and above our present population, are required to give our country backbone, to fill up our vacant spaces and to give that wealth, strength and solidarity to our beloved Canada that is wanting to a great extent now, on account of our sparse population spread over a territory nearly as large as Europe. We cannot afford to turn away from our shores any who may wish to make their homes with us possessing the qualifications previously mentioned.

Some people, not particularly loyal to Canadian interests, would limit our choice to emigrants from certain countries. It would take, especially considering our competition with other countries such as New Zealand, Australia, the Cape, the

Argentine Republic, Brazil and the United States, endless ages before our vacant spaces could be filled up if their ideas, if they can be called ideas, should prevail.

The great country to the south of us has shown by its entrance into the whirlpool of Armageddon that under the melting pot of equal treatment all the different people of which that country is composed, have fused together into one mighty Republic, as Saxon, Norman, Dane, Piet and Scot, have fused together in the Old Land to make one solid people. I myself am of the opinion that it is easier to make good loyal Canadian citizens out of emigrants from Continental Europe than it is from certain other countries, for the obvious reason that the greater material prosperity, the greater general liberty, the greater freedom of the franchise, the greater freedom of religion and the greater respect shown their manhood and womanhood over the lands from whence they came, must, obviously bind them heart, mind and soul to the land of their adoption.

We not only owe duties to our foreign population, but they have their part to perform as well. This is the land in which they are getting their living, and the individual or society whose motto in matters of practical statecraft is not "Canada first, Canada last and Canada always," is not loyal where his chief loyalty is due and should be asked, and in extreme cases forced to go back to the place from whence he came. As old Bill would say, "If you know a better hole than this crawl into it." A Canadian national sentiment is the only cement—the only possible cement—that will indissolubly bind together all the heterogeneous elements of which our country is composed. It appeals to French speaking Canadian, English speaking Canadian and foreigner alike. To the latter it clarifies the situation. Those it does not appeal to should be looked upon as enemies of Canada and enemies of present and future concord. This is the greatest duty we impose on our foreign population.

We have little fear in the great majority of cases that the command laid upon them will not be obeyed, for have they not come to this blessed land of liberty weary of the militarism of European countries, weary of monarchies and empires with their class privileges and class disabilities, and have they not sought a haven of rest in this land where these things are unknown. God grant they may remain unknown, but certain signs indicate an insidious attempt is being made to impose some of these evils on our democratic community. His loyalty is sure.

We read a good deal in the papers about so-called Canadian clubs, but it seems to me these partake more of the nature of social clubs and are not for the common people, and that their greatest use is winning and dining prominent people from over the seas and across the line, which redounds much to the social success of the members thereof, but I much doubt their usefulness as genuine encouragers of Canadian patriotism, or as watch dogs of Canadian interests; I fear they give but little thought to the duty they owe their foreign population, and I do not think their motto is



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\$100 in Christmas Prizes

WHAT PRESENTS ARE IN THE CARS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS \$100 IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST REPLIES



SO that we may become acquainted with more young people this Christmas, we are giving you this train loaded down with Christmas presents. Each car contains one kind of present and the name is on each car but the man who painted the name got the letters all jumbled. Worse still, the man who coupled the cars got them in the wrong order. Now, cut you straighten things out and re-arrange the letters in the names of the presents in each car and put the cars in their right order behind the locomotive!

Car No. 6, DOES ILL, contains "Dollies." The other cars may contain gloves, candy, baseballs, animals, bicycles, building blocks, skipping ropes, nine pins, engines, skates, Noah's Ark, perfume, lanterns, tools, footballs, games, or something else. It is for you to find out.

Should you get the cars behind the locomotive in their right order, you will find that the first letter of the correct name of each Christmas present in each car when these first letters are all put together will spell out the name of a great Nation in Europe, one of the Allies—a Nation whose Navy controls the Oceans.

On Christmas Day, Uncle Peter, who edits the Bunny Page in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, will judge the answers and award the following big cash prizes to young people under seventeen years of age complying with the conditions of the contest, whose answers are all correct or nearest correct, neatest and best written. So get busy and send in an answer to-day, and this Christmas Season may be the happiest you have ever had.

The Big Cash Prizes

\$25.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl who sends us the best reply. \$15.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the second best reply. \$10.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the third best reply. DOLLAR BILLS. Fifty bright, new, crisp \$1.00 bills to the fifty next Boys and Girls with the 50 next best replies. If you are bright and quick you will also have the opportunity of winning a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle and many other fine prizes in a pleasant contest even more interesting than this one.

Write your answers in pen and ink, using only one side of the paper. Put your name, address and age, in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

Send Your Answer This Very Evening!

THERE are 53 Cash Prizes and in addition other fine awards for every young person who qualifies his or her entry in this fascinating contest. Each boy or girl desiring his or her entry to compete for one of the fine prizes will be required to perform a small service for Everywoman's World for which additional Reward or Cash Payment will be given. Wouldn't you like \$25.00 Cash? Wouldn't you like a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle? These fine prizes will go to our young friends and we would like to see the best of them. Address your answers as follows:

Uncle Peter, c/o Everywoman's World, 226 Continental Building, Toronto



Motorist: "Keep your eye on my car for a few minutes, there's a good chap."
The Good Chap: "What yer talking about—I'm a city councillor!"
Motorist: "Well, I'll trust you all the same!"

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"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices which the wearer easily fits into the ears wherever they are available. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our literature. FILES look on D.A.F. KEES, giving you full particulars and testimonials. WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated, 111 Lakeside Drive, St. Louis, Mo.

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Why sell for less money than we pay? Get our offer before you dispose of a single skin.
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FOR SALE AT BARGAIN—One 45 h.p. 4-cylinder gas tractor, rebuilt, excellent condition, \$1,500 cash. Also one of same second-hand at \$1,000 cash. Apply P.O. Box 178, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit, 10 h.p. Manitoba engine (portable) and Sawyer-Massey Eclipse separator, straw carriers. This outfit is in excellent condition and may be seen any time. Reason for selling is I have got a bigger outfit. Price \$550.00 cash. H. Standforth, Aldershot, Ont.

OHIO GAS ENGINES—15 h.p. standard, \$325.00; 12 h.p. standard, \$300.00. Apply P.O. Box 178, Winnipeg.

BARGAIN—8 h.p. Ohio gas engine, hopper cooled, rebuilt, good order, \$150.00. Apply P.O. Box 178, Winnipeg.

SEPARATOR—24 x 36 Geiser, good as new, all rebuilt, with self-feeder and blower; a snap at \$280.00. Apply P.O. Box 178, Winnipeg.

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

WANTED—Gear mounted steam engine, with or without plows; must be cheap and in first class shape. State lowest cash price and particulars in first letter. Apply Box 20, Birnie, Man.

strictly "Canada first, Canada last and Canada all the time," and what other motto should be the motto of a Canadian club. I would whisper to these and kindred organizations whose wide outstretched arms would take in other than their young Canadian land, whose struggling youth claims all their care and attention; the land which has given them what they have, has made them and influence, who had little enough and were little enough, Heaven knows, before Canada, especially Western Canada, gave them their opportunities. To these I would whisper, "Remember your Maker."

For these I would paraphrase the words of the bard:
"First to this young land be true,
when it follows as night the day,
Thou canst not be false in fullness of time
to larger Imperial duties."

DIETETIC DECEPTION

I want to warn meat-eaters against a cunning conspiracy to convert them into vegetarians. A man (whom I have since discovered to be a notorious nut-eater) lured me into a strange restaurant yesterday morning, and set before me something that looked like a mutton outlet. I cannot tell exactly what first aroused my suspicions, but suddenly approaching the outlet from behind I tore off its false frill, and discovered it to be some nuts and potatoes in disguise. Then I saw through the whole game at once. Some desperate bands of vegetarians are sitting up at nights training bananas to look like pork sausages, and teaching innocent little waiters to go about masquerading as devilled kidneys. If I had eaten that mutton outlet, as they called it, they would have lured me on with celery steak and things until at last I should have been so firmly in their grip that they could boldly have thrown off their disguises. In a year or so I should have been tame enough to eat potato peelings from the hand. Meat-eaters all, we must band ourselves against the vegetarians, and fight them with their own weapons. As soon as I can find a chef who can make a mutton chop look like a boiled carrot, I shall open an imitation vegetarian restaurant, and send out men disguised in sandals and health-fibre suits to waylay and bring in nut-eaters. Then we will give them Cambridge sausages disguised as bananas, mixed grills masquerading as fruit salads, and chickens which the vegetarians will think are cabbages, until they get the bones in their throats.

TOO NOISY

Awaking with a bad headache the morning after a banquet, a suburban dentist mused, not unpleasantly, on his last evening's spree. But suddenly his wife appeared, and, advancing to his bedside, shouted hysterically:
"You wretch! What will the neighbors say at your coming home drunk last night?"
"But, my dear, nobody saw me," the dentist protested.
"Nobody saw you! What if nobody did see you! You know well enough they all heard the way I carried on when you got back."

THE MODERN BABEL

A Scottish farmer recently paid a visit to a south of England cattle show, and while walking around got talking with a local farmer. Neither could well understand what the other said. The Scotsman got a little nettled at this and put it down to the Englishman's stupidity. "Man," he said at last, "yer coos moo a' richt, and yer cocks craw quite plain, but I'm jiggered if I can mak' ye out."

THE OUTSIDE EDGE

He had worked for the farmer for nine years, and was apparently contented until his employer added poultry raising to his list of activities. Then he had to write on each egg, with an indelible pencil, the date and the name of the hen that laid the egg. One day the man marched up to his employer and announced: "I'm going to leave."
The farmer was astonished. "Why are you going to leave," he asked, "after working for me all these years?"
"Well," said the man stontly, "I've



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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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done pretty near everything about this place now, but I'll starve before I'll go on being secretary to your darned old hens."

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you cannot take chances on Soap. Four generations of Canadians have enjoyed the creamy, fragrant skin healing lather of Baby's Own Soap—the Standard in Canada for nursery use, on account of its known purity.



Baby's Own is Best for Baby—Best for You.

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To Suit
All Seasons

JAEGER UNDERWEAR may be had in weights to suit all seasons. It offers the most complete bodily protection of any known clothing and combines quality with style and comfort. Made in two-piece suits and combinations in all weights, for men, women and children.

For sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout the Dominion.

A fully illustrated Catalogue free on application

DR. JAEGER Satisfies Woolen CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883"

**Got Gophers?
Kill 'Em Quick**

How much more would your profit be if you'd killed your gophers last spring?

Some Ginger

THE WRONG MAN

"Now, see here, porter," said he briskly, "I want you to put me off at Syracuse. You know we get in there about 6 o'clock in the morning, and I may oversleep myself. But it is important that I should get out. Here is a five-dollar gold piece. Now, I may wake up hard. Don't think hard if I kick. Pay no attention if I'm ugly. I want you to put me off the train no matter how hard I kick. Understand?"

"Yes, sah," answered the sturdy porter. "It shall be did, sah."

The next morning the coin given was awakened by a stentorian voice calling: "Rochester!"

"Rochester!" he exclaimed, sitting up. "Where's the porter?"

Hastily slipping on his trousers, he went in search of the negro, and found him in the porter's closet, huddled up, with his head in a bandage, his clothes torn, and his arm in a sling.

"Well," said the drummer, "you are a sight. Why didn't you put me off at Syracuse?"

"What!" gasped the porter, jumping up, as his eyes bulged from their sockets. "Was you de gemman dat giv' me a five-dollar gold piece?"

"Of course I was, you idiot!"

"Well, den, befoah de Lord, who was dat gemman I done put off at Syracuse?"

WINTER CAMPAIGNING

A pourparler was being held between two of the opposing armies on a windy promontory during a snowstorm.

"You have captured our commander-in-chief." So the pourparler began.

"Yes, that is true."

"We will exchange three generals for him."

"No."

"Three generals and a colonel."

"No, I tell you."

"Then six generals, three colonels, and—"

"No, no, no! You can't have him back for anything short of a suit of all-wool underwear in good condition!"

NO SYMPATHY

"Sir, your daughter has promised to become my wife."

"Well, don't come to me for sympathy; you might know something would happen to you, hanging around here five nights a week."

TRIED EVERYTHING?

When the little son was about two weeks old a friend arrived to see the new comer.

"How is the little youngster?" was the first inquiry.

"Oh! fine," replied the proud mother. "He seems to be growing more like his father every day."

"Too bad," said the friend sorrowfully. "And have you tried everything?"



Mother's voice (from house): "Bobby, tell your father I want him."

Mother: "He's busy with the new cow, Bobby."

You Want Your Dairy Bright and Sanitary

Keeping things clean makes them work better and last longer.

Then use Old Dutch and save time and money.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Chases Dirt

BUY Hallam GUARANTEED FURS

BY MAIL DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO YOU

No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Fur sets or garments from Hallam's by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Furs—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

Why We Can Sell at Such Low Prices

Because, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, saving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high store rent—bad accounts—salesman's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference—if the goods do not please YOU in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value, as we cannot afford to have goods returned.

The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

1505—Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat. 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42 bust. \$75.00, delivered to you.

1506—Handsome Manchurian Wolf Set. Newest design, made from fine, jet black silky skins. The large stole is in two skin style, wide across the back and shoulders—trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Muff is large and comfortable, made over soft down bed—has wrist cord and is trimmed with corded milk poplin. Exceptional value. \$13.50 per set, delivered to you.

1508—Muff to match in new melon shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style. \$11.50, delivered to you.

1507—Hat to match, silk lined. \$7.50, delivered to you.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions and containing 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear; it shows Furs for every member of the family.

Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be sent as requests are received.

HALLAM'S 1917-18 FUR STYLE BOOK

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book to-day—it's FREE—Address, using the number as below.

John Hallam Limited
805 Hallam Building TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada.



Synopsals of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate \$0 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate \$0 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holder of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

LUMBER

Direct from our Mills at

Wholesale Mill Prices

You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost FREIGHT PAID, TO YOUR STATION.

CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TO-DAY.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD

Consumers' Lumber Company
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Myers' Pumps

Remember the name MYERS when you ready to purchase a new pump, for the Myers line of water lifters is complete and proven. Well, Cistern and House Pumps, Tank, Power and Spray Pumps.

For Every Purpose HAND OR POWER

Catalogue showing hundreds of styles and many sizes on request.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio

Second Wind

By S. GLENWOOD BUCK

Have you gotten your "second wind?"

Do you know what it is to "warm up to your job?"

Has it ever occurred to you that you have stores of energy which you have never drawn upon?"

The fact of the matter is that all live too near the surface. We tire too soon. We quit at the first signs of fatigue. We are ennuied before our real and permanent sources of energy are tapped.

A horse will tire at the first mile and poke to the third, but after it has "struck its gait" it will travel long before without signs of weariness.

Under the extraordinary pressure, even indolent men perform wonderful feats of physical, mental and moral strength. In anger one will give and take punishment lightly and without injury, which under other conditions would result seriously. Buried coal miners will work steadily for days, without nourishment, to extricate themselves from living tombs. Men in the heat of political or religious passion will surprise even themselves by their powers of concentration, expression, endurance. Soldiers under patriotic or self-preserving impulse and excitement will suffer and survive agonies which would kill under different conditions. Patient, frail, little women, bereft of support, with dependant families, will for long, weary hours, sew, wash, scrub, teach, nurse, cheer, sympathize, sustain, expend energy almost beyond belief.

When it comes to soul-racking, body-wrecking work, man is generally a "veritable dub." He is

only a beginner in the kindergarten of the University of Hard Work, from which woman has taken her degree long ago. To her he must go for instruction.

But few women and many men have not yet tested themselves—they know not the latent powers within. Many go through life without even sounding their deeper selves, without touching their great sources of energy—they never know what they are capable of.

Beyond this first superficial "layer of energy" which is so easily expended, lies our real source of power.

From this reservoir has come all the great and true work, thought, feeling, inspiration, sentiment, genius, art of the world.

The difference between greatness and meanness lies here greatness makes use of this great source of energy. By sheer force of will it breaks through the walls into deeper and deeper strata. It rises higher as it goes lower—and habit sustains it.

It is from this reservoir that your energy and mine must be drawn, if we are to get out of life—and give to it—what we should.

We must make use of the latent power within.



The Grouser: "Just our rotten luck to arrive 'ere on early-closing day."

Special \$1.95

FOR A SHORT TIME
Send Samples of Your Hair
15c. Postage

LADIES! Send us your combings, not less than three ounces. We make them up, 60c. oz.

Will add new hair from \$2.00 worth up.
15c Postage

Elite Hairdressing Parlors
207 Enderton Building
WINNIPEG

The Happy Baby

The air of perfect happiness and contentment of babies brought up on Savory & Moore's Food is constantly a subject of remark. This is simply because it is so easily digested, so nourishing and satisfying, in fact an ideal food for babies in every way.

Get a tin of Savory & Moore's Food to-day from your Stores, and note how eagerly baby will take it, and what marked improvement and steady progress will follow its use.

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

Savory & Moore's little Book "The Baby," is full of useful and reliable information on Infant Management. It is just what a young mother requires, and will prove invaluable in the home. A Free Copy may be obtained on application to Savory & Moore, P.O. Box 1601, Montreal.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Of all Druggists and Stores

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

In "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars

These are the finest preserving jars made; and hold 3 pounds of "Crown Syrup".

Your grocer also has "Crown Syrup" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

Wipe them off with Soap & Water. — PRESTO! — JUST LIKE NEW

BEST QUALITY DULL FINISH SMART AND DRESSY

AT YOUR DEALER'S OR DIRECT, FOR 25c

THE MANUFACTURER OF CANADA
36-67 Canada Life Bldg. WINNIPEG

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS

Write for booklet, circulars, terms, etc.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
FRED. A. FETHERSTONHAUGH, L. C. M. E.
GERALD A. FOXBURG, R. L. M.

36-37 Canada Life Bldg. WINNIPEG

This Fifty Dollar Bill is Waiting For You—Are You In?



The Competition is Open to All Readers of This Magazine
No Voting—No Canvassing—No Selling

THIS fascinating, wholesome competition for all subscribers of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer gets under way to-day with a FIFTY DOLLAR BILL as a reward to the man, woman, boy or girl who can show the Editors THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ERRORS in this issue. Everybody knows something about grammar, spelling and punctuation, but whatever your age or experience you enter the competition on absolutely equal terms with everybody else. The contest will fascinate you. All you have to do is to use your natural ability. Get busy to-day and be the winner.



RULES OF THE CONTEST

What you have to do Read carefully every word in this the November number of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer—advertisements, reading matter; in fact, everything that is printed, exclusive of cover, and mark all mis-spelled words or grammatical errors. The prize of Fifty Dollars in cash will be awarded to the person who first points out the largest number of errors as specified above.

Eligibility Every bona-fide farmer, his wife, or family in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, can enter the competition. Residents of Winnipeg, however, are not allowed to compete.

In view of different spellings of certain words by different "authorities," if a particular word is found in any standard dictionary published in Great Britain, Canada, or the United States, spelt as it is in this issue, such word will be adjudged correct.

The Prize will be awarded to the person who, in the opinion of the judges, points out the largest number of bona-fide errors. To give every contestant an equal chance to win the prize, answers will not be accepted before the morning of November the 26th or later than midnight December the 8th. These answers will be stamped with a date stamp as received, and the person who first points out the largest number of errors will be adjudged the winner.

How to submit answers Cut out the paragraphs in which the errors appear, marking where the mistakes are in ink, and send these in to us, together with your renewal subscription—\$1.00—attached to the coupon on this page. If your subscription has not expired it will be extended from the date it is due to expire, so that you have nothing to lose.

Easy isn't it? There's no reason in the world why you may not win if you get busy right now.

THE JUDGES

Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Duthie, the editors of this magazine will have sole authority to decide upon the winner. Their decision is final and binding and competitors may only enter on this understanding. The editors reserve the right also to admit or disqualify any entry, but they will not disqualify such entries, without, in their opinion, good and sufficient reason.

Important Notice

All Answers must be submitted between the dates specified in the rules, namely:

26th Nov., 1917, and 8th Dec., 1917

Make up your mind NOW to earn the \$50.00

Special Subscription Offer

E. H. HEATH CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

Enclosed herewith please find \$1.00 to renew my subscription for 12 months from date of expiry, also pages showing errors in your November number.

Name

Post Office Province

Note:—Owing to war conditions and the increased cost of production the price of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer will be \$1.50 per year commencing 1st January, 1918. By renewing your subscription now you will save one-third of the new subscription price.



Thanksgiving -

WELL folks, the harvest is over and the fodder is in the shock. Now follows Thanksgiving. In a way many will be sad for many of us have valiant sons that have gone forth to fight for the rights of this mighty nation of which we are wonderfully proud. Three hundred years ago our Pilgrim forefathers in search of freedom landed on our shores. Today America battles to uphold her rights of freedom for the generations of our children that are to follow. Our army and navy will make the world safe for democracy.

Let us, as we gather together around the festive board on Thanksgiving Day, give thanks for the freedom which is now ours, the freedom for which we now fight to maintain. And as we do this let all of us contribute to the true spirit of American loyalty by throwing off the cloak of personal gain and selfishness. We must stand solidly back of our government.

While devastation and ruin covers France, the American farmer with the implements of peace - the tractor, plow, harvester and thresher - is helping in a noble way to battle for our rights.

Indeed, America has much to be thankful for.

We take this opportunity to thank the thousands of old and new Case customers who have made it possible for us to refer to Case Machinery "doing its bit" in aiding the farmers of the United States and Canada to help bring about the desired end in these days of our Country's needs.

J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc. RACINE, WIS.

