

H. D. COUDDER

Volume 13
Number 12

The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

WINNIPEG CANADA

DECEMBER
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

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Providing you are a farmer or stock owner, over 21 years of age, and if you will answer these three questions:

First—In what paper did you read this offer? Second—How many horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry do you own? Third—Have you ever used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC?

Write to THE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Personal Note to the Farmers and Stock Owners of Canada:

I wish you could visit our office some morning, open the mail and read for yourself what practical farmers and stock owners from all parts of Canada say about the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. For instance, this morning Mr. E. F. Everett, of Burfield, Alberta, writes: "The INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC was the same old quality, every ounce of it a grain saver and a stock conditioner." Mr. Jos. E. Limmerich, of Humboldt, Sask., says: "I would like to buy a ton of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC as I have over 200 hogs now and your tonic is great stuff." Mr. Lorne L. Plant, of Terra Cotta, Ont., writes: "I have been using INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for fifteen years and am using it to-day; that expresses my opinion better than words. I think it is the best conditioner for horses in the world, and my experience leads me to believe it makes horses disease-proof."

It makes me feel mighty good to receive so many letters written in praise of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, because when a man takes the time to sit down and write a letter telling us of the highly satisfactory results obtained from the use of our tonic, I am sure that he writes so that other farmers can be benefited by his experience.

We do not claim our preparation is a "Cure All," but simply say that it is scientifically prepared from powdered medicinal barks, seeds, roots and herbs (the names of which are plainly printed on every package or pail), in a scientific way, and because of its peculiarly reliable medicinal qualities it greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that the animal obtains from 15% to 25% more nutrition from all grain eaten.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC cures and prevents many forms of disease, purifies the blood, strengthens and permanently builds up the entire system so that the disease germs are expelled and the blood kept rich and pure.

You know the average farm animal does not have perfect digestion; on this account a large amount of the grain passes through the system without being properly digested and assimilated. As our Tonic so greatly aids digestion and assimilation we guarantee its use will save 25% of the grain ordinarily used, besides keeping your horses in a strong, healthy and vigorous condition.

Now as to the value of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for Cows. I would like to have you read the following letter recently received from Mr. Thomas Forbes, Owen Sound, Ont.: "I have used your Stock Food Tonic for over ten years, and would not be without it for any price. I had two cows last year and they made me a profit of \$208.00 in the year. I feel sure I could not have done it without the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. By its daily use, the cows give more milk and look better." We guarantee its every-day use will increase your milk supply from two to three quarts for every cow.

There is nothing on your farm that will make you as large a per cent. of profit as Hogs if you keep them healthy. The daily use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make little pigs grow amazingly and prepare them for early market in fully two months' less time. Nothing in the world will make your shoats or pigs grow as rapidly. The average fattening hog, when fed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make an extra gain of one half pound or more every day over the usual plan of hog fattening. Just figure up what this will save you. Read it again, it's important. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is endorsed as the surest hog tonic in the world. Twenty-six years' use by over two million farmers indisputably proves its extra money making results.

This famous preparation is very economical to use. It is known the world over as giving "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT." If you are not using this reliable tonic on your farm to-day you are missing a whole lot of actual profit. Get a package or pail at your dealer's to-day and see what wonderful results can be obtained. It is put up in 50c. and \$1.00 packages, \$1.50 lithographed tins and 25 pound pails at \$3.75 each. There is an INTERNATIONAL DEALER in practically every city, town or village in Canada; if you do not know name of nearest dealer, write us.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Stewart
General Manager.

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Quickly Expels Worms.

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Cures Colic for 50c.

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Colds, Coughs and Distemper can be quickly cured by its use. INTERNATIONAL DISTEMPER REMEDY is prepared from absolutely pure drugs in a highly concentrated form. If it ever fails your money promptly refunded. Price, per package, 50c.

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for Heaves, Asthmas, Broken Wind, Coughs, etc. It is prepared from several vegetable medicinal ingredients, and gives remarkable results. Price, 50c per package.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER PINE HEALING OIL

quickly heals Cuts, Bruises, etc. It is composed of pure vegetable oils, possessing wonderful healing properties. Especially recommended for sores, kicks, sprains, inflammation, swellings, bruises, injuries from rusty nails, all flesh wounds, a wonderful cure for barb wire cuts. In bottles, price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

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is a very fine, pure white powder that will stay in the feathers when applied, and is sure death to lice. Will not discolor the feathers or plumage of the whitest birds. It will destroy lice, ticks, fleas, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. Put up in an extra large round box with sprinkling top ready for instant use. Price per box 25c.

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is a scientific high grade substitute for milk in the quick growing of calves. "GROFAST CALF MEAL" is easily mixed; calves like it, and they grow and develop as rapidly as on new milk. Sell your milk and raise your calves at a very low feeding cost, which will make you much more money.

GROFAST CALF MEAL will raise three calves at the cost of raising one on new milk.

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GROFAST CALF MEAL is put up in 25, 50 and 100 pound bags.

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Mr. Geo. R. Steele of Garden Plain, Alta., writes: "I have used your SPAVIN CURE, and found it satisfactory and all it is represented to be."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price \$1. a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. "A Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or from Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

Our Christmas Thought

WITH thankfulness in the memory of recent mercies and a hope in our hearts such as we have not known for many a day, we wish every reader of the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" all the joys of Christmas. 1915 has proved a year of fatness to the homes of these western prairies, and therefore the whole Dominion of Canada shares in a material prosperity that in its far reaching character and sheer solidity, is without precedent.



This prosperity has not rushed in upon the wings of inflated land values. It is not made up of "unearned increments," but every dollar of this new wealth represents a real coin of gold, obtained in exchange for the biggest delivery of farm produce the country has ever raised. The bulk of the crop, its wonderful grading, its net result in cash to the farmer, is now a fixed chapter in the national history.



In the midst of all the rejoicing this unexpected fortune inspires, there is but one fly in the ointment. The heart grows heavy as it thinks of the gallant boys—so many of whom had helped to raise this wonderful crop—who are at this moment fighting for the Homeland on the battlefields of France and Flanders. In the name of love and the warm blood of our kindred, let the brave lads have our first and final thought.



The consciousness—expressed continuously in tangible form—that they are never forgotten at home, will do far more to cheer them in their exile, to comfort and sustain them in their lonely vigils, to alleviate the mental anguish of their life in a military prison and the sufferings of their shot-riddled bodies than anything in decorations for bravery or the kind words of strangers.



They are heart-hungry, but your letters can feed them. Many are returning to us with honorable scars and shattered nerves that unfit them for further service on the battle front. Through the rapacity of the ubiquitous grafter and the bungling of heartless officials, some of these, on their way home, have suffered hardships and neglect to which they were unaccustomed at the hands of the great heart and the splendid brain that watched over them in the battle front. But this has been stopped, and the guilty ones will be dealt with.

"God save our splendid men:
Send them safe home again!"

Let this be the prayer of every Canadian heart this Christmastide. Let every homestead circle catch the refrain that is ringing through the land to-day, and keep singing it till the last shot has been fired on the far-flung battle line.

"Keep the home-fires burning,
While your hearts are yearning;
Though your lads are far away,
They dream of Home;
There's a silver lining,
Through the dark cloud shining;
Turn the dark cloud inside out
Till the boys come home."



"Wearing their unconquerable smile"

E. H. Heath Co. Ltd.



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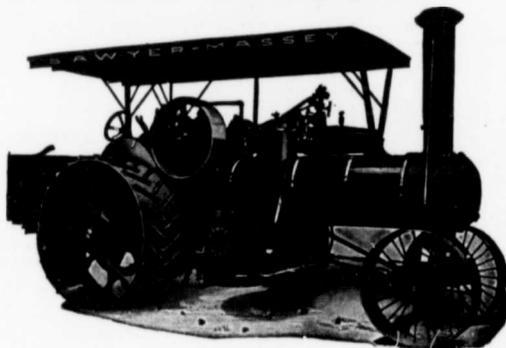
INVESTIGATE AND INVEST

Spring plowing is five months or more away. How much can you learn about tractors before then? A tractor is an investment. Investigate now before you buy.

We want every farmer and thresherman to know about Sawyer-Massey Tractors. We want them to know the mechanical construction, the cost of operation, and the work they will perform. We want them to know their reputation among the men who use them, how easy to handle, how economical of fuel and water and how durable.

And we want them to know the reputation of the Sawyer-Massey Company, its way of doing business and the quality of its machinery. For seventy-nine years it has been building farm power machinery for the farmers and threshermen of Canada, and we want you to know how the other farmers and threshermen who have used these machines like them.

Join the Better Farmers. Make the most of your opportunities. Investigate the opportunities all around you for better farms and bigger profits. Investigate and invest. Write for our big illustrated tractor catalogues.



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SAWYER-MASSEY



Vol. XX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1915.

No. 12.

SINCE the grey-haired wisdom of the world has proved itself incapable of keeping the peace, the world at many points is turning its eyes to the young folks, and in response to this expression of belief in their ability, the young folks are lining up with an enthusiasm and success that no generation in the past ever dreamt of.

This new movement interests us immensely. If we have crossed the half century parallel, we are still "young people." The companionship, the viewpoint, the faith of the young people is the only companionship viewpoint and faith worth holding in this tumbling world. This has always been our habit of thought, and we refuse to give it up. In all sorts of disappointing experiences it has been our solace. The eager faces of our young friends have again and again proved a very baptism of goodness to us. Among compensations for blighted hopes, baffled expectations and betrayed confidences there is nothing like them. Why?

Because they are the incarnation of sincerity, a thing we don't usually dig up at first hand from the grey-hairs of the market place or the diplomatic service. So instead of the usual reproduction of the antique, or giving up our pages to dry-as-dust biographies of old-timers, the privations of the pioneers or the handicaps of the has-beens, our table is spread and chairs are provided at this time for young people only.

In our last month's editorial we referred to some remarkable achievements of farm boys and girls in the United States, and promised to return to the subject in this issue. We do so now, and

THE WORLD'S HOPE

Our Young Folks

our enthusiasm is in no way affected by the fact that this wonderful record has been established by our young cousins across the line. A start has been made among our own young folks, but naturally the aggregate result could not yet fairly be set alongside the wonderful cumulative effort of the American boys and girls.

They have been "doing their bit," and we are not complaining, but as suggested in our opening lines—here is something that we can build up and bank upon, in which the war-drain of labor has little or no influence, in which the "finest opportunity on earth" is offered to a great virile community of intelligent but unemployed brain and brawn.

The "clubbing" idea has done the trick. An impressive introduction to these articles in the "American" sets out in graphic detail the tragedy of selling out the old farm and moving into town to satisfy the craze some young people develop for city life. Everybody knows what that has meant in wrecking the whole fabric of the family life—certainly not on every occasion, but in very many cases. The purpose of the clubs was to stimulate interest in the farm and garden and starting in a very modest way they have culminated in a widespread enthusiasm and in economic results—almost beyond the dreams of avarice.

A start was made with a boy's corn club, and we gave some startling figures from its proceedings in November issue. The girl's club was the idea of a young lady teacher, Miss Marie Cromer, who started the first girls' tomato club at Aiken, South Carolina, with a membership of forty-six—"the founders of the most fruitfully blessed sociological movement that has ever come to the relief of the neglected woman on the farm."

These forty-six girls put up six thousand cans of tomatoes, besides many gallons of ketchups and other products. At the end of the first year 325 girls were enrolled; the following year that number had swelled to over 3,000 in the Southern states. In 1912, 23,550 were registered, and this was increased to 30,000 in 1913.

As the result of Miss Cromer's idea, Congress in 1914 assigned a quarter of a million dollars for this special work. That investment literally "coined money" for it produced from the girls of the



"Give them standing-room anywhere and they'll move the world." A group of young Manitobans visiting one of the Agricultural College (extension dept.) demonstration trains.

For a good deal of what follows we are indebted to the American Magazine, in three successive issues, of which considerable space has been given to the proper display of these striking episodes in intensive cultivation from the pen of Stanley Johnson.

We consider no apology is due to a single subscriber. It is a subject, in our judgment, of the very first importance to Western Canada. Nothing yet undertaken could more worthily engage the attention of our Departments, both of Agriculture and Educa-

In last month's issue some striking particulars were given of what some boys had accomplished, notably the two whose pictures are published herewith. We also referred briefly to what had been done by girls of the farm home in growing and canning tomatoes, and we now appropriate more of these wonderful records, again without apology, because they are such splendid living models and provide the very incentive in reliable data we must have for the emulation of our young folks.



A CORN CHAMPION AND HIS ACRE

Walker Lee Dunson looking over his acre of land on which he raised, in 1913, 232 bushels of corn at a cost of less than 20 cents a bushel. This record has never been equaled by any other boy.

South alone nearly two hundred thousand dollars in profits! The average of each girl reporting to Washington was \$24.30, and by their united efforts they filled 1,918,024—nearly two millions of cans, jars and other containers! Had we space, some extraordinary individual records could be given, but the impressive factor in this crusade for the regeneration of the rural homes lies in the average results of the work of all the girls taking part in it.

Pigs and Baby Beef

Scarcely less spectacular than the Boys' Corn Clubs and the Girls' Clubs have been the results of the Pig and Baby Beef Clubs. The boys and the girls have run neck and neck in the pig business, the first club being started in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, in 1910, with 59 members. Now there are pig clubs in all the Southern States and in others, notably Iowa and the Dakotas.

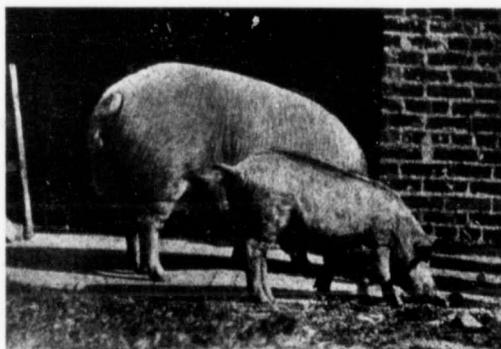
The government stepped in with valuable aid, in text-books telling just the way to raise a pig, how to make him cholera-proof, what sort of balanced ration to feed him, and how to free him from the slander of that lack of personal pride which for centuries has made his name the synonym for something that is incorrigibly filthy and disreputable.

A boy named Orange McGee, of Goldonna, Louisiana, was the first to spring a sensation comparable to the achievement of Jerry Moore, the lad we referred to last month, who in 1910 raised 228 bushels of corn on one acre (We are now able to present Jerry's picture standing by his plow with the lines in his hands).

Orange and a neighboring "experienced" farmer of mature years entered into a friendly rivalry between the old "root-hog-or-die" plan of pork culture, and the new way of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The two pigs were eight weeks old when the contest began. When they were

shown at the state fair Orange's weighed 485 pounds and the "experienced farmer's" 60 pounds! Have a look at these on this page.

The Cotton Belt railroad bought both—the little 'un for \$8 and Orange McGee's for \$58.



THEY HAD THE SAME START

Both came from the same litter. A mature, experienced farmer raised one in the old way. Orange McGee, pig club boy, the other. The farmer's pig weighed 65 pounds and the boy's pig weighed 485 pounds. Have been shown together all over the South.

The railroad company decided that it was worth their while in time and money to send those two pigs all through the southern states as an object lesson! Orange had spent \$15.54 in raising his pig,

and he won the first premium at the state fair. His rival spent \$5.00!

A Ten-Year-Old Pig Champion

Corson Sullivan of the Natchitoches Parish Pig Club, winner of the state sweepstakes and four other prizes at the age of ten years, published an address to the pig club boys of his state.

"Now, since I was two years old" he wrote, "I have been taught to save what dimes I got hold of, and then my papa is agent for the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company, and I have made several dimes as messenger boy. I then sold my little yearling, and it made me enough money to buy a pig. I was an inexperienced boy in the pig business, but I determined to learn all I could, and proceeded to do my best. The pig cost me, from the time I bought it, until the fair, four and one-half cents a pound. I won four prizes, and made sweepstakes also. So rise up, boys, and let us get busy in the pig clubs. Everyone try to have the best

thing." The boys and girls had 185 exhibits, along with breeders and experts from the environing states, and represented thirty-three parishes of the state. There was an enrollment in all these pig clubs of over 2,500 boys and girls. The railroads carried them free, and the State Fair Association paid all the expenses of feeding and caretaking. The pig club exhibitors, competing with breeders from Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, and other states, took ten prizes, including championship and a reserve grand championship. Clarence Martin, of Crowley, won the last competing with some of the most noted herds in the United States.

The most instructive exhibits was a pen of four pigs (all of the same age), two of them raised by a Louisiana farmer in the old way of letting the hogs take care of themselves, and root out their living in the woods and fields. The two belonging to the pig club boy—one a half-bred and the other a pure-bred Berkshire—were fed according to government instruction. These weighed 205 and 305 pounds respectively, while the farmer's pair weighed about 50 pounds each. From a market standpoint the two small hogs were not worth more than \$3.50 each. The boy's half-bred was worth \$15, from the market standpoint, and the pure-bred, from a breeder's standpoint, would bring \$50. That exhibit taught the farmers of Louisiana and the rest of the world a lesson that by another decade will be adopted in every state in the Union.

Louisiana selects forty of her most promising boys every year, as free scholarship students for a winter course in the state agricultural college. This year thirteen of the forty were from the ranks of the pig clubs.

There are very many of these instances of success, but the best of all is the winning of the Grand

pigs, and by so doing we will have the best hogs and lots of them. Lets make this the grandest thing, next year, at the Louisiana state fair."

And so it was the "grandest



A MODERN ALLEGORY

Championship of her state by thirteen-year-old Alice McCoy, of Blanchard, Caddo Parish, over all the other one hundred and eighty-four boy and girl competitors. Her zeal to enter a pig club was encouraged by a loan of ten dollars from the superintendent of schools to buy a "finished Berkshire gilt." Eleven months old, it weighed five hundred pounds. A breeder offered Miss McCoy \$50 for it. The significant part of her achievement is the conversion of her father from being a poor cotton farmer to a pig raiser. Alice made more money from her one pig than he did from his whole farm, from which he gained one bale of cotton, worth about \$45. It cost her only \$8 to raise her pig, a little more than two cents a pound. Her ten dollars brought more than his investment in two mules, farming implements and a year's work. The daughter made the father a wiser farmer. Other girls were successful. Mary Douglas, a little girl from Gilliam, Louisiana, is saving money to go to college, through her pig club operations. And Lillian Turner, of Minden, specializing in Poland-China gilts, won first class among the boys' exhibits, and first honors in the open classes against the pigs of the breeders!

Baby Beeves

The founder of the Texas "Baby Beef" clubs (C. C. French, of Fort Worth), said:

"We were getting very much depressed about the cattle industry when I called on our boys for help. All the rest of the world was complaining about the price of beef, and we were complaining because the beef itself was disappearing.

"As scientific cattlemen we all knew what the matter was, but we could not make the adult Texas ranchman see. We knew that property that would be worth millions by waiting a few months, a year or more, was being destroyed; we were killing calves when

we should be raising "Baby Beeves."

"But the boys caught on. Such boys as Sam Matthews, and the many like him, are worth more to the state at sixteen than a dozen of a certain kind of impenetrable men at forty.

"These boys of our beef and pig clubs are going to help bless Texas, and all our states, by getting our agriculturists to understand the meaning of 'diversification.'

"What I think of the American boy I have gained by watching him show us where there is at least \$35,000,000 more money in the state.

"We have never understood him. He should be allowed to vote earlier. Next to the possibilities of the earth, the American boy is our greatest national asset, and without him, in Texas at least, we should never have had these possibilities."

When Mr. French called on the



Harry Moore in 1910 raised 228 bushels of corn from one acre in S. Carolina. By force of his example within 3 years the corn crop of that state jumped from seventeen to fifty million bushels.

the ranch. "Every ranchman," he preached, "should get his boys interested in their home life. Give a boy a pig or a calf—and he will want to stay on the farm."

Worth. Sam became president of all the baby clubs of Texas. As the first winner of the state championship, and a state campaigner, young Matthews has become a leader in the affairs of a great state before he is a voter.

"Stick to the Farm, Boys!"

Sam advises the boys of Texas to stick to the farm. "I think there is a good future for the boys and girls on the farm," he says, "if we can get it out of their parents' heads that they should not leave to become lawyers, doctors, or governors, or anything along that line. Give the boy on the farm something to interest him, so that he will become an educated farmer. Send him to an agricultural school, when he is old enough, and not to practise law at the bar."



YOUNG MANITOBA POULTRY ENTHUSIASTS
Judging competition at Stonewall fair. There are many thousands of these splendid units awaiting organization and a little encouragement.

reserves of youth to save the most important agricultural industry of his state, boys to the number of five hundred responded the first year (1912).

In speeches he urged fathers to give their boys a chance to be more than "chore boys" to become farmers in embryo, partners on

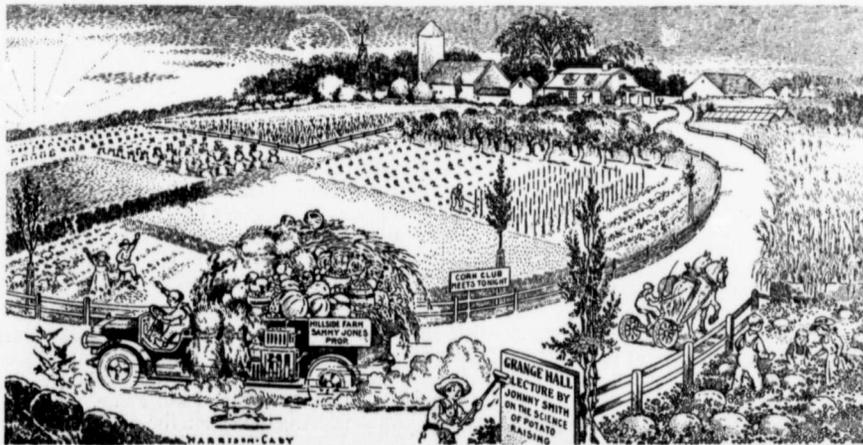
The plan became amazingly popular. The Texas Industrial Congress offered \$1,600 in prizes.

But it became too big a job for its founder, so he drafted Sam Matthews, who, at the age of fifteen years, became an orator as well as a winner of prizes in the great Fat Cattle Show at Fort

What About Our Young People?

Were it possible to assemble all that has been done among the boys and girls of Western Canada, the grand aggregate would be one of the most encouraging. It might not have the spectacular features of the foregoing record of their American cousins, but assuredly there are thousands of these boys and girls, silently working wonders in their own little circumscribed fields. Like our soldiers to-day on the battlefield—thousands have richly earned the Victoria Cross whose deeds have not come to public view and are therefore unrecorded.

We've got the "raw material" of the very finest type in the world and it is multiplying every day. Could not our College Extension departments make a bold line upon this one thing? We are prepared to do our bit, but what is wanted is some ripe enthusiast, a man full of energy (like our own Duncan Anderson) with an insistent personality who will stump the country as a sort of circuit-riding apostle of improved agriculture—addressing himself solely to the young people.



WITH A WORLD OF SUBSTANCE IN IT.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,
PRESIDENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

J. D. DUTHIE,
EDITOR

E. W. HAMILTON,
MANAGING DIRECTOR



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WINNIPEG, CANADA



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1313 MARQUETTE BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Dec.

1915

"THE GREATEST OF ALL"

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."

What a message to the centuries! And from a simple British woman whose virgin life of many crowded years was devoted to the alleviation of human suffering. What the strenuousness of that life of service had been is indicated in what we know of her final interview with the British Chaplain who was permitted to see her. "I thank God for this ten weeks' quiet before the end", she said. "Life has always been hurried and full of difficulty, but this time of rest"—(the interval between her arrest and what was to be her last day in the flesh) "has been a great mercy. I have no fear nor shirking; I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me. Legally I have done wrong, but I am happy to die for my country."

THERE WAS NO CAN'T IN THOSE DYING WORDS. She did not invite so much as one word, not to speak of the armed strength of her country in an act of vengeance. She knew nothing of hostile feeling in the hour of death. "I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone" were the matchless words. That being so, what right have we to defame her memory with our hatred and bitterness? If we honor her, why do we hesitate to follow her splendid example? It may be hard, but to the creature of shrinking flesh and blood and the fitful words of mere human frailty, duty somehow is always hard. Sterne knew Duty and

THE GREATEST DEED OF THE WAR is to be found in the immolation of one devoted English woman. Not only did she lay down her life for her friends, but her last words on earth expressed a whole-hearted forgiveness of her enemies. The incident of the murder of Edith Cavell by a puppet of Prussian militarism, has found its way with every hellish detail to the remotest hamlet and home in the British Empire. We try to get away from the nightmare of its atrocity, and to invite everything within reach of our influence to appropriate and for ever cherish its mighty lesson. That lesson is found in what were probably her last articulate utterance in the English tongue.

"PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH
—I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone."



EDITH CAVELL

called her "Stern daughter of the voice of God."

"HATE" BELONGS TO AN OBSOLETE SHIBBOLETH so far as the British sailor man and his pal of the trenches is concerned.—We could fill space equal to a year's volume of this paper with authentic records of the conduct of our men to prove this. The young men who are flocking to the colors are not propelled by "hatred and bitterness". Thank God they are inspired by higher passions. They are inspired by love, the love of their country, the love of liberty. They are inspired by pity for the

weak, the oppressed, the downtrodden. Furthermore, these splendid fellows, who have come from France and Gallipoli tell us that they came to regard the Germans and the Turks as men like themselves. "The Turks are clean fighters" one affirms who has killed a few of them. "The Germans are not all bad," another affirms, who had come to close quarters with the Teuton and had actually smoked his tobacco!

THERE IS A HUN IN EVERY HEART. Germany has not always held a monopoly of the spirit of frightfulness. There was a Hun in the hearts of the English who burned Joan of Arc alive in the market place of Rouen and gave a new Saint to France, just as that tool of the Prussian mailed fist has given another to England in the person of Edith Cavell. There

is a Hun in the hearts of those hysterics who would urge Britons to behave like Huns in order to terrify the Germans who behave like Huns. "They howl for reprisals and the reprisals they demand are the very horrors which have damned the Germans," writes a big-souled friend. "They ask us to sink as low as the Germans have sunk."

BUT LOVE ABIDES in the British heart. Even in Germany with all its parade of hatred, the children will dance around their Christmas tree, and the logs will blaze upon the hearth. And in every land, though love may be weeping in bitter anguish yet love abides, and will abide. For God is love, and so love is indestructible upon the earth. The soul of the world is love and not hatred, and love will yet come to its own.

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We wish you a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year
The Minneapolis Threshing
Machine Co.



With the beginning of the New Year we respectfully offer, for the consideration of those interested, a LIGHT WEIGHT FOUR CYLINDER TRACTOR, suitable for the general all round work on the medium sized farm and capable of performing such work economically and satisfactorily. Anticipating an enormous demand for a thoroughly dependable tractor of this type our sole aim has been to produce one that will be, to the owner, a source of satisfaction and added profit not a disappointment and burden of expense. Detailed information, circulars and catalog will be cheerfully sent free upon request, address:—

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.
WEST MINNEAPOLIS (HOPKINS P. O.) MINN.

BUILDERS OF

"THE GREAT MINNEAPOLIS LINE"
STEAM ENGINES - SEPARATORS - GAS TRACTORS - TRACTOR PLOWS - CORN SHELLERS





MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA

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



No. 21

Sheep Raising

Sheep might well occupy a more prominent place on Western farms than they do at present. They are easily kept, require little care except at lambing time and are excellent weed destroyers. With comparatively little outlay they bring in a very acceptable increase in revenue. However, on the arable farm they should always be kept in the place of a minor side line. Used as weed destroyers and utilizers of waste, they are very profitable, but if a man undertook to make the raising of sheep the main feature of his

farm the profit would probably disappear. The only exceptions to this are that very unproductive land that would not pay to farm, might be profitably used in large areas as sheep ranches, and a few breeders who develop great reputations for pure-bred stock for which they can command high prices, can afford to devote their main energies to sheep raising. The ordinary man can do better to make grain, cattle or some other line his main money-maker and use the sheep as a minor, yet nevertheless valuable and even important factor in the management of the mixed farm. Probably a hundred breeding ewes should be the limit on the ordinary-sized farm, and less than that would be plenty on a quarter-section farm.

The principal obstacles in the way of the introduction of sheep on to more farms are the question of fencing and the danger of loss from coyotes and dogs. The first should not really be an obstacle though it may seem so. Anyone going in for mixed farming really needs to have the farm fenced. The fenceless prairie can be farmed only by a purely grain-growing system. Perhaps sheep need a tighter fence than would be necessary for cattle and horses,

but in any case the farm should be fenced with woven wire, as barbed wire is dangerous and unsatisfactory. Woven wire fencing is really part of a mixed farming system and should not be charged up against the sheep alone.

The dog and wolf problem is a real problem, and is far from being solved. Nearly every farm has at least one dog and every country village is overrun with them. Ninety-nine out of every hundred are absolutely useless and they form a real menace to the sheep raising industry. Unfortunately, dog lovers are more numerous and more influential than sheep raisers, and as a result the dog is the favored one in the

wolves by tight fencing around the pasture is, to a great degree, a futile effort. None of the ordinary woven fences are of fine enough mesh to be dog and wolf proof. A fence that would really keep them out would be too expensive to be practical and would have to extend below the ground as well as above. Sheep worrying by dogs and the depredations of coyotes are almost always carried on at night. If they should be attempted by day they would usually be seen or heard on the average farm before great damage were done. At night they have a chance to do all the killing they like without being disturbed. Thus the danger of loss can be greatly reduced by providing night shel-

l-
The Merinos and Merino grades used on the ranges are small and undesirable for farm use. The Down breeds, especially Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk, are well suited to Western farm conditions. They are good sized, thrifty and vigorous, produce a good carcass of mutton and are well protected by their thick heavy fleeces. The South Down is of similar character and even finer mutton quality, but being small is not so suitable in grading up inferior stock. The Long Wool breeds such as Leicester and Cotswold are large sheep of good mutton quality, but their open fleeces are hardly as good protection against snow and storm, neverthe-

less, their crosses make good sheep if reasonable shelter is given.

It is not at all necessary for the beginner to get pure bred or even high grade ewes to start with. It is wonderful how quickly the mongrel range stock can be graded up through the use of pure bred rams. The range ewes though small and mean-looking are thrifty and are good mothers. Bred to pure bred rams of a large thrifty breed, they produce lambs of creditable size and quality. In a few years the original range stock may be discarded and a uni-

form lot of bred-looking young ewes will be ready to take their place. In this breeding-up process it is of the greatest importance that the same breed of ram be used continuously. Choose a good breed and stick to it consistently! Two crosses with rams of good character will produce sheep that can scarcely be told from pure bred.

Feeding

In the summer time the sheep can gather most of their own feed. The land that is being summer-fallowed makes a good run for sheep. In the early part of the season before this land is ploughed, they will range over it



Down in the Brush Lot

Courtesy of Canadian Kodak Co.

making and administering of the laws. An effort should be made by stock breeders to obtain laws giving greater freedom for the sheep owner to shoot at sight the itinerant dog. As things are at present the dog pest is a great danger especially to the flock situated near a town or village. The coyote is quite a cause of loss in some districts, especially in districts where there is a good deal of scrub land. Unlike the dog he is fair game for the hunter and is being gradually driven out and should eventually be exterminated. In the meantime, methods of protection should be studied and adopted where practicable. To try to keep out dogs and

ter. If convenient, the sheep may come to the barn and be shut in, or a dog-proof corral can be made in the pasture and they can be shut in there. They are easily trained to come to such a place. If they are fed some grain there in the evening for a while in the spring and occasionally throughout the summer and are given salt there, they will form the habit of coming to the shelter to sleep at night and can be enclosed without any trouble. A dry, clean sleeping place should always be kept for them. Sheep dislike very much to lie in dirty damp places, and if compelled to do so will have colds.

Breeds

For the mixed farm districts,



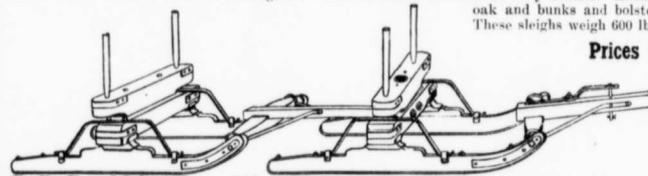
Farm Machinery

Direct from Factory to Farm

Through the farmers' pioneer company

THOUSANDS of implements, machines, vehicles, etc., have been sold to farmers all over the prairie provinces during the past year. Our entry into the machinery business has resulted in direct and indirect savings to those who pay out the cash. Increased volume of business will bring still further savings. In making contracts with manufacturers our directors considered high quality—not low prices. All lines carry the G.G.G. Guarantee.

G.G.G. Sloop Sleighs are built to carry heavy loads. All material used is select stock and properly put together. An iron bearing on the top of runner and coming in contact with another iron on the bottom of the bunk ensures against wear and makes the runners very flexible. Runners and pole are made from selected oak and bunks and bolsters from best grade oak and maple. These sleighs weigh 600 lbs. and ship as second class freight.



Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg

- 2 x 4½ x 7½ x 6ft. 6in. \$27.00
(With Steel Shoes)
- 2½ x 4½ x 7½ x 6ft. 6in. \$28.00
(With Steel Shoes)
- 2½ x 4½ x 7½ x 6ft. 6in. \$29.00
(With Cast Shoes)

- Gasoline Engines
- Grain Grinders
- Feed Cutters
- Wagons and Trucks
- Buggies and Democarts
- Plows
- Harrows
- Seed Drills
- Disc Harrows
- Packers
- Cultivators
- Manure Spreaders
- Fanning Mills
- Grain Tanks
- Lumber
- Coal
- Flour

and other Implements and General Supplies

G.G.G. Abingdon Wagons

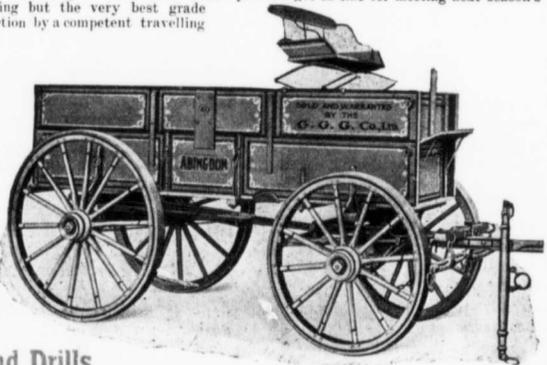
If you have not snow enough for sleighing in your district you may need another wagon now. At all events you can get in line for meeting next season's needs. In the construction of our wagons nothing but the very best grade lumber is used—and this only after thorough inspection by a competent travelling buyer.

Gearing.—Selected hickory axles, double-trees, single-trees and neck-yokes. Bolsters, reaches, sand boards and poles are white oak, the whole being securely ironed.

Wheels.—Best white oak hubs, spokes, and felloes. A good coating of linseed oil—given them after leaving the construction department—helps them to withstand severe climatic conditions, and ensures firm tires.

Prices Complete with Double Box

- \$84.00
- \$88.20
- \$90.30
- Double Boxes, separate, always ready for prompt shipment \$23.10
- Third or Tip-Top Box (Extra) \$ 5.25



For Next Season--Plows and Drills

You can't plow now. Most likely you'll not plow for weeks or months. However, that shouldn't stop you from considering plows, plow merits and plow values.

- 14in. Prairie Breaker \$19.60
- 12in. 2 Furrow Gang \$65.65
- 12in. Triple Gang \$111.30
- 16in. Prairie Breaker \$21.60
- 14in. 2 Furrow Gang \$67.85
- 14in. Triple Gang \$115.50

During the winter months also you should provide equipment for Spring seeding. G.G.G. Imperial Drills will stand comparison with the best for design, finish and price. It is the only drill with automatic horse lift. Disks and shoes are interchangeable.

- Prices: Shoe Drills \$85.30 to \$103.60
- Double Disk Drills \$100.25 to \$125.95
- Single Disk Drills \$95.00 to \$116.05
- Press Wheels, extra per pair \$ 3.15
- G.G.G. 4 h.p. Engine

- On Skids - \$110.25
- On Trucks - \$119.70



Every Farm Needs a Gasoline Engine

PRICES: \$40.00 and up - Sizes 1½ to 16 h.p. Mounted on skids or trucks.

Co-operative buying means highest value for what you spend. Through organization and co-operation farmers of the prairie provinces have accomplished what they never could have hoped for under the old system of "Every man for himself." The Co-operative movement will advance as it should only when farmers everywhere show a practical interest at all times, and particularly when they buy or sell. By clubbing together or ordering through their local association they can buy to advantage and also save on freight by purchasing in car lots.

Visit our warehouses and showrooms in Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary if you can and examine the lines we handle.

All Quotations on this page are f.o.b. Winnipeg and with uncertain conditions due to the war, prices are liable to be changed at any time.

Selling Your Grain is an important part of your business. You get good service and every fraction of a cent the market affords when you dispose of it through The G.G.G. Co. Ltd.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Power Losses in the Gas Engine

One pint per horse per hour is considered approximately the right amount of gasoline for an engine to use. There are, however, gas engine users in almost every community who complain because their engines are burning more than this amount of fuel. The trouble may be due to faulty construction of the engine, but it is more frequently due to mis-adjustments. One of these is the incorrect timing of the exhaust valve. This valve should be open more than one complete stroke of the piston, when properly timed. It should begin to open before the piston has completed the power or explosion stroke, and remain open during the entire exhaust stroke, closing just after the beginning of the second stroke.

The crank shaft usually travels through 190 to 195 degrees while the exhaust valve is open. It travels 10 degrees during the power stroke, 180 degrees during the exhaust stroke, and from 3 to 5 degrees on the suction stroke. If it is not open long enough the exhaust valve push rod should be lengthened; frequently a slight adjustment here will mean a great increase in the power which the engine will deliver. Not very long ago the writer was called to examine an engine that was being used to run a thresher, says E. M. D. Bracker, in Farm Implement News. The operator complained that the engine would run the thresher empty but as soon as they began to thresh the engine would stop. The timing of the valve was the first part of the engine investigated. It was found to be out of time, and it required only a very few minutes to make the proper adjustment, after which the engine was again started. The operator then tried to feed the thresher fast enough to choke the engine down, but was unable to do so. If the engine should heat up quickly, especially when running empty, it is possible that the exhaust valve is not open long enough.

The time at which the spark occurs should also be carefully investigated when an engine fails to deliver power. The spark should occur early enough so that the flame shall have time to travel through and ignite the entire mixture, just as the piston gets to dead centre. Then the exploding gas will strike the piston just as it starts on the downward or outward stroke. It must be remembered that the explosion does not occur the very instant that the spark does. Power is lost by either an early or a late spark. In the first place, the force of the explosion, although not as great as it would be if the piston was on

BARGAINS

In Small Engines, Threshing Machines (both new and second hand). This is positively the finest opportunity ever offered in these perfect goods at

Less than Manufacturer's Cost

OHIO ENGINES

- 15 H.P. Standard (new) \$ 328.75
- 12 H.P. Standard (new) 306.50
- 11 H.P. Special Hopper cooled (new) 189.00
- 7 H.P. Special Hopper cooled (new) 115.80
- 12 H.P. Standard (rebuild) 200.00
- 8 H.P. Standard (rebuild) 175.00

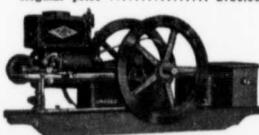
INGECO ENGINES

- 25 H.P. Standard portable (new) \$893.60
- 12 H.P. Standard stationary (new) 414.15
- 10 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper 256.35
- 8 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new) 197.90
- 6 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new) 148.70
- 4 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new) 98.55
- 2½ H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new) 57.65

BADGER ENGINE

- 14 H.P. Standard stationary (rebuild) \$ 200.00

- DIAMOND 4-CYL. TRACTOR**
- 20x36 H.P. rebuild ext. wheels. \$1500.00
- Regular price 2760.00



GEISER ENGINES AND SEPARATORS

- 22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (new) \$ 900.00
- 45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Portable (new) 1200.00
- 45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Tractors (rebuild) 1900.00
- 20 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuild) 500.00
- 22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuild) 600.00
- 35 H.P. Double Cyl. steam traction 2500.00
- AA Sep. 40x80 complete (rebuild) \$1000.00
- A Sep. 36x56 complete (new) 1064.29
- C Sep. 30x46 no blower (new)..... 697.25
- 5 Sep. 27x39 complete (new)..... 693.55
- 5 Sep. 27x39 complete (rebuild)..... 600.00
- 4 Sep. 24x32 Straw Car (new)..... 351.19
- 3 Sep. 25x29 Straw Car (new)..... 281.47

Regular cash price \$1350.00

LITCHFIELD MANURE SPREADERS

At prices from \$71.70 to \$118.30

GADE ENGINES

- 3½ H.P. Air cooled (new) \$ 55.00
- 6 H.P. Air cooled (rebuild) ... 125.00

1 Strite tractor 12x24 \$ 900.00

Supply is limited and there will be no "repeating" when these specific machines are sold.

CASH ONLY—Except in case of tractors, portables and threshing machines for which reasonable secured terms will be considered at increased prices.

R. S. EWING ASSIGNEE 200 Union Trust Bldg. WINNIPEG

dead center, comes against the ascending piston acting as a brake. This is frequently indicated in a running engine by a sharp pounding sound. In the second case a weak explosion always results. The time at which the spark should occur will depend on the speed of the engine. It should come earlier for high speed engines than for low speed. If a slow burning fuel mixture is being used, the spark should also come earlier than would be the case if a mixture that was readily ignited was being used.

The power of an engine is also frequently lost through faulty compression. This may be due to poorly seating valves, broken piston rings, etc. These factors are, however, sufficiently well understood by the dealer so that they do not need to be discussed here.

Likes Gasoline Power

A correspondent writes:

"Being the owner of several gasoline engines and also an 8-16 gasoline tractor and 28 horse power steam engine, I would like to say a few things about my experience with gasoline engines, gas tractors and steam engines for use on the farm.

"With our steam engine we pull 9-16 Emerson plows and with the International 916 gas engine we pull three 14-inch Case plows. We think very much of the en-

gines for plowing purposes, but cannot eliminate horse power from the farm. We are also running four sulky gang plows and one triple gang plow where we are running in full force. We could not get along without the horse power on the farm, as under certain circumstances we cannot use the engine. In a season like we are having this fall with the excessive amount of rain the ground is too soft to use the engine at all times with good success. We use 29 horses to pull the gang plows.

"We also use a small one-horse engine for running the washing machine and cream separator at the house, and a 12-horse power Fairbanks-Morse gas engine for grinding feed for the stock on the farm. I think one of the paying propositions on a farm is to grind all the feed given to the stock, especially to work horses. They seem to do very well on the ground feed and I think it is a matter of economy to use it.

"We also use a three and one-half horse power portable gas engine. This engine is mounted on four wheels and we use it for a great many different purposes; i.e., to run a portable elevator, to elevate all of our grain into the granaries. We have used it this season for elevating over 25,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley and are not near through threshing yet. We have used this engine for seven years. We also use it to clean about 1,500 bushels of

seed grain every spring, running the cleaning machinery with it; also use it for pumping water and for turning the grind stone to sharpen the tools used on the farm. The original cost of this engine was \$180 and I consider it one of the best investments I ever made in a piece of machinery for use on the farm. The running expense of this engine is about 50c. per day when we are running it all day for elevating grain.

"I am very much in favor of gasoline power for use on the farm."

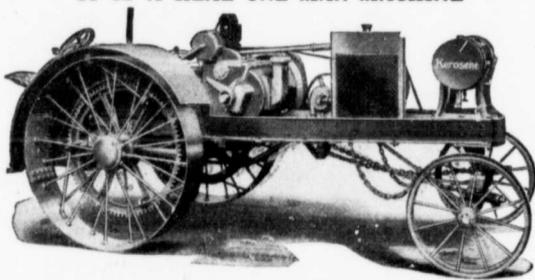


Get Busy Now

This matter of bringing the idle manufacturer to a realization of the fact that there is business to be had, if he will only go after it, is like getting a sleepy boy out of bed. You have to call the boy several times, and if that does not suffice, dash cold water in his face or pull him out of bed on to the floor. There is business to be had right now and it is getting better right along. If you are not getting your share of it, it is because you have not dispelled your dreams of hard times. It is often a difficult matter to wake up from a nightmare, but a bad dream is unpleasant and racking to the system. Come, come, it is time to wake up. If you don't wake up soon somebody is going to eat up your business breakfast, and you will have to take the leavings.

Your Farm Needs a Waterloo Boy One Man Tractor

IT IS A REAL ONE MAN MACHINE



It is built of steel in every part where modern Tractor design calls for it.

It weighs but 4,800 pounds. It has twin cylinders cast en-bloc.

It is a kerosene tractor built especially to operate on the heavier fuel.

It is self-steering while plowing and will turn in a 25-foot circle.

It has high tension magnets requiring no batteries.

It has semi-steel gears.

It has a cooling system of the most approved type.

Its working parts are dust-proof.

It develops and will maintain 24 B.H.P. and 12 D.H.P.

It is so easily accessible that it is easily kept in perfect adjustment.

It is easy to operate and economical on fuel.

It has sliding gear transmission.

Its design is both pleasing to the eye and thoroughly in accord with the best engineering practice.

It will pull 3 plows under favorable conditions.

It can be used for stationery as well as traction work.

It will pull your plows, binders, harrows, discs, drills.

It is backed by a Rigid Guarantee that thoroughly protects the Purchaser—and
It is Special Value — Write for Prices

WATERLOO BOY ENGINES AND PUMP JACKS — Cash With Order Prices

1 3/4 H.P. Air cooled engine on skids	\$ 45.00
1 3/4 H.P. Air cooled engine on skids, pumping	65.00
1 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	45.00
1 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids, pumping engine	68.00
2 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	70.00
4 1/2 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	115.00
6 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	165.00

8 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	\$240.00
12 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	360.00
No. 0 Pump Jack, single geared	4.80
No. 1 Pump Jack, single geared	5.40
No. 2 Double geared	7.20
No. 3 Pump Jack, double back geared	9.60

GOOD LIVE DEALERS WANTED IN TERRITORY WHERE WE ARE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED

Compare the "WATERLOO BOY" with any so-called "one man" tractor on the market to-day that sells for anything like the price. Note the construction, design, power, etc., and ask the other fellow about the guarantee, which is your protection.

We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

For further information
Write

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co., Limited

104 Princess Street
WINNIPEG CANADA

Light Tractor Design

The evolution of the gasoline tractor has proved that weight is not necessary to furnish traction to farm tractor engines. This fact no doubt accounts for the increasing popularity of this modern aid to successful farming. A hold-up on the ground is the prime requisite for traction. This has made possible the present designs of light-weight traction, machines which will deliver a draw-bar pull of at least 50 to 75 per cent of its net weight. The old style tractor did not have a draw-bar pull greater than 40 per cent of its net weight.

"The farmer to-day, therefore, has at his command," says C. M. Eason, manager of the tractor department of Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., "a machine mobile in its operations and effective in its power.

"This change has been made possible only by the use of high grade materials and workmanship, equal to or better than used in automobile or truck construction.

"The designers of the old-style traction engines started with a heavy gas or kerosene engine of the stationary or semi-portable type and carried out this scheme throughout, being particularly lavish with heavy cast iron gears

and ordinary mild steel shafts. In many cases, the rims of the drive wheels even were of cast iron or semi-steel. The result of this sort of design was a heavy, cumbersome tractor which actually used more fuel to propel itself over the field than was transmitted into effective draw-bar pull.

"The engineers who have designed the modern highly efficient light weight tractor used very wide wheels equipped with sharp spurs or growers to give them the hold upon the ground. The balance of the machine is made as light as is consistent with durability. In order to transmit the power of the motor to the rear wheels, they use cut and hardened gears very often of alloy steel. They also use heat-treated shafts mounted in Hyatt roller bearings with all working parts enclosed in oil tight cases. Strength is obtained by increasing the quality of the material rather than the quantity. Common cast iron for the working parts of a tractor is very rapidly disappearing.

"Even the hubs of the wheels are now very largely made from cast iron steel and the wheel rims are built up from special rolled shapes. In one of the late designs, the wheel spokes even are made from heat-treated nickel steel, which is three or four times stronger than a given section of wrought iron which formerly was used to quite

an extent. The result of this sort of design is that we now have tractors which weigh only half as much as the old style machine, yet which deliver the same or even a greater drawbar pull.

"This reduction in weight is of vital importance to the operator of a tractor. For every hundred pounds gross weight of a tractor it is necessary to allow at least one-tenth of a horse power in the motor. A tractor having 2,000 lbs. excess weight, absolutely wastes at least two horse power in propelling the machine over the ground. Horse power wasted means gasoline wasted and gasoline costs money."

Quick Annealing

If you want to anneal a piece of steel in a hurry, use a water anneal. Heat the steel to a cherry red, and then hold it in a dark corner with a bucket of water handy. Plunge it the minute the red leaves it.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the machinist, when the customer complained that a carbureter flange would not fit.

"It's all right but the holes, they're drilled too near apart."

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We are now ready to fill your orders from our **NEW OIL STATION AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.** Our plant is situated at the corner of Baker St. and Trenton Ave. East. We cordially invite you to call and see the

FINEST OIL WAREHOUSE WEST OF WINNIPEG

The building and operation of this modern plant denotes a step further in the remarkable progress of this Company, America's largest independent oil refiners. **We make GOOD Oil—Don't forget it.**



CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, Limited
WINNIPEG PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANDON

Locating Engine Trouble Some Suggestions for Automobile Owners

Many automobile owners have experienced trouble with the motor and although it might have been slight they were unable to get the machine started because they did not know how to locate the difficulty. E. R. Gross, of the Colorado Agricultural College, gives the following suggestions:

"If your engine has been in use very shortly previous to the time you experience trouble in starting, trouble may be due to dirty or short circuited points. With a contact ignitor test completely without removing the ignitor from engine as follows: First see that all connections in battery and wiring are firm, then loosen the wire from the insulated stationary electrode and with switch closed, snap wire across other terminal. If a good spark is produced you are sure battery is giving current.

"Next turn engine till ignitor trips and try wire on insulated electrode. If a spark is produced here, the points are short circuited inside, probably by water or carbon. If no spark, the points are not short circuited. Now turn engine again but stop just before ignitor trips. Points are then in contact inside. Try wire again on the insulated electrode. If no spark is produced points are dirty. If a spark is produced the ignitor is all right.

"If points are dirty or short circuited the ignitor must be removed and cleaned. Tests are best made in order given above as it would do no good to test for dirty points if battery is worn out or if points are short circuited.

"With no jump spark system, the test is not so easy, but the plug can easily be removed, examined and tried while outside the cylinder. Be sure the plug is dry as a very fine film of moisture, even though it be gasoline, covering point and porcelain will short circuit a plug. Battery is tested by short circuiting plug on outside before removing from cylinder. For this purpose use screwdriver or other tool with wood on handle to prevent receiving a shock."

Some Common Misconceptions

A mass of aluminum weighs one pound; a mass of lead of equal size weighs something more than four pounds. Some will thoughtlessly say that aluminum is more than four times lighter than lead. Weight (heaviness) is an attribute of matter; lightness is absence, or deficiency of weight. To say that one article is a certain number of times lighter than another is like saying of two vessels that one is four times emptier than the other.

It might be added that it is

equally erroneous to say that one body or substance is colder than another. There is no such thing as cold; there are only varying degrees of heat, although we commonly regard as cold those things that are below 98 deg. F., or below the temperature of the human body. A substance that is at the freezing temperature is quite hot compared with liquid air, as the latter boils violently when placed upon a cake of ice. Temperatures that are fatal to life are far below those used in metallurgical processes.



Teaching Pat Politeness

The president of a railroad running between Kansas City and Chicago is a great stickler for formality, and carries his mania for politeness and the observance of the little amenities of life into his daily work. Not long ago he was sitting in his office when suddenly there burst into the room a very large, red-headed, and exceedingly fine specimen of Irishman.

"I'm Pat Clancy, for-r-eman extra gang number wan in the yar-r-rds. I want a pass for me-self and wife and five childer to Chicago," he shouted, standing in the middle of the room.

The president gazed at him, somewhat dazed with the abruptness of it all. Then he grew stern.

"See here," he said. "You go out in the hall and knock at the door. You'll hear me say, 'Come in.' You open the door and come in quietly and take off your hat. You'll say, 'Good-morning.' Then you will tell me who you are, and I will ask you what you want, and then we can proceed to do business politely. Let's see if we can't be gentlemanly about it."

The Irishman turned without a word and went out into the hall and closed the door. But there came no knock, as the president expected. Indeed, it was two hours before a gentle rap was heard.

"Come in," the president called. The door opened, and the Irishman stepped softly into the room and removed his hat.

"Good-mor-r-rnin'," he said, and the president returned the greeting cordially. "A-r-r-re you th' president of th' road?" Pat asked. "I am."

"I'm Pat Clancy, for-r-eman extra gang number wan in th' yar-r-rds."

"Ah, I am glad to see you, Clancy"; and the president beamed at the success of his little lesson in politeness. "What car I do for you?"

The Irishman edged toward the door and shifted his hat into his other hand.

"You c'n go to h——. I got me pass ov'r-r th' Wabash"; and he bolted out the door.

Cast Iron Breakages Welded

We can save you many dollars—not to speak of loss of time and endless vexation—if you will send us all your metal breakages. We can do any repair job that can be welded by the Oxy-Acetylene process in **Cast Iron, Steel, Bronze, Malleable Iron, Cast Steel, Copper, Aluminum.**

WE OWN AND OPERATE THE

Oldest and Largest Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant in the West

Do not hesitate to send us your Broken Cylinders, Cylinder Heads, Connecting Rods, Crank Shafts, Engine Beds, Bull Pinions, etc. We will return them as good as new, and stronger, where mended, at a great saving.

We do not attempt to repair certain castings on which a saving cannot be effected. Send your inquiry now. Do not wait until Spring before you have your work done. We will be pleased to give you figures on any work before sending to us.

ENTRUST US WITH YOUR WORK
SATISFACTION POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

ALL INQUIRIES PROMPTLY AND CHEERFULLY ANSWERED BY MAIL

Manitoba Welding & Mfg Co.

58 Princess St.

(Estab. in 1911)

WINNIPEG

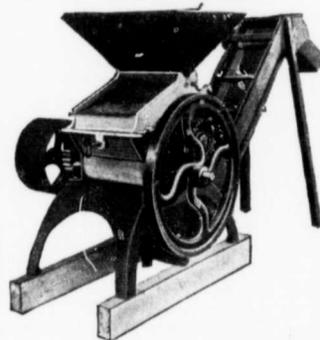
CRUSHED GRAIN FED TO STOCK

is by far and away the greatest beef-producing "discovery" known to the science and art of stock-raising. Every test made by the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, as well as by leading Stockmen, has proved beyond doubt that animals fed on CRUSHED feed put on weight much quicker than when given whole grain.

The same experiments have also proved that Roller Crushers are the most effective grinders.

The "ECONOMY"

ROLLER CRUSHER has advantages possessed by no other feed grinder in the market. Its work is absolutely perfect, and there is not a bolt or bit of material used in its construction that is not THE BEST that nature and skilled labor can produce.



ECONOMY CRUSHERS

are made both 2-roll and 3-roll in 12-inch and 14-inch. The 12-inch Crusher is preferred by farmers having Engines of 5 to 8 h.p. This size of engine will not run a 14-inch to best advantage. A 12-inch Two-roller Crusher has a capacity of 20 to 25 bushels per hour, depending on power used. A 14-inch Three-roller Crusher has a capacity of 60 to 75 bushels per hour, depending on power used. Rolls are adjustable for either fine or coarse grinding. "Bagger Attachment," as shown in illustration, makes Crushing of Grain a "One-Man" job.

Fuller Information and Prices Furnished Promptly.

Economy Foundry Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie

Patmore's Reliable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Plants

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, XMAS TREES, HOLLY, MISTLETOE, also CUT FLOWERS and FLOWERING PLANTS IN SEASON. Write for our Special Xmas Price List.

Collection No. 1

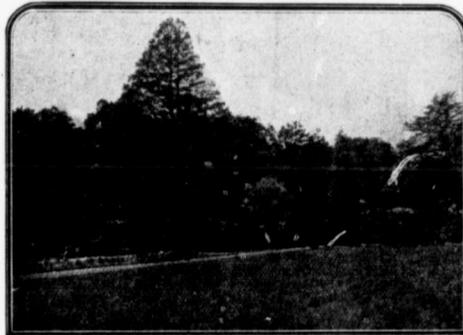
Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ozs. 2 1/2 lbs. of seed for \$1.25 prepaid.

Collection No. 2

15 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c. prepaid.

Farmers' Collection No. 3

Contains 1 lb. mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, 1/2 lb. Carrot, 1/2 lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$3.00 prepaid.



We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our catalogue the hardiest varieties of their World Famed Seeds in sealed packets at 10c. per packet.

For \$10 cash with order we will send prepaid to any address—

- 50 Currant and Gooseberry bushes of best varieties.
- 100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties.
- 12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 ft. high, and 12 Rhubarb Roots.
- All of above for \$10.00 in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

We have growing in our Nursery and offer for sale—

- 500,000 Caranans, 1 to 3 ft. high.
- 255,000 Native Maple, 1 to 3 ft. high.
- 6,000 Ontario Maple, 2 to 6 ft. high.
- 12,000 Native Ash, 1 to 8 ft. high.
- 150,000 Russian and other Poplar in all sizes.
- 50,000 Lilac, 1 to 3 ft. high.
- 115,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
- 70,000 Russian Laurel in all sizes.
- 5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.

Write To-Day for
OUR 1916 CATALOGUE

Profusely illustrated and cultural directions

Brandon, Man. THE PATMORE NURSERY CO. LTD. Saskatoon, Sask.

Winter Work Pays

One of the main faults that many men find with the farming business is the fact that the bulk of the work must be done in the summer. This is followed by a winter period which is often very uninteresting as it consists largely of cutting wood and doing chores. There is too much time spent beside the kitchen stove on some farms to make winter a very profitable season. Of course, there is a lot of work to do every day of the year but the fact still remains that there is too much over-working in the summer and over-resting in the winter. To a certain extent this cannot be avoided but on the other hand there is a great opportunity of finishing many of the usual summer jobs in the winter and this helps to lighten the summer work. Of course, if you are going to overwork anyway during the summer it does not pay to work too hard in the winter, but where the work may be divided into moderate amounts at all seasons it makes farming a more enjoyable business.

The vegetable grower can repair his hotbeds in the winter and where cement hotbeds are to be constructed there is now a process by which cement work can be done efficiently in freezing weather. The farmer who raises tomatoes will doubtless wish to stake them up and where several thousand plants are to be staked the work of cutting the supports will take considerable time. These can be made from scrap lumber in the winter and they can then be tied in bundles and stored up for summer use.

The poultry farmer has his work more evenly divided throughout the year but still the

rush season is in the spring and there is always a lot of cleaning up to do in the fall. This means that the winter hours should be used in a profitable manner in order to reduce the labor necessary at other seasons. A good sized carriage room can be used for the building of small colony houses and the farmer with a nice tool room or work shop can spend many profitable hours building brood coops, trap nests, automatic feeders and many practical devices which come in handy in the spring and summer when there is no time to make them.

Winter should be used for repair jobs. The new feed bins in the granary can be carefully constructed during a season when time is less valuable and work is less urgent than during the summer. The farmer with some skill in mechanics can possibly overhaul his automobile long before it will be used frequently in the spring, and the gas engines can be placed in first-class repair. Study the catalogues for needed repairs and see that all the farm machinery is fixed before it is time to haul it to the field. We have seen many days lost during the summer because the repairs for the binder were ordered the day before cutting time. We have never yet seen a farmer without plenty of work to do and the hours of rest during the winter are exaggerated by many writers. However it is a fact that too many farmers overwork during the summer and a more careful planning of the winter work may save time and labor in the summer when hard work and long hours are very necessary.

Outstripping

Crawford—"Women want to wear things just because the other women are wearing them."

Crabshaw—"That may be so, but my wife seems to be trying to get along with just a little less."

In the Cyclone Belt

Teacher (catching a culprit looking out of the window)—
"Willie Wimble, you stop that."

Willie (watching tornado approaching)—
"I'll try, if it comes this way."

Make a CUTTER OF YOUR BUGGY

OUR KNOCK DOWN CUTTER GEAR IS JUST WHAT YOU NEED

All wooden parts are made of selected hickory. Finished with shifting bar to take ordinary shafts or pole. Runners 1 1/2 in. x 3/4 in. Knives bent 1 1/2 in. square, reinforced. Steel shoes 3/4 in. x 3/4 in. Track 3 ft. 2 in., length 6 ft. over all, height 18 in., width between raves 28 in.; weight 50 lbs. Painted carmine and striped. Any ordinary buggy box can be attached in a few minutes. Shipped knocked down at second-class freight rate. Complete ready to fit to buggy. Each... **\$9.75**

Use Our Runner Attachments and Leave Your Gear on Your Buggy

BEST AND HANDIEST RUNNER ON THE MARKET

All that is necessary is to remove wheels from buggy and put on these attachments. Strong, neat and modern.

No. 1 buggy size, axle 3/4 in. or 1 in.; runner, rave and knees 1 in. x 1 1/4 in.; steel shoe 1 in. x 3/4 in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set..... **\$9.95**

No. 2 Surry or spring wagon size, axle 1 1/4 in. or 1 1/2 in.; runner, rave and knees 1 1/4 in. x 1 1/4 in.; steel shoe 1 1/4 in. x 3/4 in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set..... **\$11.60**



BUY FROM A RELIABLE HOUSE

CORDWOOD SAW BLADES

Made of best quality specially tempered steel. These saws are made by the largest saw manufacturer in the world and each one is guaranteed. All saws have 1 1/2 in. arbor hole. Shipped crated one to a box.

- 24 inch Diameter..... each **\$5.50**
- 26 " " " " " " **6.50**
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. See guarantee to advertisers of this paper on its editorial page.

SEND US YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

The **JOHN F. MCGEE CO.**

74 Henry Avenue East, WINNIPEG

JOHN F. MCGEE CO., 74 HENRY AVE., WINNIPEG. Please send me the accompanying order for my purchase. Name _____ Address _____

Winter Care of the Cellar

A peep into the cellar on the average farm reveals many reasons why so few farmers carry any appreciable quantity of stored products through the winter.

In most of these cellars we find the stored fruit and vegetables piled around promiscuously, some of them decaying or entirely rotten. The air is close, damp and stuffy. In many cases the rats and mice harbor in the cellar, and besides their ravages on the stored products, the nauseating and unsanitary odor they soon establish is enough to lay the foundation for ill-health and dangerous diseases among the family occupying the rooms above the cellar.

Cellar Must be Kept Dry

Since it is necessary to keep the cellar closed practically all the time, it is imperative that it be kept absolutely dry, else storage conditions will not be ideal.

If there is water standing anywhere about the cellar one should locate the point of trouble in the drain ditch and remove the cause of it at once. When there is only a dampness, sprinkle a coating of ashes over the floor. Dry sand also is good.

Maintain a Uniform Temperature

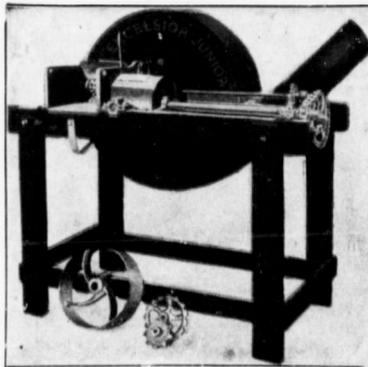
A good, dependable thermometer is the first requisite in keeping the temperature uniform in the cellar. With a variable temperature in the cellar the stored products are sure to wither and greatly depreciate in nutritive value. If the range of temperature in the cellar is too frequent and wide, decay may be started among the stored products by the alternate cooling and warming.

One should secure a temperature safely above the freezing point, then endeavor to keep it near there. This not only makes for ideal conditions in preserving the stored products, but their nutritive elements will be retained for a longer period than with the variable temperature.

On severely cold nights we have hung or set the lantern in the cellar. A pot of hot coals also helps in keeping up the temperature. However, we have found the oil stove (kerosene) to be most effective in this respect, as it is safe, economical and easily regulated to suit conditions. With the lantern or the coals one must provide well against accidental fire by hanging the vessel up, or setting it on a perfectly level surface.

Cleanliness an Important Factor

The cellar should be kept absolutely clean, especially during the storage season. Keep a close watch, and at any appreciable sign of deterioration among the fruits or vegetables have a little cleaning up, sorting out any products that are starting to decay.



Feed Your Stock Right

Feed cut with an Excelsior Junior Blower Feed Cutter means more beef on your steers and more milk from your cows. If you are feeding anything from 5 to 15 head. The Excelsior, Jr. will exactly meet your requirements. Strong and well built, it cuts three lengths, 1/2-inch to 1 1/4 inches by changing gears. Is perfectly tight, with hood underneath. Equipped with 9-inch throat, two concave knives of best English steel specially tempered; 6-inch stove pipe connection, and 12-inch by 4-inch pulley. One lever, in easy reach of operator, enables him to instantly stop, start or reverse feed rollers while machine is running at full speed. The Excelsior, Jr. can be run by gasoline engine, sweep horse power, or by hand. Cuts and elevates up to half a ton per hour.

Seven other styles and sizes.

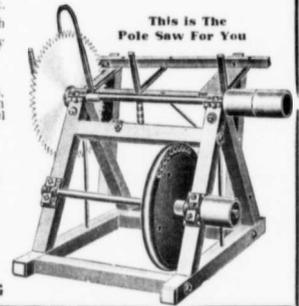
Saw Your Wood Quicker, Better and Cheaper

with a Watson's Pole Saw. Complete, ready to saw all the wood in sight. Built on a firmly braced, rigid hardwood frame, with three 5-inch by 6-inch pulleys; solid, heavy fly wheel, hanging well clear of poles, and a perfectly tempered blade of flawless English steel.

We Sell: Wood Boss Harrows, Steel Boss Harrows, Channel Steel Harrows, Harrow Carts, Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, Pulverizers, Grain Grinders, Turnip Seed Sowers, Pole and Cordwood Saws, Heider Eveners, Bevel Jacks, Sleighs, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers, Doubletrees and Neckyokes.

Janesville Plows.
REPAIRS FOR
ALL MOLINE GOODS

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



This is The Pole Saw For You

A light sprinkling of lime over the surface of the cellar floor now and then will prove an excellent plan, as it sweetens and purifies the atmosphere, as well as absorbs any moisture present. All this not only adds to the preserving conditions of the cellar, but makes for more sanitary surroundings.

Ventilation is Essential

Nothing is more erroneous than the common belief that the cellar must be kept tightly closed during the winter months, since the confined air becomes vitiated through various causes, not only encouraging decay among the products, but establishing the most unsanitary and unhealthy conditions.

Limited ventilation may be provided in the cellar at all times, the amount of air admitted depending somewhat on the height of the wind, severity of the cold, etc. Then, about every week or ten days one can catch a period about midday when the cellar may be thoroughly aired out, all doors, windows and other openings being thrown wide open for an hour or two and closed before the temperature falls sufficiently to freeze any of the stored products.

M. Coverdell.

Winter Care of Roads

Cold weather does not in itself injure roads, no matter whether they are earth, gravel or macadam. An earth road will stand

more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts, or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated

and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand and even clay, when perfectly dry, contract slightly in freezing weather. In order to expand these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen, the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw that injures the road. The injury was

Wear Out

Your Implements. It is a shame to see good implements rusted, weather beaten and ruined on many farms when they can be protected at so little cost.

You can buy from your local hardware dealer or direct from us the

Lumber and Corrugated Sheets

necessary to put up a convenient Implement Shed, 15 ft. x 48 ft. x 10 ft.

For \$99.75

F.O.B., Winnipeg. Blue Print giving full directions for the erection sent on request.

ALSO

Metal Ceilings in attractive designs at reasonable prices.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited

Manufacturers of the Best in Sheet Metal

P.O. Box 3006, C T

WINNIPEG, Man.

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

done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface — broken stone, sand or still finer particles of earth or clay — were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume of water.

The remedy is self evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time to begin preventive measures is early in the fall, before the rains and snows begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

Keep the ditches and drains open. Remove all accumulations of weeds, grass, etc., which tend to restrain moisture and obstruct drainage. Furthermore, do this work early, while the ground is still hard and dry. Vegetation and litter hold water like a sponge and allow it gradually to soak in and soften the earth. The job before the road man is to keep the hard dry surface formed in the summer time from becoming softened by the fall and winter rains and snows. When the fall rains begin the earth or gravel road should be dragged frequently to prevent the formation of ruts and the collection of water. All travelled places on macadam surfaces should be carefully filled in. In many instances proper drainage and the correcting of soil acidity by liming is all that is necessary.

During the winter, whenever a thaw is coming on, the cross drains and side ditches should be opened up as far as possible, so as to prevent water collecting along the roadway. If the thaw is so pronounced that the roadway is softened, the drag should be used; sometimes one round trip of the drag, with the hitch reversed, will entirely rid the earth road of slush and melting snow and leave the road surface practically dry. Don't get the idea that the drag is not needed on your earth and gravel roads in the winter time. Instead, keep it where you can get at it readily, for if the winter is an ordinary one you will need it many times.

Winter destruction begins early in the fall. The best way to prevent such destruction is to forestall it. Keep the road dry and remember that so long as it remains so, it will not be seriously injured by frost. Keep the drains open, the ditches clear, remove all vegetation and litter, and use the drag frequently. If the road is kept dry to a depth of two feet below the surface, little trouble will be experienced from the coldest winter.

WISDOM IN RHYME

Winning

It takes a little courage
And a little self-control
And some grim determination
If you want to reach a goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern-set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,
There's no rosy road to fame,
Life, however we may view it,
Is no simple parlor game;
But its prizes call for fighting,
For endurance and for grit,
For a rugged disposition
And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one,
You must risk and you must lose,
And expect that in the struggle
You will suffer from a bruise.
But you mustn't wince or falter,
If a fight you once begin;
Be a man and face the battle—
That's the only way to win.
—Edgar Guest.

That's Where the West Begins

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snow that falls is a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts from despair are aching,
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
Where a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.

TAKE TIME this Christmas season to consider the matter of protection. All the festive preparations so lavishly planned at this time of year are unsubstantial unless

Christmases To Come

are provided for, so far as human forethought can provide.

Life Insurance gives this safe provision. The welfare of dependents—the future of the insured may be arranged by the broad provisions of a suitable Life Policy.

Obtain information of the Policies that cost least and return the highest profits —the Policies of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Over \$115,000,000 now in Force

Head Office: WINNIPEG

A SAFE LIGHT

IN THE MOST DANGEROUS PLACE

The Ideal for Stables, Barns, Cellars, in fact every nook on the farm or in the home. The perfect road lantern for teamsters, autoists, for anyone seeking a clear light on any obscurity.

The "DELTA" 2-CELL ELECTRIC



The "DELTA" 2-CELL LANTERN

Throws big spot light 200 ft. and diffuses light over 180 degrees. Can you conceive a more acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFT? Price is only

\$3.00 PREPAID (without batteries)

Batteries from any Dealer or from Ourselves direct.

Perfect Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded

The "DELTA"

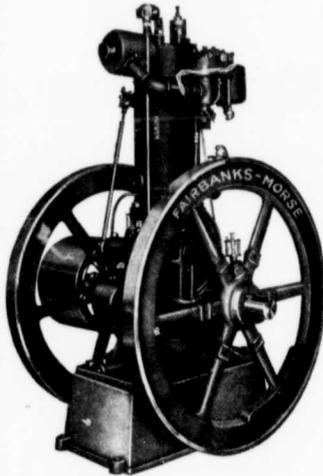
Is 7 1/2 inches high. Weighs 16 oz. (without battery). It is provided with both Bail and Grip Handles, heavy convex—cave lens—bull's-eye effect. Reflector of Phosphor-bronze, triple silver-plated and polished to a mirror finish.

Dealers, get our special dozen Assortment Offer from your jobber. Pin Three Dollar Bills to the Coupon and Mail to us if your Dealer has not got it in Stock.

HOUSTON & CO., LTD.,
12 Cumberland Block, Winnipeg.
Please send me one of your DELTA 2-cell Lanterns as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for which I enclose \$3.00.
Name
Address

Houston & Co. Ltd.
12 Cumberland Block, WINNIPEG

Biggest And Strongest 4-H.P. Ever Made



Write for Free Booklet "Power on the Farm." It is your's for the asking.

That's the Fairbanks-Morse Standard Vertical Engine and, although it is a sweeping statement, we know it is true.

We say of our engines that they are built, not thrown, together, and in no instance is our statement truer than when we are talking of our Standard Vertical. All that utmost skill can do is done to make this the perfect engine in its class.

The design is right. It occupies very little space; it is not too heavy; it is free from vibration; it "stays put"—doesn't slip about but uses its energy on the job in hand.

You will find this Engine easy to start in the coldest weather—patented Fuel Feed looks after that. Easy to oil, it is self lubricating. It is Hopper Cooled, it is self contained, having a fuel tank in base. All bearings are of phosphor bronze, insuring long service and splendid running qualities. Enclosed crank case protects wearing surfaces from dust and grit. See this engine before you spend a cent on gas power.

Fairbanks-Morse Standard Vertical Engine, mounted on wood or iron base. Complete \$130.00

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Terms: Half cash, balance following fall. 5% off for cash.

Horizontal Engines

We also Sell the Celebrated Type H Horizontal Engines:

1 H.P.....	\$60.00	5 H.P.....	\$165.00
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The Farm Office

Farming is a business and the manager of one is, or should be, a business man. Every city business man has an office because it has been proven an asset to his business. A few farmers have also tried it and proven its efficiency.

A few reasons why every farmer should have a business office, even if it is no more than a space partitioned off in the tool house, are as follows:

1. Bulletins adapted to every phase of the farming business are now available and unless these are filed away, they are never to be found when wanted.

2. He often has business callers who feel averse to walking into the house and talking freely before the women members of the family, but who are at ease when alone with the farmer. An office fitted up cozily with a stove and chairs is a fitting place to take them especially in cold weather.

3. The time is fast approaching when the successful farmer will know something of science, and an office or den is a good place to make his experiments on soils or other materials, or to keep his samples of fencing, soils or seeds.

4. There is no farmer but keeps some accounts, more or less correct, according to the business ability of the man. He should

have a place to keep these account books. Neatly printed farm stationery, and a typewriter in his office will help the farmer to find a better market for his products.

The cost of fitting a farm office can depend upon the inclinations of the man. It should contain a desk, preferably roll top on account of its many drawers and pigeon holes, an extension of the phone from the house; shelves or cabinet for filing his books, pamphlets and samples; a stove and a table for his experiments. Other equipment may be added as is needed.

Ruts

A rut is a track not left by a steam roller, and one which by constant usage comes to resemble a hog-wallow.

The more a rut is travelled in the deeper it gets. The deeper it gets, the more one wallows.

Some ruts are so deep and wide that you can almost hide in them—at least so no one will ever guess you are a human being. They will take you for a clod in the roadway.

Some men always run in one rut; others manage to get out of one only to tumble into another.

It's easier to follow a track already made than it is to make a new one.

Sometimes a new man on a job finds a well worn rut ahead of him. If he wants to get along fine with "the boys," all he has to do is to follow that same old rut.

Most bosses like men who won't travel in ruts. Some bosses don't. They have pet ruts themselves—nice, deep, narrow ones.

Some men are too broad-gauged to run in the old ruts—their tread isn't the same. These chaps are so contrary they just won't stay in a rut. They insist on smoothing out the whole road. This is against all precedent and should not be tolerated.

"The boys" don't like it either—it's disturbing to have to get out of a rut. Changes are dangerous—someone might lose his job.

"The only difference between a rut and a grave is the depth."



Inspected

"Did you stop in the employment agency to get a cook?" asked Mrs. Crosslots.

"Yes," replied her husband gloomily. "Eight of 'em looked me over and decided that I wouldn't do."

DEATH to the THISTLE

THERE IS ONE WAY in which the biggest crop of thistles or ANY noxious weed can be permanently

DESTROYED

You must kill the lung surface and as a result in NATURAL LAW the whole plant dies and rots to its last tap-root.

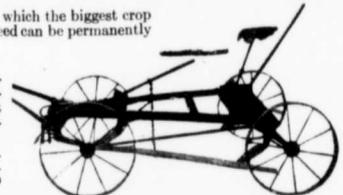
With no more time and labor than is given to the ordinary cultivator, by following our directions on a simple line which we have

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Sanitary Engineering

A Review of the Advancement and Fundamentals of Sanitary Engineering

By H. Colin Campbell

Perhaps it would not be claiming too much to assert that the advancement of sanitary science within the past few years has done more to reduce mortality and raise the period of expectation of life than has the study and application of drugs since the science of medicine began. Neither physicians nor sanitary engineers who are abreast of the times will dispute this statement. The control which man has claimed over natural forces has so often been made the subject of magazine and popular news articles that we are prone to give little thought to the wonderful strides that have been made in the various fields of progress. Man has harnessed previously uncontrolled forces, such as electricity, and has applied many sciences to accomplish engineering feats and other marvels.

Sanitary science owes its existence and success to the strict belief and observance of the old adage, that "prevention is better than cure." We can assert nowadays with confidence that the death rate in any given community from contagious diseases is largely within the control of the community itself, and that an excessive death rate means ignorance, carelessness or indifference on the part of the people of that community.

Proof of this is found in recent reports of state boards of health, which show that in spite of the general notion to the contrary most of our cities are more healthful places in which to live than is the country, with its much vaunted pure air, green fields and blue skies. The reason for this is that in the cities the principles of sanitary knowledge are enforced; even in the slums, so-called principally because the poorer classes live there, boards of health and building departments are strict in enforcing ordinances which require that only a certain number of persons shall live in apartments of certain size, that houses shall be designed so that windows will admit the proper amount of light and ventilation to living rooms, and that household wastes be disposed of according to ordinances based on sanitary engineering knowledge. Plumbing must be installed after approved and well defined practice. The insanitary, malodorous privy is not tolerated. Cesspools likewise are tabooed. The modern plumbing system connects directly with the complete city sewer system that leads to disposal plants where the wastes are rendered harmless by

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chemical or other scientific treatment aided by the forces of nature. Rural dwellers, feeling overconfidence in the pure air of the country, fail to appreciate the advantages of the sanitary appointments and surroundings that have made the city death rate lower than that of the country. House wastes are thrown out upon the ground or allowed to be discharged into some stream where dairy cattle graze and drink, and thus typhoid, scarlet fever and

other diseases become epidemic in the country and from the country are sent to the city, principally through the milk supply. So the development and enforcement of sanitary precautions in the city have been in self-defense against the country, and this self-defensive attitude has as a result made the city almost a real health resort. Typhoid fever is one of the diseases which causes the greatest number of deaths in the United

States. It was estimated that during 1911 there were 250,000 cases involving 25,000 deaths, a large percentage of which occurred among young people. Lack of "conservation in natural resources" in this one instance alone is appalling. We know the cause of typhoid—know that it is preventable—and if we figure the court value of a life at \$4,000, a figure that has been arrived at by accepting the average court awards, the 1911 waste from these deaths was

over \$100,000,000, and this from only one disease. Hence there is opportunity for conservation by sanitation.

Sanitary engineering is a broad and almost limitless term. By extension it can be made to include practices which are not engineering ones in the true sense of the word, since engineering is a term which is commonly associated with achievements that involve the building of various classes of structures. However, the abatement of all nuisances to further the cause of good health is really sanitary engineering, because in its broader sense, engineering means scientific thinking and planning so that efforts may be directed along predetermined lines.

One marvel of sanitary engineering which has been given too little prominence, but which will, as the years roll by, attain its proper aspect in the world, is the Panama Canal. Most persons lose sight of the fact that it was not simply engineering that built the canal. In spite of all the millions of cubic yards of earth which had to be removed to join the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, in spite of the enormous locks and all associated true engineering features which this construction involved, it was plain, homely sanitary engineering that cleaned up the Isthmus and kept it clean, and made the world's pest hole one of the world's health resorts, gave to the Canal Zone cities a death rate lower per thousand than many of the healthiest of our large cities in the United States, and built the Canal.

Not so many years ago almost the same marvel was performed in Havana, where the United States sanitary engineers, by cleaning up the filth of ages, completely stamped out yellow fever.

Sanitary engineering may seem at times to step from the sublime to the ridiculous. The possible extent of its application in rural districts is, as has already been mentioned, almost limitless. Screening the manure pit robes flies of a breeding place in sanitary engineering. Paving the feed lot so that hogs or other animals may eat where slime and mud cannot envelop their food is sanitary engineering. These are simple applications of sanitary science. Although the farmer may not know it at the time, when he plans the house by introducing plenty of windows for light, when he plans the dairy barn for plenty of ventilation, when he drains the swamp and robs mosquitoes of their favorite breeding place, he is practising sanitary engineering.

One of the greatest pest holes of the country home is the cesspool. The more efficiently it operates as such, the more dangerous it is to health. That is, in sandy soils the contents gradually distribute

themselves throughout the surrounding subsoil and sooner or later the filth is bound to get into and contaminate the water of the nearby well. The necessity for protecting wells against any chance of pollution from surface drainage or infiltration of water just below the surface of the ground, is a well known principle of sanitary science; but it seems that in the minds of many there are but hazy ideas of the proper ways and means to secure this protection.

Every rural home without city sewer connection should have a miniature sewer system of its own, designed with proper regard for the principles of sanitary engineering, to dispose of household wastes. This is the penalty of equipping a rural home with those twentieth century appointments—the kitchen sink, the indoor toilet and the bath. From \$100 to \$150 will install a septic tank that will accomplish in a sanitary manner the disposal of house wastes for a family of six. Too expensive, you say? Well, there is not a single case of typhoid fever which fortunately terminates in convalescence that is likely to cost less than this, and the average decent funeral costs more, so the profits of conservation by sanitation represent a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Of course light, air and water are free. We all know that, yet we seem very much averse to taking or securing our share of them.

What's a Farmer's Time Worth?

Most farmers are long on production and short on salesmanship. This is to be expected when we remember that all the agencies of agricultural education has been devoted largely to the two-blades-of-grass proposition and very little to farm economies. To-day a few farmers are turning their attention to the development of better markets, efficiency and business methods.

As a rule farmers do not keep books. Not one in a thousand knows what it costs to produce a pound of corn, meat, milk or wool. He simply grows the stuff and takes what is offered. Many farmers try to figure on the cost of production and most of them leave out of their calculations a proper estimate for their own labor. We have heard a stock-feeder say that he paid a certain sum for a bunch of cattle, kept them so long and made so and so on the transaction. When asked what it cost to carry them he mentioned the amount of feed consumed but not one word about labor, rent or interest on the land, insurance, depreciation and interest on buildings and equipment.



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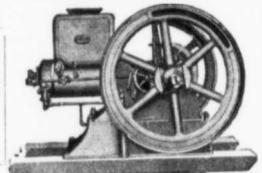
Bore and Stroke of engine Piston	Maximum Brake Horse Power each Engine Pulled	The Horse Power Rating We Recommend	Giving Each Engine an Overload Capacity of
3 1/2 x 4 1/2	1.60	1 1/2	12%
4 x 5	3.12	2 1/2	21%
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Duplex grate, burns wood or coal. Fully guaranteed. Made in two sizes. Full asbestos lined body, large oven, beautifully designed. Equal to any \$40.00 Range.

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With 6 lids 16 in. oven

A beauty. Body is made of Wellsville blue steel, full asbestos lined, well braced; fire-box has duplex grate, 3-section fire back, and is well ventilated, ensuring a perfect burning fire. Top surface is extra large; has 4 or 6 holes, according to size. Base has nickelled front, nickelled oven and feed doors. Oven is full size and will bake to perfection. You will be more than pleased with the Domestic Jewel. Has large size high closet. Full nickelled. Get your order in early for one of these stoves.



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is the one that performs its work best, lasts longest, and is sold at a price equitable with its value.

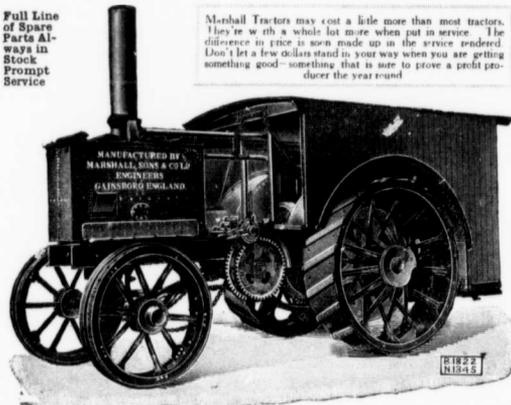
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answer these requirements, as they are the only Tractors that have consistently stood up to continuous hard work. They are built to work hard and to last. The best material only is put into a Marshall Tractor. Every part is carefully made and fitted into place by competent workmen.

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



Made in Two Sizes:

16 Draw Bar H.P., 30-35 Brake H.P.

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The Marshall Oil Tractors are made in Great Britain, by the largest manufacturers of agricultural engines in the Empire. **THIS COMPANY IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMBINE.** Quality and efficiency is our aim. **YOU PAY FOR QUALITY AND YOU GET SATISFACTION.** We would like to tell you all about our Tractors, ourselves, and our methods of selling. Give us the opportunity. You will be under no obligation to make a purchase. But we have something interesting. Do not pass it by.

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If he were asked to put a price on his time, probably each man would have a different answer. The average farmer places too low an estimate on his occupation and his labor. His financial methods would plunge a merchant or manufacturer into bankruptcy. Rarely does he allow for managerial expense and usually he is content with mere wages.

It is not for one farmer to say what another should receive for his labor and enterprise. That is a personal matter. Yet standards of living for all farmers will remain at a low level so long as some are willing to accept mere wages without protest. For besides hard work the farmer invests money in lands and equipment; he superintends the labor of others; he takes risks in raising crops and animals; he sells off the native store of soil fertility or replaces it at heavy cost.

As a working capitalist the farmer is both employer and employee. As such he is entitled to dividends on his capital and wages for his labor. A good many need to regard themselves as business men instead of drudges. They should set their ambitions a little higher each year. They ought to know accurately what farm produce costs and what are the net profits after deducting all expenses.

Professor F. S. Jacobs Joins the Staff of M.A.C.

We are delighted to welcome our old friend, Professor Jacobs, home again, and to wish him complete success in his new sphere in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department at Manitoba Agricultural College. From his record and the assurance he may take to himself that he will receive the loyal support of his colleagues and of the Department, we feel sure that the appointment will prove to be one of the happiest which has yet been made.

Professor Jacobs "began life very young"—as an absent-minded one said in a Sunday-school address. His opportunities at the public school terminated when he was twelve years of age, at which early period of life he started in on the farm—a mixed farm in Simcoe county, Ontario. He had learned to plow in his tenth year, and was considered an expert in all operations of the farm before he was sixteen.

After leaving school he took up whatever came in his way in farm operations, including custom threshing and lumbering until he was twenty-two, graduating from Toronto University in the option of Agriculture in 1902. During his final year in college, Mr.

Jacobs was on the stock-judging team from Ontario, which competed for the Spoor Trophy against eight other colleges, and was awarded second place.

After graduating Mr. Jacobs came West, and took a position

retaining the position for two years.

In 1909 he purchased an interest in the "Farm and Ranch Review," published in Calgary, and made that paper a semi-monthly. He did herculean work in building up its circulation, and extended its influence until it now ranks with the first class in farm journalism.

While a citizen of Winnipeg in 1905 Mr. Jacobs organized and promoted the Winnipeg Horse Show, which has since grown to be one of the most important events of the kind in Canada. At Calgary he was director of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association and Honorary Director of the Provincial Exhibition held at Calgary.



F. S. JACOBS

Professor of Animal Husbandry—recently appointed to take charge of this department at Manitoba Agricultural College.

on the "Farmers' Advocate" in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the summer of 1902, and in the fall of the same year he returned to Ontario as associate editor of the Advocate. In 1904 he returned to Manitoba, and in 1907 became editor-in-chief of the Advocate, published in Winnipeg,

It Wasn't His Fault

"Now, Thomas," said the teacher, severely, "how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers? Put your hand down and presently I'll hear from you."

Five minutes later she said: "Now, then, Thomas, what was it you wanted to say?"

"There was a man in the entry a while ago," said Thomas, serenely, "and he went out with your new silk umbrella."

CAPITALIZING THE FARMERS' CHILDREN

By CHARLES FRANCIS REED

An Interesting Experiment on a Big Farm that is Working Out Successfully.

(A farmer in the middle west has put new interest into the lives of his boys and girls by placing their farm work on a business basis. He has divided the farm into shares, and the sons and daughters have the privilege of buying these for service rendered. The scheme is suggestive and unique.)

HOW can I keep them at home on the farm?"

It was the age-old question that John McCallum asked himself, and then as if bound to find an answer went out onto the porch and stood looking over the broad acres that were his property. For years mothers and fathers had been asking themselves the same question, and most of them had never found the answer. They had seen their children grow up and drift away from the home nest, and those that remained, more from force of duty than anything else, had always grumbled because they had never had the chance to go out and fight with the world.

John McCallum was born in Scotland, and it was only by hard work that he had made a fortune for himself, and possessed a stock farm which covered 1,800 acres. He was a breeder of Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs and Oxford Down sheep, and he was justly proud of the products of his farm. His land and stock business must remain intact, and yet he knew that his nine growing sons and daughters were becoming restless — they would soon be wanting their own — and he must supply it for them. McCallum thought it over for several days, and then one afternoon paid a visit to his lawyer in a near-by town. It was a most satisfactory visit, and he came home with a smiling face—for he was sure that he had found the way for which he had searched. The very fact that he wished to keep the farm intact had given him an answer.

The following morning after breakfast the whole family assembled in the front room, and the father laid before them the plans of a scheme which would give them all a share in the farm—and which created at once a spirit that meant success. Each one of the children had a definite activity to be responsible for, either the buying of supplies, the care of stock or the running of the home. They knew that they would have a full share of the profit of their labors.

John McCallum had incorporated his stock farm, dividing it into shares, and giving each child a portion. The capital was \$100,000, divided into blocks of stock of which Mr. McCallum kept enough to give himself the controlling interest. Mr. McCallum was elected president of the corpora-

tion, his oldest son was appointed general manager, the second was voted the position of vice-president, while one of the other boys was made secretary and treasurer. When these posts were filled (they had to be filled for this incorporated farm, which is called the Lismore stock farm, after the district in Scotland in which Mr. McCallum was born, is run as though it were a city business or a big factory) the work was assigned to the different members of the corporation. The girls were assigned to the different departments about the house, the buying, the overseeing of the cooking, and the other household duties, and the boys were made superintendents of the different divisions of the farm work.

One boy took over the care of the cattle, another the horses, one the hogs, and the fourth the

corporation of the Lismore stock farm and any ordinary corporation. Mr. McCallum had a special set of checks printed. At the end of each year a certain percentage of the surplus is set aside, and each director may write a check on this surplus, indorse upon the check what he is going to use the money for, and then cash the check without the permission of the other directors. The advantage of this is that each superintendent can try out experiments in his own department, and not have to ask for money he wishes to spend. The president was afraid that the other directors would not agree with some proposition advanced, and thus hinder an idea which, while it might not sound entirely feasible, would prove very helpful.

The only time on record that the directors overruled the presi-

working away on the farm where they were brought up. And it is not because they have never known any other form of life that they stay in their father's home, for five of them have been to college, and all have travelled whenever they wished to. Two of the girls are at college now, and each vacation they hurry back to Minnesota to see how the work that they have had to leave in the hands of a substitute is progressing.

The one boy who is not on the farm is a lawyer, and a successful one. "I guess he must have been cut out for a good lawyer from the start." Mr. McCallum laughs when he is asked about the one member of his family who does not work for the corporation. This son has always had a fondness for the law, and Mr. McCallum is far too sensible a man to try to persuade a son of his to give up a profession which he really wishes to embrace. The lawyer son is making good in his chosen field, and his father is justly proud of him even though he has followed a different line of work than the one the big Scotchman planned for his sons.

"The plan is entirely original as far as I know," Mr. McCallum tells us, "and while I do not see how it would work out on a very small farm, it is very excellent for a farm where there are a number of children and enough land to make the division of the work possible and profitable. At least it has fulfilled its work for me, and I should think that it would for other parents who want their young men and young women to have an interest in the homes of their childhood."

Mr. McCallum did not tell it, but the farm that he incorporated is the only farm corporation in the state of Minnesota, and one of the few in the United States that makes reports to the state and the United States—just as if it were a big banking or railroad corporation.

Mr. McCallum is exactly the type of man one would expect would give such a message to the world as he has in his incorporated farm. He is fairly tall, broad shouldered, and has a pair of smiling eyes, which seem always to look for the good.



A Wonderful Army—on a distinctly "Peace Footing"

sheep. Each person has supreme authority over his or her portion of the work, and the others are powerless to interfere unless as a board they should find that a certain department was doing damage to the general welfare of the corporation.

The plan as the president of the corporation outlined it was that each year the sons and daughters would buy some of his stock, so that in time they will have purchased all of McCallum's stock and be absolute owners of the farm.

The children set to work with a will, and it was a new zeal that helped them, for they were working for their own benefit. The breakfast table grew to be the meeting place of the board of directors, and inside of a month many of the small leakages that had been eating into the profits of the place had been stopped by ideas which originated with the different superintendents.

The check book is the only decided difference between the

dent was when he voted against buying an automobile. Mr. McCallum offered an objection, but the others were for it, and the automobile was bought. He hasn't said so, but Mr. McCallum intimates that he was only trying to see if the directors would use their right to show that they had good judgment.

"I wished to keep my property whole, yet I wanted my sons and daughters to have an interest in their home." This is the way that Mr. McCallum explains how he started the most novel stock farm in the United States. "My plan has now been in operation for nine years, and it has worked out exactly as I hoped it would. It has been very satisfactory from the start. Each of the children do their best to make their departments show a handsome profit, and they are succeeding."

What has been the result of the nine years of work that has been done by Mr. McCallum may best be told by saying that of his nine children eight are very happily

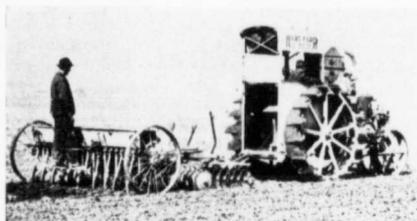
The Holiday Season is Full of Happiness— No Worries—When Your Farm is Equipped

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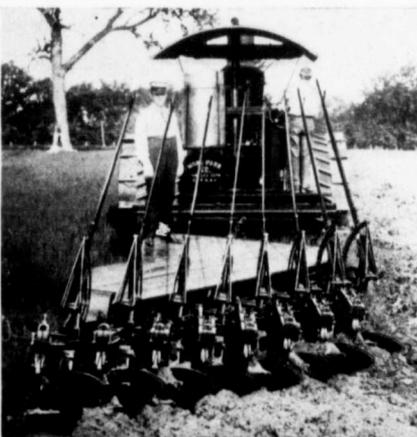
Hart-Parr Oil Tractor



Hard work is what the Little Devil is built for. It pulls 3 14-inch plows in stubble; 2 8-foot binders; a 24 to 26 inch separator, fully equipped and easily negotiates all other ordinary belt jobs. It has 22 B. H. P.



"A remarkable tractor," writes one Oil King owner. Oil King pulls from 4 to 6 14-inch plows; a 32-inch separator and 3 binders. It has 35 B. H. P.



Old Reliable, the dean of all tractors tackles every job, large or small and produces Results with a record of durability unequalled. Old Reliable has 60 B. H. P.

AN Automobile's use is limited when the roads are well nigh impassable. Your farm implements give but partial service without steady adequate power to pull them to their maximum efficiency.

Such power is within reach of every farmer when he buys a reliable Hart-Parr Oil Tractor.

Not only do you insure your farm against shallow plowing, poor planting, and inadequate harvesting, but you assure yourself of steady gains each year. These gains are not only in the amount of increased produce, but in the quality.

You need a quality tractor to do quality work. No judge ever passed a better verdict on the merits of a case, such as this, than Old Father Time. This venerable jurist has handed down an unparalleled decision on Hart-Parr tractors. Says he: Of the first year's output marketed 14 years ago, over 90 per cent are still doing full duty to-day. Hart-Parr tractors keep their power year after year.

Father Time deals only in results, but we can give you reasons.

Simplicity, Light Weight, Rugged Build, and Steady Power are the Practical, long wearing ingredients C. W. Hart put in his first tractor, and he has kept them in all succeeding models. To put them in, he built the finest tractor Plant in the world, and to maintain the price within reach of all this dean of all tractor designers bought his raw materials in huge quantities, which with the usual facilities, allowed quantity and quality production.

Little Devil, the Baby of the Hart-Parr line, is the simplest small oil tractor built. It has a valveless motor, open type drive-wheel, and a remarkable adaptability to all farm power purposes.

Oil King has hundreds of less manufactured parts than any other tractor of its size on the market. In tests, its drive-wheel cast into one piece of toughest steel, withstood a 216,000 pound pile driver blow.

Old Reliable, dean of all tractors, has been called the most remarkable farm power unit in the world. Its features of accessibility and durability are unequalled.

Every Hart-Parr tractor burns low grade kerosene and eats only when working.

If you start Now, Buy Early, when rush season comes, you will be experienced to fully succeed, and a Hart-Parr will earn its way while you are learning.

Put your farm on a better paying basis, keep the boy interested at home by deciding as a New Year's resolution, to buy a Hart-Parr tractor. To-day is a good time to start. Write and ask us to send you our little book on the "Other Fellow And What He Said." The Other Fellow's Holiday Season is full of a sense of deep security, contentment, and Thanksgiving, because he followed the Hart-Parr way.

We wish you all a most Happy Holiday Season and a Greater Prosperity in 1916.

HART-PARR COMPANY

Regina, Sask.
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Founders of the Tractor Industry

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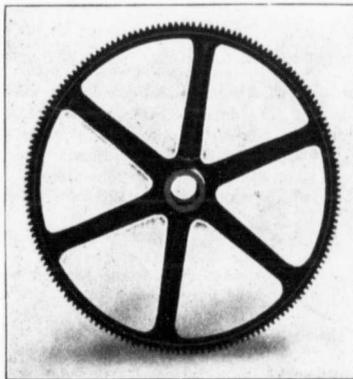
Builders of Tractors that last

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING

A New and Paying Proposition as Regards Farm Work

(Photos by courtesy of L'Air Liquide Society, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg)

WHAT does oxy-acetylene welding mean to the farmer? It means saving of time and money. In the following, an every-day case: A broken wheel or gear in a farming machine. It can be rivetted, "patched," or soldered, of course, but how long will this repair last and how long will the piece hold? Or a new piece has to be ordered, which means delay caused by waiting for it. Now, in 95 out of 100 cases the defect could rapidly and cheaply be remedied by oxy-acetylene welding, making an absolutely-lasting job. The number of machine shops in the open country, employing the process, is constantly increasing. This spells saving of time and, consequently, money.



Gear Wheel broken in 4 places reclaimed by Welding (see white lines)

This is just one case. The following shows a few striking examples :

Broken pieces of plows, harrows, threshing machinery, etc., are quickly and lastingly reclaimed at low cost by welding, be it cast iron, steel, brass. For instance, broken spokes of a pulley, a wheel, etc., are rapidly made like new by welding; missing teeth in cast iron gears are easily and cheaply replaced by new ones which are built-on with welding rods under the heat of the welding blowpipe. Many cases are known where the process has saved the owner of a machine a great deal of money by having it applied over night for a quick repair of an important machine part, thus getting the machine to work again in the morning. Worn-out tools can be filled up at the defective places, even in hard steel. Broken iron parts of shovels, forks, axes, etc., are made like new

by welding. Rims for wheels are joined quicker, better and cheaper by oxy-acetylene welding than by the old-fashioned, tedious process of welding in the open forge fire. Corroded parts and leaks in boilers are filled by the oxy-acetylene flame. Defects in stoves, furnaces, like cracks, etc., are perfectly remedied by the process in short time. Automobile parts, for instance, motors, chassis, gear cases, differentials (also in aluminum) in damaged state, are quickly made as good as new by the process. The amount of money and time saved in such cases often results in very large figures, considering the fact that the owner will not have to order new parts, which would mean a higher price and a delay caused by waiting for them.

Welded water tanks, containers, etc., are cheaper, better, lighter and neater in appearance than rivetted ones. Welded water mains or mains for neutral gas or oil are flexible, solid and easier to handle, and last longer than mains joined by flanges, which often need caulking — welded mains have no flanges, they are simply welded butt to butt. So are welded smoke stacks, which can be manufactured much below the cost of rivetted ones. Welded articles in steel, like ladders, stools, staircases, balconies, fire escapes, mean lightness, regu-ness, good appearance and durability—at reasonable cost.

Wrecking work can quickly be carried through by oxy-acetylene cutting. Scrapping of old boilers, tanks, etc., by this process means an enormous saving of time. Old boilers can be removed without having to tear the walls down, by cutting them up into suitably sized pieces. Iron bridges, structural steel work—after fires, for instance—can be scrapped in much less time by the oxy-acetylene flame than by saw or chisel. Rivet heads in boilers, girders and the like are burnt-off at an enormous speed.

These lines show just a few examples, of course, picked out at random. The fact is there, that wherever two pieces of metal have to be joined, or wherever steel or

wrought iron has to be cut, the oxy-acetylene process is really worth serious consideration.

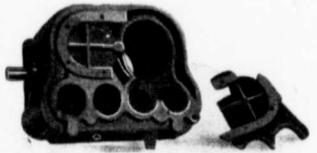
The apparatus used to do the work consists of a welding or a cutting blowpipe connected by tubing to a bottle containing oxygen under high pressure and a bottle containing dissolved acetylene, which makes an ideal portable plant, specially suitable for outside and emergency work. For stationary work, in shops, the bottle containing dissolved acetylene is oftentimes replaced by a generator making acetylene on the premises, from calcium carbide and water.

What is oxy-acetylene welding? It is the joining by fusion of two pieces of metal brought about by the flame of a blowpipe. It is different from brazing or soldering; these two terms mean the joining of two metals by the interposition of a foreign substance, such as brass spelter between two steel plates or tin between two brass pieces. Welding means the actual melting together of the edges or ends of the two pieces to be joined—whether steel, cast-iron, brass, bronze, copper, aluminum or other metals—a process which results in a joint having practically the same properties as the metals joined, and with practically the same resistance.

This process is only possible, of course, with a very hot flame, and one which changes the properties of the metals to the least possible extent. The oxy-acetylene flame fulfils these requirements in a very satisfactory degree. A temperature as high as 6,300 deg. Fahr. is obtained and the gases, oxygen and acetylene, do not affect the metals if their proportions are properly regulated. The instrument used for applying the oxy-acetylene flame is a specially constructed blowpipe, and suitable welding rods are employed for filling the gaps or chambers which have to be prepared on the edges of the two metal pieces.

The advantages of oxy-acetylene welding are, first that the work it does is permanent. It often shows more resistance to fracture than the unwelded portions, and is stronger than when rivetted, patched, overlapped, caulked, brazed or soldered. It follows that these welded joints can be successfully subjected to high pressure, shocks and heavy vibrations. Further, repairing may be done with the oxy-acetylene apparatus which could scarcely be

done at all by any other process—as, for example, reclaiming the inner wall of a cast-iron motor cylinder, where patching or riveting would be out of the question.



Broken Cylinders before Welding

The amount of time saved is a very important one. Heavy pieces of machinery can be repaired right on the ground, thus obviating considerable delays and expenses in transportation. An example of this is the welding of cracked pipes in mines. Another example is the repair of a cracked automobile steel frame without dismantling. Considering all this, welding means cheaper, quicker and neater work.

What is oxy-acetylene cutting? It is the rapid and clean cutting of steel and iron (except cast iron) by means of an oxygen jet thrown on the red hot metal, through a specially constructed blowpipe, which also does the heating of the metal.

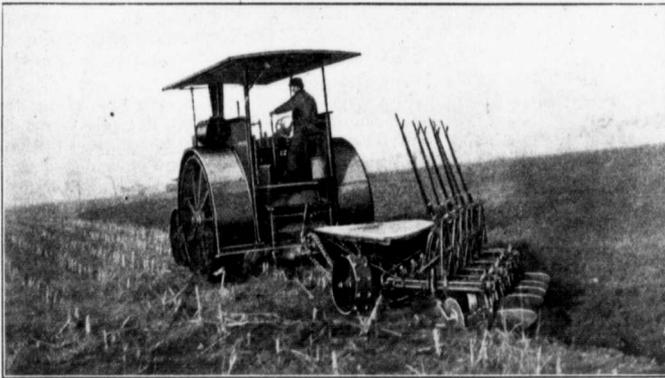
The main advantages of this process are the following: Rapid work; much quicker and cheaper than hand sawing, air drilling or chiseling, even on hard steel; adaptability at places which cannot or hardly be reached with a saw, drill or a chisel; easy operation—as only a comparatively



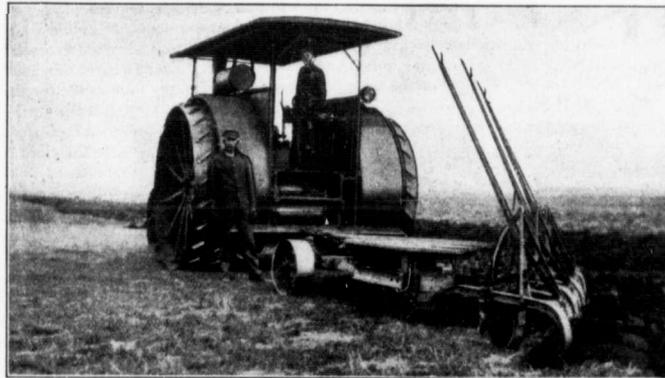
Same Cylinders after Welding

small blowpipe is to be handled instead of a heavy saw, sawing machine or tool, which could not be transported so easily.

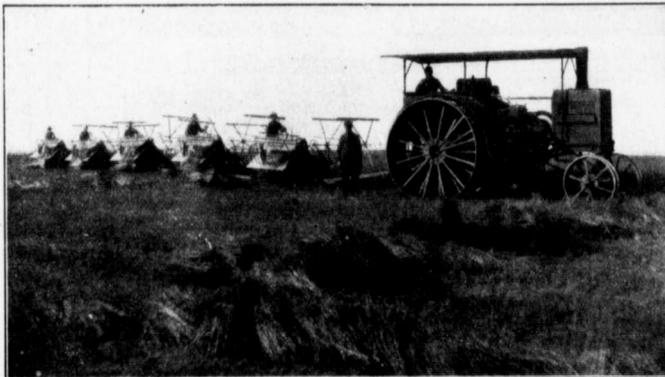
Christmas Greetings To Our Customers— Present and Prospective



"The engine has plenty of power, easy to start and easy to handle. Very economical in the use of fuel." Henry Wemmer, Havre, Mont.



"My Aultman-Taylor Tractor does the best work I have ever seen. I broke with it over 1,600 acres and the gears are as good as when they left the factory." Gus Giese, Plaza, North Dakota.



WE again approach the season of good cheer. Whenever opportunity presents itself we are always glad to say a good word—extend our best wishes to our friends—the FARM POWER USERS OF THE WORLD.

We wish each and every one of you a full share of the Season's Compliments and Blessings. May Health and Prosperity shine on you throughout 1916.

You, as farm power users, will be interested in the announcement for 1916 of a smaller Aultman & Taylor Tractor of 18 Draw Bar H.P., 36 Brake H.P. This 18-36 Tractor is destined to be a winner. It is staunchly built with lots of power. Quite a number of these tractors are already in successful use. The Aultman & Taylor 18-36 has been tried and proved to be just as good as either the Aultman-Taylor 25-50 or 30-60—only smaller in size.

Here are a few strong points in Aultman & Taylor 18-36 construction: Four cylinder, "valve in the head" motor, cylinders 5 x 8, cast in pairs, placed horizontally on a strong and flexible locomotive truss frame. The lubricating system is cared for by multiple force feed oil pumps. The speed is controlled by centrifugal governor, so that it may be varied from one to six hundred revolutions by simply moving a lever. The wheels are of the built of steel type, 70 inches in diameter, 20 inch face, 8 inch extensions can be furnished. The Transmission is straight spur gear; bull pinions all steel, bull gears semi-steel. Crank Shaft is of high carbon steel, drop forged, 2 7/8 inches diameter. Radiator is of the Tubular type, cooled by two fans, water capacity 65 gallons. The Aultman-Taylor 18-36 uses Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillate with economy.

We know many of you will be interested in a high grade tractor of this size. It's just the tractor you've been waiting for, so do not delay, write us for full particulars at once.

NEW GAS TRACTOR FOLDER JUST OFF THE PRESS COVERING ALL THREE SIZES OF AULTMAN - TAYLOR TRACTORS.

OF COURSE YOU WANT A COPY. SEND IN YOUR NAME TO-DAY.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

Lock Box No. 64, Mansfield, Ohio

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

A MONUMENTAL BUSINESS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

SHAREHOLDERS of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., gathered at Winnipeg, November 11th and 12th, to hear the report of the board of directors, to discuss the company's business for the financial year ending August 31st, 1915, and to offer suggestions for the future. The usual dividend of ten per cent on paid up capital and the announcement of a handsome profit from the year's operations indicate sound and successful management of this big farmers' concern.

Resolutions were passed favoring free wheat and urging confederation of the farmers' organizations so that each will be a source of stability and strength to the other in the conduct of the farmers' business. The old board of directors were re-elected: T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy, Wm. Moffat, R. McKenzie, John Morrison, F. J. Collyer, F. M. Gates, J. F. Reid and E. J. Fream.

President Crerar, in his annual address covering the ninth annual report of the directors to shareholders, gave a comprehensive report of the various phases of the company's activities. Following is a digest of the address with some excerpts from parts of general interest to grain growers of Western Canada.

The year ending August 31st last was, he said, in almost all respects the most successful in the company's history. Considerable extension had taken place in some of the departments of the business which had only been in operation a short time previous to the last annual meeting.

During the year, owing to the reduced crop yield, there was a reduction of several million bushels in the volume of grain handled through the Manitoba government elevators leased by the company. This reduction had to be met as far as possible by a corresponding reduction in expenses. The profit for the year in this department was \$7,390.95, as against \$4,317.29 for the previous year. This was a better result financially than was expected because elevators in Manitoba are operated against a

much keener competition than exists in the neighboring provinces, particularly because of the milling companies, who in a season with a crop yield below the average such as we had last year are particularly keen buyers of grain. It was pointed out that the company should continue to operate these elevators, because when combined with the other farmers' companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta it increased the amount of elevator storage controlled by the farmers and to that extent increased their power as a factor in the grain trade of the country. It was anticipated that in the next few months negotiations might take place between the Manitoba government and the company whereby the latter would secure permanent control of these houses either by purchase or by long-term lease. The handling of the terminal elevators also had been quite satisfactory. Economy in operation and in-

\$1,062,000 last year. For the 1915 crop the twine handled totalled 6,750,000 pounds against 2,395,000 pounds in 1914.

Machinery sales amounted to \$86,734.93. While this volume was fairly satisfactory, it was pointed out that much more could be handled with the same overhead expense. Dealing with this phase of the company's business, President Crerar said:

"There can be no doubt that our entering into the handling of machinery was the means to some extent of bringing about a general reduction in prices and in this way a benefit to farmers all over the West resulted. The gross percentage of profit is very slightly in excess of ten per cent. The overhead expenses have been heavier than we expected. It can almost safely be said that we could have handled three times the value, with comparatively very little additional expense, which would, of course, have made the

sible put the business of Western Canada on a cash basis."

Dealing with the necessity of placing complete orders some time in advance, he spoke as follows:

"Taking twine as an illustration, we had this season orders coming in right up to the middle of August, and in practically every case orders that were placed earlier in the season were in the months of June and July increased very considerably beyond the quantity they originally covered. A moment's thought will convince any reasonable person that this made it extremely difficult for us to arrange our supplies. As it was, we found ourselves last summer, owing to the exceptional demand, in the position of having to very largely increase our orders to the manufacturers almost at the last moment, and while I am convinced that they did everything in their power to meet our wishes, it was simply impossible for them to

get the stuff to the head of the lakes at the time it was required and as a consequence a very considerable amount of dissatisfaction arose, vigorous kicks came in, and the company was blamed where in no sense blame was attached to it.

"If this department of the business is to be carried on so that the lowest cost possible to the purchaser can be as-

sumed, it can only be done by farmers ordering early what they require and ordering enough of it. If, for instance, we could have in our hands by the 1st of March orders for twine, wire and other commodities to the full amount of what the farmers require, it would be a very easy matter to make arrangements to have those orders filled, and it would unquestionably work out to still lower prices. There is no doubt that implement companies, twine dealers and other merchants engaging in this class of business have been compelled in the past to raise their prices in order to protect themselves against the possibility of having to carry large stocks over until another year, and it is equally certain that we will have to do the same thing if



F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; E. J. Fream, Calgary; F. M. Gates, Fillmore, Sask.; J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg. Bottom Row—John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.; T. A. Crerar (President), Winnipeg; Wm. Moffat (Secretary), Souris, Man.

creased revenue from storage showed a net profit.

In dealing with the co-operative and machinery department, the president referred to the business done in supplying coal, flour, apples, lumber, builders' supplies, wire fencing, fence posts, oil, twine, potatoes and different lines of farming implements including gas engines and vehicles. Reference was made to an agreement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association last March whereby the supplying of commodities and machinery to farmers would be carried on jointly. While the machinery lines showed a loss, the department as a whole gave a substantial profit. The volume of business in general supplies increased from \$580,000 for the previous year to

total showing very much different from what it is. As a result of the experience gained, economies can probably be introduced that will considerably cut down the amount of expense. At the same time the margin of profit in selling may have to be increased.

"I would like here to refer to certain difficulties that have arisen in this department and have in some cases led to dissatisfaction. The aim of the company in entering into this enterprise of supplying such commodities as I have referred to, direct to our shareholders or others in carload or less than carload lots, was to reduce the cost of them, by introducing an element of competition that would tend to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices by the regular dealers, and as far as pos-

Now is The Time to Think and Act

The present is the time to plan for the purchase of your threshing machinery for next season.

Decide upon your wants. Buy your machinery and get the matter out of your way so you can plan for and carry out your spring work without being bothered when that time comes.

When you have decided what you want, then decide from whom you will purchase.

You will want effectiveness—something that will be popular with your customers, something that will last long enough to make its purchase profitable to you.

You are asked to investigate the RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE carefully.

Such investigation on your part will prove the following, viz.:

That the Nichols-Shepard Company has been building threshing machinery and traction engines exclusively longest of all.

All their great resources and efforts have been put upon the one thing. They have not been scattered over a lot of different lines.

By building machinery only for threshermen they have fitted themselves to build the best. They have fitted themselves to know what your business needs and to produce that very thing.

Had they scattered their efforts instead of confining them to this one line, they would not have succeeded in producing the line of threshers and steam and oil-gas tractors that now stand at the head of the entire line.

The Nichols-Shepard Steam Traction Engine is strong and effective.

It is built upon the strongest boiler made for use in a Traction Engine.

Extra thick steel plate, double-riveted where the great strain comes and able to stand the most rigid and exacting tests.

It steams easily because it is properly designed. It forms the ideal foundation for a Traction Engine.

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL THRESHER SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL, because it is constructed of those features which insure the very best of results.

The Big Cylinder, The Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers and the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer.

The Red River Special BEATS THE GRAIN OUT OF THE STRAW. It is the only thresher which does it.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor has the strength and power to plow with. It is also the greatest gas engine to thresh with because it gives the thresher the same steady motion that a steam engine does.

The Gearless Wind Stacker stands alone in its effectiveness.

The Universal Self Feeder comes as near actual thought and reason in putting grain into the cylinder as it is possible for machinery to do.

Investigate now and buy before you have to give your time and thought to your Spring work.

Such investigation will lead you to know fully about and to buy THE RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE. IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

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

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

BRANCH HOUSES (With Full Stock of Repairs) At

Fargo, N. Dak.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Billings, Mont.	Regina, Sask.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Madison, Wis.	Des Moines, Iowa
Kansas City, Mo.	Nashville, Tenn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Peoria, Ill.	Geo. H. Gallagher Co., Spokane, Wash.		H. P. Norton & Co., Calgary, Alberta.	
Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.			Nichols-Shepard Sales Co., Dallas, Texas.		R. B. George, Houston, Texas.		

WELL DONE SASKATCHEWAN

A STORY WORTH READING



Well Done Saskatchewan!
Read This

THE Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to-day issued a final report on the grain crops of the province. The average yield of wheat per acre is 25.2 bushels. At no time in the history of Saskatchewan has the average yield been so high, with the exception of the year 1901 when 25.4 bushels were recorded. In that year, however, some 469,953 acres only of wheat were grown.

The acreages of 1901 and 1915 afford a striking contrast as to the progress of the province during the last ten years. We have been very successful this year with oats also. During the last six ten years, although often approaching it, at one time only, in 1909, has the average yield per acre in Saskatchewan been over 45.9, the average yield for oats this year. The average yield per acre for barley, 33.2 bushels, beats all previous records and, as affecting the total yield, almost makes up for the decreased acreage. So much attention this year was given to wheat that flax was somewhat overlooked, and, while taking that into consideration, it is satisfactory to know the average yield per acre, 11.2 bushels, gives a total yield of 1,000,000 bushels in advance of last year.

Comparative table showing amount of land prepared in fall for crop of 1915 and 1916.

	New Breaking (acres)	Summer-fallow (acres)	Fall plowing (acres)
Total prepared	8,084,574	4,504,801	3,579,083

In the outlying districts of the southwest some threshing still remains to be completed, but the percentage is small and considering the enormous amount of work that faced threshermen in September last it must be quite evi-

dent that no time was lost in coping with the situation. As was expected, there is a considerable decrease in the acreage of land prepared for next year's grain crop, and it shows the reactionary effect the saving of such an enormous crop may have on the acreage of fall-plowing, especially when wet weather delays threshing and does not permit of fall plowing being carried on as was the case this year. Farmers have been so fully occupied threshing their own grain, helping their neighbor to thresh his, hauling the grain to town, that work on the land has suffered in consequence, but money is circulating and by the time Christmas is with us farmers will have met outstanding accounts, and both debtor and creditor will feel the better for it. Christmas 1915 will be a much happier one for southwest Saskatchewan than was that of 1914.

A special enquiry into the amount of damage done to oats by early fall frosts elicited the fact that crop districts 7 and 8 (north-east and north-central) suffered most in this respect, but the quantity of oats fit for seed in these districts is ample to meet all re-

quirements. A very small percentage of the oat crop in the remainder of the province was caught by frost. In crop districts 1 and 4 (south-eastern and east-central) fourteen per cent of the flax was damaged by frost, while

the remainder of the province shows slight damage only. As a matter of fact, quite a number of reports indicate that weeds have done more harm and caused more loss through dockage than frost.

A further report with Livestock and the yields of potatoes, hay, roots and other farm produce will be issued shortly.

Boys and Pedigreed Seed

The Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition Board has taken a hand in furthering the problem of agriculture with the boys of the province by taking the initiative in a campaign to interest the boys in growing pedigreed seed grain.

The idea comes from Manager Elderkin who has been looking for added features for his great agricultural exhibition at Regina. Last year demonstrated that an exhibition purely agricultural can be a pronounced success and experience has taught the directorate that the agricultural side of the great fair must be made very interesting.

Among the added features at last year's fair was the boys' camp, and the homemakers' exhibit. This year there are several talked of, but for 1917 if the plans of the manager carry through there will be one big feature and it will spell success for the exhibition in the fact that hundreds of farmers' sons will be given a special place in the exhibition list of entries. In short it will be a particular class for exhibitors between the ages of 14 and 18 years and the exhibit will be pedigreed seed.

According to the plan outlined by Manager Elderkin an attempt is to be made in the spring to secure pedigreed seed, wheat, oats and barley for the farm boys of rural municipalities where agricultural secretaries are employed. A bushel of seed will be furnished to each boy and instructions given him on how to plot it out and keep it free from weeds and seeds.

From the first year's seeding the boy will realize about 20 bushels of seed, which, if sown the next year should give four hundred bushels under ordinary conditions. Thus in three seedings sufficient pedigreed seed could be grown to crop a whole section with the very best of seed grain.

The idea primarily, to secure for the farm boys an agricultural education will be carried further in getting for the farmers the highest grade of seed grain. With the addition of a suitable prize for the best bushel of seed wheat seed oats and seed barley at the provincial exhibition, thousands of entries will come into the class which in a very short time should grow into the largest at the fair in the point of number of entries.

Believing that in competition greater efforts towards success can be obtained all bodies who have inaugurated such ventures have made it a point to bring together the boys and girls in some kind of exhibition where prizes are offered. The schools agriculture venture has resulted in junior fall fairs, employment of agricultural secretaries in the farm boys' camp at the exhibition, and although these agricultural problems are but in their infancy in the province, they have attained a measure of success according to the men who are directly responsible for their promotion.

The possibilities of the plan of Manager Elderkin are limitless, if applied to all branches of agriculture. For the present he is satisfied with the wheat, oat and barley raising, but in a short interview he stated that he firmly believed the scheme could be adapted to all branches of agriculture.

TRACTOR WHEELS AND TRACTION

By E. R. GREER

THE friction between two surfaces is proportional to the weight or pressure holding them together. A locomotive gets traction by means of the friction between its wheels and steel rails. The draw bar pull it can deliver is equal to its weight multiplied by a coefficient of friction which is almost a fixed amount for locomotive wheels on steel rails.

Some people have assumed that the above law of mechanics applies to the case of tractors and have asked the question, "How many pounds must a tractor weigh per pound of pull it can deliver at the draw bar?"

If any one attempts to answer this or make up a table by listing the weights and draw bar pulls of standard makes of tractors, he will find that weight has very little to do with draw bar pull.

The law of friction does not apply because tractors do not propel themselves by friction with the ground. Tractors propel themselves by the toe hold or grip they get on the ground due to lugs or cleats.

The draw bar pull a tractor can exert depends largely on the diameter and width of the wheels and, most important of all, it depends on the right size, shape and spacing of lugs or cleats to suit the ground on which it has to work.

As regards the diameter of wheels, there is no question but that the larger the diameter the better the traction. This is true on level ground and on rough ground the traction advantages of large diameter wheels multiply greatly. The diameter is limited only by cost, mechanical difficulties and clumsy construction.

As regards width, the amount of traction is almost proportional

to width on level ground, but as soon as uneven ground is encountered, causing one edge of the wheel to cut in, the wide wheel becomes a disadvantage and is very likely to dig itself into a hole. This has proved to be especially true of tractors with a single wide driving drum, because as soon as one side cuts or sinks in, it tips down to that side and makes it all the harder to get traction.

Now as to the proper size, shape and spacing of lugs, a great deal of experimental work must still be done, although many companies have been experimenting for a good many years. The problem is not an easy one as each field may vary each day in the year and two tractors of different weight or different size wheels will very likely give the best results with different lugs. In any case, lugs must be used which will enter into the ground, push against it without pushing it away and pull out fairly clean.

Lugs can be made to enter the ground by either having enough weight on them or by having them sharp. They will push against the ground without tearing it if there are enough of them of the right shape and they are spaced far enough apart. The cleaning depends a great deal on the condition of the soil, although lugs made at the correct angle will stay clean where others clog, also lugs set too close together prevent their pulling out clean.

Of course, it is impossible to get traction if an engine is so heavy for the size of its wheels that it sinks. If its wheel surface is enough to hold it up, then the right choice of lugs will generally secure all the traction needed.

Some experiments with different lugs gave the following re-

sults. A certain tractor when breaking sod worked perfectly using three inch high cone lugs. When it came to disc the plowed ground it dug itself into a hole. The cones were replaced by a 3in. x 3in. x 3/8in. x 5in. angle irons bolted on with the two edges against the rim and the five inch length crosswise. After this there was no more trouble from slipping. When the engine went back to breaking again, the angle lugs were too blunt to enter the ground, there was a loss in power, a large per cent. of slippage, and the engine was jolted as each lug struck the ground though there was no trouble from digging into a hole.

An attempt was being made to work a tractor in very sticky clay. Angle lugs, spuds and cross cleats were all tried but simply clogged up and a smooth tire would have done as well. When four inch angle iron cleats were put on at a slight angle and allowed to extend six inches beyond the edges of the rim so as to act like paddles, the tractor could pull its full load where it could not move its own weight before.

A tractor working in light sandy soil was equipped with three inch high angle cleats set square across the tire and extending four inches over the edge. There was trouble from slipping and digging in, though no dirt stuck to the lugs. The angles were tried with the two edges against the rim and also with one edge sticking up but the result was the same. When all but six of the angles on each wheel were taken off and a few very sharp long spikes were placed between the angles, the traction was perfect.

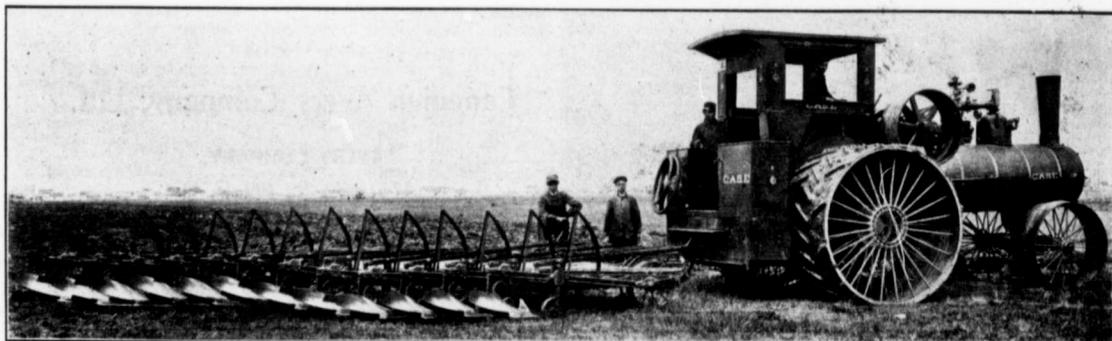
At the Hutchinson and Fremont demonstrations many tractors had trouble due to poor traction and

they dug themselves down while other tractors easily pulled the same load through just the same ground conditions. The trouble in some cases was due to too much weight for the size of the wheels and in other cases it was due to the wrong kind of lugs being used. There was no engine which was too light to get all the traction it had power for.

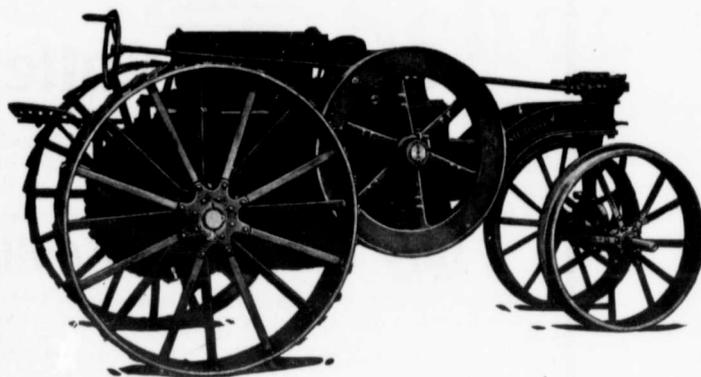
In selecting a tractor it will be well to remember that weight has very little to do with traction, the size of wheels is quite important and suitable lugs or cleats to fit the tractor and the land are absolutely necessary.

A Wave of Prosperity

In spite of the fact that the croaker is everywhere in evidence, there is a rapid improvement in business conditions throughout the country. We are meeting manufacturers every day who are behind in their orders, others who have good business and big business in immediate prospect. Not all of them are building gas engines, not all of those in the accessory lines even, are sticking to their regular product. Several managers of machine shops that have been building engines have shown us orders for machine tools. Not all this prosperity among the factories comes in the shape of war orders. Nor is all of it the direct result of the conflict in Europe. But indirectly, the war is responsible for a depletion of stocks in many lines. Still more is our splendid crop responsible for many thousands of orders that cannot be filled. If you feel that business is dull in the gas engine line (which we have assured you, time and again, it is not) look about you, and you can keep your shop going on a wide variety of work.



MOGUL 8-16 IN CANADA



A New Size of the Famous Mogul Kerosene-Burning Tractor Now Ready for Canadian Farmers

THIS new Mogul tractor, 8-16-H.P., burning **any** convenient oil fuel, can be used for practically all the heavy farm work for which horses are used, at less than horse cost.

Mogul 8-16 means deeper, cheaper plowing; better seed beds prepared in less time; quicker and therefore more uniform seeding; speedier harvests, and threshing done on time.

Mogul 8-16 is handy and always ready for work. It will haul manure spreaders, wagons and grain tanks, draw binders, mowers, hay loaders. It turns short and handles like a motor car.

The engine gives 16-H.P. for running the thresher, ensilage cutter or feed grinder, and it moves itself from job to job.

You can see this tractor if you will drop a card to The International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., at the nearest town named below. Tell us you are interested and we will do the rest.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

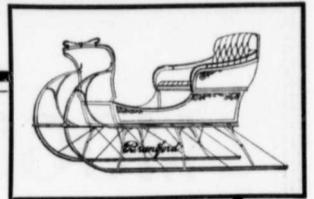
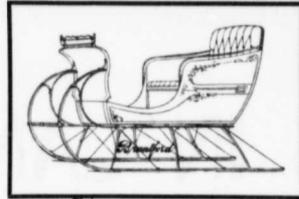
BRANCH HOUSES:

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

MIXED FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

Continued from page 10
and clip off the young weeds as they show up. Sheep are less discriminating in their tastes than other stock and will eat many kinds of weeds that the others will refuse. Ewes nursing them should have some grain at this time of year. This will make the milk better, and the lambs will eat grain themselves. In this way the lambs can be brought along more quickly, and the biggest of them will sell in the summer for as much as lambs that get no grain would be worth at Christmas. The grain fed need not be high class; screenings will do provided they have a fair share of grain or wild oats in them. After the summer-fallow is ploughed, the sheep will again eat off the growth that comes up. Then after the crop is taken off they can run over the grain fields and pick up the shelled grain and loose heads. It is not advisable to depend entirely on scavenger pasture for sheep, there will be times during the season when nothing of this kind is available. For instance, immediately after summer-fallow ploughing, the land will be all bare and black and in dry weather may remain that way for some time. Even after weed growth starts on the fallows, good farm practice demands that it be kept down by cultivation. And while there is sure to be some pasture, it is not good farming to be compelled to let the fallows get dirty in order to keep the sheep from starving. Some supplementary pasture should be provided for such emergencies. On many farms there is a piece of rough broken land that may be sown to permanent pasture and the sheep may be turned on this when the fallows are black. However it is not advisable to sow good arable land to permanent pasture except for a small run near the buildings. Where permanent pasture is not available, or is used by the cattle, a piece of annual pasture will help out very well. Some of the best crops for this are rye, oats and rape. Rye, either fall or spring, makes early pasture. Oats, or peas and oats makes an excellent early summer and midsummer pasture, and rape does well for midsummer or fall use. Usually midsummer is the time when supplementary pasture is most needed, and there is nothing better than a piece of late sown peas and oats to help out at that time.

The winter feeding of sheep will depend on what feeds are available. On most farms, straw is the great waste product and the winter feed that is most plentiful and least valuable. Sheep can winter on good oat or barley straw all right, but they



**Be
Sure
Of Your Cutter**

When buying a cutter you want to know that it is made properly and will stand up to the driving you will give it. A well-finished exterior does not guarantee a job being made of the class of materials you want in your cutter.

Buy a Brantford Cutter

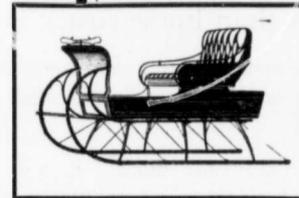
- Because they're built so you can depend upon them at all times.
- Because they're built for Canadian roads.
- Because they're built only of the very best of selected materials.

- Because they're finished in a manner to do justice to their extra strength and speed.
- Because they're 'Made in Canada.' The name **Brantford** stands for **Cutter Quality**. The name **Cockshutt** stands for **square deal** to all.

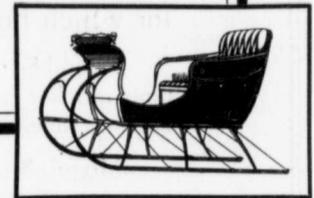
Why pay more? The Brantford Cutter sold by Cockshutt agents gives you the utmost in every respect—at a most reasonable price.

Get posted on the Brantford-Cockshutt Line. A visit to our nearest agent will show you the **Right Cutter** for you—at the **Right Price** for your purse. Try to see it to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY



LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE



should get some grain along with it. The grain ration need not be large, one-half to three-quarters of a pound of grain per sheep per day is sufficient. If they are fed screenings, the quantity should be a little larger, so that they could discard the small inedible seeds, and still have their full ration of grain or edible weed seeds. Where hay is abundant, sheep will naturally do better on it than on straw, and less grain may be fed, or if the hay is alfalfa or of extra good quality, grain may be cut off altogether. The wise feeder will watch the condition of his sheep and feed accordingly. They should be kept in good condition if the lamb crop is to be satisfactory. They should be fat as the farmer would use the term,

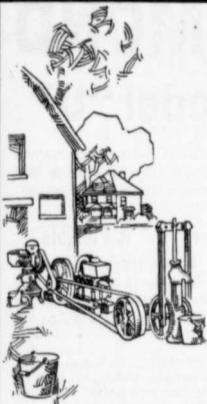
but not fat in the meaning a butcher would attach to it. Too fat sheep are apt to have trouble at lambing times, but thin impoverished sheep are still more likely to be unsuccessful at that time. They produce weak lambs, and have no milk for them and no desire to look after them.

After the ewes have lambed they should be fed much more liberally so as to encourage milk production. If there is a limited quantity of hay for their use, it should be saved for this time. The grain ration should be increased to about one and a half to two pounds per day. Oats are about the best grain at this time, as they are a good milk-producing feed. Mangels or turnips are a great help also at this time.

As soon as the lambs are old enough to take a little grain, they should be given some separate from the ewes. A lamb creep should be made through which the lambs could get to trough that is shut away from the ewes. Here they may safely be allowed to nibble all the whole oats or bran that they want to take.

Lambing Time

The one critical time in sheep raising is when the lambs are coming. Sheep need about as little attention as any kind of stock could, and lambs are about the hardiest kind of young thing after the first few days. But for the first few days of its life there is almost nothing so easily put wrong, so delicate and so helpless as the young lamb. For this one time in the year, the farmer



Short Course Schools

**FREE FOR FARMERS
AND THEIR FAMILIES**

JAN. 10 to FEB. 5

In Agriculture and Home Economics

At MORDEN, BOISSEVAIN, NEEPAWA and VIRDEN

Special Half Fare Rates on all Railways

For Those Who Cannot Attend the Agricultural College

Accommodations for those attending the schools are being arranged in each town. Outside of board and lodging, there will be no expense attached to the Short Course; a small registration deposit of \$2.00 will be required, but will be refunded to all those who attend two-thirds of the lectures.

A special effort will be made to make the trip worth while for farm women, special courses being provided at each place in Dressmaking, Cook-

ery, Millinery and Home Nursing. There will be opportunity for social intercourse and a very pleasant and profitable outing is assured.

Lantern illustrations and interesting demonstrations will be used in connection with many of the lectures. A glance at the following partial program will indicate the comprehensive range of the subjects which will be dealt with at these Short Course Schools:

Valuable Lectures in Many Practical Subjects

FIELD HUSBANDRY—Soil Classification; Management; Cultivation and Conservation; Crop Rotations; Seed Selection and Improvement of Varieties; Weed Identification, Control and Eradication; Forage and Fodder Crops.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Breeds of Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Characteristics of each and their Suitability or Otherwise for Western Conditions; Care and Management, Feeding, Breeding and Grading Up; Cost of Production; Type of Stock Suited to Different Conditions of Farming; Marketing.

DAIRYING—Care of Milk and Cream; Cow Testing; Milk and Cream for Creameries; Building up the Dairy Herd.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY—Varieties, Planting and Care of Fruits

and Trees for Shelter Belts; Shrubs; Laying out Farmsteads; Lawn Mixtures; Perennial and Annual Flowers; Vegetable Gardening; Practical Methods of Controlling Insects Affecting our Trees.

FARM MECHANICS—Home Sanitation; Pneumatic Tank, Sewage System, Sewage Disposal; Heating, Ventilation; Farm Power, Electricity; Gas Engine Construction and Operation; Use of Concrete; Labor-Saving Devices, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Varieties, Their Characteristics and Adaptability; Winter Egg Production; Co-operative Marketing of Poultry and Poultry Products; Poultry Houses; Diseases.

OTHER SUBJECTS—Bee-Keeping and Other Subjects Will be Announced Later, Together with the Names of Speakers and Dates.

**FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE
MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

**AUTHORIZED BY THE
MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

SPECIAL: A Special week's course in **Farm Mechanics** will be conducted at Killarney, Dec. 27 to Dec. 31, when particular attention will be given to Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Blueprint Reading and Drawing Plans for Farm Buildings.

who wants to have a good lamb crop must give the sheep first attention and spend a good share of his time with them. The time that the lambs should come will depend on the shelter available. If they have to come in the open or in open sheds, May is about the right time, but if there is a place that the wind can be kept out of during cold spells, they can come as early as April 1st. On the Experimental Farm we breed the ewes for lambing to begin about April 1st. The weather is generally fairly warm by that time, and once the lambs are a few days old they can stand quite a bit of cold.

Strong lambs can usually do for themselves all right. Hence the importance of having the ewes in good thrifty condition. But even under the best of conditions, there is a percentage of weak lambs. These fellows usually do not want to suck, and one of the first things is to persuade them to take nourishment, the principal requirement on this job is patience. If the lamb has got chilled, he should be warmed up. A good way is to immerse him (keeping his head out) in a pail of warm water for ten or fifteen minutes, then rub thoroughly dry when taken out. Or he may be taken in beside the kitchen stove for an hour or so. Sometimes constipa-

tion troubles the new lamb. Usually a good feed of the mother's milk will start the bowels going, but where this fails a small dose of castor oil should be given.

All lambs should be docked at between one and three weeks of age. The sheep's tail is unsightly and causes the accumulation of dirt. The removal adds greatly to the appearance, and as the pain caused is very slight, this operation should not be neglected. Male lambs that are not to be used for breeding purposes should be castrated at the same time. The neglect to castrate ram lambs causes a great loss to sheep raisers every year. Ram lambs do not fatten well, as they are restless and spend their time worrying the rest of the flock instead of fattening. They are worth considerably less per pound than wethers. Consequently there is loss both in weight and on price per pound.

Hot House Lambs

For a limited number of people who have accommodation in a warm stable, there is an opportunity for the production of hot house lambs. This term is applied to lambs that arrive about New Year's and are marketed about Easter. These youngsters bring fancy prices and realize as much per pound as good 100 pound lambs do in the fall. There

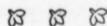
is good money in it for those who are able to handle the proposition.

Time to Market Lamb Crop.

There may come a time when winter fattening of lambs will pay, but markets in recent years have not shown enough range between fall and spring prices to justify carrying lambs over winter. They pay best under present conditions when got on to the market as quickly as possible. Some of the most growthy ones will sell well in July or August. The others will be ready in the fall.

Shelter for Sheep

Sheep do not require an expensive building. They want plenty of exercise and fresh air, and do better when running outside than when confined. They should have an open shed that will protect them from snow and wind. So long as they are dry and out of draughts, low temperatures do not disturb them in the least. Only in the case of early lambs is protection from cold needed.



In Mourning

"What are you wearing that thing for?" asked Mrs. Gabb, when her husband came home with a band of crepe around his hat.

"For your first husband," replied Mr. Gabb. "I'm sorry he died."

Agricultural Short Courses

The first continuous four weeks' short course ever held in Manitoba is to be conducted, beginning January 10th next, under the auspices of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College. It will be the newest and most systematic course ever offered the farmers of the province, their wives and the young people. In fact, those who are fortunate enough to attend this continuous course in agricultural study will receive the same practical benefits that would result from actual attendance at the College itself for a similar period; for the course will be conducted by the very best men and women available—instructors who have earned a reputation as specialists in their respective subjects.

It is being planned to hold the four weeks' short course at four district centres—Morden, Boissevain, Neepawa and Virden. Accommodation for those attending will be arranged in the town and the only expense entailed will be for board and lodging, plus a small registration fee which will be refunded to those who attend two-thirds of the lectures. Arrangements have been made with the railways for half-fare rates.

The following is only a partial list of the subjects which are to be dealt with; but it will serve to indicate the very comprehensive and practical nature of the program:

Field Husbandry

Soil Classification; Management; Cultivation and Conservation; Crop Rotations; Seed Selection and Improvement; Varieties; Weed Identification, Control and Eradication; Forage and Fodder Crops.

Animal Husbandry

Breeds of Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Characteristics of each and their Suitability or Otherwise for Western Conditions; Care and Management, Feeding, Breeding and Grading Up; Cost of Production; Type of Stock suited to Different Conditions of Farming; Marketing.

Dairying

Care of Milk and Cream; Cow Testing; Milk and Cream for Creameries; Building up the Dairy Herd.

Horticulture and Forestry

Varieties, planting and Care of Fruits and Trees for Shelter Belts; Shrubs; Laying out Farmsteads; Lawn Mixtures; Perennial and Annual Flowers; Vegetable Gardening. Practical Methods of Controlling Insects Affecting our Trees.

Farm Mechanics

Home Sanitation; Pneumatic Tank, Sewage System, Sewage Disposal; Heating, Ventilation; Farm Power, Electricity; Gas Engine Construction and Operation; Use of Concrete; Labor-Saving Devices, etc.

Poultry

Breeds and Varieties, Their Characteristics and Adaptability; Winter Egg Production; Co-operative Marketing of Poultry and Poultry Products; Poultry Houses; Diseases.

Other Subjects

Bee-Keeping and other subjects will be announced later, together with the names of speakers and dates.

All the lectures will be as practical, instructive and interesting as it is possible to make them; in some cases lantern illustrations will be used, and judging from the preparations which are now being made by the Department and the College those who can attend and fail to do so will miss a distinct opportunity.

In addition to the subjects partially set forth above, there will be much to interest the farm woman. It is intended to hold at each place a week's course in dressmaking, a week's course in cookery, a week's course in millinery and probably a week's course in home nursing.

Also, between Christmas and New Year's a week's course in agricultural mechanics will be held at Killarney.

College Education but the Beginning

The student upon entering college, and doubtless his parents, when arranging for his leaving home to continue his education, sometimes seem possessed of an exaggerated notion of what the college may be expected to do for a student.

The college seeks to develop in its students, habits of study, to show them the best methods of study and to familiarize them with what has been done in var-

ious lines of human thought and development, and finally to show them where the material for further advancement is most readily to be found.

This line of work necessarily includes a more or less thorough mastery of underlying principles in the various branches.

When it is remembered that in the course of his four years attendance at college, the student gives his attention to upwards of forty different subjects, any one of which might well claim his entire time for four years if he desired to have a complete mastery of it, it is apparent that there can be no mastery of one or all of these subjects.

If a student has secured one intelligent view of what the world has done in the line of his chosen vocation; has mastered the principles of his art, and is ready to start even in the race of the world when he graduates, the college has done all for him that can properly be expected of it.

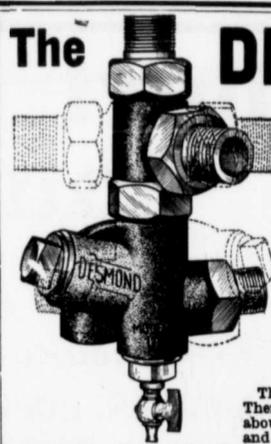
The notion so often expressed in the statement made by the student when given his diploma, "Now my education is finished and I am ready to go to work," should be changed to say "Now that I have completed my preparation, I am ready to go out and get my real education."—C. F. Davis.

Aluminum the Most Abundant Metal

Aluminum is the most abundant of all the metals. In the form of its oxide, lumina, it constitutes about 15 per cent. of the earth's crust, according to the United States Geological Survey. Yet until recent years it was a curiosity; there were only a few hundred or few thousand pounds in existence, and its value was \$14 or \$15 a pound. Within a generation it has become very useful, now selling at about 20 cents a pound. The entry of aluminum into the field of useful metals came with the discovery that it could be extracted from the mineral bauxite, a claylike substance. This mineral itself is by no means plentiful, but known deposits are sufficient to make aluminum an important competitor of certain metals, such as copper and tin, in a good many lines of work.

Already aluminum has displaced steel in certain classes of construction where strength is required in combination with extreme lightness, such as in the manufacture of flying machines. An alloy known as duralumin, containing about 95 per cent of aluminum, is claimed to have qualities as good as those of good Bessemer steel, although it is only one-third as heavy. This alloy possesses great hardness

The DESMOND Model "U"



is an INJECTOR that has made a multitude of grateful friends and never lost one through disappointment.

Model "U" is Flexible

and will do anything and everything an injector is expected to do and will do it perfectly. Starts low at 20 to 25 and works high to 175 lbs.

The Model "U" will fit all connections. There isn't a single awkward feature about it; no "Rights and Lefts," "Fronts and Backs." The two piece body con-

nected with a Union Nut performs the trick. You loosen the nut, turn the connections to meet your piping at whatever angle is most convenient. No need to wait until your dealer can secure an injector to fit your piping. If he has but one Model "U" in stock it is a dead certainty it is the right one.

The Injector For All Conditions

Special high pressure injectors with a range from 50 to 225 lbs. can be furnished when desired. The Model "U" lifts water 25 feet; handles water at 130 degrees and delivers to the boiler at almost 215 degrees.

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

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

DESMOND STEPHAN MANUFACTURING CO., Urbana, Ohio

Crane & Ordway Co., Limited

Sales Agent for Canada

WINNIPEG, CANADA

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

Steam or Gas Tractors



Equipped with

PICKERING

give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

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

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

CONN., U.S.A.



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

For its wonderful accuracy, its safety and convenience, and its effectiveness for small game and target shooting, you should buy

The Marlin

Repeating Rifle

.22 CALIBRE

Model 20, as illustrated, 24-inch octagon barrel, 15-25 shots, \$12.50.

Model 29, 23-inch round barrel, 15 shots, \$10.50.

The Marlin 22 pump-action repeater has simple, quick mechanism and strong, safety construction. Has sensible, visible hammer. It takes down easily. You can look through the barrel—it cleans from both ends.

Its Solid Steel Top protects your face and eyes against injury from defective cartridges, from shells, powder and gases. The Side Ejection throws shells away to the side—never up across your line of sight.

Handles all .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges, including the hollow-point hunting cartridges. Accurate to 200 yards. A perfect gun for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, etc.

Marlin 22 repeaters also made in hammerless and lever-action models.

The Marlin Firearms Co., Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.

105 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

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



**IT'S THE WAY
WE BUILD THEM**

**WRITE FOR
CIRCULAR**

LITTLE GENIUS ENGINE GANG PLOWS

The No. 2 Little Genius is made in two and three furrow. A third plow attachment can be furnished for the two furrow, or the three furrow can be converted to a two by removing the third bottom.

The four furrow is known as the No. 3 Little Genius. It is built on the same simple principle as the No. 2. Either one of these plows with a good tractor will make you the ideal one-man plowing outfit.

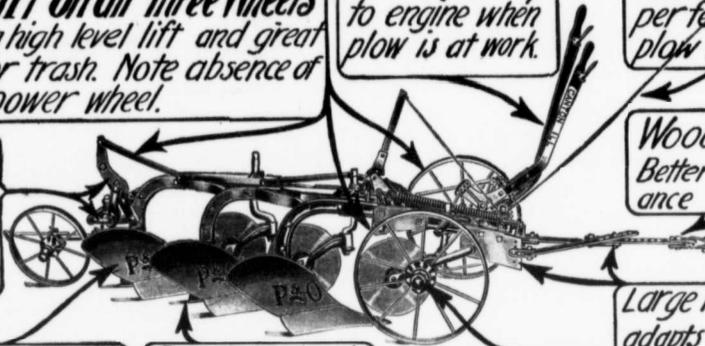
Power Lift on all Three Wheels gives plow a high level lift and great clearance for trash. Note absence of spuds on power wheel.

Levers handy to engine when plow is at work.

One Trip Rope gives perfect control of plow from engine.

Powerful foggle insures instant and positive action—no sliding parts.

Wood Break Pin—Better than an insurance policy.



Perfect Bottoms—any type of P&O bottoms will be furnished.

Detachable heel castings on rear bottoms.

Dust Proof Wheel Boxes—Hard Oil lubrication

Large Hitch Adjustment adapts the Little Genius to any tractor, and to different depths of plowing.

MADE BY PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Canton, Ill., U.S.A. **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. LTD.** SALES AGENTS FOR CANADA
Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge

when annealed, and its melting point is above 1,200 deg. F. The great future of aluminum lies in the perfection of a process whereby it can be commercially extracted from the unlimited deposits of aluminum—rich clays and rocks which exist in all parts of the world. The day which shall yield really cheap aluminum holds out boundless possibilities. The chemist or investigator who can devise the needed process of extraction will not be forgotten by succeeding generations.

Roadmaking and Moisture

"One of the important factors in roadmaking is to control the moisture content of the soil in making up the roadbed. When the soil is dry it crumbles to dust and when it contains too much water it becomes mud. These are the two extremes to avoid. To make a hard roadbed the soil must contain a fair amount of moisture. The control of the moisture requires that the roadbed be higher in the middle and smooth so that water can not stand on it but will run off. If water can stand on the road, ruts will result and when these are ground down, dust forms and finally a loose roadbed results. "Keeping the roadbed well crowned and smooth, will hold

the moisture in it so that it will pack hard.

"Weeds must also be kept several feet from the wheeltrack else they will draw the moisture from the roadbed and thus loosen it, this is especially true in regions of moderate rainfall.

"The making of a smooth roadbed requires that when the soil is put on, it be laid in layers and not in piles. When dumped in piles some places will be more packed than others and there will likely be a difference in the density, while if laid in layers this will be avoided. Each layer should be harrowed, or better yet, disced and packed before the next one is laid down. In this way a good roadbed is secured from the first, while if the soil is just dumped on the road to be leveled and packed by the traffic over the road a good roadbed will never be secured.

"The best tool for keeping the road well crowned and the surface smooth is the splitlog drag. This tool should be used soon after a rain. The soil is then loose and easily moved. The drag moves but small amounts of soil and smears it on the roadbed in thin layers, which is just what is wanted. It cuts off any projections and fills any low

places. "Where there is standing water

the roadbed should be kept at least a foot above the water surface and 18 inches is better. The nature of the soil and the length of time that the water stands along the road will to a degree determine how high the roadbed must be above the water.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Dominion Experimental Farms 1915-1916

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both

samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



The Goods

CAN you deliver "the goods"? Is your word as good as your bond? Do men believe in what you say without oath or confirmation? Are you rated "A1" in the realm of moral values? Do men think of you in their troubles and ask for you when they are dying?

Carlyle says that in 1848, during the riot in Paris, the mob swept down a street blazing with cannon, killed the soldiers, spiked the guns, only to be stopped a few blocks beyond by an old, white-haired man who uncovered and signalled for silence. Then the leader of the mob said: "Citizens, it is De la Eure. Sixty years of pure life is about to address you!"

Great Expectations

EXPECT little from the world and while you may sometimes be surprised, yet you will never be disappointed. Let all your deeds of generosity be done without thought of reward. Ever reserve for yourself the consciousness that you have always sought to be kind, just and true. But remember, many of your most unselfish deeds will never be mentioned or recognized. Nay, you will often be misunderstood. An American writer says, concerning that French statesman Talleyrand:

"For nearly half a century this veteran diplomatist acted a prominent part in the affairs of Europe. As the prime minister or ambassador of the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, the Restoration and the Monarchy of Louis Philippe, he negotiated the important treaties which determined the boundaries of empires and fate of kingdoms, and formed plans which made Napoleon an emperor, and the emperor an exile. Such a man's view of an eventful life of fourscore years furnishes instructive lessons to men who are wasting the energies of being on political ambition or worldly aggrandizement. Just before his death, a paper was found on his table on which he had written, by the light of the lamp, such lines as these: 'Behold eighty-three years passed away! What cares! What agitation! What anxieties! What ill-will! What sad complications.'"

Do It!

FRIEND, get into the way of doing things. Cultivate the art of execution. Develop a genius for bringing things to pass. Have it often said of you: "If it can be done, he will do it." Let no difficulty stand in your way. Let no problem master your disposition. Let no obstacle conquer your zeal. Say to yourself, "If he can do it, I can do it." Refuse to believe that others are superior to you in stemming the currents of life.

The London Spectator tells a story of India in which a subaltern was ordered to take a gun up to the top of an apparently inaccessible hill. After several ineffectual attempts, he returned to his superior officer and reported the feat to be impossible. "Impossible, sir," was the reply. "Impossible? Why, I've got the order for it in my pocket."

"God Almighty, Sir!"

GOD is the highest authority in all things—"I believe in God, the Father, Almighty, maker of heaven and earth." Do you? Are your convictions deep-rooted? Are your ideas centered in the eternal?

Have you the authority of clear thought and the moral certainty of a high motive? Then act on your inspiration and follow your mood.

And here is that Christian nurse who followed the line of battle close up to the rifle-pits, and kindled her fire and prepared hot drinks for dying men; who, when asked by the colonel who told her to build those fires, made answer: "God Almighty, sir!" and went right on to fulfil her vision.

Titles

IF YOU are not worthy of a title, how silly it makes you look. "Mr." Muddlehead, "Rev." Mr. Slowthink, "Sir" Boodlegger, "Lord" Money-maker, "Earl" Upperdom. What transparent misrepresentations! How the poor man sneers and the thinking man laughs when a title is conferred on brainless fools or swaggering money-bags. The Cyclopaedia of Biography records concerning Lord Byron:

"He was a schoolboy, ten years old at the time, living in Scotland with his mother, who had an income of £135 a year, equal to about \$25 a week on our present currency. All at once came news that Lord Byron, the grand-uncle of the boy, was dead, leaving no heirs to his title and estates except this poor widow's son. Imagine the effect upon a forward, sensitive, bashful, imaginative boy—painfully ashamed because he had a lame foot. It seems that he was puzzled at first with his new lordship. The day after the news arrived he ran up to his mother, and said, 'Mother, do you see any difference in me since I became lord? I see none.'"

Hours of Vision

THERE are vision hours. There are moments when God speaks to us. There are seasons when the hills, the woods, the glens and the rivers are flooded with a golden glory. Guard well your inspirations. Live forever in the light of your best moments.

It is recorded of the great Dean Swift, toward the close of his career, when dissipation and self indulgence had sapped his powers, that looking at one of his books, written in the zenith of unwasted energy, he exclaimed with a sob, "My God! what a genius I had when I wrote that book!"

Follow Your Bent

THERE are two things which you ought to do: The things which you like to do—and the things which you don't like to do. Create a strong character and then follow your "bent." In the beginning, do the hard things. Read the books which are hard to read. Take the exercises which are hard to take. Memorize the lines which are hard to remember. Solve the problems which are difficult of solutions. In a word love your difficulties. But, later in life, when the

foundations of your character have been laid—follow your bent. Do the thing which you love to do. Work at the tasks which bring joy, love and inspiration. Cultivate your mood and then plume your wings for a flight. Do what you like to do and do it when you like to do it.

Lord Byron, who did nearly all his writing at night, said, "I never could make much of a subject suggested to me by another."

Tied Up

TIED up! That's the trouble with one-half of your young men. Glued to a pipe. Chained to a cigarette. Bound to a card-table. Imprisoned in a pool room. Tied! Enough said! When a man becomes the slave of a time-killing and money-sapping habit, he is done for. Side track him or he will side-track you. If you are linked with him, you will go down.

One winter's day, a gentleman standing by Niagara saw an eagle light upon a frozen lamb, encrusted in a floating cake of ice. The eagle fed upon the carcass as it was drifting toward the rapids. Every now and again the eagle would proudly lift its head into the air and look about him, as much as to say, "I am drifting toward danger, but I know what I am doing; I will fly away and make my escape before it is too late." Nearing the falls at length, he stooped and spread his powerful wings and leaped for his flight. But alas! alas! while he had been feasting on that dead carcass his feet had frozen to its fleece. He leaped and shrieked and beat upon the ice with his wings; but uselessly, for with the ice and frozen carcass the eagle went over the falls and down into the roar and darkness below.

Exercise

WHEN Henry Ward Beecher was admonished to take care of his health, he replied, "I have already more than I know what to do with."

Every man has more health than he knows what to do with. It is wrapped up in the bones, nerves, muscles, sinews and brain of his body. When a man says that he is "nervous" he registers the fact of a surplus of nervous force and mental energy. Thirty minutes exercise every day will bring your health currents to the surface. You say "it takes will" to exercise for "thirty minutes" every day. That is true, but at the end of a month you have not only an added percentage of "health" but an educated will. Almost every physical failing can be cured by exercise—if you begin before you are thirty-five years of age and persist. Exercise for every given organ unlocks the vaults of health.

Personality

PERSONALITY in eloquence is magnetism. Personality in literature is style. Personality in art is design and atmosphere. Personality in conduct and character is originality. Personality in architecture enthrones the unique. Personality in moral traits and spiritual value breathes a perfume which men call "INFLUENCE."

Once Charles Lamb wrote thus to Wordsworth: "Coleridge is absent but four miles, and the neighborhood of such a man is as exciting as the presence of fifty ordinary persons."



Excursions



TO Eastern Canada

REDUCED FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP FARES

Effective December 1st to 31st

FROM	TO			
	Toronto Territory	Montreal Territory	St. John Territory	Halifax Territory
Winnipeg	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$59.30	\$63.45
Brandon	44.00	49.00	63.30	67.45
Regina	50.65	55.65	69.95	74.10
Calgary	63.80	68.80	83.10	87.25
Edmonton	63.80	68.80	83.10	87.25
Saskatoon	54.45	59.45	73.75	77.90

2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY 2

CORRESPONDING REDUCED FARES FROM OTHER POINTS AND TO ALL STATIONS IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES

Stopovers east of Fort William within transit limits. Return limit, 3 months. Extension of limit on extra payment.

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TICKETS ON SALE

DEC. 7, 8, 9, 10; JAN. 11, 12, 13, 14; FEB. 8, 9, 10, 11

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP FARES

FROM	TO		
	Vancouver	Victoria	Westminster
Fort William	\$52.00	\$52.00	\$52.00
Port Arthur	52.00	52.00	52.00
Winnipeg	50.00	50.00	50.00
Portage la Prairie	50.00	50.00	50.00
Brandon	50.00	50.00	50.00

2 Express Trains Daily

CORRESPONDING FARES FROM OTHER POINTS. GOING TRANSIT LIMIT 15 DAYS. RETURN LIMIT APRIL 30, 1916 STOP-OVERS WITHIN TRANSIT LIMITS.

STANDARD SLEEPERS, TOURIST SLEEPERS AND DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS

For further information, tickets and Sleeping Car Reservations apply to any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or to



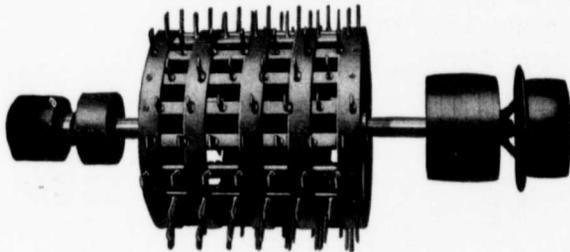
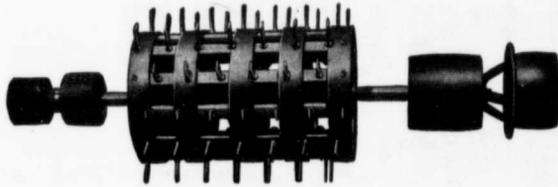
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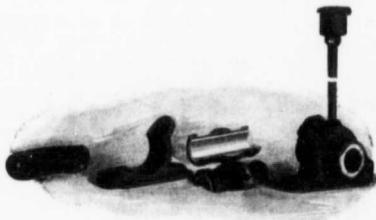
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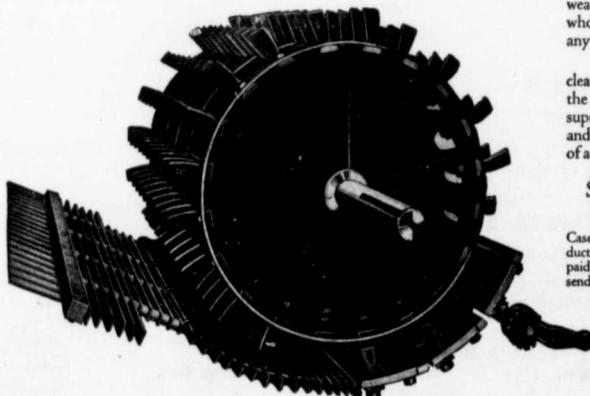




Note in this and the above illustration the comparative sizes of the 12 and 20 bar cylinders.



Cylinder Bearings



Showing Cylinder, Concaves and Grates

Judge for yourself. Compare these points of construction

DID you see our ad in last month's "Canadian Thresherman"? It told all about the rigid steel construction of the frame of the Case Threshing Machine. A copy of this ad is shown on the opposite page.

This month we illustrate the separating mechanism, which is an exclusive feature, perfected only after years of experience in our shops and in the field.

As grain savers Case machines are famous. For the reason that they have an immense concave and grate surface which first takes care of the greatest separation of the grain. Besides with the large cylinder in Case machines, this surface can be further increased to 52-inches. Back of the grate surface is the beater. This beater spreads the straw as it passes from the grate, and delivers it to the straw rack in a thin, even sheet, the full width of the machine. The wings of the beater are concave in shape, which prevents the winding of straw under adverse and unfavorable conditions. The concave shaped wings also deflect the flying grain downwards, a big aid in clean separation.

The big cylinder means clean threshing

The big cylinder of the Case Machine has an enormous capacity, is very steady in motion, and is a thorough separator. Experienced threshermen, who have used many makes of threshing machines, are loud in their praise of this feature. Wet and damp grain can be handled easily with the big Case cylinder. With this feature, and the threshing season in full swing, the most unfavorable weather conditions will not prevent the busy thresherman from going on with his work.

Contrast this feature with the machines having the small cylinder furnished in so many of them. The small cylinder, you know, can not be equipped with a grate surface for separating, neither can the machine be run with as steady a motion, and these are important features in clean threshing. Many threshermen with the small cylinder machines have been forced to wait for favorable conditions, while Case Threshermen with their big cylinder machines went right along working. Delays mean money lost when the threshing season is at its height.

The Case Ball and Socket Pivoted Cylinder Boxes are self-aligning, extra long and durable. Being adjustable, they can be easily replaced should they become worn.

You get Quality + Experience in a Case

The cylinder teeth are made of special steel, made to our own special formula, and treated in our own shops. Extensive experiments, tests in our laboratories, suggestions from experienced threshermen, have resulted in a tooth made to stand the hardest wear. The testimonial on the other page refers to a thresherman who had forks go thru the cylinder four different times without any damage whatever.

You threshermen who insist upon better work, faster and cleaner work, insist on Quality. In the long run these are always the most economical investments. There are reasons back of Case supremacy. Seventy-four years of experience and thousands of satisfied customers is our record of achievement. And that's a mighty big record.

Send for this 1916 Case Catalog

Every thresherman will be interested in the new Case Catalog. Beautifully illustrated with color reproductions, scenes, photographs, etc., it will be sent post-paid upon receipt of your name and address. Just send a card and say - "Send me your 1916 Case Machinery Catalog". We'll do the rest.



J. I. Case T. M. Co., Inc.

740 Liberty St. Racine, Wis.

Case Machines Give Lasting Service

The strength and durability of the Case Threshing Machine lies partly in the fact that the frame is constructed very rigidly. With its steel construction there is absolutely no danger of sagging or getting out of shape. The strength of every part is carefully figured. Each part is carefully put together. To give a good additional support to the structural parts we have used heavy steel channels. Thus, additional support to the front part of the frame, particularly where the cylinder sits, can be obtained by the use of the front axle and front axle support.

Here we have used extra heavy boiler plate and plates to give a proper support. The frame supporting the cylinder is further secured by four angle irons or angle channels which run across the front and rear ends.

The frame supporting the cylinder is further secured by four angle irons or angle channels which run across the front and rear ends.

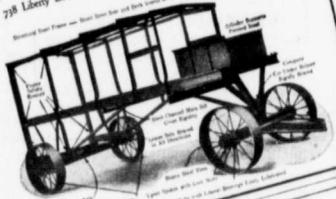
Strong additional T ribs and angle irons are used in leaving the rest of the machine, distributing the load between the front and rear ends.

Strong additional T ribs and angle irons are used in leaving the rest of the machine, distributing the load between the front and rear ends.

The most severe or winter climates fail to affect this type of construction.

It is this only one of the reasons why Case machines are being chosen by thousands of farmers each year. Next month we will explain additional features showing why Case machines do the best work in spades row and so on. In the meantime write for our Catalog on Case Machinery. It's illustrated with many photographs, color reproductions, etc. Send for a table. It's free. We pay the postage.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.
RACINE, WIS.
738 Liberty Street



Features of frame construction as shown in last month's advertisement.

Your next threshing machine— let it be a Case

WHEN you buy a threshing machine you have a right to expect a machine that will, not only do your work, but do it best. To earn profits, you must be able to do clean threshing—saving the maximum amount of grain. Your machine must do this work quickly and economically, because in your busy season, every minute counts—Time saved means money earned. Even if this were the only reason, the Case threshing machine would surely appeal, because the separating mechanism, the big cylinders of Case machines have proven to the satisfaction of thousands of users that fast and clean work is a certainty. Consider that fact.

Remember this—

that the steel construction of Case threshing machines make them fire-, wind- and water-proof. You are always protected against these elements. Mysterious smut explosions, which have destroyed hundreds of wooden machines, find the Case Steel Machine proof against its fury. You probably know of some unfortunate farmer whose wooden machine was burned to ashes by fire. Many Case users have gone thru similar experiences with the loss of but a few burned belts.

Ask yourself these questions

What would a fire mean to me in the busy season? Can I afford to take chances on a wooden machine, or shall I buy a Case Steel Indestructible and be safe? With the Case cleaning mechanism, and its fire-, wind- and water-proof construction, you have an unbeatable combination, and a machine that for years will be a profit producer.

Case - the leader

Since 1842 threshermen in all parts of the world have relied on Case threshing machines to do their work. Case machines are backed by 74 years of experience. Doesn't that mean something? It means we have learned by long experience, in our shops, in the field, and by contact with experienced threshermen, those qualities which are necessary for better threshing. Three generations have used Case threshing machines. Let this name be YOUR guide to better satisfaction.

This book is yours

The new Case Machinery Catalog for 1916 will soon be off the press. It is beautifully illustrated with interesting scenes, photographs and color reproductions. Every farmer, every thresherman will find it instructive and interesting. Send your name and address and we'll send you your copy, postpaid.

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

**J. I. Case
T. M. Co., Inc.**

740 Liberty St. Racine, Wis.



Dublin, Tex., Aug. 3, 1915.

Gentlemen—

We want to tell you of a little experience we had with our little CASE 1836-inch separator.

On July 4, 1915 our territory was visited by a terrific cloudburst that put all the little streams up higher than ever known, overflowing all the bottom farms. On one job in particular, we were called on to go into a crop that had been overflooded and they were digging the wheat out of drifts. They had had a ——— outfit there and could do nothing with it. Knowing our CASE Machine would do the work we had no hesitancy in going in and we did the job to everybody's satisfaction.

We make friends for ourselves and the CASE Company every day we run.

W. H. MASON.

Brushar, Mo., Sept. 14, 1915.

Dear Sirs—

In July 1912 I bought one CASE 12374-inch steel separator with wind stacker and self feeder. Have threshed wheat, oats, timothy, clover and millets and am pleased to say it handled all these crops to my entire satisfaction.

It has been through one fire that burned all the belts off and came out all ready for work again with an expense of replacing the belts. A wood machine would have been a pile of ashes. In the four season's work I have not broken out a tooth and at four different times forks have gone through the cylinder. The machine is practically as good as new today and were I to buy another machine it would surely be a CASE.

WM. LUDDEN.

Rockfield, Ky., Sept. 30, 1915.

Gentlemen—

Last summer I bought a CASE 40 horse-power engine and a CASE 2830-inch separator and I want to say for the benefit of those who want to buy a threshing rig—I started to work and threshed 18,000 bushels of wheat and several bushels of oats without one cent's cost on the part of the machine. This is something no other thresherman can say without owning CASE Machinery.

Here is a record I would like to mention. I moved four times and threshed 780 bushels of wheat in one day. The distance from first to last set was 3 1/2 miles.

J. L. JONES.

Eagle, Ida., Oct. 12, 1915.

Dear Sirs—

In regard to my new CASE separator and what success I had operating it this season will say, I have put through a total of 60,000 bushels of wheat, oats, rye and barley in about 32 days' run. My best day's run on oats was 2062 bushels in 11 hours. On barley I threshed 2500 bushels in one day. My best day on wheat was 2100 bushels. I am well pleased with the machine. Have found it easy to operate requiring about the normal amount of power for a machine doing this work. I found all the oiling cups easy to get at and of ample size to hold the oil required for each part.

I want to say that as long as the J. I. Case T. M. Company build a machine of this class I will use no other.

R. E. JOHNSON.



HORSES ON THE FARM

Horse Labor Largest Item in Cost of Production—Number Kept Depends on Farming System.

The main object of any business is to put out a valuable product which, when sold or used, will pay for its production and leave a profit. Any enterprise which does not do this will soon cease to exist. The increased competition in all lines of business makes it necessary for better methods to be used in their management. The most important cost in the production of farm crops is the use of land, and it is necessarily rising because of the limited supply and the increased demand for his products. For the farmer to make a profit with this increased rent of land, one or all of the following must happen, says Prof. J. B. Andrews, of the University of Illinois, in Wallace's Farmer. The other costs of production must be decreased, the output must be increased, or the price of the product must rise. The farmer has no control over the markets, although he watches them very closely, hoping that he may benefit from a rise. He is, however, able to influence the cost of production and the yields of his crops or the gains of his animals to some extent, and it is to this that he should devote his attention. Every farmer knows the advantage of better crops and more of them, but few give much thought to the lowering of the cost of producing these crops. Of course, everyone tries to "cut down expenses," but they do not start with a definite and systematic purpose of deliberately lowering the cost of production and at the same time maintaining

or increasing the yields, and thereby increasing the profits.

Next to the interest on investment in land or rent, horse labor is the largest single item in the cost of producing farm crops, and it is therefore well to consider how it might be reduced or used to better advantage, it has been found that the cost of horse labor has varied over nine cents per hour on different farms in the same community, and with the same type of farming. The cause for this difference may be due to care and feeding, the number of horses to be kept for the work to be done, and the system of farming, which includes the arrangement and size of the fields, the kind of crops and the number of acres of each grown, and the method of marketing the farm products that is, selling the grain directly or through live stock.

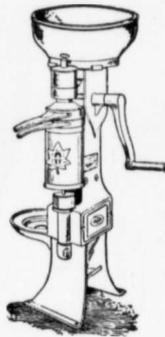
Divisions of Labor

Much attention should be given to the general care and feeding of the work horses. However, these factors are the least in need of remedying than any of the others that enter into the cost of horse labor. Farmers oftentimes give their horses too much feed and care, which increases the expense and does not add to their comfort or efficiency.

The number of horses kept and the amount of work per horse are the direct cause of the varying costs of horse labor, and they in turn depend directly upon the system of farming.

All farm labor is divided into two principal kinds. They are the fixed, which must be done at a certain time, and the non-fixed, which may be done at odd times. For example, the final preparation of the seed bed, planting, and cultivating, are operations upon the corn crop for which the time is fixed, while plowing, hauling

Cow Psychology



The Clean SKIMMER

is much the same as "human" psychology. To get the best out of a man you've got to reach his heart—very often through his stomach. Treat a cow likewise and you'll get all her business. Her great business asset is BUTTER FAT. To get at the last particle of her butter fat you must get a

"MAGNET" Cream Separator

It "appeals" to the butter fat just as kindly treatment appeals to the cow.

THE MAGNET

is not the lowest priced machine made but it is the best value in any Cream Separator known. Quality, Character and the highest possible efficiency is first guaranteed by the severest tests, then a modest profit to the manufacturer is added over bare cost of material and construction.

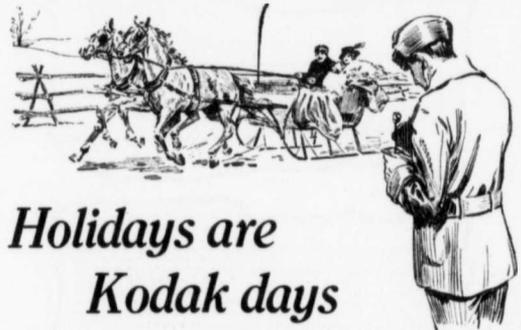
The "Magnet" is made in Canada by Canadian engineers who have first of all gained their experience on Canadian dairy farms in all essentials to a separating machine that fits it perfectly and economically to every requirement. The result is "The Magnet"—a separator that more than fulfills the last promise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

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

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EVERY winter outing, every home coming of the boys and girls, the Christmas and New Year's festivities—in each of these are fascinating subjects for the Kodak—pictures that make fun in the taking and that to you will always prove a delight.

Picture taking, by daylight or flashlight, is simple by the Kodak method—and it's not expensive now-a-days.

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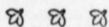
manure and fertilizer, are non-fixed as to time. Husking corn is semi-fixed, as it may be done any time before snow flies. Husking corn is semi-fixed, as it may be done any time before snow flies. Cutting corn for fodder or for the silo is fixed labor. The farmer should have his work planned ahead, so that he will not have any of his non-fixed or semi-fixed operations to do when he must be doing something that is absolutely necessary. Plowing is a good example of non-fixed labor. Many discussions have been held to settle the relative value of spring and fall plowing from the standpoint of fertility, but few have considered either as to the utilization of farm labor.

In the fall there are times when there is not much fixed labor to be done. Other conditions being favorable, this is the time to plow. The spring is the busiest time of the year for horses, and all work possible ought to be done at other times. Every farmer keeps a few extra horses for a whole year, for a few weeks of extra work in the spring. All of these extra horses can not be eliminated, but if the work was so arranged, the number could be reduced and a great saving result.

Keep Horses Working

The rotation or the arrangement of fields and crops is generally studied from the standpoint of fertility, but it may be a great factor in influencing the cost of horse labor. A variety of crops should be grown whose fixed operations do not come at the same time. Corn is recognized by most people to be the most profitable crop in the corn belt, and yet it is most unwise for a farmer to plant all of his land to corn. Alfalfa and corn make a good combination with reference to maintaining the fertility, but the fixed operations come too near the same time to give a good distribution to the farm labor. They should be grown in connection with other crops.

To sum up, the way to reduce the cost of horse labor is to give proper feed and care, and to obtain a large amount of work per horse, not by working the horse too hard, but by avoiding idleness. This is accomplished by proper planning of the farm work, and establishing suitable rotations. All this is no simple matter, but requires the careful study of the farm managers.



When She Grows Up

Nurse—"Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"

Bobby—"I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."

SHOULD WE PASTEURIZE

Will Kill Disease Germs and
Check Souring Process—
Treated Milk May Not
be so Wholesome

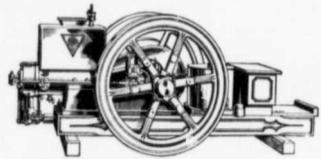
The argument for natural milk is that it is the best balanced and most nearly complete single article of food found in nature and that it is peculiarly adapted to the young of all mammals, furnishing them with an easily digested food, containing all of the elements necessary for the development of the body, combined in proper proportions. The objections to it as food are that it is easily contaminated with disease-producing forms of germ life, that it is preserved in a fresh state with difficulty, that it contains an excessive amount of water in proportion to its solid constituents—pump water is not here referred to—that it does not supply the digestive tract of mature animals with the bulky fibrous matter needed to promote digestion, and that it is expensive to produce.

To overcome some of the objections to natural raw milk, the process of pasteurization has been developed. By pasteurization is meant the raising of milk to a sufficiently high temperature, and keeping it at that temperature for a sufficient length of time, to destroy all disease-producing germs that may have obtained access to it and, incidentally, to destroy the lactic acid bacteria which promote the souring of milk. A temperature of 145 degrees, maintained for thirty minutes, is specified by law in the New York Sanitary Code.

The argument for pasteurized milk is not that such milk is completely sterilized, for it is not, but that any disease-producing germs in it are destroyed, and that it is thus rendered incapable of transmitting tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever, etc. The objections to pasteurized milk are numerous and valid, notwithstanding that the process is becoming more extensively used and there is a growing disposition upon the part of cities to require it in the case of all ordinary market milk offered for sale in them. In practice, pasteurization is a difficult process; if the milk is not uniformly heated to a sufficient degree, and maintained at that temperature for a sufficient length of time, the object of the process is not accomplished; on the other hand, if the milk is overheated, certain properties of the milk essential to its use as infant food are destroyed.

While the value of properly pasteurized milk as infant food is still a matter of dispute, there seems ample evidence that the ordinary commercial product cannot be de-

You Will
Find it a
Big Help



Alpha Gas Engine

There is no machine you can buy that will help you as much or that you can use for so many purposes as you can an Alpha. It is a real farm engine, especially built to properly operate the great variety of machines a farm engine is required to drive.

It is simple in design, strong and well made from the best materials, easy to operate, has a governor that regulates the speed and fuel consumption exactly to the load. There is no waste of fuel or irregular speed even when working under irregular loads.

Your wife, or boy or hired man can run the Alpha without the least trouble, doing with practically no effort many jobs that would otherwise require a lot of time and hard work. No farm equipment is complete nowadays without a good gas engine. You ought to have an Alpha on your farm right now.

Ask for the Alpha Engine Catalogue and read it. It will give you a lot of valuable engine information and help you select the engine best suited to your needs.

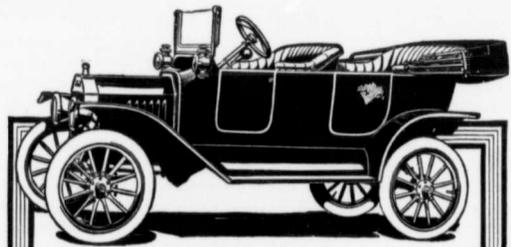
Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power, each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Burns either kerosene or gasoline.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

WINNIPEG VANCOUVER MONTREAL PETERBORO

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



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town car \$780. All prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Get particulars from any Branch, or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ont., for Catalogue B.

Ford

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

pended upon for good results in infant feeding. Pasteurized milk does not readily sour, because of the destruction of the lactic acid bacteria in it. Consequently, it may become stale and unwholesome without giving evidence of that fact in taste and appearance. Other harmful bacteria which in raw milk are kept in check by the action of the lactic acid bacteria are, in pasteurized milk, free to develop unhindered.

A less technical, but still valid, objection to pasteurizing market milk is that the word "pasteurized" may easily give a false sense of security. To most people it means sterilized, and safe, whereas such milk is not sterilized, and unless greater pains are taken with its handling and storage after pasteurization than are even necessary with raw milk it is likely to become an unwholesome, or even dangerous food. Pasteurized milk is not equal to clean, uncontaminated, raw milk, but where it is difficult or impossible to get the latter, it may become a necessary substitute.—Rural New Yorker.

Standardizing Canadian Eggs

From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian egg trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian eggs.

Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product.

Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition Association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American continent was displayed. Some 7,000 dozen in all were on exhibition. The prize list for eggs was prepared in accordance with the standards and the judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation, on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades.

At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given.

Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards, viz:—

"Fresh gathered," "storage," and "cracked and dirties." Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in third.

The grades in the "fresh gathered" class are "specials," "extras," "No. 1's" and "No. 2's." The grade "specials" is omitted from the "storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "cracked and dirties."

"Specials" according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 3/8 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yolk slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 1/2 inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. Consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labeled in accordance with their proper grade.



International Stock Food Tonic

is equally good for

COWS HORSES PIGS

THIS famous Tonic is for all livestock—to make cows give more milk—to keep working horses in prime condition—to keep pigs healthy and promote very rapid growth and at a small cost of "3 Feeds for One Cent." How does it produce such results? **International Stock Food Tonic** is prepared from powdered medicinal roots, herbs, seeds and barks for the special purpose of giving a small amount with the usual grain feed for each animal. The pure vegetable ingredients we use purify the blood, cure indigestion and many other forms of disease;—"tones up" and "builds up" the entire system permanently.

It is the best thing you can give a horse for Epizootic, Indigestion, Liver Trouble, Coughs, Influenza, Hide Bound or Blood Trouble. If you have horses or colts for sale, be sure and give them **International Stock Food Tonic** for thirty or sixty days. Its every-day use will often add \$25.00 to \$50.00 to their value because it quickly causes them to greatly improve in general appearance. **International Stock Food Tonic** is a wonderful cow tonic and milk producer.

It increases both the quality and quantity. This famous tonic is endorsed as the surest hog tonic in the world. Twenty-six years' use by over two million farmers indisputably proves its extra money making results. If you are not using this **Reliable Tonic** today, you are missing a whole lot of actual profit. Get a package or call at your dealer's. See what wonderful results can be obtained.

It is put up in all sizes; 50c. and \$1.00 packages, \$1.50 lithographed tins and 25 lb. pails at \$1.25 each. For sale by Dealers everywhere on a spot cash guarantee.

International Stock Food Co. Limited
TORONTO, CANADA 170

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Keep the Family Savings in a Joint Account

in the names of two or more members—Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son. It is an all-round convenience, as either can deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

Branches in Manitoba



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

- Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, McCreary, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nivara, Rapid City, Roblin, Roland, Russell, Shoal Lake, Somerset, Souris, Strathclair, The Pas, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg.

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

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1914 - - - - - \$48,399,528.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - \$710,896.60

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED, 31st. DEC. 1914, 27,378

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1914

GRAIN COMMISSION
GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG

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

References: Bank of Toronto
Northern Crown Bank and
Commercial Agencies

**ENGINE SPARKS CAUSE
DESTRUCTION ON FARM**

BARN AND CROPS BURNED—SIMILAR DISASTER FROM LIGHTNING STROKE.

(Special Despatches to The Globe.)
Brighton, Oct. 5.—While filling a silo on the Isaac Richards farm, north of this village, sparks from the engine set fire to the barn, and all the farm buildings, except the house, together with the year's crop, were totally destroyed. The loss will exceed \$5,000.

Electrical Cause This Time.
Galt, Oct. 5.—During last night's electrical storm a large barn on the farm of David and Adam Y. Little, three miles from Galt, on the Clyde road, was struck by lightning and burned. The season's crop of wheat and oats, also a large quantity of hay, was consumed. The loss will exceed \$1,000, mostly covered by insurance in the Ayer Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Protection!

THE fire-fighting appliances on the average farm are insufficient to cope with even a small fire. Why not prevent all risk of fire, and at the same time reduce your Insurance cost?

PEDLAR'S "George" SHINGLE

is your best protection. Made of best quality galvanized steel. Proof against Fire, Lightning and Tempest. "Pedlarize" your Barns and other buildings NOW.

PEDLAR'S Galvanized Corrugated Iron SIDING

may be applied to the sides of the building without wood sheathing boards, making a permanent, fireproof structure of great strength and rigidity. Write for booklet giving full particulars. Use the coupon please.

Address Nearest Branch

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited

80 Lombard St. Established 1861. WINNIPEG

Branches: Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

Executive Office and Factories: Oshawa, Ont.

Fill in and Mail TO-DAY

I AM much interested in your ad. on "Protection." Please send me your Free Booklet, "The Right Roof."

Name.....

Address.....

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

Cheap Poultry Houses for Farmers

By A PIONEER

THE average small rancher would like to increase his flock of poultry, but is often held back from doing so on account of the cost of building. This is the case, too, with some men who through force of circumstances are compelled to rent land. They would like more poultry, and the keeping of a good sized flock would help out their incomes and work no injury to the land owner, but they can't afford to build houses to leave on another man's premises, and so it goes that this side of the farm life is neglected.

Now one of the first lessons the farmer in a new country learns is that unless he can get a cover over his stock and machinery, he is bankrupt before he starts. This causes men to think up some means of doing this very cheaply.

Pioneer Barns

Our first barn in Dakota was made of sod, but as we had not put in enough timbers, the cattle pushed the walls down and the cold and snow drifted in. The

second was hay with heavy timbers enough to hold the roof up, and as the walls were about six feet through it took the cattle a long time to eat their way out. This idea was quite common in Dakota in pioneer days; make your roof strong, then build a haystack over and around it. Later we improved on that idea and built a frame near the grain stacks where the thrasher could throw the straw over it. A man with a fork worked the straw along evenly, as the thrasher threw it on top; and when the grain was threshed we had a nice place, commodious and warm. After the straw got settled, holes could be sawed in the sides to let in light during fine weather and a sort of shutter was arranged to protect from snow and cold during the night.

Fodder Houses

There is always some kind of cheap fodder, it matters little whether it is Kaffir corn, real corn, spoiled hay or bean straw,

wheat or oats straw. Any or all of these can be made to serve as shelters for poultry. I would make the outer frame fairly strong and put rough poles over the roof, then tack on poultry wire to hold the roof up so that when it rained the sagging would not let the water run in the building. Kaffir corn fodder can be made like the old thatched roof and battened down. If there is plenty of material on hand, the whole building can be of the same material and if it was made large enough it would make an excellent place for the chickens to seek shelter on rainy days.

If mites or other vermin got in during the summer it could be burned, or moved to new ground

and the loss even if burned would not be felt, after it had served a season's usefulness.

The roof being the main feature of a building, should project quite a bit all the way around; and if this is done and the building is rather low, you leave it free to the sun and air and your chicks will be sufficiently sheltered. Where the rainfall is heavy, it would be well to have three sides closed in, leaving only the front open.

The Paper House

This is another cheap house, though it costs considerably more than the straw or fodder house and will not be so cool in summer. In making this house the frame need not be heavy; in fact, the



MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs
Muskrat, Wolves, Foxes, White Weasel, Beaver, Lynx, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 152 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

whole thing can be made of either one-by-threes put on flat, or the 1½ inch stuff called "tree props."

Make the frame as large as wanted; a house 8x12 will accommodate fifty hens and give ample room for feeding in rainy weather. Put the dropping boards and perches crosswise, or if dropping boards are excluded, sling the perches from the roof with baling wire. The cheapest wiring to use is the thin spool wire; tack this crosswise over the frame of the roof and up and down, or lengthwise of the three sides and ends, tacking with a double pointed carpet tack at each stud or rafter. When the wiring is done, spread your paper, being very sure to pull it tight and keep it so until fastened down. If the item of expense is too much for paper all around, just use it for the roof and use burlap or gunny sack cut open for the rest. The life of gunny sack in summer is about eight to ten weeks, when it must be renewed; in winter, it will last three months. Personally, I prefer to have the frame houses covered with 2-inch chicken wire. When this is well stretched and tacked down thoroughly it increases the life of the paper indefinitely, because when the paper gets worn it can be painted over with some coal tar product and be just as good as new. I have one roof that has seen three year's service and is as good now as the first day because it was put on right; another one with just one year's service needs replacing because it was left to sag down in the first place, and the paper wore itself out in chafing. Where the rainfall is heavy, alfalfa hay would make as good a roof as any if it was put on in the manner of the old-fashioned thatch stitched across with baling wire.

Other Uses of Cheap Houses

This is the time of year to get ready for increasing the size of your flock, so that it will be to your advantage to build a few of these cheap poultry houses; they can also be used for ducks, and, with a fly arranged to the side of the house, for pigeons. So that no matter what sort of feathered pets you want to keep, these cheap houses will be better and more sanitary than the old mitered lumber house that is full of cracks, that never seem to be clean.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

For the Throat

We know a gentleman who was annually prostrated by an attack of sore throat, invariably terminating in ulceration, which had to run its course, with great suffering to the patient. He had always consulted a physician who prescribed gargles of various kinds and often brought the lancet into play to reduce ulceration. Someone advised him to resort to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when he found the ailment coming on, but he laughed at the idea of a patent medicine having any effect on throat affections of that nature. But when the winter came and he felt symptoms of his old malady which he dreaded, not only because it entailed great suffering, but because it confined him to his house for from a week to ten days and his business suffered in consequence, he bethought himself of the advice he had received as to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and he decided to try it, having little hope that it would benefit him. He filled a dessert spoon with the medicine, dissolved some sugar in it to counteract the oily taste and swallowed it slowly. Afterward, he found that the soreness in his throat was not so perceptible, so he took another dose and doses at intervals till the pain of swallowing entirely disappeared, and not only did he avoid having ulcerated sore throat that winter but never had it afterwards. This is many years ago and he never hears anyone complaining of sore throat but he is quick to give the advice: "Try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will cure you." And whoever follows that advice will have reason to concur in the wisdom of it. This is only one instance of the thousands which can be given of the great value of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it refers only to one phase of its supreme usefulness in the treatment of disease.

It has met with so much favor from those who by use have convinced themselves of its superior qualities as a medicine, that its good name is an influential agent for it everywhere. Simple, safe and sure, and put up in compact and portable form, a supply of it can be easily carried so as to be available in the case of injury or sudden attack of illness; for this reason a bottle of it should always be kept on hand. Travellers setting out for distant lands, where medical men are few and drug stores not at all, should include Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in their stores, as a more serviceable preparation cannot be found. To prospectors, miners, freighters, stockmen, lumbermen, sailors and soldiers, who are exposed to dangers unknown to denizens of towns, this Oil commends itself

Big Ben



You set the hour—he'll wake you up

If it's *two-thirty* to get the milk to town, he calls you right on the dot. If it's *five o'clock* when work is light, Big Ben lets you get the extra sleep.

Dodge him around—two today—five tomorrow—give him a thorough try-out. Any hour

you say suits Big Ben. Just arrange it with him at bed time. It's his business to get you up on time and he does it loyally—punctually—cheerfully. He stands seven inches tall; has great, strong knees that make him easy to wind; a big, deep-toned gong that makes him pleasing to hear—a round, jolly face that makes him easy to read. If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you, postpaid, \$2.50 in the States—in Canada, \$3.00

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



BEST Anti-Friction BABBITTS On the Market.

With 40 years experience in manufacturing alloys for all classes of machinery, the HOYT METAL CO. has evolved two alloys which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use. HOYT'S NICKEL GENUINE Babbitt is especially designed for heavy duty tractors. HOYT'S FROST KING Babbitt is especially designed for threshers, separators and stationary engines of all classes. If your dealer does not carry these metals in stock, send your order direct to us. In order to insure prompt delivery send postal money order.

Nickel Genuine	Frost King
Less than 25 lbs. 75c. per lb.	Less than 30 lb. 40c. per lb.
25 lb. box 70c. per lb.	30 lb. box 37c. per lb.
50 lb. box 65c. 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. TORONTO
FACTORIES—London, Eng.; Toronto, New York, and St. Louis

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



Xmas Excursions



HOME VISITORS and EASTERN CANADIAN (Daily during December)

to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, etc.

via Transcontinental Line or Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway System

ELECTRIC LIGHTED TOURIST CARS

Lowest Fares and Special Privileges

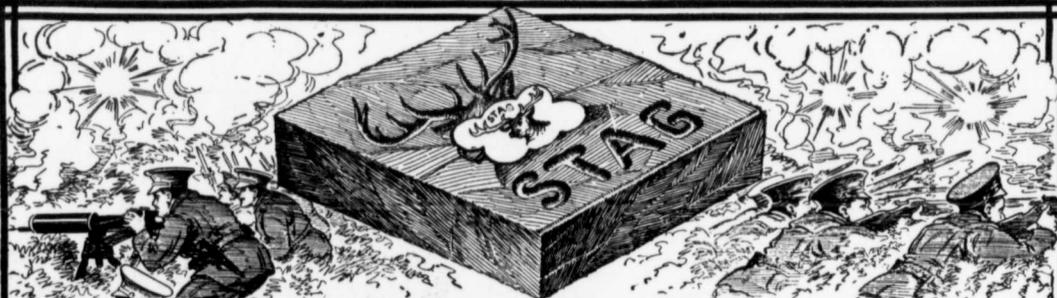
Grand Trunk Pacific Agents will be glad to assist in arranging itineraries and furnish any information desired.

W. J. QUINLAN, District Passenger Agent

Union Station Winnipeg, Man.

Tickets to the OLD COUNTRY on Sale Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st

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



A COMFORT TO THE SOLDIERS

STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

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

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

SAVE THE COUPONS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

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Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—

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

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as a preparation of great value, inasmuch as it contains in concentrated form, healing ingredients that cannot be produced in the same combination in any other medicine. Contusions, wounds, sprains, burns and scalds are very common occurrences, but immediately dressed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil no suffering from pain will follow their infliction. Affections of the air passage, catarrh, asthma, sore throat and ailments of the bronchial processes spring from simple causes and often result disastrously. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the distressing conditions that these affections give rise to and will prevent them from becoming chronic.

For sale at all dealers at twenty-five cents a bottle. Should he not have it we will send postpaid upon receipt of price. Northrop & Lyman Co., Limited, sole proprietors, Toronto, Ontario.

A Not-Too-Well-Known Goat

"Most parts of Canada where live stock production prevails are suitable to the raising of Angoras, especially if the land is high and dry the greater part of the year. They will withstand the rigor of even the coldest winter and do not require any greater shelter than a shed to protect from wind and storm, providing a sufficient quantity of nutritious food and pure water are supplied. The Angora goat performs a two-fold service in the Canadian scheme

of farming. It produces a high grade of mohair and at the same time may be used for the destruction of underbrush on lands to be broken for subsequent cultivation." Such is one of the opening paragraphs of Pamphlet No. 12 of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch devoted to the Angora goat and a general discussion of methods of management, feeding and breeding, and of mohair production, by T. Reg. Arkell, B.S.A., B.Sc., and Horace V. Bent, B.S., that can be had at no cost whatever by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The pamphlet gives a brief sketch of the origin and history of the Angora, which from being a native of Turkey in Asia, has travelled somewhat extensively into South Africa, is fairly well known in the United States and not as well known in Canada as desirable. Mohair, of which Turkey in times of peace supplies 10,000,000 pounds annually, South Africa 15,000,000 pounds, and the rest of the world 6,000,000 pounds, is the technical name given the hair of the Angora goat. The word is derived from the French "moherre" and, primarily, from the Arabic "mukhayyar," meaning mohair cloth. This, with a vast deal more information about a particularly useful goat, is furnished in the pamphlet under notice. Nature and the necessary treatment for breeding and raising are set forth with details of market possibilities, of shearing, of grading and of preparation for shipment. Extracts from letters

written by successful breeders in Canada and the United States telling of their experience are printed as well as some account of the complaints to which the animals are occasionally subject, with advice as to preventives and remedies. Illustrations of types and the fleeces carried at various ages lend impression, expression and interest to the pamphlet.

Sleighs for the Farm

We are pleased to add a strong word to the announcement of the John F. McGee Co., on another page, dealing with a special line they are carrying in strong, serviceable sleighs specially constructed for the tortuous roadbeds of the country at this season.

First of all this company can be absolutely relied upon to deliver the goods and to the complete satisfaction of the purchaser. There is only one way to build up a permanent business. It isn't done by slick advertising but by providing something that everybody will talk about in such a way that everybody wants to have it. Confidence is the first requisite to a permanent business and it can only be secured in this way, by that application of the golden rule which states most definitely "Satisfaction or your money back."

These sleighs we can positively state are at least all they are stated to be and, perhaps, somewhat better; in any case we are

glad to bear testimony to the reliability and business zeal of our friends who are selling them.

THE BEST HORSEMEN IN THE WORLD ARE THE COSSACKS.

If you want to know how the Cossack keeps his horse fat, plump and vigorous. How he prevents and cures the common ailments of the horse. How he makes a worn out, tired and sick horse feel like a two year old. How he makes a horse appear at its best for a show, race or sale. Write for a copy of "The COSSACK and HIS HORSE" It will prove interesting reading and will be sent to you free on receipt of your name and address on a post card.

MR. J. DUPUIS, Publisher
No. 103 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal, Can. Room 307

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

TRAPPERS! Furs Are Higher!



We pay big prices for Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Fisher and White Weasel and special prices for fancy skins of all kinds. Ours is an old established firm and we have the best market and outlet for furs in America. Right now the demand for raw furs of all kinds is enormous and prices are 'way up. You'll make more money by shipping to us. You are guaranteed liberal grading, full value and a square deal on every shipment. Write today for price list and shipping tags. Means money—so act quick. Write today sure!

NATIONAL FUR & WOOL CO.
Dept. 417 ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

The Pure Bred Flock

Pure bred poultry possesses every possible advantage over the dunghill variety. There are more failures in the chicken business due to not recognizing this fact than are caused by disease and pestilence among our chickens. That is putting it pretty strong, isn't it? But it is a fact only too true.

A good definition of a pure bred chicken is one that has no foreign blood in it. That is, suppose you had a strain of white birds which you were told were pure bred and, when breeding season came around, you allowed a black bird to mate with them. Then the next year someone told you that you ought to mate a Barred Rock to that bunch now and you would get some good layers. You then mated a Barred Rock on your birds and the result after awhile would be indescribable. In other words you would have a fine mixture of mongrel stock. Now then, we can say, on the other hand, that a pure bred bird is one that has pure blood lines through many years of breeding.

Advantages of Pure Breeds

There is more reliability in pure breeds in their breeding true to type. Now what does that mean? Just this: When you are trying your best to get a fine looking bunch of chickens it is very discouraging to have a lot turn out with various colors and shapes and sizes, as they will do with mongrel stuff. A pure bred lot of birds which has had no foreign blood introduced for many years back will breed just as true to type as it is possible for a chicken to breed. There is no foreign blood to bring out bad points and the farmer who is interested enough to do careful breeding will soon find that he can put absolute dependence in his matings and know every time just about what he will get.

More Eggs

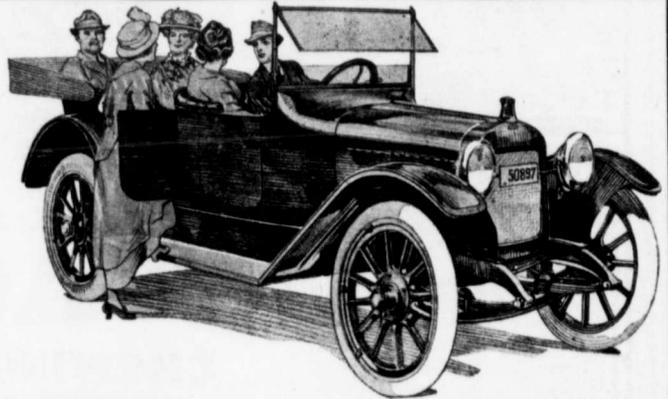
Then the egg production from pure breeds is larger. In the first place if a man is going to bother with pure breeds he is going to pick out his best layers from year to year by one of the methods that I have given in earlier articles. He picks out his best layers and sells the rest for meat. That is, he keeps the very best for himself. He then gets a male from some bird that has a good egg record and mates this male on the best of his flock. The resulting offspring will invariably be improved.

Now, with this going on from season to season the birds are bound to lay better because they have been "bred" to do so. You breed them so that every spark of energy they possess will go to

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN

A 1915 HUPP

5 PASSENGER
touring car complete with slip covers, khaki top, extra tire and tube and bumper. This car has run less than 2,500 miles and has never been off the city streets. It has never been in the rain or mud, and body is as good as new. Car has only been run sufficiently to limber up the parts.



Owner has purchased a new roadster and has no further use for the touring model. The car cost \$1636.00 in the summer of 1915. Owner will take \$1,000 cash and give a guarantee that the car is in every respect as good as new.

Address—H., Box 3164

Winnipeg, Canada.

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

carrying out this all important duty of egg production. They have been bred so that every particle of feed goes to the right place at the right time and higher egg production results. With mongrels you do not pick out the best; poor layers produce others like themselves, and you never get anywhere.

More Meat

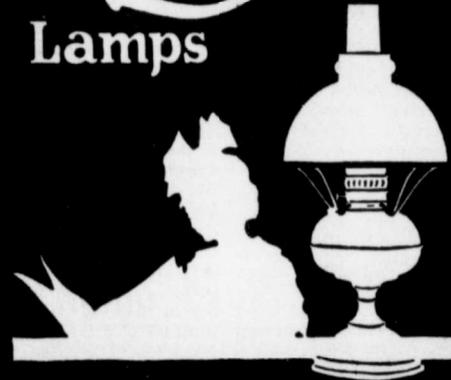
These same facts apply to the meat question. In other words, the pure bred fowls have been bred for generations to make the best use of their food it is possible for them to make, where the growth of meat is wanted. In the Plymouth Rocks, which represent the highest perfection in the pure bred meat birds, the flesh growth is noted for its abundance; it has considerable fatty tissue among the layers of the lean meat, and a small amount of connective or gristle tissue, thus giving it a finer texture and making it a much more tender bird when cooked. The pure meat breeds are far superior to the mongrel as table fowls.

More Uniformity

Then we look for uniformity in eggs. In the pure bred you select and select until after awhile the flock lay eggs that are just the same in each case and there is no particular fear that you will get a various lot of shapes and colors. Each breed has its own distinctive shape and color of egg. As soon as you cross-breed you will get most anything. In other words you cannot put any dependence in the uniformity or character of the cross-bred eggs that are produced. A medium large egg brings a special price when you have your market worked up.

The Light That Saves The Children's Eyes

Rayo Lamps



ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

Take No Chances With Your Furs Why send your furs here and there, in search of higher prices, and trust yourself to the mercy of people who make glittering promises to you, when you can send them to us? We have added to the earnings of thousands of men for transport and shipment by giving them top prices and high grading. Thousands come to us every year with their furs. **Big Money This Year!** Don't touch this year, when the chances for big money are better than ever, because of the war in Europe, which has cut off the foreign supply. Your furs are made into garments which bring big profits. You'll get the benefit of this if you ship to us. Bottle your problems once and for all by sending out the best market in the country for your furs every year. We are the largest handlers of silver fox. Let us advise you how to get the best price for your skins. Write for our Free Market Reports and Price List. **THE AMERICAN EXPORTING AND FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY** Dept., 445-447 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La. (17)

Master Mechanic OVERALLS * BEST OF THE * HIGH GRADES *



are making history for Canada in the fact that they are a distinctively Western Canadian Product. For all that is expected of an overall, that is at once strong, roomy and conveniently supplied with pockets, etc., they are known and valued above all others by farmers and threshermen.

Distinctive Master Mechanic Features

Riveted Buttons; Double Sewn Seams; Dust and Cinder-proof Collars and Cuffs; Special Safety Combination Watch and Pencil Pockets; Patent Rivetted Unbreakable Brace Loops; Cut full and roomy all over; Stifel's Pure Indigo Drills ONLY used, and each garment undergoes three separate examinations before leaving the factory.

The "MASTER MECHANIC" Overall is made in Winnipeg to suit Western Conditions. It is built for Wear and Solid Comfort—Every Garment Backed by our Money Back Guarantee.

Demand The Best—The "Master Mechanic"—and accept nothing else.

Western King Manfg Co. Ltd. McDermot Ave. at Kate St.
WINNIPEG MAN.

A Monumental Statement

Continued from page 26

we are going to remain in the business and have it conducted in this way. The solution of this difficulty lies in having farmers order early and up to the full amount of their requirements. It is better for them to have a little of the goods left over, than to be short in the quantity required."

The export business showed a total profit of \$530,000 from the year's operations. Over 45,000,000 bushels of grain were handled, most of it American grain. Up to the close of navigation a year ago, the Grain Growers' Export Co. confined its activities to exporting Canadian grain. Owing to the reduced yield and the fact that almost all the crop had been shipped out before the close of navigation, it was a certainty that very little business would be done in Canadian grain until another crop was marketed. Under those circumstances, the managing director suggested going to New York and opening an office temporarily here to carry on some business in the export of American grain. A very favorable line of credit was secured through a New York bank and business was opened early in January.

Net Profits Reach Quarter Million

The financial statement covering the various activities of the

company were placed before the shareholders present for consideration. After deducting all expenses and charges the profits of the year are \$226,963.08, the best year's showing in the company's history. The president discussed it as follows:

"Leaving out of consideration the profit of the Grain Growers' Export Co., the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. for the past year were \$144,463.08, or about \$7,000 under that of last year. When we take into account that the volume of grain handled in the past season, owing to the smaller crop of 1914, was only 18,800,000 bushels as against 29,900,000 in the year before you can readily see that the earning ability of the company improved considerably over the previous year. By better management we were able in the past year to reduce expenses over all from \$716,000 to \$650,000, or a saving of about \$66,000. While this reduction has been made it has not been done at the expense of efficiency, for the efficiency of the office has never been as high in its history as during the past year. The directors feel it is a matter of satisfaction that this reduction in running expenditure could be secured and at the same time the efficiency of the office increased."

It was pointed out also that

\$8,000 in grants had been given to farmers' organizations, including \$1,500 each to the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and United Farmers of Alberta and \$500 to the United Farmers of Ontario.

The assets of the company have increased from \$1,531,782 last year to \$1,619,342 in the present year, or an increase of about \$88,000. There has been also an increase in the capital stock of the company. The total subscribed capital now stands at \$1,199,400. The increase in the paid-up capital has been \$96,015, the total now being \$876,422. The reserve a year ago stood at \$200,000 and \$15,000 in a special reserve; this year the general reserve is increased to \$340,000.

Following are some interesting figures: Since the company was organized in 1906 it has handled 156,642,904 bushels of grain; the profits earned total \$915,936.64; dividends paid to shareholders (including provision for this year) amount to \$442,511.48; and grants for educational work total \$60,200.

After referring to amendments made to the company's charter by the Dominion parliament last winter, and announcing that shortly after the New Year opens a live stock commission branch

would be added to the activities of the company, President Crearer dealt with the apathy that is apparent on the part of a great number of members of the different farmers' organizations.

"In this connection," he said, "it might be well to point out that the future of the company is bound up very largely with the future of the other farmers' organizations in Western Canada. I think the conviction is steadily growing in the minds of those who might be termed the leaders of the various organizations that some step must be taken to draw them more closely together in such a way and by such means as will tend steadily with the passing of time to weave into the very fibre of the organizations the elements that will lead to increased stability as their various enterprises and activities expand and develop.

"The question as to the best means by which this can be brought about," he concluded, "is unquestionably the most important as it is in many respects the most difficult one that has ever come up for our consideration. While the working out of it calls for a display of the biggest kind of statesmanship, it is not, if approached in the proper spirit, an impossible thing by any means.

Permanent Construction on the Farm

Now that farmers have finished their threshing they can give their attention to their barns and buildings.

The only permanent construction to-day for the farm is of metal, and among the best brands of metal coverings are Pedlar's "Perfect" products. They are lightning proof, fire proof, rain proof and wind proof. For the roof of the barn a splendid shingle is either Pedlar's "George" or "Oshawa" shingle. Both are locked on all four sides. The "George" shingle is a big generous shingle (size 24 x 24 in). Twenty-five of these shingles cover a space 10 feet x 10 feet or 100 square feet. On account of its size it is especially adapted for roofing large buildings such as barns, warehouses, churches, etc. The "Oshawa" shingle is the same construction as the "George" only smaller in size, viz., 16 x 20 in. Forty-five "Oshawa" shingles will cover a square (10 feet x 10 feet), and for use on smaller buildings, houses, etc., the "Oshawa" shingle is highly recommended. Both these shingles are made of heavily galvanized steel and require no painting. They are easily applied all the tools necessary being a hammer and snips to lay them.

For the siding of your barns, Pedlar's galvanized corrugated iron is excellent. It makes a light, strong, fireproof covering, and is easily applied.

All up-to-date barns are properly ventilated, and to take care of this Pedlar's "Superior" barn ventilator, reasonably priced, is recommended.

Pedlar's hip or half pitch silo covers shipped complete for erection, are made to fit any silo.

Turning your attention to the home interior the complete assortment of Pedlar metal ceiling and wall designs, which make a room sanitary and fireproof, are permanent as well as ornamental, and are within the reach of all. A complete catalogue can be secured free on request, with suggestions of designs.

The Pedlar catalogues give detailed information, which is valuable to every Canadian farmer. The Pedlar People, Ltd., Western Warehouse, 80 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, will be glad to send you these catalogues on request.

Portable Electric Lights

Portable electric lights have rapidly developed from the experimental and novelty stage until today thousands are in service for many different uses. To bring them to this high state of useful-

Save From \$50.⁰⁰ To \$100.⁰⁰ On Crushing Outfits

Gasoline power at \$20.00 per H.P. is a big saving on the \$40.00 we got two years ago for the same engine. But we must reduce our surplus stock of this size and style while our plant is busy making shells.

This is your opportunity to save \$50.00 to \$100.00 on a crushing outfit of from 35 to 50 bushels per hour capacity.

At these prices we do not need to send travelers through the country: our customers now come to us to buy where we used to go to them to sell. This is one of the many reasons why we can offer these engines at lower prices than ever before. We shall be glad to give you the names of many owners of this machine on request.

<p>7 H.P. Engine, with plain pulley and battery ignition. Brandon Price.....\$135.00 Calgary Price.....\$150.00</p>	<p>Engines with 8-inch floor grinder and 28 feet of 6-inch 4-ply rubber belt. Brandon Price.....\$170.00 Calgary Price.....\$185.00</p>
<p>Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price and freight charges refunded if purchaser is dissatisfied after 30 days trial.</p>	<p>Engine, with 10-inch grinder, instead of 8-inch. Brandon Price.....\$175.00 Calgary Price.....\$190.00</p> <p>ALL PRICES CASH WITH ORDER</p> <p>Buy now while you can get most use out of the outfit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manitoba Engines Ltd. BRANDON, and CALGARY, Man. Alta.</p>



ness many thousands of dollars have been invested in materials and equipment employing the best type of brains in the professions of electrical engineering and chemistry. Experiments covering endless labor for many years have resulted in a form of chemically generated electricity both highly efficient and economical. To-day these conveniences are being used all over the world by people in every kind of business and every walk of life.

The Interstate Electric Novelty Co. of Canada, Ltd., winners of the "gold medal," the highest award, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, are manufacturing a line of flashlights and portable lamps ranging from the "Penlite," an excellent imitation of a fountain pen, to carriage lamps using their largest type—the nitrogen battery.

For pocket use there are lights which will burn steadily for from 1½ up to 14 hours, depending on the style and size. Hand lanterns take a larger battery, which will burn for two days steadily. Prices range from 75c. up to \$5.50.

Probably the most notable feature of the "Franco" line is the wireless non-short circuiting fibre case. This case when charged with a battery and lamp may be placed on any kind of metal without damage to the light. Every other fibre case made will burn out the battery when carelessly placed on any metallic article. These other cases also have brass strips inside, running parallel with the battery. Any moisture will eat away the wires and cause the case to become useless.

SHIPPERS!

Ship your grain to us in order to receive the benefit of the present premiums. We shall be glad, upon application, to send you free the "Winnipeg Grain Trade News and Produce Record," containing the closing prices for all cash and future grains, also live stock market news. Personal attention given to all shipments, grading re-checked, and settlements forwarded promptly.

Central Grain Company, Limited
 GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 705 GRAIN EXCHANGE : : WINNIPEG, MAN.
 References: Any Bank or Commercial Agency
 Paid-up Capital \$200,000.00 BONDED

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

McBEAN BROS. Offer More Valuable Market Information to Farmers of Western Canada

Our prediction to farmers in previous advertisements for \$1.00 per bus. for our wheat has already come true. We now go farther, and say that for the balance of this crop we might easily get \$1.25 per bus. or higher. The winter wheat crop in the United States is worse than first claimed, and we now figure over 250 million bus. rendered unfit for milling, while their spring wheat crop is showing a very low average grade. Oats here should advance 10c. per bus. and probably 20c. Don't sell your grain at either street or track prices. Ship in car-lots to us and get the highest price going when sold. Remember that we make big advances on car-lots of grain, and also remember we only want a share of your business—give us a trial.

If your car is already loaded and you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P., bill to Fort William, Ont., and if on the C.N.R., to Fort Arthur, Ont., and be sure to mark on the shipping bill: "Notify McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man." This enables us to check up grading and weighing without any chance of missing it.

McBEAN BROS.
 November 15, 1915. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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

There is an excellent hand lamp in use which takes one or two ordinary dry cells. For some purposes these are not quite strong enough and in order to make them more suitable the "Franco" people now manufacture a special "flashlight" battery to be used with a more powerful bulb. For lighting work this battery, their number 1009, will outlast three ordinary dry cells and give a much better light.

Another feature of "Franco" flashlights is that the batteries are guaranteed. The guarantee is from three months (not in service) to the smallest up to one year on the largest. The expiry date is printed on the container. If any of these cartons are returned to the factory at Toronto a new battery will be mailed free.

Nearly every up-to-date hardware and electrical dealer stocks this line, and has a catalogue. Any who are not in position to supply "Franco" flashlights and batteries should write to Western distributors, Canada Dry Cells, Ltd., Winnipeg, for catalogue and prices.

"Maltese Cross"



"Non-Skid"

"MILES OF SMILES"

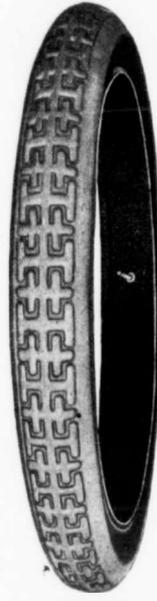
That is what you have if your car is equipped with
"MALTESE CROSS" Tires

Look for the TRADE MARK on the Road

"The Tread Mark of Quality"

The latest addition to the "Maltese Cross" family
is the "PARAGON"—a pattern
tread at a moderate price

"Maltese Cross"



"Paragon"

Manufactured Solely by

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited,

Factories: Toronto. Western Branches: Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

NOT IN ANY
TRUST
OR COMBINE

Enforcement of Manitoba Horse Breeders' Act

All Manitoba farmers and horse-breeders will be interested in knowing that a proclamation has been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, bringing into force on and after November 1st the new Horse Breeders' Act, passed at the 1914 session of the provincial legislature.

The new Act provides for the enrolment of stallions under a system of inspection. In view of this it will be necessary for enrolment to begin as early as possible, as this first inspection in the province will entail considerable work.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is now sending out particulars regarding the working of the Act, together with application forms. All owners of pure-bred stallions enrolled last year are receiving these by mail. The department is anxious to reach every man who has brought a stallion into the province since the enrolment, and urges each one to make application for enrolling his stallion at the earliest possible date. Any stallion which is not properly inspected and enrolled will not be placed in service in Manitoba in 1916, and the department seeks the hearty co-operation of all in order that the

inspectors may begin work immediately.

It is intended to conduct this work from convenient inspection centres throughout the province. As soon as the itinerary of the inspectors is arranged, due notice will be posted in every district, giving place and date at which inspection will be made for that locality. Personal notice of inspection points will also be sent to stallion owners.

All owners of stallions, therefore, should make application to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, without delay, enclosing the enrolment fee of \$2.00, together with certificate of pedigree, by registered mail.

Pelts of Silver Fox being Sold for \$41,500

The largest single sale of raw furs ever recorded in Canada was effected last week when the firm of A. & E. Pierce & Co., St. Paul Street, paid over \$41,500 in one cheque for a lot of 137 silver fox skins. Representatives of twenty-seven of the leading fur houses of the United States were present, yet in a period of so-called local depression, Canada bought up three-quarters of the offerings.

A. Pierce showed a representative of The Star the little pile of furs which represent probably

one-third of the silver fox furs collected by a great corporation during the past season. The early war impression that the fur trade had been affected was a mistaken one, he said. The great consuming market for furs is on this side of the Atlantic. Germany, while not a fur producing country, had practically cornered the fur market both in Russia and in Canada, reselling to these countries 75 per cent of the furs bought in them after being dressed. The fur industry has now adapted itself to the new conditions and Canada is taking a bigger place in the trade than heretofore. The German fur agencies are eliminated for good.

Huge Orders

It is the first time in the local fur market that home dealers have preponderated over the big American buyers to such an extent. Inside the last month, A. & E. Pierce & Co. has paid over \$90,000 for raw furs.

Their new stock of silver fox furs alone represents over \$48,000. One skin picked up and examined by a prospective buyer recently, was valued at approximately \$2,250, the best skin in the pile. Nearby lay piles of skins of white fox, red fox and skins from a cross between silver and red, which are quite common in the St. James Bay district.

Ingredients for Stock Food Tonic Increased in Price

Stock food tonic is usually made up of condiments and medicinal ingredients. That this is so will be at once apparent when it is remembered that usually only one tablespoonful is fed at one time. Some farmers make up their own tonics, while others purchase them at their dealers.

The advantage of buying a prepared stock food tonic is readily apparent because on the outside of the package the ingredients are plainly stated and the farmer knows that he is only feeding to his animals a preparation which has been tested through years of experience and found to have a very beneficial result.

Then another point for the farmer to remember is, that the price of drugs has increased so rapidly that to make up his own preparation it would cost him many times more than the cost of purchasing a stock food tonic which is already on sale at the dealers. Although the price of drugs has advanced very considerably, the better known firms putting out stock food tonics have not in any way taken away from the quality of their tonics, believing it better business to continue with the same good quality

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in spite of the fact that it is costing them more to produce the article.

The time will never come when intelligent farmers will cease to use stock food tonic for their live stock. The necessity for using them and the advantage therefrom will become greater as feeds become increasingly dear. The point to remember is that it is cheaper to keep live stock in condition than to allow them to become run down through improper feeding.

The animal's system is disordered when the appetite is below normal and when it is in this condition it does not digest its food well. It requires something to help it assimilate its food, and it is here that the stock food tonic is of value.

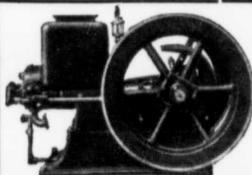
The farmer would do well to look into this matter, because it would be in his best interests to keep his live stock in good condition.

Corn a Satisfactory Substitute for Oats when Fed to Mature Horse at Hard Work

It may be correctly stated that millions of horses in United States get all their strength from corn and that these horses do not even know the taste of oats. Yet conceding this fact, Canadian farmers, and especially those of Scotch ancestry, look with disfavor upon corn as a satisfactory horse feed. It is claimed that the oat contains some hidden property which stimulates the horse's spirit and which gives the animal additional endurance. This point, however, is questioned by those who have undertaken actual experimental work along this line.

A number of farmers' letters were received at the college during the months of March and April last, requesting information relative to the feeding value of corn. Corn during these months was available at country points at from 70 to 75 cents for a bushel of 56 pounds. Oats were costing those who had to purchase feed about 55 cents for a bushel of 34 pounds. Thus corn cost one and two-eighths cents a pound and oats more than one and five-eighths cents for each pound.

Recognizing the desirability of having some experimental evidence on hand and in the event of another such fluctuation in the price of these two cereals taking place, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College decided to conduct an experiment with a view to obtaining some reliable information on the relative merits for feeding horses of corn and oats. The experiment being now concluded, the department is in a position to publish the results.



Stover Gasoline Engines

Will develop at least 10% over rated horse power. They are built by one of the world's biggest gasoline engine manufacturers. A standard for other engine makers to go by.

- 7½ H.P. \$195.00
- 5 H.P. 130.00
- 1½ H.P. 38.50
- Webster Magneto, extra. 12.50

F.O.B. Brandon. We have other sizes in stock. Write us for particulars.

WE HANDLE WHAT YOU WANT

COMPLETE Crushing Outfits

- An All-Stover Outfit consisting of:
10 in. Crusher, 7½ H.P. Engine and 30 ft. of 5 in. Drive Belt **\$233.50**
- 8 in. Crusher, 5 H.P. Engine with Belt **\$161.00**

F.O.B. BRANDON

STOVER GRINDERS

- 10 in. \$35.00
 - 8 in. \$29.00
- EXTRA BURRS**
- 7 in. \$1.50
 - 10 in. \$2.00
 - 8 in. 1.65
 - 12 in. 2.25

Power Washing Machine Outfit

- Consisting of:
1½ H.P. Engine, Washing Machine and Belt Complete **\$60.50**

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.

8th and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON, Man.



Stover Power Washing Machine



22.00

GLADDEN THE HEARTS OF THE WHOLE FAMILY

Make this THE XMAS to be long remembered.

This Handsome Fumed Oak Dining Room Suite will add much Comfort and Happiness to Your Home.



Consists of handsome buffet, extension table and six chairs, as illustrated; in fumed oak. All pieces harmonize beautifully and make a perfect set of furniture. BUFFET is made of genuine solid oak, fumed finish. The base top measures 22x48 inches; it stands 54 inches high, and has a French bevel plate mirror measuring 10x40 inches. Has one drawer, one lined for silver, two compartments on either side and full length linen drawers.

EXTENSION TABLE has a round 42-inch top, and can be extended to six feet. Has a heavy square pedestal as illustrated, and is made of selected oak throughout. Is fitted with easy running slides and a set of extension leaves. Fumed finish.

SET OF SIX DINING CHAIRS, as illustrated. They have shaped seats, quartered oak tops and banisters. Banisters are of solid oak, and have impervious seats, stout back posts and legs. A very serviceable diner at low cost.

No. 402—Price of Set Complete \$49.95

No. 403—Price of Buffet \$28.75

No. 404—Price of Extension Table \$14.45

No. 405—Price of Six Dining Chairs \$12.50

Remember this is only one of many Dining Room Suites Shown in our Fall and Winter Catalog. If you have not received your copy ASK FOR IT TO-DAY

THE WINGOLD LTD., 181 Market Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

Object of Experiment

To determine, if possible, the comparative feeding value of a given weight of number three yellow corn with the same weight of ordinary feed oats when fed to mature horses at farm work under summer conditions.

Plan of Experiment

Four teams were selected and one horse of each team fed corn and the other oats. The teams were not broken up during the experiment, but each worked on the same doubletree against his regular team mate. The horses were weighed on the 14th and 15th and the last two days of each month at 6 a.m. Each horse was given an allowance of seventeen

pounds of prairie hay and four and one-half pounds of bran. The bran in each case was mixed with the cereal. The corn was fed in a cracked condition about the size of wheat and the oats coarsely ground. In each case twelve and one-half pounds of cereal were fed. On Sundays or wet days half the regular amount was fed. A period of two weeks without weighing was allowed the horses to become accustomed to the new ration.

Result of Experiment

Lot.	Corn fed		Out fed
	1.	2.	
Number of animals in each group	4	4	
First weight—gross	6010	5755	
First weight—average	1514.5	1438.7	
Final weight—gross	6384	5953	
Final weight—average	1596	1488	

Number of days in experiment	124	124
Total gain for period	366	196
Average gain per animal	91.5	49
Average daily gain for group	2.95	1.52
Quantity of cereal eaten group	6200	6300
Quantity of bran eaten by group	2232	2232
Quantity of hay eaten by group	8432	8432
Total cost of feed, corn 70c. per bus., oats 55c. per bus.	146.10	168.80
Cost of feed for 10 horses for 7 months.	36.55	42.80
Average cost of feed per day	3.65	4.28
Number of hours worked per horse	950	950
Cost of feed per hour of work per horse	.037	.045
Cost of feed, oats at 50c. and corn at 80c. Prices country points	688.01	688.01
Sept. 22, 1915—10 horses, 7 months		



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

FREE FERTILE SOIL

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

ABUNDANT CROPS

Alberta's grain crops second to none in quality and yield.



Alberta's Mixed Farming and Dairying industry is rapidly developing, and ultimately this province will be the Denmark of Canada.



Alberta's remarkable railway development has opened up tremendous new areas of arable soil.



Alberta's vast mineral deposits are practically untapped. Land, timber, water-power and minerals are only in the infancy of development.

Alberta's Climate is unsurpassed for agricultural operations. Good as the soil is, it never would have won the supremacy in grain production were it not for the purity of the air, the equable temperature and equilibrium in precipitation.

Alberta's Soil is uniformly fertile. It consists of a marly clay subsoil, varying from a few feet on the hills and ridges to a great depth of the plains. Overlying this is a thick mantle of black or brown vegetable mould.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Alberta leads in free Agricultural Schools and demonstration farms. These have been established in different districts, having for their primary object the education of young men and young women who would after taking the course return to the farm. They offer a two years' course in agriculture and household science, each term extending from November to March.

For full particulars apply to:

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Conclusions from the Experiments

1. While the average weight of the oat fed horses was less than the average weight of the corn fed horses at the beginning of the experiment, great care was exercised to select the horses as carefully as possible as regards easy keeping qualities as shown when all were fed alike.

2. When the corn fed horses lost weight, the oat fed horses also lost weight. The same was true of the gains made.

3. There was a saving of \$5.70 on each horse in four months by feeding corn. This same ratio covering 10 horses for 7 summer months would be \$99.75 saved by using corn instead of oats.

4. The farmer should always reduce the cost per bushel to cost per pound or cost per ton for comparison.

5. The drivers state that the horses getting corn did not sweat more freely nor did they seem less spirited than when they were fed oats.

6. During the four months none of the horses were off feed.

7. The oat fed horses were more eager for hay and would eat more of it if provided.

8. At certain times corn is much more economical to feed than oats and is a satisfactory substitute for oats.

9. That one pound of corn is slightly better than a pound of oats for horses at hard work.

10. The result of this experiment is contrary to the popular opinion of Western Canadian farmers who much prefer oats to corn but the same result has been obtained at several other colleges and experiment stations.

Winter Fairs in Saskatchewan

At a meeting of the Provincial Winter Fair Board, held in Regina on October 5th, it was decided to hold two winter fairs in Saskatchewan this coming winter as follows:

Regina, March 14 to 17, 1916.

Saskatoon, March 21 to 24, 1916.

Prize lists will shortly be prepared and in the meantime breeders and feeders of live stock are asked to begin the preparation of exhibits. At the Regina fair the prize list is expected to be even more generous than at the last fair and will include many classes for heavy horses, light horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine. The Saskatoon fair will be the first one held in that city but is expected to be fully up to the standard of other winter fairs in the West.

Committees of management appointed for the fairs are:

Regina—Robert Sinton, F. H. Auld, Alex. Mutch, R. H. Taber, P. F. Bredt and D. T. Elderkin.

Saskatoon—W. C. Sutherland, W. J. Rutherford, R. W. Caswell, S. E. Greenway, A. M. Shaw and C. D. Fisher.

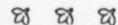
Winter Evening in the Farm Library Around the Evening Lamp

The cheerful gathering of the family around the evening lamp in our farm homes is a great factor for family unity, and it creates strong ties and deep sentiment among young people. After the labors of the day are over, the evening meal eaten, the gathering in the circle means rest, conversation and reading, which entertain and instruct the young people and knit the fibers of the family ties in solidarity. In after years when the children, now happy and contented, have homes of their own, the evening lamp will be installed and thus the influence of this sentiment lives and enlarges as the years swiftly pass.

Reading in the home is responsible for ambition that stirs many boys and girls for education and useful service in rural society. The farm paper, current literature, magazines, books with useful information must be read, if at all, around the circle of the country home during the early evening hours. The busy daylight hours will be used, for the most part, for

earning a living and meeting the exacting duties of farm life. The schools, as useful as they are in giving information to children, would fall very short of their opportunity without home study. In fact, it is the reading and thinking done out of school that counts in an education after all.

Fortunate is every child that likes to read and cultivates regular habits of reading. Such children have themselves solved the problem of education. Regardless of the country schools and the time such children have for attending school, they will train the mind and gather information that will make them useful and efficient in life. Parents who wish to give their children educational opportunities should install the evening lamp, encourage their children to read and study and set the example themselves in regular hours for reading. This is where one can help himself in helping others.



Caution

A Pennsylvania farmer was the owner of a good Alderney cow. A stranger, having admired the animal, asked the farmer, "What will you take for your cow?"

The farmer scratched his head for a moment, and then said, "Look-a-here! Be you the tax assessor or has she been killed by the railroad?"

**Old Established Implement Firm
Believes in the West**

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company Outlines
Progressive Policy

The secret of a man's success is locked up to a great extent in the way in which he looks out upon life. We have an illustration of this in the mental attitude of men towards the great war, which is now in progress. The mood of probably the great majority is a constantly varying one, veering towards cheerfulness at one point or depression at another according to the despatches which are supposed to record the varying fortunes of the combatants.

So it has been to a great extent in connection with the business and commercial life of this great western country. Until recently many men were depressed because business did not come quite so easily as it used to, and were apt to take a dismal view of the country. But this year it is different, the resources of the country and its possibilities of development are as boundless and limitless as ever they were. What is needed is the long view, for it is the long view of commerce as of life, that will keep men and corporations full of buoyancy, vigor and courage.

It is this view that is taken by the management and staff of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., a concern that has been established for over a quarter of a century, not only selling its products from coast to coast in Canada, but also in far distant lands.

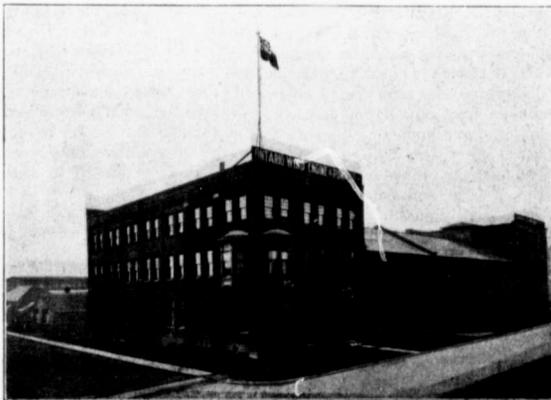
The special needs of the time have been met by the infusion of new blood in the veins of the organization and the greatest optimism prevails in every department and branch of the company's many sided activity. The future before never looked so promising.

Mr. S. H. Chapman, who has been connected so long with the company, retains the presidency, and Mr. A. T. Thom has been promoted to the position of general manager. Mr. Thom has been in the company's service for over ten years in various capacities, and fully deserves, as he enjoys, the friendship and loyal support of every member of the entire organization.

The head office and factory are located at Toronto, and there are branches in the East; but plans are being made to cover the West in a more vigorous and efficient manner than ever. It is recognized by the management that while the West is surely destined to be one of the greatest wheat producing countries in the world, yet that mixed farming methods will be increasingly adopted, and it is therefore necessary to prepare for this development. As mixed farming comes more and more into vogue, so the need for adequate water supply will be increasingly felt, and the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., is equipped in every possible way to solve any problem relative to this essential requirement of modern farm life.

Second to the necessity of proper water supply, one of the most insistent problems facing the Western farmer is the need for efficient power machinery, and to this also the company brings years of mature experience.

No stone will be left unturned along these lines to bring to the farming community the very best machinery that science can devise or money can buy. The policy of



Office and section of factory Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Toronto

BREAKAGES
WELDED BY
OXY-ACETYLENE

impart a strength to the machine greater than it ever possessed, while the job is the most finished bit of work ever attained in repairing a fracture.

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MR. THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

If anything breaks or is worn out on your threshing machine or traction engine, have it welded by the Oxy-Acetylene process. Your time is valuable—we can save you many precious days of delay, and, incidentally, many

HARD-EARNED DOLLARS

If your Blacksmith or Repair Expert cannot do this class of work, write us, and we will give you complete information regarding our process. It will be to your own interests before starting Spring work to send us any of your broken castings.

L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY

328 WILLIAM AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Largest Manufacturers of Oxygen and Welding Plants

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BRIGDENS LIMITED WINNIPEG



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A specialist in all phases of etched Engraving. Write him. Let him show you how a job the selling element in your advertisement.



A.O. BRIDGEN

A Practical Photo-Engraver who has made a close study of Engraving methods, and has set a new standard of quality in the city.

Artist and Engravers Who Have Built Up a Thriving Business

The firm of Brigdens Limited has entered the Winnipeg and district field to give high quality Service, for which there is a growing demand amongst the users of illustrations in Western Canada. Their advent in the West has been fortunate in view of the Made-in-Canada movement, as it is now no longer necessary for local buyers to go to the States for the higher grades of illustrations and engravings.

Brigdens Art Department is equipped to supply illustrations and designs for books, catalogues, magazines and general advertising of all kinds. In the Engraving Department they have experts in all branches of the profession, and equipment of the most up-to-date machinery, including the recently perfected Axel-Holmstrom Etching Machines. Line and halftone Engravings for newspapers and journals, and the highest class of finely etched halftones in one to four colors, and wood engraving may be obtained.

The wide patronage extended Brigdens Limited by leading houses of Winnipeg and the West is the best argument that can be given to demonstrate the quality of their output.

Write for samples in your line.

BRIGDENS LIMITED

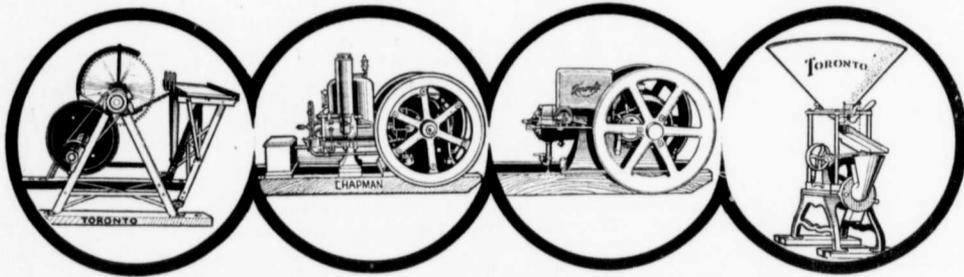
Cor. Notre Dame and Langside WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

A-Quarter-of-a-Century

Over Twenty-five Years Experience

in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of farm power and water supply machinery has enabled us to produce machines which we believe are second to none. The fact that we have sold more goods during the month of September than during any previous month since the incorporation of the company is convincing evidence that the goods we are putting on the market to-day are first class in every particular.



These are the Results of our Work

and we look upon them with pride and confidence. The Chapman Engine has already made a name for itself, which is envied by all gasoline engine manufacturers, so much so that they have already commenced manufacturing imitations. The Toronto Engine has won an excellent reputation as a light, high class engine that may easily be moved around and one that gives its full rated power and is capable of standing any reasonable strain. The Toronto Grinder and the Canadian Pole Saw have also won for themselves enviable reputation, having given A1 satisfaction in each and every case.

We also manufacture a full line of excellent Pumps and are the original manufacturers of the celebrated Canadian Airmotor.

WE HAVE PRINTED CIRCULARS DESCRIBING EACH OF OUR LINES, ONE OF THEM IS SURE TO INTEREST YOU. WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company Limited Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina

the company has always been to give **satisfactory service** irrespective of expense, and this has brought in the past a large measure of success, and we have no doubt that in the future still greater things may be expected as the tremendous resources of the Western country are developed.



O. E. CHAPMAN
Sales Manager, Winnipeg Branch

O. E. Chapman is sales manager of the Winnipeg branch, than whom it would be hard to beat as a thoroughly experienced machinist, with a wide acquaintance of all kinds of farm machinery and

implements. He has for over twenty years been handling machinery, both as a practical mechanic as well as in a business way.

Mr. Chapman's first connection with this firm was as a mechanic in the shop, but as the officials recognized his business ability he was soon given an opportunity in the office of their Winnipeg branch, and was finally promoted to the position he now holds.

He is recognized as a first class gasoline engine man by all who have come in contact with him. He also possesses a thorough knowledge of all other lines of farm machinery, and we believe that this is the result of hard work and continuous observation.

Mr. Chapman is decidedly optimistic as to the future of our great Western country, and believes that the company he is serving will be an important factor in bringing about and giving effect to the great financial revival, of which we see so many indications.

The ambition of Mr. Chapman is to serve the Western farmer with good useful machinery, and we believe the firm he represents will benefit to an unexpected extent by his ability and energy.

D. C. Thom has charge of the sales department at Calgary. Although still young in years Mr. Thom is nevertheless an old hand

at the farm implement business, having been engaged in the manufacture and sale of machinery practically all his life. His first experience was in his father's implement business at Watford, Ontario, where he was born in 1883.

He first was connected with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump



D. C. THOM
In charge of Calgary Branch

Company some seven years ago in the capacity of travelling salesman at Calgary, but was later transferred to the Winnipeg office, where he held a position of sales manager with most gratifying re-

sults. Later on the firm recognized his excellent connection with the people of Alberta, and gave him his present position.

The fact that he has studied conditions carefully and understands the many problems of the West, should lend impetus and effect to the part that the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company intends to play in the great revival of Western prosperity of which we see so many indications.

We wish Mr. Thom every success in his present position, and trust that his service to his firm and its customers may produce the result which they are looking for and deserve.

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We also buy muses and Seneca Root

A WOMAN'S TALK TO WOMEN

—By—
LILLIAN BEYNON THOMAS

A Christmas Message
WHAT can we say to each other this year that will help to raise our thoughts above the tragedy of life, which is ever present, and enable us to look straight into the clear region of eternal truth? As never before we feel that we need guidance. We are approaching the birthday of the Prince of Peace, and hate stalks the earth in its most hideous form. Ministers are shouting that Christianity has not failed for it has never been tried. Others from the safe security of their pulpits shout "Coward" at the men and boys who have not offered to go and kill their fellow men.

Parents with broken hearts are blessing only sons, as they march away; while others wipe the tears from eyes worn dim with weeping for the ones who have given their all. Beside us are those who love all men, and with no shadow of hate are marching, marching, ready to go because they feel that duty is calling them to a task, however repugnant, must be done. So it is, all logic has failed, and people all over the land are struggling mentally to bring to agreement the teaching of Christ, and the world conflict in which every nation is calling on the same God to bless their cause, and confound their enemies.

In the midst of all this come a few rays of hope. There are nations pleading that this must not be a war of conquest, and in England leading men are demanding that "Peace" must be the object of the Allies; "Peace" just as soon as it is possible. Lord Courtney, in the House of Lords, said, "We must be free or die," and added, "The consummation of the tragedy is this, that precisely what we believe and say, is believed and said in Germany. 'Inexcusable,' you may say, and it is I admit very difficult for us to see sufficient reason for the German conviction. So they find a great difficulty in understanding our terror."

Lord Loreburn the same day to the same body said, "Any man must be strangely constructed who did not grasp at any honorable opportunity to prevent what would be the most frightful calamity that had ever befallen the human race."

The Premier of France has expressed for that nation the feeling which is strong among the most sane, and that is, that France must not make this a war of conquest. Germany must pay for her mistake. She must suffer, and must

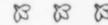
realize that not in her hands must rest the fate of nations; but that in the great democracy of nations she can have only a fair share of influence. But she must have a fair share. As a nation she must work out her own destiny, for to no man or nation has been given the divine insight that would enable him or it to determine for another its fate. Democracy is a hard road to travel. It has many barriers, but the prize is worth the struggle.

But from the edge of the grave there comes a message that no woman can hear unmoved. It comes from a woman who paid the final and great price for nationality. Because she loved her country she took the great chance. She saw death on the other side waiting for her, but she went dauntlessly on, just as our soldiers go. She walked fearlessly up to the mouth of the cannon of hate and distrust; and as she stood there, waiting for the shot that would waft her soul to its Maker, Edith Cavell said, "Standing before God and eternity I realize that patriotism is not enough; I must be free from hate and bitterness."

Edith Cavell's body died on alien soil, but Edith Cavell's soul rose belonging to the world. Edith Cavell lives in the hearts of

all women, and the time will come when German and French and Austrian and Turkish and Russian and English mothers will tell her story to their children, while tears of pity wet their cheeks.

And so for my Christmas message, I would like to give you the words of Edith Cavell, and with them I would like to link the message of the heavenly host when Christ was born, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men."



Women and the Schools

There is so much to be done for our little country schools and for our town schools and for our city schools that it is difficult to know where to begin a discussion of the matter. Last month I wrote of the need of women on the school boards. I do not know how many there will be on such boards after the civic elections, but I hope someone will send me the names of all who are elected this year. In this issue I am publishing the pictures of two of the women trustees in Manitoba. There is another one, and the first woman who was elected a trustee, Mrs. Gee, who belongs to a district near Virden.

The consolidated schools seem to be doing good work, in fact as good work as can be done, under

present conditions. But it seems to me that we are not going to get the best work done in our schools until more practical work is undertaken right at the schools. It has been found by experiment in New York city that the students who



Mrs. E. K. Brown, School Trustee
Ward 7, Elmwood

do manual work half the day take just as high marks in a written examination as those who spend the whole day over their books, and the ones who do the manual work enjoy school much more.

At the consolidated schools there is generally a yard of from five to ten acres. If that land was cultivated and intensive farming done, there is no doubt but that the small plot of land could be made a means of educating the people in the whole district. A specialist from the agricultural college could go out and lay out the plot to the best advantage. He could explain his work to the children in the afternoon and in the evening give the grown people of the district a lecture on landscape gardening and give illustrations.

The preparation of the soil might be another lesson for both children and grown people, and so on, until every one in the district understood at least something about landscape gardening, preparation of the soil for the conservation of moisture, tree planting, growing of shrubs, and intensive farming. It seems possible that there might be such farms in the districts where there is no consolidated school if the people so desired.

It might be possible to give the boys and girls in the country the first two years of their college course right at home. A small stock farm would be necessary, but it might be accomplished. And such an arrangement would

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Winnipeg

educate not only the boys and girls going to school, but the whole neighborhood.

One has only to spend a day around Indian Head to see the influence the experimental farm there has had on the whole country for miles around. Great farm



Mrs. Dr. Speechly, Pilot Mound School Trustee

homes, splendid stables and pure bred stock are to be seen everywhere. The people there always have a crop because they know how to farm in the most up to date way. They have trees and shrubs because they have seen how much they improve the place, and how easily they can be grown. They get more off an acre of ground than the average farmer, who has not had such advantages, because they have learned that one acre well farmed is better than two not half cultivated.

Theory is all right, but a practical demonstration is what many people need. Many like lectures, but everyone likes a moving picture. That is the difference between telling people what they should do and showing them. The little farms around the schools would do wonders, if we could only get them started. And if the women would take up this matter there is no doubt we could make a start. In the United States the women take a deep interest in such matters.

In Times Like These

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung has written another book. It is not a story, but it is a series of her addresses, each preaced by a bit of original poetry, and better than anything she has written before. "In Times Like These" expresses her philosophy of life. She speaks with her usual force and charm and intensity of the war against meanness and greed and unkindness—the war that never ends.

Mrs. McClung wished to call her book "The War That Never Ends," but her publishers said

people were so sick of war books that they would not read anything with that title. So the name of the book was changed and the new title is just as good, for it is a book to be read and studied and passed on to a friend in times like these.

The book is fearless, and in bright colloquial language drives home good everyday homely truths that many are apt to forget. It is a book that will make people think, and it will make people act, and act better. It handles without gloves such subjects as "What do Women Think of War (Not that it Matters)," "Women and the Church," "The Land of the Fair Deal," and "the War Against Gloom."

In her chapter on "The New Chivalry," she says: "This cruel convention that women must be beautiful accounts for the popularity of face washes and beauty parlors and the langor of university extension lectures. Women cannot be blamed for this. All our civilization has been to the end that women make themselves attractive to men. The attractive woman has hitherto been the successful woman. The pretty girl marries a millionaire and travels in Europe and is presented at court; her plainer sister equally intelligent, marries a boy from home and does her own washing. I am not comparing the two destinies as to which offers the greater opportunity for happiness or usefulness, but rather to show how widely divergent two lives may be. What caused the difference was a wavy strand of hair, a rounded curve on a cheek. Is it any wonder that women capitalize their good looks even at the expense of their intelligence? The economic dependence of woman is, perhaps, the greatest injustice that has been done to us, and has worked the greatest injury to the race."

Of course it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the book, but the following paragraph from the chapter on "Women and the Church" is characteristic. She says, "Almost all the books written about women have been written by men. Women have until the last fifty years been the inarticulate sex, but although they have had but little to say about themselves they have heard much. It is a very poor preacher or lecturer who has not a lengthy discourse on "Woman's True Place."

It is a very poor platform performer who cannot take the stand and show women exactly wherein they err. "This way, ladies, for the straight and narrow path!" If women have gone aside from the straight and narrow path it is not because they have not been advised to pursue it. Man long ago decided that woman's wish was anything he did not wish to



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You get the best of materials and workmanship, plus years of experience in piano making. Perfection of tone, design and finish is found in these master-instruments.

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KARN-MORRIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.

282 Graham Avenue

Winnipeg

E. J. MERRELL, Western Manager.

do himself, and as he did not care particularly for the straight and narrow way he felt free to recommend it to women in general. He did not wish to tie himself too closely to home either, and still he knew somebody should be on the job, so he decided that home was woman's sphere."

The University in the Country

The time was when all the money spent on the university was spent on the fortunate few who could afford the time and money to attend college. That order is past. The modern method is to take the university to the people. It is not enough to give all the educational advantages to the few fortunate ones. Those who are past the age for college and those who cannot afford the time and money for a university course, are asking that some of the advantages of higher education be turned in their direction.

This is possible, and is being done to a considerable extent, but not to the extent that it should, or that it will be in the future. The return for the money put into our higher educational institutions has not been adequate, and many of us are tired of the old saying, "You must look to the children; they are our only hope"

We realize that the children are taught by the older people, and if the older people have low ideals and a narrow vision, the children cannot be expected to soar far beyond them. It is the great average mass of people we must look to, and we will never get much past them. This great mass is asking that the joys of intellectual life be given them, and the exten-

sion courses that are being given by the Agricultural College and the University are an attempt to meet this need.

President Tory, of Alberta University, is reported to have said that it is his aim to extend the outside work of the university until half the money grant for that institution is spent in extension work. This is an end devoutly to be wished. All over, the minds of people are open for the great truths of the universe, and the seed sown broadcast will bring forth a much greater harvest when thrown into such well prepared soil, than is possible, when sown in the minds of two or three hundred students who are immature, and only a small percentage alive to the advantages of the whole course.

Not that I wish to disparage the work of the university at home or of the university students. Much good has resulted, even from Manitoba University which has been starved and made a political tool; but it is not to be expected that all students who attend will

Continued on page 56

Advertisement for Pathe Pathophone Diamond Double Discs, including a small image of a gramophone and text describing the product and price.

OUR YOUNG FOLK CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris.

December

There are snowdrifts by the wayside, there is writing on the pane, Where Jack Frost has left a message about winter come again;

There's that tingling in the blood and there are sleighbells in the air, There is coasting down the hills, and slipping, sliding, ev'rywhere!

There's a stocking by the chimney hung on Christmas Eve because There's a chance you'll have a visit from our old friend Santa Claus.

There's a bright star in the heavens that proclaimed a wondrous birth When the Chosen Child of Children brought His Christmas day to earth;

There are mistletoe and holly in the woods to deck the hall, Here's the Christmas spirit wishing Merry Christmas to you all—

Dear Boys and Girls:—Cousin Doris wishes that every boy and girl who reads *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer* will be happy this Christmas. Perhaps you may have no coppers to buy presents for those you love. I will tell you what to give. Give love, kind words, helpful acts and smiles. I am sure mother and father and brothers and sisters would be happier with those gifts than anything you could buy. And now for prizes for January. To the boy and girl who sends in the best essay on the following subjects I will send a dollar. The subject is: "What I intend to do this year." Merry Christmas to Everyone.—C. D.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE BRITISH FIGHTING MAN.

Dear Cousin Doris, — Forming my opinion from the very bright and intelligent letters you get from your big family of boys, I should say that most of them have read some of the very delightful real incidents which have been made public, and which add fresh laurels every day to the fighting quality, the true sportsmanlike ideal and the inbred chivalrous character of our British boys.

I have a big boy of my own in the ranks, but he hasn't got into the scrap yet. He has mastered the details and become an expert in that wonderful Colt machine gun, and is being employed at a certain place on the English channel in training other fellows to handle that terrible weapon, which, as your campers will probably know, is one of the most delicate bits of mechanism employed in the service.

But I'm sending you a picture of a cun of his, a young man for whom I entertain the very highest regard, and who has been for some months now heavily engaged in the trenches. He is not a chap who cares to advertise himself, so I will not publish his full name I don't know what John (that is his

real first name) will say to me if you publish this picture of him and his young admirer, but as he is a most forgiving and lovable fellow I am going to take my chances on that and protect you against all unkindly influence from him.

John is a young Scotchman, one of a big family of very big brothers and sisters, most of them quite as tall as himself—if they do not all carry his "fighting weight." His father and mother are among my choicest friends and I am writing about John because he and his home environment are typical of so much of that splendid fighting force of the older "Campers" who have gone to fight for all that Canada and Home men to them.

John enlisted in Winnipeg, and after putting in a whole winter and spring of severe training, he and his battalion (the 43rd—or 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada) were shipped to England last

I just thought I would give you this to start the boys on this train of thought as Christmas draws near. My message, as you will gather, is to set a model of chivalrous conduct, if I can, in the form of a real and somewhat striking, because picturesque example.

I know a very large number of the men who are fighting side by side with John; God's own splendid men on whom the world can bank under the worst trials that can come to men. These fellows don't talk of what I am writing to you about boys—they live it. They are clean sports, like yourselves. They find a strange appetite ring within them when they see the under-dog in some unequal struggle, and they don't waste moments in identifying themselves with the claims of under-dog. And when it comes to their treatment of a woman; well, they think of their own mothers, sisters and sweethearts. Wherever they meet her—on the street or in the draw-

Her gown was crimson, touched with green For cap, she wore a Christmas Bell, Her face I knew I'd somewhere seen, Her voice my heart remembered well.

A smile for me upon her lips, Beneath my bough of mistletoe She kissed her rosy finger tips, And "Merry Christmas" whispered low.

"What is your name, sweet maid?" I said, Still "Merry Christmas!", laughed the elf,

And then I saw, all green and red She Merry Christmas was herself!

Songs and Stars

(If too long for single recitation, this may be given by three children.)

'Tis said that thirty-one bright days Once put their heads together, And each resolved to be a song, So glad and clear, so sweet and strong, Whate'er the wind and weather.

Then thirty-one dark little nights They talked the matter over, And each resolved to be a star To throw out golden beams afar From Florida to Dover.

To old December then they came; She, quite delighted, mixed them; And so to her the joy belongs Of little days like little songs, With stars set in betwixt them! —A. E. A.

A Christmas Wish

A soldier-boy As bold as could be On dress parade On the Christmas Tree, Bent 'way, 'way down As far as he could And kissed a Dolly Where she stood. 'Twas the thing to do— As, perhaps you know, She was under a sprig Of mistletoe!—A. E. A.

TABLEAUX REPRESENTING TRADITIONAL FIGURES OF CHRISTMAS

I St. Nicholas
Saint Nicholas, the reverend, Comes as the orphan maidens' friend, And leaves without their cottage door A marriage portion from his store. The children's saint and hero he, All meekness and humility. The tableau represents St. Nicholas in his traditional dress as Bishop of Myra. He has long white hair, ruddy cheeks a white beard, and a long, full gown of a dark color. He wears a mitre, and carries a crozier or pastoral staff, while a basket loaded with packages hangs on his arm. (Pictures of mitres and croziers may be found in any dictionary.) The mitre, a tall, tongue-shaped cap, terminating in two points, may be made of pasteboard and covered with gilt tissue or paper, gold cloth or yellow chiffon, and studded with colored beads to represent jewels. The crozier should be a staff about five feet long, gilt, richly ornamented and terminating either in a Maltese cross (crozier of ceremony) or a crook. The basket is supposed to be the celebrated one in which the kindly Bishop bore the wedding gifts for the three destitute maidens. The lines accompanying the tableaux are to be recited while each is being shown—or, to precede them, if desired.



THE ENTENTE CORDIALE

Our young Scottish Soldier Friend John of Winnipeg, and the little French Maid—"Somewhere in France.

ing room, they regard and treat her just exactly as they would expect any other decent fellow to treat their mother, sister or sweetheart. That is their unwritten code, but there are no laws on any statute book that are held so sacred as those unwritten and unspoken precepts that are the "better angels" of our brave boys on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

With every good wish from Uncle Jack.

At Christmas

Everything shines at Christmas— Candles and stars and faces, In all the wonderful places, Can there be any dark places?

Everything shines. But I'll add One little smile—love behind it; The world is so big and so crowded Some dark corner may find it.

Sing a song of Christmas— Pocket books so slim; But heart all full of loving-ness, "Way up to the brim. When the day has ended, Everyone sees clear, Pennies help, of course, but Love Makes the Christmas Cheer! —A. E. A.

Merry Christmas

With hair of golden candle-flame, With lips of holly, warm and gay, A little naid this morning came, And all the shadows ran away.

XMAS CARDS & BOOKLETS
Agents, with our splendid Xmas Frolic-Fest! Wonderful new model reproducer gives for selling 25 packets of six assorted booklets and postcards of the Xmas picture for one in each. Send no money. Apply today before other agents get ahead of you. Also many other premiums—send for our big catalogue.
The Colonial Art Co. TORONTO

II La Dame De Noel (The Christmas Lady)

The Christmas Lady, far in France, Doth with the Christmas Tree advance, And bears it swift, and bears it far, To all who bless the Christmas Star.

The story is early Victorian in date, so Cratchit may wear a high collar and stock and an old-fashioned coat of the proper date.

III Babouscka

Babouscka, wrinkled, old, and gray, Is she who scorned to show the way To those who sought—the Three Wise Men— The road to blessed Bethlehem.

VII Carol of the Crutches

This was the sweetest Carol was ever sung or said, And children clustered at her side and gathered round her bed.

IV The Christmas Waits

'Tis break of day, and from the East The light begins to pour; We've trudged and sung this many a mile, And stopped at many a door.

VIII Santa Claus

What shall we say of Santa Claus, So near to us, so dear to us? What shall we say of Santa Claus, So dear to us forever?

IX Christmas Angels

When the baby Christ was born, On that blessed Christmas morn, Hosts of angels filled the sky, Carolling right joyfully.

V Jack Horner

See, here is Jack Horner, Plucked out of his corner, And eating his Christmas pie.

VI Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim

Bob Cratchit comes, with Tiny Tim Upon his shoulder riding; A humble pair, but Christmas cheer Within their hearts abiding.



BOYS. You don't need to pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 for the coaster you want. Here's the Jim-dandy one you would want to own, and its yours without a penny of cost.

fun, and just 32 lovely big packages to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Open your sample packages and ask all your friends to try a 'Fairy Berry.'

Its experiences at a great fete held at the Quirinal Palace, recently, made a great impression upon him. His manly little figure, in a spotlessly white sailor suit, worn with white shoes and stockings and a white sailor hat, made him so different from the uniformed Boy Scouts who formed his escort during the festivities that he could hardly contain his disgust at his own attire.

that the boy had been assiduously practicing so as to be able to show as much skill in the manoeuvres as his big comrades. He rushed off with a boylike 'whoop' when the exhibition was over, to show everything in the park of the Villa Savoy to the other Boy Scouts.

Expert Advice

A correspondent wrote to the editor of a country paper as follows: 'I have a horse that has been afflicted for the last year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon.'

It Certainly Does

Andrew's grandm'her had been telling her Bible stories, his favorite being that of Daniel in the lion's den. At the age of four he was taken 'a circus for the first time. When the lion tamer put his head into the lion's mouth Andrew's excitement knew no bounds. Jumping up and down he gleefully screamed: 'I say, that knocks the spots off Daniel doesn't it?'

Xmas Booklets and Postcards AGENTS WANTED.—Here is your chance to win some splendid Xmas Prizes or Cash. Our Xmas Cards and Booklets Apply for 36 packages to sell. Returns us our self for 10c. etc. mailed to you absolutely free. Get Catalogue, write, and send your order to: COLONIAL ART CO., Dept. 97, TORONTO, ONT.

THIS Young Man (C. Gudmundson, 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.) will be glad to testify to what Chiropractic Adjustments can do in converting a physical wreck into a sound and healthy body.—'He is the best of them.' He also writes: 'I have spoken to several people while attending Dr. Munro (Chiropractor). The majority of them had some trouble which the best medical talent failed to benefit in the least, but Dr. Munro, by using Chiropractic, secured as good results as anyone could wish for.'

Dr. H. J. Munro 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Graduate of Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.

OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

THE CHILDREN AND THE SHEPHERDS
By Mrs. Edwin Markham in The People's Home Journal

Oh, quick the shepherds ran by threes and fours.

Far down Judea's rocky hillside ways; They fain would reach the open stable doors,

To kneel, and give the Holy Young Child praise.

And as they went they cried with happy din:

"Oh, come; for angels in the night called down-

That in a manger near the village inn, Our King was born in little Bethlehem town."

The scribe was writing out a rich man's will;

The mother swiftly sewed her child a coat;

The merchant turned away to count his till;

The fisherman, forsooth, must launch his boat.

The husbandman must feed his hungry herds;

The builder stooped to smooth a corner stone;

The high priest said: "To cease your silly words;

If angels spoke I surely should have known."

But no; the reaper's wife fast plied her loom,

She had her web to weave and could not join;

Her neighbor said: "I go to sweep my room

To seek to-day a long lost silver coin."

The miller's son was grinding barley meal,

Grumbling he shook his head, and turned away;

"I cannot leave my swiftly whirling wheel,

Upon this busy, crowded working day."

'Twas only children of old Bethlehem

Found for the Lord that day an hour to spare;

Gladly the least of these ran on with them

To greet the Babe in loving worship there.

Strange, strange, that any then so near should stay

From God, their hearts so dulled to the Divine!

Oh, can it be that on our streets to-day

We, too, refuse the wonder and the sign?

JANET'S AWAKENING
By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

Janet said she did not like men yet she sat before the fire with the latest magazine opened to the mushiest love story in that particular number. On the right page the handsome hero embraced the little heroine in tender expression of affection and Janet looked earnestly at the picture but quickly closed the book as soon as she discovered an intruder.

"Queer kind of reading for a high-brow!" exclaimed her sister sarcastically as she gave the fire a poke, then crossing over to the window she bored

a hole with her finger into the thick frost until a place was big enough for her to look down the road for Jack Lester. Janet read from the sudden change of expression in Maud's face that the big bay horse was plainly in sight and the faint tingle of sleigh bells became a mingled iron jingle as her sister left the window to give her hair an extra touch before the mirror that hung above the sewing machine.

Maud, the younger of the two girls, was extremely popular among the young people of the neighborhood and her bright vivacious manner brightened the home.

"That extra curl will not make Jack propose any sooner," complained Janet, closing the magazine impatiently.

Then rising from her chair quickly she hurried from the room. Now Janet did not intend to be mean. Her big generous heart was so full of pain that she found it difficult to control herself. If mother needed a big day's work done, she called on Janet. When the little sister was lonely Janet improvised dolls from clothes pins.

Tom's room was made bright and cosy by her delightful thoughtfulness.

When the new house was built and a little back room was assigned to Tom, Janet said: "No, boys should have the best room in the house," and

she accordingly arranged the guest room into a den of delight for boys. Tom brought his boy friends to his home with a feeling of pride because the place was so pleasant. In one corner his trophies had a setting so conspicuous that every boy immediately was drawn to the collection. The cabinet was like a magnet to the heart of a boy. There were stamps from all over the world, postal card photographs, books, a cornet, a collection of stones and woods. In the corner near the window three geraniums—red with blossoms—brightened his writing table. A little music box on a table was in service most of the time. The parents of the neighboring boys wondered why Tom was such a home boy.

For years Janet's father had worn an old fur coat mended to the last thread. One day after drawing her salary for her work as teacher in the home community, she bought her father a big warm coat and mittens to match. Everywhere in that home the touch of Janet's generosity and thoughtfulness was evident—but Janet was misunderstood.

Somehow her ambition and soul desire lifted her above the minds of those about her. She wanted an education, a course in College. She wanted a piano,

books and company that uplifted her and satisfied.

Every time her father swore it cut her to the heart.

When Maud wrinkled her nose and threw her head up in haughty ridicule at Janet's ambitions, the blood rushed to Janet's head till it throbbled. When her mother with tousled hair and greasy wrapper answered a knock at the door, Janet blushed with crushed pride.

Somehow the girl with the heart of a woman had no sympathy in her home to which she devoted so much.

Janet was an isolated member, and on this particular evening when she longed so much for a little bit of love—she went to her room in a mood of deep depression.

What was the use any way—no one in the home cared for her? She opened her trunk and wrapped each of the Xmas presents in paper, labelled them and put them into the dresser drawer. Then, stung by the frost of parental indifference and family criticism she packed a little grip and went out into the cold. The twenty dollars she had left from her Xmas purchases would take her some where. Always before her she felt the Prince Charming of her heart would find her and make her happy.

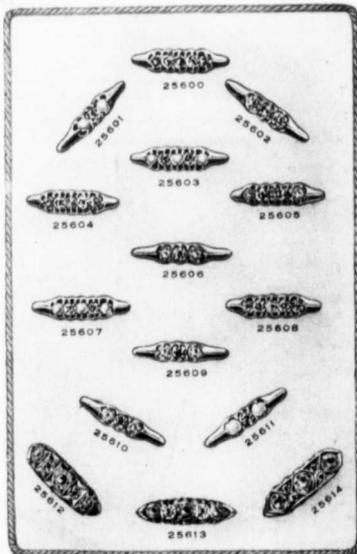
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 A dainty cake,
 And PURITY is your brand;
 You'll smile with me
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JELLY ROLL RECIPE:

1 cup PURITY Flour. 3 Eggs.
 1 teaspoon Baking Powder. 1 cup Sugar.
 2 tablespoons Cold Water. 1/2 teaspoon Salt.
Flavor to suit. Roll when hot.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread 

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED
 MILLERS TO THE PEOPLE 

She waded through the deep snow until she reached the station. In another hour the train was due. The agent looked up surprised when Janet asked for the ticket. Every one in the village loved the little teacher; but she made no explanation. There are times when explanations are not necessary.

Janet had made a decision. She had built her life on high ideals. Truth was written on her face—it was indicated by her gesture and reflected in the gleam of her eye. Her whole life was inspired by faith and she had developed a purpose. The force of a fine unstained ideal elevated her heart and soul.—Janet's courage, determined and magnificent created an atmosphere of personality that made intruders afraid to approach too close. So armed with this power of character she had no fear.

Down the track the light of the engine and whistle thrilled her for the moment. Nearer and nearer it came—somehow the excitement fascinated her for a moment. It was good to get away from a home that laughed at her.

Would anybody care? Perhaps—perhaps not. Father might swear, mother might complain, Maud would laugh and Tom would not think it worth while to bother about. So Janet settled down in the car seat to reflect. The spell of excitement subsided and the motion of the car made her sleepy. After a few hours she was roused by the conductor.

"Next station!" Janet stepped down from the train, walked through the gate, on through the waiting room to the outside and there she had the first glimpse of the city.

A boy passed with an armful of papers and Janet bought one, went back to the waiting room and read the Want advertisements.

She finally decided to try housework as she felt she would face less dangers even if the work was hard.

A few evenings later, tired and lonely she went down to the city to see a moving picture show.

"You are alone?" asked the woman in the next seat.

When Janet answered "yes," the new acquaintance sympathizingly took her hand.

"I'm so sorry for lonely girls. Come to my home. We'll have a cup of tea." Janet felt that surely a change had come at last.

A few young men happened to call in the evening and she met several girls. A little music, conversation, a cup of tea and an escort home brought something new into her misunderstood life.

The days passed quickly and evenings happily. On her day out the new friend and Janet went to a fortune teller. Though Janet paid her two dollars she felt it was money well spent since the mind reader said she was to meet her Prince Charming that very evening. So perfect was the description that later when he called at the home of her friend, Janet felt that surely fortune telling should not be ridiculed. Mrs. Smith, the hostess who so kindly befriended Janet seemed to be a general favorite for men and girls met and accepted her hospitality.

A gay little theatre party was planned.

"Thank you, Janet, you'll be the happiest girl in the city this evening." Will Manning—so clean and well groomed acknowledged Janet's acceptance in a manner that thrilled her with delight.

The lights were brilliant—the play was entertaining. Janet was lifted to another world.

"To the restaurant for dinner!"

The invitation from the men was gladly accepted by the little party. In less than half an hour the group, flushed with excitement, entered a little private dinner room. The walls were decorated in rose colored panels, highly carved woodwork in cream added a rich tone to the magnificence. Soft blue lights gave the whole place a touch of the beauties of a fairyland such as girls dream of.

Suddenly Janet was blinded by a daze. Everything before her seemed to disappear and before her eyes up above the mirrors appeared a picture of the

home she had left. Father at the head of the table—mother pouring the tea, Maud at the side spreading bread with butter for the little sister and Tom enjoying his second piece of pie.

To every girl comes a crisis when in a moment, without chance for reflection, she must decide to act instantly. What determines her decision? Her whole past, the daily choices between good and evil—her faith in the honest ideals of life. This crisis came to Janet. She acted instantly true to her honor and courage.

"Excuse me," she said calmly, and hastened out of the room. Once outside she rushed down and out into the open street and on to the home where she worked.

Just as she opened the door the familiar face of a man waiting in the hall greeted her.

"I've come to take you home, Janet, for Christmas."

Janet looked up into the fine honest eyes of the most successful business man in her home town. All through her girlhood she had admired him—but he held himself aloof from girls and was considered a hardened bachelor—though young in years.

"Think you, my dear girl, I have not been longing for you to grace my home? The little home town is lonely for you. The parents you left are broken hearted; Maud goes about like a lost child. You're coming home with me, as my wife. The minister is down at my sister's home waiting for us. How did I know you loved me? I can feel the soul that speaks through honest eyes. I have watched the expression change when you looked from others to me. You were too true to cover the inspiration of sincerity that marked your tone of voice."

And Janet, too moved to speak, did not resist when he drew her to him in silent satisfaction.

Just then the minister appeared at the door of the library.

In her amazement, Janet seemed paralyzed.

His sister's home? This home where she was in domestic service? Ah now, the explanation of her discovery was clear.

Just outside the cry "Evening Papers! Evening Papers!" pierced the harmony for a moment. "A thrilling arrest!" shouted the newsboy.

An interruption—a paper—curiosity sometimes interrupts bliss.

"Arrested in—Cafe! A group of men and one woman! A part of a fortune telling gang. Mrs. Smith rented a room and advertised for a position as housekeeper to bachelors and widowers. In this way she got in touch with certain men. Then she haunted picture shows to "befriend" young girls and invited them to her home. They were taken in turn to a fortune teller who was in league with her and she prophesied the young men friends who would be introduced by Mrs. Smith. In this way a clever ring of men and women are working among young girls."

Janet leaned nearer and nearer to her manly husband as her hungry heart felt the power of his protection.

Outside bells and bells rang in the joy of Christmas Day and Janet had found her own soul. The spiritual force that comes from the power of faith in the Christ Child had warned her in the great crisis of her life, and her heart was filled with peace—peace and good will.

Mother's Corner

HIS FIRST CHRISTMAS

Children are what the mothers are. No fondest father's fondest care Can fashion so the infant heart As those creative beams that dart With all their hopes and fears, upon The cradle of a sleeping son.

His startled eyes with wonder see A father near him on his knee, Who wishes all the while to trace The mother in his future face. But 'tis to her alone uprising His wakening arms; to her those eyes Open with joy and not surprise.

Furs for Xmas Gifts

And where a more desirable place to choose them than here where the highest grade garments are selling at the most attractive prices ever offered.

This will be a year where practical gifts of a useful nature will be more appreciated than ever. In the giving of furs your gift is enhanced many times if it bears the name of "Fairweather" because there are none better, and this year price need not be the obstacle it has been in the past.



Ladies' Muskrat Coats \$47.50

Hudson Seal Coats \$150.00



Made from high grade natural skins with deep shawl or notch collars; lined throughout with brown satin, 45 inches long, 40 inches long and fastened with large crochet buttons. Special values at \$47.50

Ladies' Hudson Seal Coats of exceptional quality. Practical and stylish garments, 45 inches long, lined with soft Bengalines and very light in weight. Specially priced at \$150.00

MEN'S FURS

FUR CAPS			
Persian Lamb	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00
Mink	18.00	20.00	25.00
Beaver	3.50	4.50	6.00
Muskat			
FUR COLLARS			
Otter	\$20.00	\$27.50	\$45.00
Persian Lamb	15.00	20.00	25.00
Astrakhan and Russian Otter		4.50	6.50
FUR GAUNTLETS			
Persian Lamb	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$30.00
Mink	25.00	32.50	60.00
Beaver	20.00	27.50	40.00
Muskat	6.00	7.50	8.00

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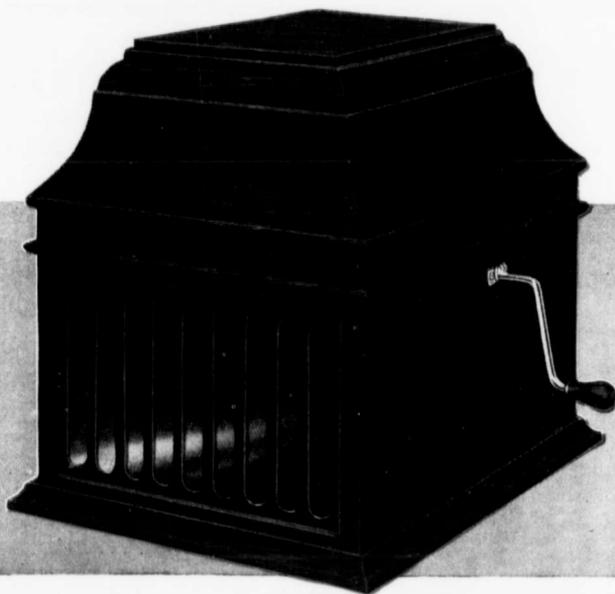
"No, we need not stop celebrating Christmas. The ideal for which it stands has not gone out. War has blotted out much that we have depended on in modern life. But amidst all the destructions of War some things stand out, not merely unshaken, but infinitely more firm. They are the eternal realities for which Christmas stands—Faith, Unselfish Courage, and Love.—From Woman's Home Companion.

These mothers were not ignorant nor careless, but women of average intelligence, each striving to give her baby the best of care. The trouble was they were bound by an old tradition, handed down from their mothers, that a new-born babe should be swathed in swaddling clothes during the day and kept in them also during the night—traditions of the days where the fathers and mothers took turns in walking the floor trying to quiet the uncomfortable baby. Happily for the infant, these days are rapidly passing.

A short time ago, while talking to a group of young mothers, the question arose as to the proper amount of clothing an infant should wear at night. I was quite shocked to learn that it was the habit of many women not to undress a young baby at all at night. A number of the mothers to whom I was talking bathed and dressed their babies in the morning and the clothing put on at that time was not taken off until the following morning, the baby sleeping in the same clothing it had worn all day. Most of the mothers confessed their babies did not sleep well at night, which, under the circumstances, was not to be wondered at.

There was not a woman in the little company who would for one moment have entertained the thought of going to bed in the same clothing she had worn the entire day. Healthy sleep under such conditions would be quite impossible, to say nothing of the discomfort. Still the influence of tradition was so strong that not one of the women had thought of applying this same principle—comfort or discomfort—to the baby.

Every child, no matter how young, will be healthier, sleep better, and be far more comfortable by having an entire change of clothing at night; the change will be



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



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

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If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on *easiest monthly terms*. Convince yourself—a free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless *you choose* to keep the instrument.

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as welcome and refreshing to it as to the adult.

An infant's clothing at night should be comfortably loose, with nothing to restrict the breathing or the circulation. Sufficient clothing for the night consists of band, shirt, diaper and night gown. It is best to have separate night and day shirts and bands. For the first week or ten days, or until the cord falls off, the band will have to be worn fairly snug in order to keep the cord dressing in place; after this it may be loosened. I would suggest that the night gowns be made quite long, six or eight inches below the feet, and drawn together at the bottom by running a tape through a casing or narrow hem. Winter night gowns, especially for a young baby, should be made of light weight flannel, non-shrinkable and non-irritating.

MY CHRISTMAS GIFT OF LONG AGO.

"Yes, children, once upon a time, When grandpa was a country lad, A chore-boy, toiling for his 'keep', In coarse and humble garments clad, Into his somber life she bloomed. A little rose, all glowing-bright, Who scattered cheer along his path And touched his days with golden light.

"When Winter brought the Christmas-tide With all its happy care and stir, What boyish transport set his heart A-throbbing o'er a gift from her— A pair of mittens, warm and soft, That her dear fingers, fairy-slim, In many a moment snatched from play. With patient zeal had knit for him!

"Though years that followed, sweeping on As swiftly as do swallows wing Their autumn journey to the south, Have brought him many a wondrous thing, No guerdon, rich beyond conceit. Ever stirred him with such thrill and glow As did that simple gift from her, His Christmas girl of long ago.

"Where is she now? Just glance across To grandma, in her stately grace, A twinkle in her hazel eye. A smile upon her placid face! No, no, I do not jest with you; Your grandma, children, is the pearl Of all the goodly gifts I prize— My own and only Christmas girl!"

MOTHERS
By Ralph M. Thompson, M.D.

Each woman who has ever borne a son. To have Death flinch him from her frantic breast, knows something of the grief which came to stun The Heart of Mary, crushed and dispossessed;—

But only that poor wretch on bended knee, Whose wayward boy has cast with crime his lot, Can understand the depth of agony Of her, who gave the world a scariot.

THE KNOCK-BOX
Be polite. Perhaps your family won't mind if you practice it on them. There was more than average contentment and general "get-alongness" in a Connecticut family where I visited one summer. Back of the politeness and pleasant attitude of each to the other lay a secret of some sort which was joked about and laughed over but never divulged to the general public. The mystery hovered about a slitted box which stood on the parlor mantel. It resembled a mail box, and when it was emptied each evening, notes were handed around to mother, father, brothers and sisters. Sometimes they were read with quiet gravity, sometimes with a smile. One morning a missive fell on my plate. Here is the message it held:

"If our company would be good enough to phone when she decides not to

return for luncheon, the cook would be exceedingly grateful."

I re-read it, mystified a trifle, also a bit ruffled, I confess, and a laugh went round the table.

"Mother," cried one of the girls, "explain to the company about our knock-box. It was not exactly fair to discipline her without a warning."

That forenoon while I helped to empty a darning basket I suggested, "Now tell me about the knock-box."

"The knock-box," explained my hostess, "is an ancient and honorable institution of this family, but it was not fair to initiate you as we did."

"It was perfectly fair. I felt guilty enough yesterday when I found you had waited luncheon for me. Now for the story."

"When we were married," she began "I was a fault-finder, a petty, fussy housewife, picking on somebody about something all the time. One evening my husband took me to task and I suddenly realized that if I did not take heed I might develop into a genuine nagger like a woman next door, who is the terror of our neighborhood. He suggested as a cure that instead of blurting out every little fault I found in him I should write it down each day and drop my criticism in a box. He said he would do the same thing with me. We christened it the knock-box. Two rules were made: that complaints should be politely worded and read over several times before being mailed. If they seemed too trivial for utterance they were to be destroyed. I remember the first time we emptied the knock-box. I found a suggestion that coffee ought to be served steaming hot and that when a man loaned his knife to a lady he expected it to be returned.

"My husband had one solitary knock to read. I had destroyed ten or twelve during the day; on a second reading they had sounded petty. This one was about a man who left his belongings scattered all over a house when he dashed out to catch a car. It was seed sown in good ground. The work grew lighter each day after that, because my husband became tider. It is years since he found a complaint in the knock-box about careless habits. When the children were old enough to read and write they found little reminders in the box. They were also allowed to send knocks to us, and some of them were very funny. I remember one from Bob about hanging the key of the preserve closet where he could not reach it. At the age of eight Margaret objected strenuously to wearing pinafores. Each one agreed that eight o'clock was much too early to go to bed. You have not any idea of how the knock-box saves a family from snarls. One little bit of fault-finding is capable of stirring up a storm of recrimination. Besides, a written hint sinks in as no amount of nagging can."

Xmas Ideas

WORK BASKETS.
Everyone likes work baskets because they are useful. A market basket padded with cotton and lined with pretty silk makes a very nice Christmas gift. After the basket is lined make a ruffle of silk to cover the outside and wind ribbon around the handle. Then make a cushion and sew inside, and pockets on each of the other sides. This makes a very pretty and useful work basket. Smaller baskets or toilet boxes for the dresser can be made from the little quart boxes that are used for fruit in the summer. When I canned fruit during the summer I saved the quart boxes for this purpose. A fruit box lined with silk and a ruffle of silk on the outside makes a neat dresser ornament. A tiny cushion fastened to the inside and pockets for jewelry and pins make it useful as well

P. R. H.

GIFTS FOR LITTLE GIRLS
By Kate Campion
Let me tell you of my plan for gift giving to the little daughters of several of my friends. These friends are all wealthy while I must count every penny, therefore it is a little difficult to decide what will be appropriate for one in my



HIGH OVEN RANGE
Household Science never eased a woman's burden so much as when it designed this wonderful cooking range. With the oven at STANDING HEIGHT, there is NO STOOPING and there isn't a detail in the drudgery the ordinary range imposes that has not been eliminated or sensibly reduced.

Warming Closet is just like a second oven. Two inside pot-holes. Cooking odors can be shut in and prevented from "filling the house."

Clear glass door gives perfect view to corners of the oven thus saving time, fuel and often burnt fingers.

Storage closet underneath holds pots and pans and being heated makes convenient warming closet when required.

Thermometer also at standing height is easily read. Above it is the cooking chart telling the necessary heat for each dish.

Extra long fire box for wood and a new draft system gives (a) Quicker oven and less fuel; (b) Every particle of heat saved.

Fill in Coupon and we will send you free illustrated book, giving complete details for this real God send to the housewife.



NOT A GAS RANGE
Costs No More Than Any Good Range

Clare Bros. Western Ltd.
(Successors to Clare & Brookes' Ltd.)
WINNIPEG - - - MAN.
Dept. I.

Clare Bros., Western, Ltd., Dept. I, Winnipeg.
Please send me your descriptive booklet, "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, in December.
Name
P. O.

position, financially, to bestow upon the little daughters.
I bought several yards of saten, net, cheap lace and ribbon, and with these materials I made each child a real grown-up dress in which to "play lady." For one little girl of ten, I made a gown of lavender saten; the skirt is made with a train, the frock has a fashionable tunic, the bodice has vest and revers and Medici collar, and the whole thing is made as carefully as though for a grown person. The tunic is covered with net, and little bows of ribbon decorate the bodice. A bouquet of violets is placed on the left shoulder, and the effect is very smart.

NOTICE.
The reports of the H.E.S. and Home-makers' Clubs will all be published in the January number. Kindly send in as early as possible. P. R. H.

CHRISTMAS BELLS
By Karla Wilson Baker

The Christmas bells of memory are ringing my heart!
And do you hear the echo, though we are so far apart!

They fill the air with melody, a music faint and sweet,
A pensive festival of sound, where pain and pleasure meet.

Oh, let us banish pain and tears, and welcome hope and smiles;
We'll build a fire of fellowship, in spite of years and miles;
And warm our hearts with hoping that, when next the music swells,
Together we shall listen to the happy Christmas bells!

MY MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT
By Inez Shull

I honestly believe the most acceptable gift I ever gave was a stuffed pumpkin, and I gave it to a dear lady who counts her wealth by thousands, whilst I must be content (and am) with hundreds. I cut a round lid off the end of the pumpkin and scooped out the seeds. Then I lined it with waxed paper. I then filled it with a glass each of jam, jelly, chili sauce, celery relish, and mixed pickles. Over these I placed a disk of waxed cardboard. The next layer was a slice of fruit cake, a slice of plum pudding, seed cakes, and home-made candies, more waxed paper; then sprigs of red geranium and holly. Then I placed the "cover"

Join this Christmas Club —Get a Piano To-Day

Here's the way to get a really high grade Piano—a Standard Canadian Piano, made by Canadian workmen in factories owned by Canadians—at the price of a second-hand instrument, and on such terms as you never heard of before.

This Club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation.

It costs you nothing to join this Club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind.

This Club is to be organized at once. It opens Wednesday the 1st day of December, and will be limited to 200 members, of which 100 are being reserved for out of city customers. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is in the market for a Piano. By joining the Club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every Club advantage if you select your Piano on or before the 31st December, 1915.

But remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the Club will be closed immediately 200 members enroll. Join now is the safest way.

Secret of the Club Offer

This Club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest-established firms in the world, such as the Mason & Hamlin, Gerhard Heintzman, Chickering, Gourelay, Angelus, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Company, Haines Bros. and Winnipeg Piano Company.

Regular Pianos are featured at special prices and on special terms. You have forty styles of Pianos and Player Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Mission Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with Regular and Club prices and terms mailed free on application.

Three Samples of What You Can Have

Bell



Regular \$425.
Club price \$325.

Gerhard Heintzman



Club price \$350.
Regular \$450.

Sherlock-Manning



Regular \$375.
Club price \$285.

This is the whole plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

1. Your choice of any make of Gerhard Heintzman, Gourelay, Bell, Mason & Hamlin, Angelus, Sherlock-Manning, Haines, Chickering or Canada Piano Company's Pianos at Special Club prices until Friday, the 31st December, 1915.
2. The terms are \$15 to \$25 cash down, and 1, 2, or 3 years to pay the balance in either monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly payments.
3. A special discount of 10% for all cash, or on any amounts paid in excess of the initial payment of \$15 or \$25, as the case may be.
4. The Piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
5. The monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments to begin when the Piano is delivered.
6. Every Instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
7. If, after 30 days' trial, the Piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the Piano.
8. If the Piano is satisfactory after 30 days' use, the Club Member has **eleven more months** in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the Piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without **one penny's loss** for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 40 of the best Pianos in the world.)
9. If a Club Member, not in arrears, dies during the life of his contract we will immediately send a receipt in full to his family for the instrument.
10. A beautiful Piano bench with music receptacle to match the Piano is included without extra cost.
11. Freight paid to any address in Western Canada.
12. Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer in Walnut, Mahogany, or Oak; this is all you have to do.

Privilege of Exchange

Privilege is given the purchaser to exchange within one year for any New Piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made. All payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged.

Winnipeg Piano Co.'s Christmas Club Coupon

Winnipeg Piano Company,
333 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Please send me full information about the Christmas Club and a Membership blank as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman.

Name

Address

Club opens Wednesday, 1st December, and closes Friday, the 31st December, 1915. There will be a big demand for memberships. Take no chances. Be on hand early or call or send in this coupon. Sign the annexed coupon, mail to us and when registered on our Books you become a member of the club.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 333 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

NEW WIRELESS FLASHLIGHTS

For every conceivable occasion in which a **SAFE - BRILLIANT - CLEAN** and **INEXPENSIVE LIGHT** is required in-doors or out-doors. For home closets, pantrys, cellars, and any odd corner on which it is useful **ON THE INSTANT** to throw a strong spot-light. The light for the Motorist, Teamster and Joy-Party.



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Flashlights in cases of emergency are absolutely priceless. If it were only for the fact that they are **Safe** and **Reliable** in contact with the most inflammable surroundings—they are a **Necessity** everywhere



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New Wireless Electric Flashlights have features of superiority and convenience not found in ordinary cases. The **FRANCO** **Fibre** Case is patented. It prevents short circuit. **"Franco" flashlights will not burn out when thrown against metal.** New batteries are easily replaced. They automatically adjust themselves.



For long life and satisfaction the **"FRANCO" WIRELESS FLASHLIGHT** surpasses anything of the kind now on the market.

NOTE: The **"Franco" Flashlights** were awarded **GOLD MEDAL** at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

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CANADA DRY CELLS, LTD. *Bury and Irish Streets WINNIPEG, MAN.*

on the pumpkin, wrapped the mammoth thing in green crepe paper and tied it with red ribbon and holly.

Four little bibs can easily be made from a lady's handkerchief. One with a hem is best and wears well, though it may have a small border inside the hem. Cut the handkerchief in four equal squares; hem the two cut edges of each square. Then make a square pad a trifle smaller than two squares of white outing flannel sewed together, and place them under the handkerchief square. Cut one corner to fit the baby's neck. Fasten with ties of wash ribbon or tape.

Embroidery hoops and tiny dolls make pretty wall cushions. Wrap ribbon around the hoop, then take a little doll and wrap cotton around—covering all but head and feet with silk. Fasten doll to inside of ring. Put a loop at the back. This makes a very pretty gift and inexpensive.

Nothing delights the heart of a little child more than home-made doll clothes.

CHRISTMAS ALL-THE-YEAR.

A box filled with twelve tiny parcels—with a notice to open one every month during the year is a happy way of making Christmas last all year.

Christmas Recipes

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.

Cut two large bunches of celery into one-inch pieces and set to boil in a quart of boiling salted water, to which a generous slice of onion and three sprigs of parsley have been added. When the celery is tender, drain and mash it through a vegetable sieve, rejecting the stringy part left in the sieve. Put one quart of milk in a saucepan with the celery and let it cook gently, not boiling, for ten minutes. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter which have been well

blended, and allow to cook for fifteen minutes more. Season with pepper and a little more salt if necessary, and serve with croutons. The croutons are made by thinly buttering slices of bread, cutting in cubes and setting in the oven until a golden brown color.

OATMEAL BREAD.

At three o'clock soak a yeast cake in one-half cupful of water, add two cupfuls of warm water, add sufficient flour to make a batter and let rise. At five o'clock cover one cupful of oatmeal with

two cupfuls of boiling water and let stand until after supper. Then add the oatmeal to the batter with two more cupfuls of boiling water, one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of lard. Mix stiff with flour and knead well. Let rise overnight, and in the morning stir down and let rise again. Make into loaves and bake in a moderate oven.

ECONOMICAL PLUM PUDDING.

Put one cupful of chopped suet into a basin, add two cupfuls of fine bread

crumbs, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sultana raisins, one cupful of currants, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered ginger, one level teaspoonful of baking soda, and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Mix well and turn into a large buttered, greased mold, cover with a greased paper and steam steadily for four hours. Serve hot with hard or liquid sauce.

Try Substituting a Salmon for an oyster stew. Prepare exactly the same as if you were to use oysters in place of salmon. To a pint of milk add all of the liquid and part of the meat of a can of salmon from which all bones are removed. Except for the difference in color you can not tell them apart.

RAISIN CANDY.

Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of cream, one-half box of seeded raisins. Put the sugar and the cream into a saucepan over the fire, and stir until the sugar dissolves. Then boil until the candy forms a hard ball when tried in cold water. Remove from the fire, then add the raisins and stir until it grains. Pour into buttered tins and cut into neat squares when cold.

ORANGE GRANITE.

To the juice and pulp of six oranges (free from all skin and membrane) add the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sugar and a pint of water. Freeze as sherbet and serve after or with the meat course in a winter dinner.

POTATO BASKETS.

Select medium-sized potatoes of uniform size. Wash, pare and scoop out some of the center. Drop into cold water; soak one-half hour. Cook in boiling salted water ten minutes, and drain. Place in pan in which turkey is being roasted, and bake until soft (about forty minutes) basting with fat in pan when basting bird. Fill with turnip



"A Lady of the Snows"



TURNIP CUBES, MAITRE D'HOTEL.

Wash and pare turnips, cut in one-half inch slices, and slices in one-half inch cubes; there should be two cupsfuls. Cook in boiling salted water twenty minutes, or until soft. Drain, and mix with maitre d'hotel butter.

MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER.

Work three tablespoonfuls of butter until creamy, and add one teaspoonful of lemon juice very slowly; then add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, and one-half tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley.

BREAD RINGS

Cut bread which is stale in one-eighth-inch slices, and shape with a doughnut cutter. Brush each one with melted butter, and sprinkle with grated cheese, seasoned with cayenne. Bake in a moderate oven to melt cheese and brown rings. Arrange on a plate, covered with a lace paper doily, and serve with Christmas Consomme.

COFFEE CREAM PIE.

With a wooden cake spoon work one-fourth cup butter until creamy and add gradually one cup sugar while stirring and beating constantly; then add two eggs well beaten. Mix and sift one and two-thirds cups pastry flour (once sifted) with two and one-half teaspoons baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon salt, and add alternately with one-half cup milk to first mixture. Turn into two buttered and floured Washington pie tins, and bake in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes. Remove from pans, put together with coffee cream and sprinkle top with confectioners' sugar. For the coffee cream put one and one-half cups cold milk and two and one-half tablespoonfuls ground coffee in double boiler, and cook until scalded; then strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth placed over a fine strainer. Mix thoroughly one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup flour, and one-eighth teaspoon salt. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the scalded milk and add the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten. Return mixture to double boiler, and cook fifteen minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens, then occasionally. Cool, add one-third cup cut-up English walnut meats, and one-half teaspoon vanilla.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

(An unusual and simple variety that does not call for spice): Put one cupful of suet through the meat chopper, and cream, using the hands. Add one cupful each grated raw carrot, graded raw potato, and molasses; then add one and one-third cupfuls of bread flour, mixed and sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt and one teaspoonful of soda. Seed one cupful of raisins, cut in halves, and dredge with one-third cupful of flour and add to first mixture; then add three tablespoonfuls of brandy. Turn into a buttered mold (not having mold more than two-thirds full), adjust and tie down buttered cover, place on trivet in kettle, half surround with boiling water, cover and let steam four hours, adding more water as necessary, keeping water at the boiling point. Garnish with holly. Accompany with hard sauce.

MINCE MEAT.

Take 1 lb. each of currants, raisins, sugar, mixed peel and suet, ½ lb. almonds, 3 lbs. apples, juice of one lemon, spice and nutmeg to taste; chop fine altogether; add water.

CHRISTMAS CAKE.

½ lb. butter, ½ lb. sugar, ½ lb. raisins, ½ lb. currants, ¼ lb. mixed peel, 12 oz. flour, 2 oz. almonds, six eggs, the juice and rind of one lemon, one teaspoon baking powder.

Third Week

"Whatever the weather may be," says he "Whatever the weather may be, It's the songs ye sing and the smiles ye wear That's a makin' the sun shine everywhere."
—James Whitcomb Riley

IN THE FIRELIGHT GLOW.

It was Christmas Eve. The aged couple sat by the flickering fireplace, hand clasped in hand. Like tired children grown weary of life's toys their eyelids drooped heavily. The dying flames cast weird shadows in the dimly lighted room. Suddenly the strains of sweet music burst upon their wondering ears. Someone was singing the dear old hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing"—a voice so pure, it was as if the heavens had opened and an angel heralded the coming of another Christmas morn. But hark, other voices caught up the refrain, rising and falling in the sweetest cadences—and then dying away. The aged couple sat entranced.



In touch with this there is no growing old
"Merry Christmas, mother; Merry Christmas, tather," rang out a jovial voice, and their eldest son strode into the room.
"The music, the music," whispered the old man.
"Why, dad, that's my little Christmas box to you," laughed the boy.
"A Victrola, you know. So now you may hear the world's famous musicians whenever you wish. No mother, dear, it did not cost a fortune—just \$21.00—rather a trifling sum for years of pleasure—of course you can buy them up to \$400. 'Twas at Mason & Risch Music Store I got it," he added, putting on another record.

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Dear Cousin Doris,—While in London recently I came in touch with a little incident which, I think, will interest you.
I attended, one day, at noon, a recruiting meeting in front of the Mansion House. A great crowd of men and women listened to the recruiting sergeants, all of whom had "done their bit" at the front.
A lady, with a magnificent voice, sang patriotic songs, which, perhaps, were more effective than the speeches of the recruiting sergeants. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that after singing "The King," the lady would sing "The Woman's National Anthem."
Then, in splendid voice, she sang:—
"God save our splendid men
Send them safe home again,
God save our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men."
As she sang, every man stood, uncovered and with bowed head, and there were not many dry eyes.
I think it would be a good thing if the women of Canada would learn this as "The British Women's National Anthem," for surely it is the prayer of every loyal British woman.
After the meeting I went up to the singer, handed her my card, and asked her for the words she had just sung. She said: "Oh, I sang in Montreal, and I will be glad to send the words to the women of Canada."
She wrote them on the back of the blue envelope which contained my passport. Very truly yours,
UNCLE TOM.



Mason & Risch Limited
VICTROLA HEADQUARTERS

PLEASURE is a big thing with all of us. We crave for amusement—we want to share in the music and fun that brings delight to others!

With a Victrola in your home, you can enjoy the world's best music and entertainment whenever you are in the mood to hear it. Its capacity for pleasure giving is unlimited! You can hear all the music of all the world without going a step away from home!

If you have no Victrola, come to us and get one. We carry Victrolas in all styles and prices. Thousands of Records to play and enjoy.



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We sell Victrolas on payments to suit your convenience. Write us for Catalogue and details of our easy payment plan.

MASON & RISCH LIMITED
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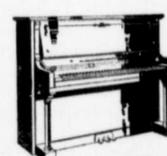


Mason & Risch Pianos
"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"
TWENTY BRANCH STORES
HEAD OFFICE & FACTORIES, TORONTO

A Mason & Risch Piano
"The Piano with a Soul"
Is a Christmas Gift Beyond All Compare

It's rich tone, durable in construction and enviable in history. Nothing else approaches it in value and sentiment as a Christmas gift. Once it is in your home there will be a new bond of contentment there, a new glowing happiness—a tenderness in the love that holds the world together!

IT'S THE CHRISTMAS GIFT PAR EXCELLENCE!
THE GIFT UNIQUE!



It will speak in tones of immeasurable eloquence of your generosity, and will continue to do so speak through the years. And it is further pleasant to know that this princely gift can be secured on terms of payment to suit your reasonable convenience.

Write for our Latest Catalogue

MASON & RISCH LIMITED
302 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

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

A WOMAN'S TALK

Continued from page 55

go out and be a force for good. I well remember a student who was taking his arts course when I was attending college. He declared that the university had made no change in him, and we could all well believe him. He also declared that it never would, and again we were forced, from facts before our eyes, to believe him. It would have taken more than a university course to make any change in him.

But if the university lecturers go out through the country and carry the story of the stars, or of the dreams of the old philosophers, or take views of great masterpieces of art, or talk of history they will enrich thousands of lives, and through those the influence will spread, as the few students, be they ever so earnest, could not hope to spread it. The universities in all the prairie provinces are sending out lecturers and those who wish for such lecturers should write to the university in the province in which they reside.

**Christmas on the Farm:
A Time for Music**
By EVERETT EWING

Make the Christmas chimes ring out to you and all of your family a Merry, Merry Christmas—a Christmas which shall be aglow with the spirit of happiness and a feeling of kinship for others.

There is no other gift that can compare with a good piano or player piano. It means happiness and contentment to your home, and is a gift that all of your family and friends can enjoy this year and years to come. A good piano will last a lifetime.

But a good piano is not to be judged by its outward appearance. The veneer on a piano may look very beautiful, but unless it is constructed by experienced workmen and with the best materials procurable, it will not give satisfaction nor stay in tune for any length of time.

Canada can pride itself of many good piano manufacturers, but The Williams Piano Co., td., in Oshawa, Ontario, seem to have invented some exclusive features which make pianos which they build more lasting and durable. They have invented a harmonic tone-prolonging bridge which helps to purify the tone of the piano, bringing out the notes pure and clear. They also have small pieces of brass which they call brass agraffes, through which each one of the strings on the upper registers of the piano pass. This prevents the strings from rusting and breaking, as dampness cannot affect iron where it comes in contact with brass.

Another remarkable invention,

which assists in giving an upright piano the tone of an expensive grand, is the acoustic rim on the sounding board at the back of the piano. All readers of the Canadian Farmer and Thresherman who possess a New Scale Williams piano can see for themselves that these acoustic rims give the sounding board at the back of the piano the shape of a grand.

Another unique feature is the gold autograph of a prominent musician, which every New Scale Williams piano has stencilled under the top lid of the instrument. Canadians should be proud of the fact that this piano made in Canada is the choice of the world's greatest musicians for their personal use whenever they come to Canada.

The Player Piano manufactured by the same company has added a wonderful new invention which was discovered by a Canadian. It is called the "Maester-Touch," giving the operator of this instrument the power to play the most beautiful pieces in the world which have been written by the noted composers. This wonderful device is operated by two simple buttons which control the air as it is pumped into the air channels. By simply pressing these buttons down, one can secure a sweet note as soft as a whisper, or the sound can be immediately increased to loud sonorous notes by simply allowing these buttons to come back to their usual position, and a short sharp stroke on the pedals.

When it is considered that every Canadian, whether they can play the piano or not, have an opportunity to obtain an instrument which will give them the power to personally play and interpret the music of the great masters—to sit at the piano themselves and bring forth the most beautiful music that was ever written, it is to be wondered that more have not taken advantage of this wonderful instrument and secured a New Scale Williams Player Piano for their home.

The piano and player pianos made in Canada to-day are equal to any instrument made on the American continent or abroad, and the people of Canada are to be admired on the way they have patronized "Made-in-Canada" goods by Canadians.

All lovers of music who read the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer and who are considering buying a piano can secure free a beautiful booklet giving pictures and the life history of the world's great musicians and singers. This is a book which every Canadian should have. It's free to all.

**Twelve Months of this
Magazine for One Dollar**



*A Gift that will bring
Good Cheer and
Joy to Your Home
this Christmas*

**Christmas—The Home Day
A Time for Music**

HERE ARE the old songs to sing—a dance in the evening perhaps, or, a quiet day spent with good music.

Christmas without music would be like "June without Roses" You want your home to be brighter and happier than ever on Christmas—this day of days—don't you? There is no gift that will give as much pleasure to ALL the family as a

**NEW SCALE
WILLIAMS
PIANO PLAYER**

Could you ask for a greater gift? Could you give your family—your home, a greater gift than this joy which they will have through this year and years to come with a New Scale Williams Player piano you and your family will be able to play everything from the sweet simple airs to the music of the masters, and you will have a piano as well for your children to study music.

Read how you can obtain our free booklet with the "Lines of Great Musicians."

For your own information and as a matter of education, a knowledge of the life histories of the world's great musicians is important.

To have this knowledge is to be well informed.

Every music lover should have a copy of "Art and the Critic." It is a valuable aid to the attainment of a musical education.

THIS ALBUM IS FREE!

Write TODAY! Don't wait until another time. The supply is limited. Send no money, the Album is ABSOLUTELY FREE. It will be a great help to you in selecting a piano worthy of your home. Sent *postpaid* upon receipt of this coupon filed out with your name and address.



COUPON
Please send me FREE your Album "Art and the Critic," as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

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

**The Williams Piano Co. Limited
Oshawa - Ontario**

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

The Parting of the Ways

A Story for Christmas, by E. L. Chicanot, Author of "The Wanderer Returned," "Friends of the Northern Zone," etc.

To every young man with the merest spark of ambition there comes a "parting of the ways," a time when he must decide what is to be his life's work and to advert his energies in that direction. This is a period of great mental torture to a youth when the years he has put behind him seem of little avail—but so much lost time—and the immediate future becomes all important. He is filled with a terrible energy and ambition, and yet knows not what he wants. His ambitions will no longer allow him to plod along in the old way, and Destiny obscures in shadow the path which his feet are to tread.

It was in this position that Cecil Vernon found himself. Since completing his college course he had taught in a country district and life had gone pretty smoothly as rustic life does. But he had just awakened to a realization that there was something more in life than mere material existence. Some inert conception of his capabilities told him that he was meant for greater things, that life called him to a higher plane of action. He had come to the parting of the ways, and his struggle was to discover his penchant, to what sphere of action he was called. Synchronously he had awakened to a realization of another kind—a sweet dream-like awakening, but just as serious to a young man in his position—that he was in love. For a year he had known Winnie Ellis, the teacher in the adjoining district. Their common pursuits and accomplishments had first brought them together, and the friendship increasing throughout the year had blossomed on his part, into a deep and earnest love.

It was on a bright sunny afternoon in the early spring, as they walked through the crocus-covered pasture, that Cecil told his love and then informed Winnie of his intention of attending a Medical College. With her hand in his he told her of his struggle in the choice of a career and of his subsequent resolution to qualify in the medical profession.

"It will be many years if ever, before I can provide a home for you, Winnie," he said, "and I cannot expect a promise from you. But I will always love you and my heart will ever be yours, and if when I have gained a good footing on the elusive ladder of life you are still free, I'll come and claim you."

"Don't be afraid Cecil," she said tenderly. "I'll be waiting even if you never come. I have planned to go to college soon too, and I am going to do great things as well. You'll have a clever little wife to help you on," and she smiled up at him.

Dusk was coming on as they returned to the house his arm around her waist. From her eyes shone the love that gleams as a holy light from the portals

of some hallowed sanctuary. It was encouragement enough to hoist a man over unsurmountable barriers, and Cecil felt supremely happy as he planned out the future. Two foolishly happy young things as yet ignorant of the hardship and sorrow of the world. And so in the thickening twilight, as the last rays of the setting sun still tinted the grey sky, they pledged their troth, just as thousands of couples had done before, and a thousand will yet do until this beautiful world of ours be assimilated into the one omnipotent and universal Love. For them locked in each other's arms, there was nothing else animate—they might have been Adam and Eve so alone were they—just they two and the all-conquering love which made them almost alone.

Study and the various activities of college life now engrossed Cecil's attention; there was always something going on. If it was not a lecture or an examination, it was an afternoon in the field or an evening at the theatre or some "rag" with the other students. Loving letters still passed between him and Winnie, but as the term lengthened out his became shorter and fewer, as more exhaustive studies claimed his attention, or some innocent jollity filled up the evening. Thus amongst the various doings of collegiate life other



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360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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

both had to wait. Let him then live his life and she her's until he could offer her a home. In short, as can be seen he loved this girl, but it was not the deep powerful love of an older man; he could not worship from afar.

ered. This rather worried him for a while, but after all, life at college was pretty gay; there was plenty of fun after a hard day's study and he had little time for idle regrets. He felt that it was a mistake that he could



Scottish Agriculturists, including Sir John Sinclair and other celebrities who visited Canada in the summer of 1909. Group taken at the Farm Home of Donald McVicar of Portage la Prairie, who is seen immediately behind Mrs. McVicar on her right. Miss McVicar is engaging the attention of two stalwart champions.

things were forgotten. It was not that he loved Winnie any the less—he would have become wroth at any such imputation—but it just seemed too much bother to keep up the correspondence, though he often thought of her. He loved her and she loved him and they

And as time went on the letters between them became shorter and fewer, until they ceased altogether; the few binding links had snapped. Christmas came around but no word from Winnie, and later Cecil's own greetings to her were returned, not having been deliv-

soon clear up—he would attend to it in a day or two. And thus Cecil and Winnie fell apart and dropped out of each other's lives.

The medical course was ended and

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Eminent Woman Surgeon, who is also an old Suffraget (to wounded guardsman): "Do you know your face seems familiar to me. I've been trying to remember where we've met before."
Guardsman: "Well, Mum, Bygones be Bygones. I was a police constable."
—Punch.

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Cecil Vernon was a fully pledged practitioner. With the parting from friends and the breaking up of old ties there came to him—almost selfishly—a longing for the little sweetheart of his teaching days, but his efforts to trace her were fruitless. And now when he had lost her, she meant more to him than ever before, and often he would find himself unconsciously thinking of her during the busy day, at the hospital where he had become house-doctor. He worked hard at his profession, and though not brilliant, he became known as a hard-working young man, and was quite a favorite with the hospital staff. And then after two years he bought a country practice and went West.

In the little country town, Cecil formed one of the elite, and enterprising mamas were not slow to realize the attractions—financial and otherwise—of this pushing young doctor. It must not be imagined either that his heart remained absolutely unassailed. Many girls he met, who charmed and fascinated, but beyond this the affairs never



Wife: "Aven't you brought home any reliefs?"
Husband: "Ain't I enough?"—Punch.

went, for in the contemplation of the attractions of some particular one, there would come before his eyes the vision of the little girl in the cross-purpled pasture the purity of her soul shining through the innocent child-like eyes. With the years his love seemed to have grown and now it was the ardent, impassioned, yearning of the natural man. And thus so far he had welded the citadel of his heart from capture, hoping against hope to sometime meet the sweetheart of his youth—often the words recurred to him, "I'll be waiting for you even if you never come," and he felt that she too in her heart was longing.

One cold stormy night, but a short time before Christmas, the young practitioner was roused from sleep by a midnight summons to attend a sick woman twenty miles from town. It was a rough night, and bitterly cold and Cecil felt disinclined to go, but the common principles of humanity bade him; it was a call that could not be refused, and besides a young doctor in a new practice cannot refuse patients. So taking his bag of instruments, and his heavy fur coat, he went out to the waiting sleigh.

A long drive through the cold dark night ended at a little log house amidst a clump of trees. The house was all alight as they drove up, and without knocking he entered. The room was scrupulously clean like the majority of farm kitchens and cunning clever fingers had been at work titivating here and there, trying to hide the poverty, whose indications, however, were still only too plain. Divested of his coat, he stood warming himself at the fire when someone came gently down the stairs and the curtain over the doorway was pushed back, then all sound seemed suddenly to cease and he felt his eyes drawn irresistibly towards the door. He looked and stood transfixed at the figure of a girl framed in the doorway, holding the curtain with one hand.

"Cecil," she breathed, and, "Winnie," he murmured and moved towards her. He gazed into her eyes as he took her hand, and she asked:—"You are the doctor Tom brought?"

"Yes," he answered, "who is sick?"

"It's my aunt," she replied. "Come upstairs," and they went up together.

There, on the bed, was an old gray-haired woman, old not in years, but aged by the hardships and buffets of the world upon a gentle nature, and it needed but a cursory examination on the doctor's part to determine that her demise was but a matter of a few hours at the most. Briefly and gently he intimated the same to the girl at his side. In a burst of tears she dropped on her knees by the bedside, and pillowed her head near that of the sick woman.

"I'll soon be gone, Winnie," said her aunt, "and, oh, I'll be so happy. But I worry about you, dear."

"Don't auntie, darling," sobbed Winnie. "I can manage finely. I can go back to teaching again."

Overwhelmed by the pathos of the scene, Cecil had been standing an unwilling witness of the sad confidences. Now stirred by some unconscious irresistible impulse he moved to the bedside and took Winnie's hand.

"Madam," he said to the fast failing woman, "for many years I have loved your niece, will you not leave her in my care?"

The dying woman looked up and gazed curiously at him for some moments. "Are you Cecil Vernon?" she finally asked.

Cecil nodded and turned to Winnie. "Do you still love me?" he asked.

"She hung her head and the tears welled up afresh in her eyes; and as they stood hand in hand the old lady blessed them. But a short while after and she was dead.

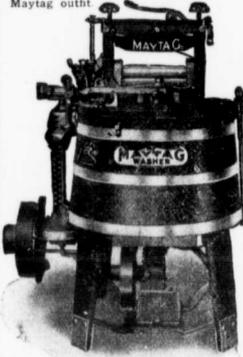
It was Christmas Day. The funeral was over, and the re-united lovers were walking together. The bright sun shone out upon the snow-covered ground, and

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Private Brown (out of the picture): "Who put the butter on this Bread?"
Sister Mary (sternly): "I did, Brown."
Private Brown: "Oh-ho! Who took it off then?"—Punch.



Sergeant: "Now, then, my lad, you're asking for it. Why don't you use your periscope?"
Tommy: "I was using it, an' twice I nearly got a bullet through it."

the season's spirit of happiness and goodwill seemed to pervade the atmosphere.

"You know, dear," he said, "you have never told me how you came to leave your school and live in this wilderness. And the college course," he added.

"It is soon told," the girl answered sadly. "You know how I wanted to have a University course, and what a brilliant career I had planned out. But then I little thought that I too would come to the parting of the ways." It came when auntie, who had brought me up from childhood, lost her little income and at the same time became a hopeless invalid. She needed care, and I had to choose to stay with her and give up my career, or to leave her in strange hands, which she could never have borne, and whose attendance we could scarcely pay for. It was hard, so hard, but now I am so glad, for it made the end of her life happier than it would otherwise have been. And now," she added whimsically, "contrary to what I once told you, you are going to have a very ignorant little wife."

He drew her closer to him and his lips twitched as he spoke.

"A man could ask no more. I wish to God I had only known before. We have both had our partings of the way and have come safely over the roughened path, and this bright Christmas Day, the one day of all the year, begins a new life for us darling. Behold the way, open onward to the perfect day."

The adjutant was lecturing to the subalterns of the battal'on.

"In the field," he said, "it is now incumbent upon an officer to make himself look as much like a man as possible."

Everybody laughed.
"That is, I mean," he explained, "as much like a soldier as possible."

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"She came not as a queen, but as a woman." That is why so few have known that the quietly-dressed lady, who entered the 3rd London General Hospital at Wandsworth Common as a probationer some weeks ago, and for months past has visited the hospital every day to do what she could for our wounded soldiers, was Queen Amelie of Portugal.

Every morning Her Majesty goes from her house at Richmond to the hospital and, quietly donning apron and cap, works for hours in the wards, dressing wounds and attending to cases in the operating theatre. Needless to say, the soldiers are very proud to be nursed by a queen, but few know the number of the Royal nurse's ward, which is kept secret.

In the work at the Wandsworth hospital, Queen Amelie will prove of greatest assistance. The study of surgery and medicine has long been one of her chief hobbies, and she knows more about physics than many a doctor. Medical works and scientific reviews are her favorite reading, and at the palace in Lisbon she had a special laboratory built where she was wont to spend many hours making experiments.

Stories of Her Majesty's kindness of heart are legion. In Portugal she was known as "the Angel of Charity," for she spent much time visiting incognito the slums of Lisbon, doing what she could to ameliorate the condition of the poor, every petition in the cause of charity being read and inquired into by Queen Amelie herself.

The Doctor Knew

If some men are skeptical others place an implicit faith in the doctor's prescriptions; and of these was a man in Limerick who went to the undertaker to order a coffin for Pat Connell.

"Dear me," said the undertaker, "is poor Pat dead?"

"No, he's not dead yet," answered the other, "but he'll die to-night for the doctor says he can't live till morning and he knows what he gave him."

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(D) Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pickett, 60th Rifles of Canada, D.E.D. Moose Jaw, Regina, Salt-coats, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia. Provisional Headquarters, Moose Jaw, Sask.



Tommy (To new arrival at prisoner's camp): "What was your occupation?"
German: "Army butcher."
Tommy: "Cattle or babies?"

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II. Write on but one side of the paper. Murder isn't much worse than writing upon both sides of the paper.

III. Do not abbreviate words in your copy that you do not want abbreviated in print. The printer, you know, is expected to follow copy.

IV. Be consistent in the use of capitals. Do not use capitals unless they are really necessary. Capitals are for emphasis. Capitalizing everything soon makes capitals ineffective.

V. Be sure of the spelling of proper names. People are mighty touchy about the way their names are spelled. Misspell a person's name a second time, especially after ye editor's attention has been called to the spelling, and the paper has lost caste with that family and all the near relatives.

VI. Be more than careful in the use of punctuation marks. Use is their only excuse for being, but never use punctuation marks unless they are needed. They are for the purpose of making the meaning clear, and for that, only.

VII. Write the news. "News is anything timely that interests a number of people; and the best news is that which has the greatest interest for the greatest number."

VIII. If you use more than one sheet of paper, let the topic be mentioned on each sheet. Copy has a habit of getting out of order, but it should be an easy matter to get it in order again. It will be easy if each sheet has a heading.

IX. Don't use the same old expressions, even though you are writing of similar events. Often, local news items give the impression that the reporter has a book full of standard forms, "ready to wear," and that for each different local he merely fills in different names and dates.

X. Be sure that the event you write up so fully and fluently, actually has taken place. We frequently read elaborate descriptions of affairs that never occurred.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

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(Only holder of World's Gold Medal in Canada.)

Toothache is caused by decay of the teeth. There are two things in particular which cause teeth to decay. First, sickness in childhood, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and other diseases. Such diseases make the teeth decay by weakening the body and softening the teeth. Secondly, if your teeth are not kept clean and smooth they get rough and dirty. Food gets into the rough and dirty spots, or between the teeth, where it ferments forms an acid, and injures the enamel.

What happens if the teeth are not cared for? Should food collect on the teeth or between them, the acid that is formed works through the enamel and into the ivory. Sometimes this happens on the crown of a tooth, sometimes on the neck of a tooth, and sometimes under the gum in the rear of the root. Then dark spots begin to show on the tooth. The tooth decays and a little hole is made in the enamel or dentine. Food and germs from the mouth get into the little hole in the tooth, and the hole gets bigger and bigger. The tooth then begins to ache because the nerve in the tooth is irritated by the fermenting acid and the germs.

If there is a spot or hole in one of your teeth, give it the best treatment you can obtain even though you have not much money. Go to the best dentist. The best is the cheapest in the end. If you cannot afford much money, ask the dentist to put in a temporary filling of cement and amalgam, which looks like



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JACOBS BROS., Diamond Importers
15 Toronto Arcade, Toronto, Canada

silver. This cement or amalgam will keep the teeth from decaying for some time. But as soon as you can get a gold filling or porcelain inlay. Even though it costs much money, have the better filling in your teeth.

If your teeth are irregular ask the dentist what you should do. Begin with the child as early as possible. The earlier you begin the easier it will be to straighten the teeth. Even if you are grown up you can have your teeth straightened.

At the present time we have in our office a specialist from Europe, who guarantees that irregular teeth can be put into their proper places.

Chew your food. The teeth and jaws will not be in a strong and healthy condition unless you teach the child to chew its food.

Another important point is the necessity of brushing your teeth every morning, and before going to bed at night. When brushing your teeth be sure and do not overlook the back of all the teeth, especially the lower ones which lie just behind the tip of the tongue.

If you want to preserve your teeth and to keep them from getting too soft dip the brush in salt and water, or use some tooth powder. Do not spend all the time in brushing across the teeth, but manipulate the brush in such a way that the bristles will get in between the teeth. Brush from the gums towards the biting edge of the teeth.

Look at the back of your lower front teeth. You may very likely see a dark substance known as tartar upon the teeth. When you clean your teeth use the dental floss or rubber band between them, and this will do much to prevent a collection of tartar, thereby keeping your teeth from decaying.

It is absolutely necessary that you go to a dentist twice a year to have your teeth examined, thus enabling the dentist to fix your small dental troubles quickly, and your dentist's bill will be correspondingly small. If you put off these necessary visits to the dentist from time to time, it will not only cost you many sleepless nights, but in the end you will, perhaps, have a large dental bill. You can save much money and unnecessary pain by following the directions which are given here.

During the many years I have been practising my profession I have gained the friendship of my patients, and they recommend my work to others, and on that account I do not have to insert big advertisements.

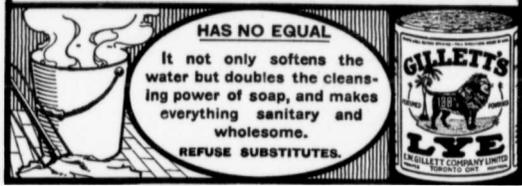
Whenever you come to Winnipeg call at my office and have a talk with me. I will then be in a position to tell you just what should be done regarding your teeth. Meanwhile let me send you one of my booklets, which will give you further information and particulars as to my terms, etc.



THE BROKEN MIRROR.

Paddy (who has had his persicope mashed by a bullet): "Sure there's seven years' bad luck for the poor devil that broke that anyhow."

GILLETT'S LYE



HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WHAT HE HAD LOST

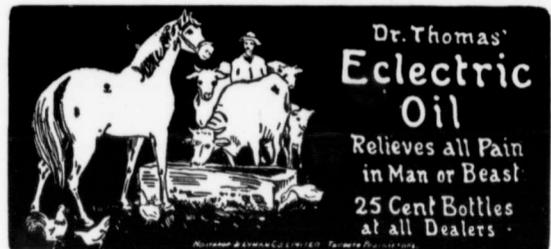
During a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently, of which a London paper tells, the bridegroom looked extremely wretched and he got so fidgety, standing first on one foot and then on the other,

that the "best man" decided he would find out what the trouble was.

"What's up, Jack?" he whispered.

"Have ye lost the ring?"

"No," answered the unhappy one, with a woeeful look. "The ring's safe enough; but, man, I've lost ma enthusiasm."



Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast

25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

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A. & E. PIERCE & CO.

(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)

233 KING STREET :: :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding Trapping and Hunting

"The Taking of the Guns"

The charge of the Ninth Lancers against German guns in the neighborhood of Mons during the early days of the British operations at the front will live in history among the most heroic deeds of our army. It will also live in poetry, like the Balaclava charge, for William Watson has made it the subject of some stirring lines. "At the cannon in ambush our horsemen spurred, knights of liberty, glory's sons, and slew the gunners beside their guns." The Ninth Lancers had been covering the retreat of the infantry when they were told by their colonel that eleven German guns, on the outskirts of a wood about a mile away, must be taken, and the bugle sounded for the charge. The Lancers dashed forward amid a hail of shrapnel and rifle bullets, riding down the enemy's infantry. As they approached the guns, many of the gunners ran into the woods, but those who remained were cut to pieces. After putting the guns out of action, the Lancers rode back under a fierce fire from other guns on their flank.

This Thrilling Picture

By R. CATON WOODVILLE

Absolutely Free!

ALL FOR **\$1.00** "The Taking of the Guns" ALL FOR **\$1.00**
The Farmers' Weekly Telegram
Canadian Thresherman

When we arranged with The Farmers' Weekly Telegram of Winnipeg for a clubbing offer with The Thresherman and offered both papers to the end of 1916 for \$1.00, we were of the opinion that we had offered a sensational newspaper bargain, but now that the wonderful production, "The Taking of the Guns," is included free with a subscription to these papers, we have reached the point where it is a duty that every reader owes the home in which (he or she) resides, to provide it with this beautiful and thrilling picture and these two publications for the next year.

DO NOT DELAY! ORDER TO-DAY!

An Offer Unprecedented. Value Unparalleled.

CANADIAN THRESHERMAN, Winnipeg.
Dears Sirs—Enclose please find \$1.00. Please mail to my address the picture "The Taking of the Guns," The Canadian Thresherman and The Farmers' Weekly Telegram from now until December 31st, 1916.

Name

P.O.

Province

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REFINED
 ALL THE NEATNESS AND STYLE OF THE FINEST LINEN MAY BE YOURS IN
CHALLENGE COLLARS
 — THE MOST DESIRABLE WATERPROOF COLLARS ON THE MARKET —
 AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT
25c
 THE ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA 24, 26 FRANK ST. TORONTO

HALLAM'S LAST MARKET REPORT—HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK.

Wool is still coming to market in small supply, and is being absorbed at unchanged prices. Unwashed Merino heavy, 23c. to 25c. per lb.; unwashed Merino, medium, 25c. to 27c. per lb.; unwashed Merino, light, 27c. to 28c. per lb.; unwashed crosses, heavy, 27c. to 28c. per lb.; unwashed crosses, medium, 29c. to 30c.; crosses, light, 31c. to 33c. per lb.; unwashed coarse, heavy, 28c. to 29c. per lb.; unwashed coarse, medium, 30c. to 31c. per lb.; unwashed coarse, light, 31c. to 33c. per lb.; washed, 40c. to 43c. per lb.

Beef Hides remain about the same, the supply and demand being about equal. City butcher hides, green flat, 18c. per lb.; country hides, flat cured, 17c. to 18½c. per lb.; part cured, 16c. to 16½c. per lb.

Calf Skins show a little stronger tone, and are coming to market in good supply. City skins, green, flat, 15c. per lb.; country cured, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; part cured, 17c. to 18c. per lb., according to condition. The results of the Deacons or Bob Calif, 75c. to \$1.10 each.

Horse Hides show a little better inquiry, and are in fair supply. City take off, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Country 'ake off, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4.25; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$3.00.

Sheep Skins are of a little better quality and carry more wool, thus increasing their value. City lamb skins and shearings, \$1.00 to \$1.75; Country lamb skins and shearings, 75c. to \$1.75.

Tallow is in fair supply at unchanged prices. City rendered solid in barrels, 6c.; Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6c.; No. 2, 5½c. to 5¾c.; Cake No. 1, 6½c. to 7c.; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.

Horse Hair is in a little better demand and is in good supply. Farmer pedlar stock and take off.

Old Rubbers, Junk, Etc., are easy, and in good supply. Rubber boots and shoes, according to trim, 5c. to 6c.; auto tires, 3c. to 5c.; bicycle tires, 2c. to 3c.; lead, heavy, 3½c. to 4½c.; tea lead, 3c. to 4½c.; brass, heavy, 7c. to 8c.; light, 5c. to 7c.; copper, heavy, 10c. to 12c.; light, 8c. to 10c.; zinc, 6c. to 8c.

Deer Skins are coming to market in good supply. Green deer skins, 7c. to 9c. per lb.; flint dry deer skins, 15c. to 20c. per lb.

Venison is coming to market in fair quantities, prices ruling from 6c. to 10c. per lb., according to the demand.

FURS

Prices on raw furs are higher than a year ago, and the furs are coming to market in good supply for so early in the season, and the quality is exceptionally good for this time of year.

The cooler weather which has lately prevailed over the greater part of the Dominion, has caused a very material increase in the sale of manufactured furs by the retailer, and every indication points to a successful season in all lines of the Canadian fur trade.

FURS TRAPPERS
 This man got many dollars in your pocket this season. Stop and buy direct from the fur company. We have the largest stock of furs in the world, and will sell you the most profitable at a low price. We have a point of view that we will show you. Why not see our man make a fur? He will show you why. Write to J. ABRAHAM, 208 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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The Best Ever

issued; Skates, Skating Boots, Hockey Sweaters, Uniforms, and Complete Outfits, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Skis, Toboggans. We want every Man interested in Sports of any kind to get our large Free Catalogue. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed. Immense Stock prompt shipment. You can save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. BOYD & SON
 27 Notre Dame St. West
 MONTREAL

GET YOUR FARM HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11.00 to \$30.00 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35.00. Terms—One-Twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors.

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

BE YOUR OWN Blacksmith
 FREE INSTRUCTIONS
 In farm blacksmithing and horse-shoeing. Learn how to repair your own wagons and farm machinery. How to shoe your own horses. Learn the secrets of tempering and hardening metals. Be your own blacksmith.

SAVE MONEY FROM THE START
 Write now and secure special direct-from-foundry prices on a forge and all necessary tools for practical work. Just the chance farmers are looking for.
LIBERAL DELIVERY OFFER
 We Pay Freight Ontario and East and as far as Winnipeg West.
The HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited,
 Factory Distributors,
 Hamilton, Canada.



THE LATEST IN EXCUSES.
 Employer (angrily): "An hour late again, William; what the dickens keeps you, boy?"
 William: "It's them recruiting Sergeants, sir."

Only Fine, Flavoury Teas are used to produce the famous

"SALADA"

blends. Every leaf is fresh, fragrant full of its natural deliciousness. Sold in sealed packets only. B 107

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Liberal Stopovers. First-class Tickets. Choice of Routes. Three Months' Limit.

VERY LOW RETURN FARES TO ATLANTIC PORTS

in connection with Steamship Tickets by all lines to

OLD COUNTRY

DAILY, NOVEMBER 15 TO DECEMBER 31. FIVE MONTHS' LIMIT

NEW CANADIAN ROUTE

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Standard Electric Lighted Trains. All Modern Conveniences.

Tourist Cars

Information and tickets from any **CANADIAN NORTHERN AGENT**

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 REGINA—Eleventh Avenue, opposite Post Office, Phone 1942
 SASKATOON—Cor. 2nd Avenue and 22nd Street, Phone 2453
 W. M. S. apleton, District Passenger Agent
 EDMONTON—McLeod Building, opposite Post Office, Phone 1712
 PRINCE ALBERT—Canadian Northern Station
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 WINNIPEG—N.W. Corner Main and Postage, Phone Main 1066
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Cold Feet Impossible

That means freedom from chills, colds and rheumatism due to numbed feet. Be comfortable! Get a pair of "Great West Felt shoes". You will enjoy them.

Great West
 Cold Proof
FELT SHOES

are made from the highest quality of pure wool felt. We make all our own felt by improved methods, using better material and better machinery of our own invention.
 "Great West Felt Shoes" are neat and fit perfectly—they give the greatest comfort with the longest wear.
 Good stores sell and recommend them.
THE GREAT WEST FELT CO.
 Limited
 Elmira, Ontario

The name is stamped on sole of each shoe. Look for it.

WE MAKE OUR OWN FELT

Family Group Photos a Specialty

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MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE.

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Be an enthusiast in the "Buy-it-now" movement. Every dollar spent just now will have a far-reaching effect. Don't postpone that order.

Mail us an enquiry about anything you need printed or lithographed, and by getting the order placed help to hurry the return of prosperity.

Stovel Company
Limited
Printers and Lithographers
Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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WELLS or BLAST-HOLES

Built to stand up under heavy work. Most economical and rapid drills made. Styles and sizes for all purposes, with or without power.

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428 West State Street, Ithaca, N.Y.

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S. A. BLAKEY F. W. THOMAS

We are in a position to undertake any kind of machine repairs, cast iron welding, and every description of welding. Send us your broken cylinders, crank cases, connecting rods, ball pinions, etc. In fact—whatever the nature of your break-age—

WE CAN FIX IT UP QUICKLY
Write us in any case to
1826 Scarth St. REGINA



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

BARGAINS.

One 30 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, with Alberta and Saskatchewan boiler. This engine has been repaired and fixed up in first class shape. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.
One 30 H.P. undermounted Avery engine, with regular boiler, repaired and fixed up in first class shape. This would make a dandy threshing engine. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.
One 32 H.P. overmounted Avery engine, with regular boiler, revolving axle, repaired and in first class shape. This engine has been used but very little, and can be seen at our Winnipeg warehouse at any time.
One 18 H.P. double undermounted Avery engine, coal burner, is in first class shape at our Regina warehouse.
One 32 x 54 Avery separator, only been out 20 days, and is in first class shape. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.
One 36 x 60 Avery separator, complete with feeder, weigher, wind stacker; has only been out 30 days. Has been repaired and repainted, looks like new. Can be seen at our Regina warehouse at any time.
One 32 x 70 Avery separator, has run 28 days, has been repaired, repainted and overhauled, and is in first class shape. Can be seen at our Winnipeg warehouse at any time.
We also have a few second-hand both Avery and Cockshutt, plows, in different sizes, from 10 to 10 bottom.
If you are interested in second-hand goods, and none of the above suit you, let us hear from you, stating just what you want, and we feel sure that we can fix you out all right.

CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, LTD.
Winnipeg and Regina.

FOR SALE.

LIST OF REBUILT, SECOND-HAND MACHINERY AT OUR WINNIPEG BRANCH
Steam Engines
110 H.P. Simple Traction Engine \$2,700
75 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 2,400
75 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 1,475
60 H.P. Simple Traction Engine 1,000
45 H.P. Simple Portable Engine 450
Gas and Oil Engines
20-40 Gas Traction Engine, Price.....\$1,450
30-60 Gas Traction Engine, Price.....1,950
Steel Separators
32 x 58 Steel Separator, Price.....\$ 850
32 x 54 Steel Separator, Price..... 780
28 x 50 Steel Separator, Price..... 545
28 x 52 Steel Separator, Price..... 500
18 x 36 Steel Separator, Price..... 475
All Separators complete with Feeders, Gearless Wind Stackers, Grain Handlers, Belts.
The above machinery has been rebuilt and repainted in our own shop and is in first class shape. For further particulars apply.
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.
Princes and James St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

ONE 10-FURROW in Cockshutt engine gang, both stubble and breaker bottoms, also Stewart shaft loader, only run ten days, in good shape. R. A. Brodie, Pierson, Man.

FOR SALE—One J. I. Case steel separator, size 32 x 54; practically good as new. One J. I. Case 15 h.p. steam engine, field. Write R. D. Jacobson, Bathgate P.O., Alberta.

FOR SALE or trade for stock, one twenty H.P. American Abel engine in good condition. Address Patterson Bros., Birle, Man.

POWER OUTFIT—20 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, mounted on trucks, in first class condition, and 12-inch belt grinder. Cheap for cash or will consider trade for smaller outfit or live stock. B. M. Pauls, Davland, Alta.

FOR SALE—One 32-inch Hawkeye self-feeder for sale cheap. Apply, Corona Lumber Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm in central Alberta, 800 acres broken, with full equipment of modern power farming machinery. Address: Caswell Bros., Cherokee, Ia.

FARM LAND FOR SALE—25c. per acre down, balance in twenty annual payments. Choice lands near Weyburn, Sask., and High River, Alta. E. G. Favell, 201 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

IMPLEMENT SHEDS—Skeleton wood frame, corrugated steel roofing and siding. Fire proof, lightning proof, handsome and permanent, giving satisfaction everywhere. Buildings to suit every size farm. Write for list of plans. The Western Metal Products Co., Dept. T, Office 481 Toronto St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

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

SAWTEE-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED.
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OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Save your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All work welded absolutely true. The Manitoba Welding & Manufacturing Co., 621 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

33 in. by 5 1/2 in. Farquhar Separator—Cleanest and fastest thresher built. We have always stocked heavily on this size of machine, a large number being sold with our 20-40 oil Tractors. This year, our Eastern factory is so busily engaged on government contracted land, we cannot supply us with this particular size of engine, consequently our stock of 33 in. by 5 1/2 in. Separators is too large. For a limited time you can take advantage of the situation by purchasing one of these excellent separators at a discount of 20 per cent less than regular prices. Write to-day for full information and try to get in on this snap.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO.
Limited Winnipeg

CASH—If you want to sell your threshing machine or other property, any kind, anywhere, write us. We bring buyers and sellers together regardless of distance. Buyers located free. Established 1893. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MOTOR CYCLES—New and second-hand. Cleveland wheels, made in Canada. Repairs for any kind of wheel or motorcycle. Reassembles, pumps, horns and all accessories, wholesale or retail at Hall's, 1734 Cornwell St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm in unimproved land, near H. L. Downing, 106 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE—A fairly complete assortment of thoroughly rebuilt second-hand gas and steam engines and separators. Any person interested apply for prices and descriptions to The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—Stewart Sheaf Loader in good condition, been used only 2 seasons. Price \$300.00. Apply I. Ferguson, Gurney, Sask.

HARNESS—You want it good, don't you?—As poor harness is dear at any price. Send now for my free Catalogue A. It shows you 25 styles of the "Square Deal" Brand which is known from one side of the West to the other for its quality and is sold direct to you, the man who uses it.—No agents. Thos. McKnight, Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE—Complete threshing and plowing outfit in good order cheap. Dissolving partnership. Address Bluest Bros., Brock, Sask.

WANTED—Second-hand separator from 22 to 30 inch cylinder with feeder weigher and blower. Jas. Gropp, Friedenstal, Alta.

ONE AVERY OUTFIT COMPLETE—42 x 70 separator, 30 H.P. double under-mounted engine, two water tanks, pump and all connections will be sold cheap. In first class order. R. A. Bevan, Pierson.

FOR SALE—Business chance, a snap. A good going lumber business, saw mill and camps fully equipped for immediate use. Selling lumber cheap and doing a business of \$6,000 per year at a good profit. Price \$2,600 cash. Reason for selling, dissolving of partnership. For full particulars write, J. T. Johannesen & Sons, Bergen, Alta.

FOR RENT, SHARE OR CASH—Large farm in central Alberta, 800 acres broken, with full equipment of modern power farming machinery. Address: Caswell Bros., Cherokee, Ia.

WANTED—Information regarding good threshing machine for sale. R. G. List, Minneapolis.

WANTED—Information regarding good farm or unimproved land for sale. R. G. List, Minneapolis.

WANTED—Second-hand steam engine, to draw 2 1/2 inch bore, 12 inch stroke. Write full particulars. Box 20, Birle, Man.

Strite Variable Speed Governor



Is the best by every test for running cream separators, washing machines, fan-mills, or any light machinery.
More cream separators driven by Strite Governor Pulleys than all others combined. T. H. B. E'S A REASON—ASK US.

STRITE GOVERNOR PULLEY CO. 8. BRD ST., MINNEAPOLIS

MYERS COG TANK PUMPS

FOR HAND AND POWER USE
Are built with a patented cog gear head. This construction reduces the power required to operate almost one half. Valves are of the most improved type, located on top of the pump, each under an individual cap, which makes them easy to get at in case of repair. These and many other special features make Myers Tank Pump favorites with threshermen, farmers and ranchmen.



Write us for book let describing these and other Myers Pumps, and ask for the name of the Myers dealer in your town.
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Size of Roll Folios	Developing per roll of		Mounted Prints	
	Exposures	Prints	per doz.	per doz.
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	10c.	35c.	45c.	
3 1/2 x 4 1/2			40	70
3 1/2 x 5 1/2			20	50
4 x 5 1/2	35	80	1.25	
4 1/2 x 7			40	80

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Johnson's Spot
A husky trouble chaser. Will run pump, washing machine, churn, cream separator, aridation. Write for circular and prices. Gilson Mfg. Co.
Box 871 Dept. C
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\$47.50

Cushman Light Weight Engines

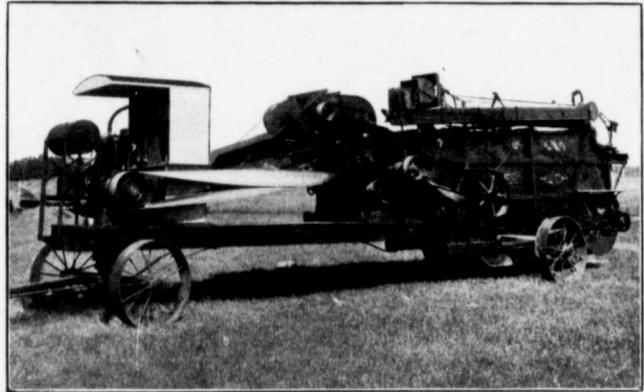
For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H.P.

Cushman 4-Cycle Engines are built to run without trouble and to do things no other engines will do. They represent a great advantage over ordinary stationary engines, in vertical balanced design, material and workmanship. Highly efficient because of light weight, higher speed, reduced friction and lower operating cost.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration.

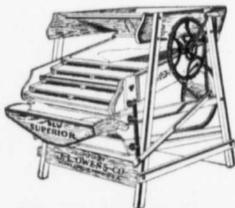
Direct water circulating pump, preventing overheating, even on all-day run. May be run at any speed desired; speed changed while running. Enclosed Crank Case, gears running in bath of oil. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Mounted on Truck or Skid as preferred.

Because of very steady speed, the Cushman makes the best power for Cream Separators or Milking Machine, or for electric lighting outfits.



CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHER

8 h.p. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feeder.
 15 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Hand Feeder.
 20 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Self Feeder.
 Equipped with the famous Cushman 2-Cylinder Engines.



King of Wild Oat Separators

Save dockage, clean your grain before marketing with 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.

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.

4 H.P. Saves a Team on the Binder

The 4 h.p. Cushman is the one practical Binder Engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of Binder.

With a Cushman you can cut from 8 to 10 acres more and with less horses. If in heavy or tangled grain, and the sickle chokes, all you need do is to stop the team; the engine clears the sickle. Binder runs the same, whether horses go fast or slow or stop. Binder will wear several years longer, as it is not jerked faster and slower by the horses. Attachments furnished for any binder.



Alex. Irving, Cummings P.O., Vermilion, Alberta, Canada, writes: "I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how my engine is doing. I have been sawing wood lately, and it has been working fine; no trouble to start whatever. I am running an 8-inch I.H.C. grain grinder with it, and it handles it nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. The Cushman is good for either light or heavy work. Everyone that sees it thinks it is the only engine, and want to know where they can get one like it."

Weight 320 lbs.

Double cylinders mean not only double power, but steadier power. Each cylinder is same bore and stroke as in 4 H.P. Throttle governed and equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. A splendid, powerful engine for heavier work than 4 H.P. can handle, such as heavy grinding, small threshers, etc., or for any power from 3 to 9 H.P.

Talk with your dealer about the Cushman line or write for free catalog.

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine

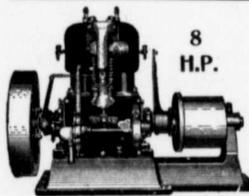


No machine can equal them for treating Seed Grain. Made in two sizes. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

With high prices assured for grain next year every farmer will realize the necessity of treating his seed grain so that he may have an increased yield of perfect quality grain.

Lincoln Smut Cleaners separate smut balls, wild oats, king heads and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. By them the farmer can get perfect results. The grain is thoroughly pickled and elevated into the wagon box, being dried by the draining through elevator sieve. An automatic skimmer removes all impurities under a drainer-sieve at tail of machine, ejecting same, while wasting none of the pickling solution. Capacity 30 to 75 bushels per hour.

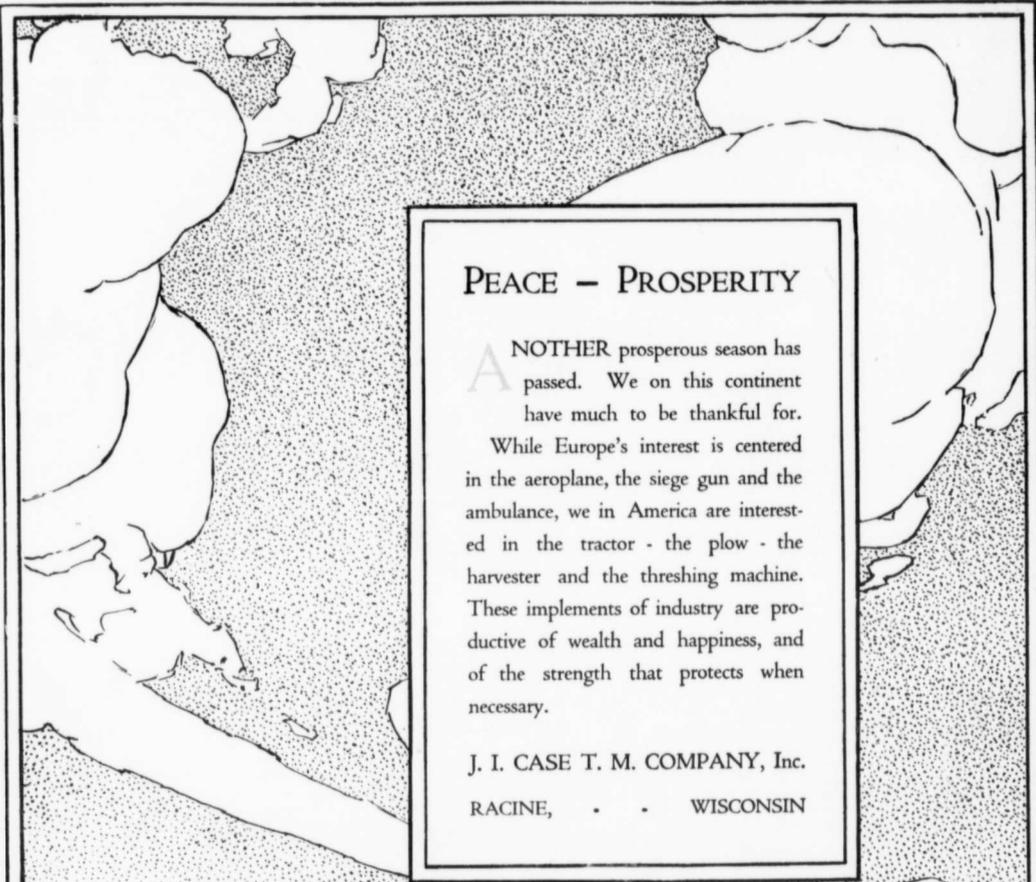
No. 3 machine handles 30 to 50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50 to 75 bushels, accommodating either the small farmer or the large grain raiser. Strong construction, heavy timber; rustless solution tank of 30 to 50 gallons capacity. The most economical machine you can sell, and backed by a positive guarantee. Write to-day for particulars and prices.



8 H.P.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, 286 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Builders of Light Weight Engines for Farm and Binder use. Distributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Fanning Mills, Grinders, Saws, Cream Separators, Power Washing Machines, etc. Also Barn Door Hangers and Mountaineer Neck Yoke Centers.



PEACE — PROSPERITY

ANOTHER prosperous season has passed. We on this continent have much to be thankful for.

While Europe's interest is centered in the aeroplane, the siege gun and the ambulance, we in America are interested in the tractor - the plow - the harvester and the threshing machine. These implements of industry are productive of wealth and happiness, and of the strength that protects when necessary.

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

RACINE, . . . WISCONSIN

