

H. D. SCUDDER

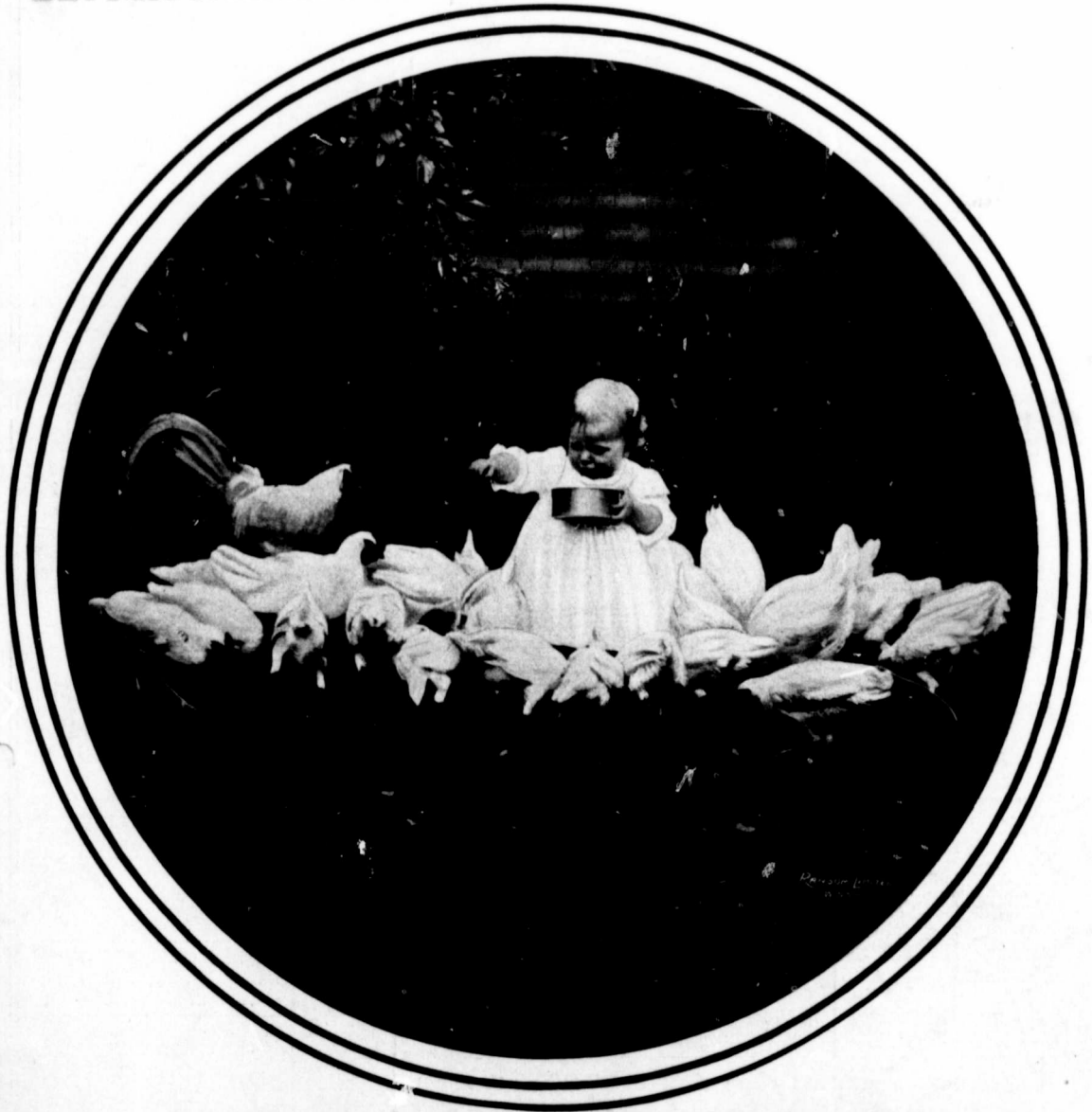
**The** **CANADIAN**  
**THRESHERMAN AND**  
**FARMER**

WINNIPEG CANADA

JANUARY  
NINETEEN SIXTEEN



*BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES*



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

# The Best Tractor on the Market

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

## Marshall Oil Tractors

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.

Full Line of Spare Parts Always in Stock. Prompt Service.

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.



**THEY ARE BUILT TO A STANDARD NOT ASSEMBLED FOR A SALE**

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

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.

**MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (Canada) Ltd.**  
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 MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (CANADA) LTD., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Please mail me without any obligation on my part  
 printed matter about your Oil Tractor.  
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**Foaline**  
 TRADE MARK REGISTERED

## Will Save Your Foals

This is not a cure but a positive preventive treatment, given to pregnant mares sixty days before foaling, insuring immunity to the foal from joint-ill or navel disease. In 1912 and 1913 we treated a few mares which the previous year had lost their foals. The results attained were a clean record. In 1914 a general sale of "FOALINE" was made, the territory covered comprising a wide area, with varying climatic and feeding conditions, namely: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Great Britain. It is sold under a guarantee that money will be refunded if foal from mare treated contracts this disease.

The following are a few taken at random from many testimonials.

**NO HESITATION IN RECOMMENDING FOALINE**  
 Glenboro, Man., July 15, 1915—"As I only had one year's experience with Foaline when you wrote me in March, I have deferred replying until now. Now after two years' experience I have no hesitation in recommending it to anyone raising foals. I consider it a sure prevention of Joint-ill."  
 Signed—Wm. Lyall.

**THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM ORDERS TWO DOZEN BOTTLES**  
 Last year Mr. Robt. Davies, of the Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, ordered one bottle of Foaline as a trial. On Nov. 30, 1915, we received the above check, together with this letter: "Enclosed find check for \$72.00 for which kindly send me two dozen of Foaline. Have same expressed to 714 Dominion Bank Building, Toronto." Signed—Robert Davies.

**FOALINE INSURES IMMUNITY**  
 Castor, Alta., Aug. 10, 1914—"The two mares which I treated this year with Foaline have two stout, healthy foals. In 1913 my five foals were all more or less afflicted with Joint-ill; one died, one pulled through, but will never be much good. Germs of the disease seem to be around the barn. I believe Foaline insures immunity." Signed—John Picken.

### Write Any of These Men About Foaline—They Have All Used It

- Alex. Anderson....Forrest Station, Man.
- Jas. A. Ainslie....Roland, Man.
- F. W. Airey....Wheatlands, Man.
- Victor Andries....Deloraine, Man.
- E. Brown....Ninga, Man.
- Felix Bertholet....Redvers, Sask.
- Geo. Barrows....Pierson, Man.
- Currie Bros....Argyle, Man.
- Rob. G. Clark....Oxbow, Sask.
- Geo. Cotts....Loreburn, Sask.
- Adam Dawson....Cannington, Ont.
- Edmund Dubez....Duck Lake, Sask.
- R. W. Fisher....Strathcona, Man.
- Peter Finnen....Killarney, Man.
- Ino. Gibson....Namao, Alta.
- D. C. Spofford....Weyburn, Sask.
- Ross Stally....Ruddell, Sask.
- Hamlet Taylor....Howledale, Sask.
- Jas. Tracy....Swan Lake, Man.
- Ira. D. Taylor....Lea, Alta.

- F. J. Hippach....Lacombe, Alta.
- G. H. Harris....Asquith, Sask.
- Thos. Hogg....Cupar, Sask.
- Jas. H. Harrison....Boissevain, Man.
- Abner Hamilton....Willow Hill, Sask.
- E. Helgason....Kandahar, Sask.
- O. H. Hoyer....Griffin, Sask.
- Geo. Innes & Co....Innes, Sask.
- Malcolm Jeffrey....Holland, Man.
- P. H. Kennedy....Conquest, Sask.
- W. Kennedy....Francis, Sask.
- W. Lyall....Glenboro, Man.
- Long....Pures, Man.
- Jos. Lorimer....Conquest, Sask.
- J. A. Montgomery....Glen Ewen, Sask.
- Henry Timlin....Froisher, Sask.
- Ino. Urquhart....Unity, Sask.
- M. E. Vance....Crandall, Man.
- F. L. Vandecar....Angusville, Man.
- V. J. Venables....Petrel, Man.

- R. J. A. Millman....Venn, Sask.
- F. Monan....Dollard, Sask.
- D. Manson....Watrous, Sask.
- Arch. McFarlane....Mather, Man.
- W. McFee....Carman, Man.
- Thos. McDowell....Shawville, Que.
- Jas. McConnell....Fillmore, Sask.
- T. W. Nicholls....Balcarras, Sask.
- H. S. O'Hara....Sunkest, Sask.
- W. L. Pike....Forest Bank, Sask.
- W. Primmer....Unity, Sask.
- Maurice Pearson....Oxbow, Sask.
- W. Primmer....Myrtle, Man.
- Jas. Stewart....Holland, Man.
- R. M. Smith....Marshall, Sask.
- Bert Weaver....Du'Appelle, Sask.
- G. H. Wallis....Ermine, Sask.
- Ino. A. Wheaton....Knee Hill Valley, Alta.
- Ed. Walton....Bowden, Alta.
- Wm. Young....Foxleigh, Sask.

Fill out and mail one of these coupons and do it TO-DAY

**THE WALLEN DRUG Co., 407 Portage Ave., Winnipeg**—Please send me a copy of your booklet, describing the Foaline treatment as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 P.O. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province \_\_\_\_\_

**THE WALLEN DRUG Co., 407 Portage Ave., Winnipeg**—Please send me one bottle of your Foaline treatment for mares as advertised in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, for which I enclose money order for \$3.00.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 P.O. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province \_\_\_\_\_

One bottle is sufficient for one mare. Price \$3.00 per bottle delivered.

**WALLEN DRUG COMPANY 407 Portage Ave WINNIPEG**  
 Manufacturing Chemists

# Learn ALL the Secrets of Gas Engineering in this Big Book—FREE!

Here are Only 67 points out of the 545 contained in this book.

- A heap of troubles.
- Ammeter.
- Ampers for jump spark.
- Battery strength.
- Buzz of the vibrator.
- Crank case compression.
- Cylinder rings lose compression.
- Compression of the mixture.
- Carburetors.
- Clogged float needle.
- Cold weather affects starting.
- Choked inlet passage.
- Coil short circuited.
- Contact of terminals.
- Circuit, primary.
- Circuit, secondary.
- Circuit breaker.
- Coil, jump spark, action, and how made.
- Dislodge obstruction in pipe, how.
- Dynamo or magneto.
- Dry battery reserve.
- Dry battery strength.
- Electrodes or terminals not in contact.
- Explosions in crank case.
- Float feed.
- Fuel tank, empty.
- Gasoline blow torch for cold weather starting.
- Generator and storage battery.
- Hammer break spark.
- Hot box.
- Igniting current, source of and strength.
- Insulation broken.
- Ignition ammunition, plenty of it.
- Jump spark.
- Leak in inlet passage.
- Loose wire connections.
- Lubrication.
- Mixture too rich.
- Muffler explosions.
- Overheated piston.
- Packing blown out.
- Plan to locate trouble.
- Power leak.
- Premature explosions.
- Power troubles in two cycle.
- Short circuit.
- Starting in cold weather.
- Suction valve may stick.
- Source of igniting current.
- Spark testing.
- Spark coil.
- Tank empty.
- Trap for water in gasoline pipe.
- Testing current and battery strength.
- Testing spark.
- Two-cycle troubles.
- Valve springs broken.
- Valves dirty, corroded and im-properly timed.
- Vibrator in coil.
- Vaporizer, flushing the
- Volt meter.
- Voltage of current.
- Water in gasoline.
- Why battery becomes exhausted quickly.
- Wire broken within insulation.
- Weak mixture.
- Weak battery.

Don't envy the man who keeps his engine humming all the time—get one of these books—FREE, and know how yourself. You don't have to stay up late at nights studying it. Just read a dozen words or so as you need them to clear up the point in hand.

Each remedy or point is numbered and indexed so you can put your finger on the one you want in a jiffy. For instance, here is Point No. 397, on the correct way to start a new Gas Engine:

- First—Clean the engine and all wearing parts thoroughly.
- Second—Oil every point where there is any friction, EXCEPT VALVE STEMS and SPARKER SHAFT.
- Third—If there is a relief or starting lever on the engine, set it so as to relieve the compression. A Pet Cock is sometimes used for this purpose instead of a lever. It should be open.
- Fourth—Switch in Battery current. If tube ignitor is used the flame against the tube should be started first thing. While the tube is heating, oil up, etc.
- Fifth—When hot enough, open the throttle valve slightly so as to admit a light charge of fuel when the engine is turned

- over. REMEMBER you are more liable to give the engine too much fuel in starting than not enough.
- Sixth—Turn the fly wheels of the engine rapidly forward until it gets an impulse. Three or four revolutions should be enough.
- Seventh—After the engine has had three or four impulses and gained some speed, throw out relief lever or close relief Pet Cock.
- Eighth—Start oil from lubricating cup on cylinder. Twenty drops per minute while engine is new. Less will do later on.
- Ninth—Let water into jacket chamber from water supply.

This is only one point. There are 544 others just as clear and concise. The sturdy covers make the book stand up under the oily fingers of the operator. It fits snugly into the overall pocket, ready to be whipped out the second your engine kicks—if you need it. Construction, erection and the operation of the engine are so clearly set forth that there will hardly be a problem for which it does not provide the solution. All this briefly, in plain everyday words. The points on construction will help you get value for every dollar you spend on a NEW engine.

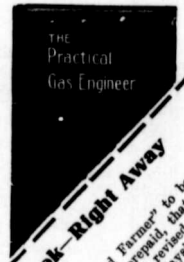
Estimate the value to yourself of "The Practical Gas Engineer" by counting the points shown here on which you are not expert—then multiply them by eight.

## How to get it without cost

Send us the coupon for the book itself, so you can have the privilege of reading over the answers to such points as you need right now to make your old engine work better or to clear your mind about the new one. And when we say you can return the book within five days and get your money back without a question asked, we mean that. We will pay the charges both ways so that nothing can stand in the way of your tearing off and mailing the coupon.

The "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" is a dollar-a-year magazine that sells for \$1.00 a year and it's certainly worth the price. We want YOUR subscription and are willing to give you this splendid book in order to get it.

Send for this book on the strength of what you have read here. With the book in your own hands, before you open it, ask yourself any question you would like to know about your engine—then see what the book says. If it doesn't measure up to what we say about it take us at our word and get your money back. There are not very many of these books on hand. See that you get yours. Fill out and send that coupon now—before you turn the page.



**Tear off and Mail This Coupon to get the Book—Right Away**

I enclose \$1.00 for a year's subscription to the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" to be sent to the address below. You are also to send me FREE all charges prepaid, that is, binding in red velvet cloth. If I am not satisfied with this book after five days examination I will send it back at your expense and you are to return my dollar without question.

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**THE PREMIER COMPANY  
THE PREMIER GOODS**

**WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL  
AT WINNIPEG**

**MADE IN CANADA**

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

## INVESTIGATE NOW

A tractor isn't a thing to be bought hastily, it is an investment covering a long period of years and should be thoroughly investigated. Now is the time to do this investigating while work outside is slack and there is plenty of time to go into it thoroughly.

Write for our big new illustrated Gas Tractor, Steam Tractor and Thresher Catalogues, and learn the full particulars of these machines before spring comes and you are ready to start work. There are Sawyer-Massey machines for every farm, every man, and they will insure a practical and proven success.

Write for these Catalogues now, and put the winter evenings to use learning about them.

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**Branch Offices and Warehouses: WINNIPEG, Manitoba; REGINA, Saskatchewan;**  
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# SAWYER-MASSEY



Vol. XXI.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JANUARY, 1916.

No. 1.

THE first thing that strikes the student as a new fact is flashed before his mind is his colossal ignorance. It may sound like a paradox, but the acquisition of knowledge does not tend to feed the lust of vanity in the man who is earnestly digging for information.

The humblest and most approachable of men have always been the men on whom the world has bestowed its highest honors. The great savants of the race have always been distinguished as the least cock-sure in any assembly of their fellows or their worshippers. Humility sits on them as a part of themselves because the more they know the greater is their consciousness of the vast unknown.

Look into the face of Luther Burbank on this page. Does it strike one as that of a self-satisfied recluse who knows all that is worth knowing? Does it carry the air of a consciously "superior person," concerned chiefly about the acknowledgments of men in the fact that he is the custodian of a certain information that the Almighty has never breathed into the ear of another living soul?

We do not need to answer that query. The whole world is getting wiser every day, and the youngest schoolboy feels by common instinct that the man who knows most is the man he can most of all appeal to with perfect confidence under all conditions. It is the man who has scraped together a smattering of information that wears the pointed armor of the porcupine but the Burbanks, the Edisons, and the Kelvins have hearts that never grow weary in the service of mankind.

On one occasion Emerson was in the company of certain important stockbrokers and railroad magnates who had been discussing with him the subject of stocks and bonds and civic affairs. For a time he gave ungrudgingly of his experience to the conversation and then turned to his friends with the remark: "And now, gentlemen, let us discuss real things for a while."

Emerson has been called a "dreamer of dreams," and so have many hundreds of others we could

name, whose thoughts, like Emerson's, have moved the world. They had the prophetic vision that seemed to take its range from the highest mountain peak in importation of dromedaries to carry the mails across the great American desert!

Those worthy forefathers were no doubt accounted in their day

## What the World Owes to its Dreamers



LUTHER BURBANK



sight and could travel beyond the clouds and clods of the intervening valleys—saw the world as it would be and the higher civilization that was even then in the making.

They were dreamers because they saw men and women, perhaps, half a century hence using and enjoying inventions and discoveries which make the most advanced utilities of to-day seem very antiquated indeed. In the department of locomotion alone, think of what the world has arrived at since that day not so very remote in American history when certain congressmen advised the

"practical level-headed men"; they were none of your "visionaries" and "cranks," and they were no doubt acclaimed by thousands of constituents—also keen level-headed, practical business men—for their commonsense views on the subject of getting the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. They thumped their wooden desks and shook their wooden heads as they declared it to be ridiculous, a foolish waste of money, to build a railroad to the Pacific coast as there was nothing there to support a population.

It is to be observed that there

are few men now living who are enthusiastic in claiming kinship with these old unimaginative wooden heads who did their best to balk that great transcontinental line of communication. But their progenitors are with us today, sitting in the same church pew, voting in the same booth, counting their change on the same bank counter with other visionaries and dreamers who see things that have not yet crossed the skyline even of an Edison or a Marconi.

Then think of the city builders along the line of the great Atlantic-Pacific highway. Who was the dreamer who saw the modern great metropolis of Chicago in a straggling Indian village? The first pin money the writer ever earned was in selling the illustrated journals of the day in the streets of Dundee in Scotland. Somewhere in his pile of relics he has preserved a copy of the "Illustrated London News" of October, 1871 in which there is a terribly realistic picture of the fire which almost wiped out the entire city at that time. He has a vivid recollection of the first impression that ghastly scene of destruction created on his mind. He had seen big fires even before that date—great jute and flax warehouses and spinning factories gutted in a few hours time. These, however, had all been rebuilt in time but here was desolation and loss irreplaceable.

This view, however, was not taken by men on the spot and especially by such dreamers as Marshall Field, Joseph Leiter and Potter Palmer. These "impractical visionaries" believed they saw in the ashes of Chicago of 1871 a new and glorified city, infinitely greater and grander than the old; they went to work in this belief and they were accounted lunatics and reckless plungers of their day; their memory is pleasant in our generation and their example will live for ever—a precious and splendid portion of America's national life.

"It can't be done" is still the cry of the man without imagination. "It can be done and it shall be done" the dreamer responds in a

voice that has never acquired the bawl of the barrack-yard. The dreamer is rarely a loud voiced or a very demonstrative person. On the contrary, he says very little, but he dreams, and thinks and thinks until he reaches a certain point. At that point he takes his resolution, and then as if by steady, noiseless, hydraulic pressure, no two-legged creature or group of two-legged mortals can withstand him.

A well-known writer asks the pertinent question: "How many matter-of-fact, unimaginative men who see only through practical eyes, would it take to replace in civilization an Edison, a Bell or a Marconi?" That query could be repeated a thousand times as we think of other great personalities in the march of human progress and the manner of their reception by contemporary "wisdom."

How many politicians or millionaire magnates of our day would it take to replace that one simple miner, working (and dreaming) in coal pit for twelve cents a day—George Stephenson? Who is there who can appraise that man's worth to civilization? And yet but a comparatively few years have passed since he was called up from his homely workshop to meet the withering ridicule of the British House of Commons! "What," said one member of that elect party, "can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospect held out of locomotives travelling twice as fast as horses? We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate. We trust that parliament will, in all the railways it may grant, limit the speed to eight or nine miles an hour, which is as great as can be ventured upon."

When we look around—in prospect or retrospect—thinking of all that has happened within the past decade only, and which is bound up with the wizard-like achievements of men like Edison, Marconi and the brothers Wright, we are reminded of our opening sentence and would protest in all sincerity—how little we know and how intensely do we realize that "there are more things in heaven and earth than were ever dreamed of in our philosophy."

This frame of mind leads us to the affirmation that the greatest fool on the earth can never be so great as the hide-bound sceptic. Not merely the unbeliever as to certain features in religious dogma, but the sceptic as to what God in Natural Law is prepared to reveal to the sons of men in response to their desire for this knowledge and their willingness to pay the price in hard work and patient research.

That was no mere flash of rhetoric, but a cry from the very depths of the man's soul that caused him to exclaim: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." And it is no canting repetition of that outburst of worship, that has spoken to the lips of millions in every succeeding generation who have lived in close touch with the hand of God in Nature.

This New Year's homily is addressed to our readers without apology, because it comes straight from the heart. Our readers, we take it, are almost entirely either farmers, farmer's wives or the sons and daughters of farmers. Now farmers may be roughly divided into three classes: those who farm, those who operate farms, and those who read

in the great school of nature. The men who farm and the young folks who are watching them are the most happily situated "class" on earth and it doesn't need one line of type to explain this. Is there any joy or satisfaction in the world that can compare with that which one realizes in the contemplation of what is directly the ripened fruit of his own intelligent industry?

Without offence, much of this may be called creative work as well as merely constructive work. Some critics have objected to the use of the word "creation" in speaking of certain phases of Luther Burbank's work, maintaining that man cannot create a flower or a fruit, that creation is the function of Omnipotence alone. Let us see. If the word is used in one of its restricted senses,

what I have called the plum-cot, a fruit wholly different in color, texture, relative chemical constituents and taste from any of its ancestors, wholly different from any known fruit in the world. I call this an actual creation."

And the dictionary-makers are all with Luther. Webster says of "create," that it is "To effect by the agency and under the laws of causation; to be the occasion of; to cause; to produce; to form or fashion; to renew. The Imperial Dictionary says: "To make or form by investing with a new character; to constitute; to generate; to bring forth," etc.; and the others such as the "Century," "Standard" and "Worcester" are all to the same effect.

Well, now here is something which is directly in line with the life-work of the folks on the farm which might well engage the whole-hearted endeavor of the greatest genius that has ever toiled in co-operation with the Lord of Nature. We are living in a day of the most "destructive criticism" the world has ever seen. But there never was a day of downfall in which there was not also a glorious up-building, and it may be our privilege in this North American continent, away from the sound of the war-drum, to take a big part in a constructive programme such as the world has never witnessed.

The nature of Burbank's work and that of the Saunders's at Ottawa, etc., reminds us that we need not get away from the wheat belt to enjoy this work to the full; that, indeed, we are specially fortunate in having the wheat-belt as a location on which to conduct our little experiments and operations in this great constructive effort.

The idea is, of course, to find out in what way it is not only possible to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but how two ears of wheat of a far better character in milling value, reproductivity, quality and frost-resisting ability can be made to spring up in place of the old emasculated head that had degenerated so far that it was scarcely worth its space in the soil if only as feed for cattle. The programme also includes the purpose of so conducting the business of the stock-barns that there will soon be nothing in sight but pure breds, bred and fed in such a way that the animals will command a price that cannot be broken by anything in freight rates or anything in tricks that the stock yards and packing houses may devise for their own ends.

Now, while there is "money" in all this, we are seeking to open out, there is something far better in the shape of reward than the mere money value of the results of intelligent and persistent effort in plant and live stock breeding.



LORD KELVIN



farm literature. The real farmer is the most important and the most numerous. He works with his hands on his own farm. The second is one of a small but growing class. He spends a few pleasant months on the farm. He is usually an absentee landlord, who, having made money in the city, "retires" to farming. You will often see him among his landscape—gardening ideas in white flannels.

The third lives fretfully in the ceaseless city, building air-castles "back home on the farm"—though he is often city-born or city-bred. Usually he gets no nearer Nature than reading the "Farms for Sale" advertisements in the classified ads. page of some few farm papers, or it might run to a few alluring articles on "How to clean up \$10,000 a year in wheat, oats and chickens."

We are addressing the men who farm and the splendid prospective young farmers who though still of tender age are the most apt pupils

the making of something out of nothing, then manifestly, no human power can create; but creation is not necessarily so restricted. Burbank, himself, illustrates the case himself in this way:

"A wonderful poem is written, bringing forth noble thoughts never so expressed before. The poet has not merely produced something as a carpenter will take pieces of wood and make a house. He has actually created something, something that was "without form and void" before, something that never existed until the magic of his great imagination brought it forth. And when you come into the realm of actual throbbing life, there the question has even more force and pertinency. I take two plants, or more than two if need be—as, for example, in the case of the plum cot. I chose a wild American plum, a Japanese plum and an apricot. From these by cross-pollination and selection, came

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It was not for money that Luther Burbank dedicated his life to plant breeding. It would, by the way, have been very easy for him to become a man of large fortune. All that was necessary to do was simply to take a few of his more important commercial creations—even one would have been sufficient—and develop them himself for the market.

The plan he has followed has been to sell the new creations as they have come from his hand to some dealer, without restriction, so that at the earliest possible moment the new fruit or flower could become cheap, and get into the hands of the general public, and then take the money received from the sale and put it back into the new experiments. It is not difficult to see that this was a costly practice, but its unselfishness has borne splendid fruit. Why does he do it?

In the first place, he does it because he cannot help it. He has been forced into his line of life by the same resistless power that makes a great painter, a great poet or a great statesman. He cannot choose from one point of view, for he is under what might be called a divine compulsion. Back of this in Luther Burbank's soul is an intense love for Nature, coupled with the deepest sympathy for her when for one reason or another she has not been able to come up to her highest possibilities.

On top of it all is a profound love for the immensely fascinating work of transforming Nature, and following unerringly her lead, while at the same time leading her, he has brought out undreamed-of excellences which he has given freely to his fellows. Had this man set out merely to make money, think of the fortune he might have built up! His "Burbank potato" alone could have netted him a fortune and this is but a drop in the bucket of his astounding achievements.

**Willie Thomson—Lord Kelvin**  
On the opposite page will be found the best portrait that was ever obtained of the late Lord Kelvin, and having looked at close range into the eyes of the living man, we can say it is a "speaking likeness" of that splendid genius who, withal, was one of the most simple minded trustful souls that ever trod the earth — another "dreamer," but what did he dream? Well he is best known to the general public through his success in laying the submarine cable across the Atlantic which was accomplished in July, 1866. The "man in the street" may have some hazy conception of the importance to the world of this brilliant achievement, which has rendered the fan-

tastic boast of Aric to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes" a realized fact so far as the world's news is concerned, and has done more to cement the brotherhood of man and advance the solidarity of the race than all the philosophy ever written.

But only specialists can value aright the infinite care and talent necessary to invent and produce the beautifully delicate instruments which made the achievement possible. No man of genius ever combined in so great a degree as William Thomson (subsequently honored with knighthood and afterwards raised to the peerage as Lord Kelvin) the eye of scientific vision with the practical turn which at once enlisted every new discovery in the service of humanity.

the greatest scientist since Newton's day. And amid all the "honors" and plaudits that came to him, he remained the same humble, devout man as in the days when his morning prayer in the class room of Glasgow University reminded his students of Newton's comparison of himself to a child standing on the shore of the great unexplored ocean of truth.

As the result of a lifetime spent in scientific study, he held unwaveringly the belief that "proofs of intelligently and benevolent design lie all around us," and declared that "we are absolutely forced by science to believe with perfect confidence in a directive Power—in an influence other than a physical or dynamical or electrical force." The Teutonic professor is generally the last of all

was a joke, one of the many "impossible" things the newspapers delight to exploit as a selling sensation, and which the level-headed practical citizen spurns with a fine air of contempt. Now think of what it is accomplishing—what need to describe it? How can we do justice to Marconi, or find the language that can express the world's gratitude to him for this the most astounding marvel of all the ages, the greatest boom that wayfaring men have fallen heir to?

He was a dreamer, but like his immortal countryman, Garibaldi, his dreams materialized in a fashion that proved they were no "nightmare" or the vaporous piffle of a diseased brain. If he did dream to some purpose in the interest of science, he has also proved that he can do the most practical thing a man can do—fight, and if need be, die in the last ditch for his country and the cause of universal freedom. To accentuate this last act of our young hero we reproduce the very latest photograph of him that has been published—in the uniform of a lieutenant of the Italian army.

These men and the galaxy of kindred spirits to which they belong were first of all "dreamers" in every sense of the word, but they were also workers. Had they not toiled terribly and persistently we had never heard of them; but, mark you, they never felt the burden of their toil and the very worst of it never wearied them like the drudgery of an unwelcome task. Their "feed fuel" was the eternal spark of enthusiasm, and nothing else in "fuel" will ever get a man anywhere.

Some few years ago we took part in the universal giggle that greeted the "new horseless carriage"—the precursor of the automobile—when it was exhibited in the streets of London. There's mighty little of an interval of time between that extraordinary contrivance that nearly went to pieces in a storm of ridicule and the latest (1916) model limousine. With that humiliating experience fresh in our memory, we have quite given over the habit of scepticism and particularly that worst form of it that finds its fun at the expense of the dreamer who has struggled and failed to materialize his dream.

We always take off our hat to the inventor, to the young or the old enthusiast who is for ever struggling to improve something.

If you have a boy who indulges somewhat in day-dreaming, and is curious about things—particularly about machinery and tools don't set him to saw wood as a punishment till you know more about him.



LIEUTENANT MARCONI of the Italian Army.

In connection with the submarine telegraph he invented the mirror galvanometer, various types of electrometers, and the siphon recorder for registering messages. By the help of these instruments trans-oceanic telegraphy can be carried on without the powerful currents which caused the failure of the first two attempts at transatlantic communication prior to 1860. And two of his repeatedly "smaller" inventions were his improved compass and his sounding apparatus which made him a truer friend to Jackie Tar than any fancied "cherub that sits up aloft" could ever have been.

Not only his own countrymen but foreign bodies from all round the globe showered well-merited rewards on this wonderful man of whom it has been said by leading scientists of his day that he made, in pure science, researches which alone have classed him as perhaps

men to acknowledge that he takes a second place to anything in the world of scientific thinking, and yet here is what Helmholtz, the great German scientist, said of Kelvin: "He far exceeds all the great men of science with whom I have made acquaintance in intelligence and lucidity and mobility of thought, so that I sometimes felt quite wooden beside him."

**Italy's Soldier Dreamer**

Most people who will read this can remember something of the thrill of excitement that passed around when it was "officially announced" that a mere youth had succeeded in establishing communication with a distant point without apparently any intervening sound-conveying medium—that in fact "wireless telegraphy" was as real and as material a part of our daily life as the doorbell of our humble terrace home.

It seems but yesterday when the idea of wireless transmission



# MIXED FARMING

## MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA



BY W. C. Mc KILICAN B. S. A.

No. 22

### The Farm Garden

**T**HE idea of the well-balanced mixed farm is not complete without including a garden. Whatever high development may be achieved in other departments, the general scheme does not seem properly rounded out unless there is a garden. It may not be a large one, indeed too large a garden would interfere with the other work, but a patch of vegetables and at least a few flowers seem essential to the homelike farmstead of the mixed farm.

It would be folly for the busy farmer to attempt to grow a large area of vegetables unless he is suitably situated to make market gardening a feature of his work. The ordinary farmer will do better to put in a fair sized patch of potatoes and then a few rows of each of the varieties of vegetables that are liked best by the family. A few fruit bushes and perhaps a plum or crab apple tree or two, a few flower beds, some shelter trees and a nice little stretch of lawn would complete the horticultural efforts of the average mixed farmer. It is much better to attempt things on a modest scale and carry the plans through to success than to lay out extensive and elaborate grounds and then have them overgrown with weeds and suffering from neglect.

### Vegetables

Most vegetables grow quite well in Western Canada. The soil is well suited to them and many of them do with comparatively little heat and mature in a short season. Others requiring greater heat and longer season, succeed only moderately well or not at all.

The vegetable garden should be laid out in long rows rather than in beds. Even if there are several different kinds in a row it is better to have them planted that way so that a horse can go the full length of the row with a cultivator. Land is usually plentiful, and therefore it is better to put the rows a good distance apart and use the same distance all through the garden. Two and a half feet is a good space, and even three may be used. Greater crops per acre could be grown by crowding the crop more, but in the farm garden, the main object is to minimize labor, and this is done by giving plenty of room and keeping everything in straight long rows. Where there is plenty

of land available and especially in the drier districts, it is a good idea to use double the area required for vegetables, cropping half each year and summer-fallowing the other half. This cuts hoeing down to the minimum and ensures a good crop if at all possible. All vegetables take kindly to manure, and it may be applied on the garden to good advantage. Only well-rotted manure should be used and it is not advisable to put on a heavy dressing at once. It is better to put on a little every year than ever to put on a great quantity.

West is fortunately very free from potato diseases.

Beets, carrots, swede turnips and parsnips do very well in this country. They should be sowed in the garden about the last of April. As soon as they are large enough to pull conveniently, they should be thinned. Good cultivation is all the further treatment they require. White turnips are not usually a success; they get too strong.

Onions also do well in the West. They are sown in the open about the end of April. The land should be in very fine tilth and raked

or Gradus for earliest, American Wonder for second, and Stratagem, Telephone or Reliance for latest, makes a good selection.

String beans can also be grown though they are not so uniformly successful as peas. They cannot be planted until danger of frost is well passed and are in danger of early fall frost again. Only the earliest sorts should be used.

Cabbage should be started in a hotbed in order to get good results. Sow in hotbed early in April, prick off as soon as the seedlings get well germinated, and then set out the young plants about the last of May. Cabbage maggots are the chief enemy; they can be kept down by sprinkling the plants with pyrethrum powder, and also by trapping and destroying the butterflies. Copenhagen Market is about the best all-round cabbage, being early, a good yielder and of fine quality.

Cauliflower should be treated similarly to cabbage. Early Snowball is a good variety.

Corn may be grown successfully in most parts of the West. Plant in hills or drills about the middle of May and keep well cultivated throughout the summer. In Manitoba, Golden Bantam is the best variety, but it comes at the end of the season and it is a good plan, if corn is a favorite dish, to have some Squaw or Malakoff, or both, planted so as to have some before the Golden Bantam is ready. In most of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Squaw corn will be the only kind suitable.

Tomatoes can be grown for green picklers in any part of the West and in Manitoba in most seasons they can be ripened. They have to be started in the hotbed as early as practicable. The plants should be ready to flower when they are set out about June 10th. Best results are obtained by staking up the plants so that they do not shade the fruit. The vines should be severely pruned once the fruit has begun to set. The Earliana variety, of which there are a good many strains, is about the earliest and therefore most suitable. The Sunnbrook Earliana is about the best strain.

Lettuce grows very readily. It may be planted very early outside and later plantings may be made to lengthen the season. The cabbage head type gives best results being crisper and finer flavor than the open curly head. Some of the

Continued on page 29



CORNER OF A REAL FARM GARDEN

(Courtesy of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.)

Potatoes are the staple vegetable of the West, they are, and should be, grown in greatest quantity. Among the best main crop varieties are, Wee McGregor, Table Talk and Empire State; among the best early varieties are Early Bovee and Early Ohio. They are usually planted about May 24th and this time seems as near right as can be got. Good sized potatoes cut to sets with three or four eyes each make the best seed. The practice of using small potatoes for seed induces the growth of small potatoes. Potatoes should be cultivated frequently and where bugs prevail should be sprayed with Paris Green. The

very firm. Onions may be grown from seed or from Dutch sets. The seed is much cheaper and under favorable conditions, gives a satisfactory crop. The Dutch sets produce larger and earlier onions. The onion maggot is the chief enemy of onions. Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Red Wethersfield are the standard reliable varieties of onions.

Green peas also grow well in our climate. They should be got in as early as possible in the spring. No special treatment is required. If the land is properly prepared and cultivated, that is all they need. About three varieties should be used in order to lengthen the season. Early Pilot



# AFTER YOUR RUN

The man with a RED RIVER SPECIAL is after your run.

Unless you are equipped with a RED RIVER SPECIAL he is going to get it.

The reasons for this are plenty.

In the first place, the farmers want the RED RIVER SPECIAL. They know it will save enough more of their time and grain to pay their thresh bill.

They know that the man with a RED RIVER SPECIAL can do them a better job.

They know that the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun and the Beating Shakers in the Red River Special save the Farmers' Thresh Bill.

They want all their grain saved. They want it all cleaned. They want a thresher to come on to their job and run steadily until it is finished. They do not want their time wasted by the machinery lying idle waiting for repairs. For that reason they want a RED RIVER SPECIAL.

It is up to you to equip yourself with such an outfit if you want to keep your run.

Take heed that some one does not get your run. The man with a RED RIVER SPECIAL is after it.

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

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# Trees in the Transformation of the Prairie Home

NOT the last but the very first thing a man of sense will think about in building his homestead shack will be trees. Trees in a few seasons from planting will make a difference in the value, the comfort, and the appearance of any farm property that can hardly be weighed up in dollars.

By far the greater portion of land in the prairie provinces

the property. Let the well-preserved home with its finely matured shelter-belt be offered in competition with that of some uncouth uncultivated neighbor who hasn't a tree in sight, and see what part "sentiment" will play in the mind of the buyer.

Some time ago the Forestry Department launched a far-reaching scheme to encourage the growth of trees and shrubs on the

Forestry Department. Some eight or ten years ago they had planted inexpensive and easily cultivated shade trees around their homes; had installed a series of windbreaks at exposed places on the farm with the result which if only counted in cash meant an extra thousand or two created by the mere "appearance of the place."

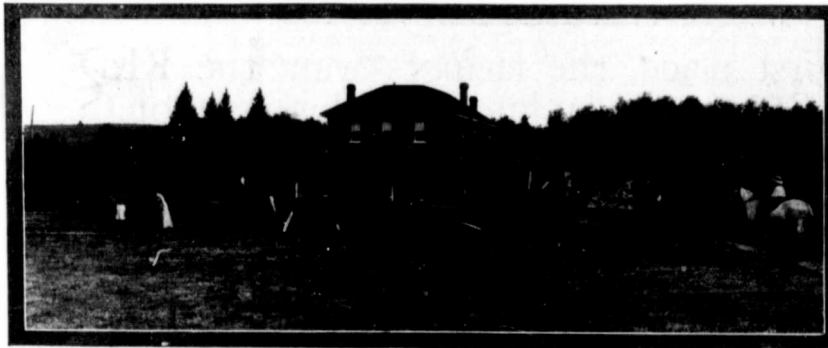
"Down East," some time ago the mere lumber value of a row of

actual benefits that were realized. By a common sense adaptation of the right kind of tree to its environment of soil and climate, no less valuable results can be secured in almost any neighborhood.

On another page will be found the announcement of the Forestry Department, setting forth what it is prepared to do in the free distribution of native-grown trees, together with the fullest possible instructions as to the planting and cultivation of these. The offer leaves not the slightest loophole for any man to get out at who has any right to homestead property, or who is "holding down" a farm under any conditions.

In this announcement (on page 55) will be found two contrasting pictures, which represent the home of the Superintendent of Indian Head Experimental Farm photographed in 1904. This early effort at home building on the "lonesome trail" needs no comment. It was never the intention to leave it like this, but to make it look like home and in time demonstrate that it is not only possible but perfectly easy to produce similar results to that shown in the same subject, photographed from the same spot, just six years later.

Speaking of Indian Head recalls a striking confirmation of the protective value of a shelter-belt as affirmed by the forestry experts already referred to. Visiting Indian Head not long ago after a violent wind storm, the late Dr. Saunders was being conducted over the Experimental Farm by Mr. Mackay the Superintendent. He noticed several fields of grain alongside the young shelter belts (then about 15 feet high) which had suffered



Something Like a Home—And a "Home-Made" one, too.

which is still open to settlement is either bare prairie or scrub land which does not grow trees suitable for windbreaks and shelter belts, or that has been denuded of its natural timber growth by fires or by the lumber jack. The far-flung prairie stretches away to the sky-line between which and the lonely homestead there seems not even the promise of a tree or shrub.

This is the outlook that takes the heart out of so many settlers who have come from the bosky British homeland, from the New England states or some garden spot in the blue grass country. Is it surprising that so many—especially of the women and the young folks—rebel against the monotony of these unkindly if not unwholesome surroundings, and find relief to their feelings in city life.

This view of the matter cannot be lightly ignored as a stupid, sentimental whim that will quickly pass. It never passes and it is never absent from the heart's desire of the brave woman whose idea of home and its environment is far else than a "building" exposed from years end to years end to sun, snow and tempest, and with nothing in beautification or "protection" but what is afforded by its thin coat of oil—color.

Sentiment, by the way, wisely indulged in upon a home has a cash value that is not appreciated to the full until it comes to selling

prairie, and within the compass of less than a decade the results of that movement have been little short of astounding. They have demonstrated in the most remarkable way what can be grown and rapidly matured on the bare, wind-swept prairie, and in transforming what was a bleak and uninviting wilderness into a paradise of beauty and comfort.

On the aesthetic side alone, we have heard from many friends in the three provinces as we have enjoyed their hospitality and revelled in the beauty and fragrance of their self-made garden spots expressions of intense gratification in the fact that they had had the sense to accept the advice and the assistance offered by the

shade trees a mile long was appraised at \$3,275 by the government forest service men; and a conservative estimate of the protection given to crops and buildings by this mile-long row of trees during the forty years they had been doing service is given as thirty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars!

This report was made after these experts had examined a hundred and thirteen such plantings, and they add that had that row of cottonwood been of maple, American elm, ash or other high grade shade tree, its value would have been double this amount. This is no mere guess work, but a careful estimate made by men of long experience in forestry work of



Another Success in Home-building, Beautification and Comfort.

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# CUSHMAN Light Weight ENGINES

## For All Farm Work

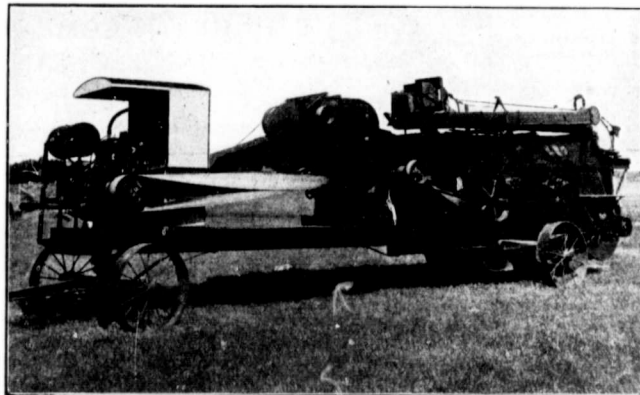
4 to 20 H.P.

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.

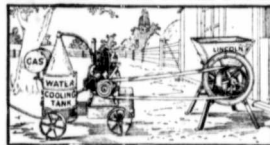


CUSHMAN COMBINATION THRESHER

8 h.p. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed. 15 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Hand Feed.

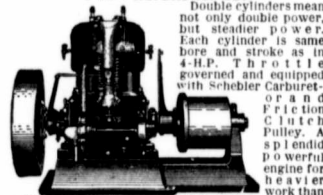
20 h.p. with Wind Stacker and Self Feed. Equipped with the famous Cushman 2-Cylinder Engines.

### 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.

### 8 H.P. WEIGHS 320 LBS.



4 H.P. can handle, such as heavy grinding, small threshers, etc., or for any power from 3 to 9 H.P.



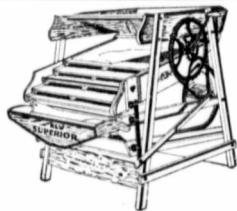
The Lincoln Smut Cleaner and Pickling Machine

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 seeds 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 over a drain-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 tanks of 30 to 50 gallons capacity. Write to-day for particulars and prices.



### 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.

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

Talk with Your Dealer about the CUSHMAN LINE or write for FREE CATALOG

## 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 Centres.

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

badly from the force of the wind. For about 750 feet out from the wind-break the grain crop was green and standing in good condition, but beyond it began to get thinner and thinner and for a few feet it was entirely obliterated. There the whole crop was wiped out by the force of the wind blowing the plants out of the ground.

Dr. Saunders and Mr. Mackay measured the fields at several points and found that for each foot of tree growth there was about 50 feet of protection; that is to say that a shelter belt only 10 feet high protected a width of about 500 feet of the field.

We strongly urge every reader to seize the most generous opportunity the Forestry Department are now offering—a free supply of young trees with complete cultural directions. If application is made to Norman Ross at Indian Head before 1st March no one will be disappointed.

### Compression and Consumption

In these days of fast running engines there is a strong tendency to underestimate the importance of good compression. Dealing with the subject from the point of view of consumption, the amount

of fuel loss is admittedly low for each individual explosion, but in the aggregate, on the principle that "many a mickle makes a muckle," it is well worth considering. With a new car, after it has run 500 miles, says a writer in Light Car, I always believe in taking out the valves to ascertain if they are seating properly all round their circumference, and correcting or replacing any that have proved faulty. Compression losses from this cause are probably greater by far than those from any other source, and novices as a rule fail to realize the effects of a bent

valve stem and warped or untrue valve heads. All joints such as at the sparking plugs, the compression taps, and the valve caps, should be made good with copper asbestos washers, and, if they still fail to pass the oil test satisfactorily, the surfaces of the joints (but on no account the threads) should be treated to a slight coating of boiled linseed oil.

Fuel losses can also take place into the crank case; so the first time that the cylinders are dismantled, the piston rings should be carefully scrutinized for signs of "blowing," and any rings that are marked should be replaced.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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E. W. HAMILTON, MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. C. BRAY, TREASURER

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(MEMBERS WESTERN CANADA PRESS ASSOCIATION)

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

Jan.

1916

"The Horse and the Tractor"

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."

TO REPLACE THE HORSE as a power unit is perhaps the least popular and for that reason the most tactless argument the tractor salesman can employ. He introduces (at an unfortunate time in the interest both of the horse and of the tractor) a line of argument built upon what is largely a groundless assumption—the cause of much misunderstanding and discord where nothing but perfect agreement and harmony need exist. Two great conflicting "interests" are being created—the tractor champion and the horse defender, between whom there is apparently "no love lost." As a matter of fact, both have and will continue to hold their place in farming economy in spite of the worst that one can do to kill the other.

HAVE THEY FOUND THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES as power units? Judging from the chaotic state of expert public opinion at this date it seems they have not. Unreasonable denunciations are formulated in both camps as are also many unanswerable statements in behalf of both

there are a thousand and one vagaries of condition and circumstance to which he can adapt himself that no mere machine could ever hope to deal with, and for that one reason we say that he is no more likely to lose his job either on the small or on the large farm than the sun is to lose his daily trip across the prairie.

THE CASE FOR THE DRAFT HORSE was recently handled with rare skill and "without fear or favor" by Mr. Alex Galbraith (Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Alberta), when addressing the Manitoba Stock-Preceders Association at Brandon. A horseman by instinct and with a world-wide experience of nearly half a century, Mr. Galbraith left his audience the comfortable assurance, that if they gave themselves to the single purpose of selecting and breeding with the utility end in view and abandoned the foolish practice of pandering to certain useless "fashions," their interest had nothing to fear. Professor Jacobs of Manitoba Agricultural College also gave the Stockmen some wholesome counsel which will be found in our next issue under the caption of "The Horse versus Tractor."

THE PLACE OF THE TRACTOR in any farming project, on the other hand, is being relieved of much of its uncertainty with every recurring season. In many farming "propositions," its place will always be outside. It depends on the farm and the man. The tractor industry so far has established (for its age) a wonderful record of blunder and failure. Who are most to blame—the men who sold or the men who bought the engines we will not undertake to say. We have seen some woeful misfits, and we have on file many "experience" letters that tell of tragedy and disappointment in language far too lurid to print even in war times.

BUT THE RECORD OF SUCCESS (which we also have on file) easily outweighs the stories of the dead-beats and those decent men who dropped into the net of some unscrupulous or over-zealous salesmen. This record is freely at the disposal of any interested subscriber. Briefly the successful men tell us (1) that they knew how to operate the tractor before they bought it (2) that owing to the size and character of their farms it paid them well, sometimes handsomely, to employ a tractor on a large portion of the work which had previously been performed by horses (3) They had the money in hand or in sight to pay for the tractor before they took delivery. (4) They all agree that if the tractor in its infancy is (as they have found it) a good thing, when it reaches maturity through the test of experience, it will be a splendid thing; and they will still have horses—better horses and perhaps more of them.

the tractor and the draft-horse. But the final solution is not to be reached by trying to sift the screenings from this medley of controversy; it must be found in that usually infallible fountain of human understanding—commonsense as applied to both candidates, with a well-grounded knowledge of what a draft-horse is capable of doing, and what are the real possibilities and limitations of mechanical power for farm use.

THE HORSE WILL NEVER BE "REPLACED" in agriculture if that word means to render obsolete the services of the animal by the "tractor" such as we know it to-day. From observation, that is our candid opinion and our candour may not be suspected when it is noted that the opinion is expressed on the editorial page of what is essentially a Mechanical Power Magazine. We share the universal sentiment in favor of the horse, but we are desirous of putting this matter just as it affects the fitness of things in which sentiment is entirely out of court. The draft-horse has been demonstrating his efficiency for ages—the farm tractor was only born a few years ago and has not yet earned his title to long pants.

VETERINARY SCIENCE AND MAN'S FAMILIARITY with the noble animal have placed on record a fairly complete knowledge of the draft-horse, what he can do and what he may not be called upon to perform. He is a willing creature, marvellously adapting himself to conditions and circumstances. He can do wonders in feats of strength and endurance, but as a living, intelligent, docile friend, there are limitations to his powers which no humanitarian needs to have explained or prescribed for him. As a living being,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

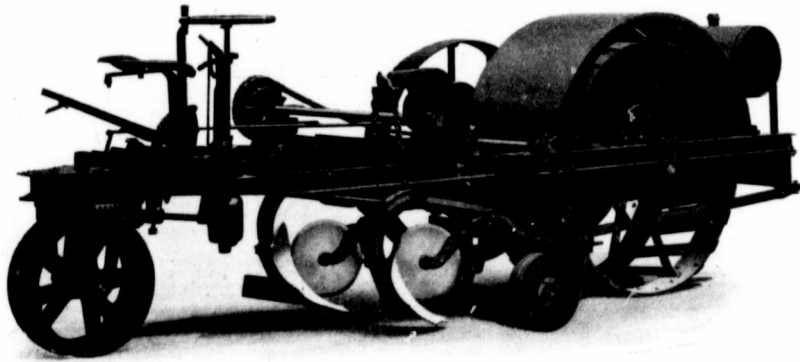
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Failing to receive paper, you should notify the office at once, when mistakes, if any, will be corrected immediately. All Subscriptions must be paid for in advance and no subscription will be accepted for a shorter period than six months.

Advertising copy in order to secure good position should be in our hands not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of issue.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Handwritten signature or initials at the bottom of the page.



## Announcing the Rumely "8-16"

**\$1050.00 Cash, f. o. b. Winnipeg**

Just what you have been waiting for—a one man, all purpose, small farm tractor that will efficiently and economically handle your plowing and other jobs—drawbar or belt. And it is built and backed by a company that knows how.

### One Man—One Machine

This is strictly a one-man outfit—the construction couldn't be simpler or the control easier. Tractor and plows are combined in one machine, and the control of the entire outfit and mechanism is from the operator's seat. At your hand are the clutch lever, the lever to control the depth of plowing, the spark control and hand throttle, and the trip for raising and lowering the plows.

You can back up with your plows, make short turns and cut square corners. The tractor handles like an automobile.

### You Watch the Plows

Notice the arrangement of the plows—directly in the operator's line of vision at all times. With this rig you plow just the same as with a horse gang and you know how the outfit is working every minute. The plows are automatic lift, and hitched directly behind the drive wheel so that all three wheels are on unplowed ground.

### For Other Jobs

For tractive jobs other than plowing the tractor runs in the opposite direction, bringing the drive wheel on the left hand side. The reverse action is secured by simply swinging the seat around—at the

same time steering and full control remains the same. When used for other than plowing, the plows and plow frame complete are detached—merely pull out a couple of pins and the plows are free.

### Note These Features

**Control**—Full control from the operator's seat—clutch, depth lever, raising and lowering the plows, spark, and hand throttle.

**Enclosed Gearing**—Every gear is a steel gear, and all are cut gears, excepting the bull gear in drive wheel. All gears are encased and running in oil, including the bull gear—no chance for sand or grit.

**Roller Bearings**—Roller bearings exclusively are used throughout—Hyatt bearings in the transmission.

**Heavy Duty Motor**—The engine is a four cylinder heavy duty type—Rumely made.

**Durability**—Rigid I beam frame construction—best materials throughout to withstand severest usage.

**No Extras**—Prices are for tractor complete with plows and full equipment—including umbrella.

We make the same design in a three-plow tractor "12-24"—heavier frame and more powerful engine.

Price \$1350.00 f. o. b. Winnipeg.

## Advance-Rumely Thresher Company

(Incorporated)

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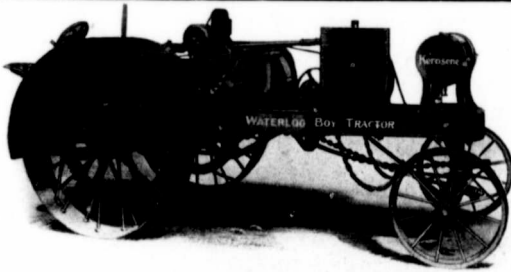
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The Waterloo Boy is the GREATEST ONE-MAN TRACTOR YOU CAN BUY

Guaranteed Against all Disappointment to the Purchaser

To Burrige-Cooper Co., Ltd., Noremac, Sask., Nov. 17th, 1915. Dear Sirs: I am willing to take your agency...

The Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Noremac, Sask., Nov. 21st, 1915. Dear Sirs: In your letter of recent date you ask for data. I will give you all I can...

WRITE FOR SPECIFICATIONS 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...

Write for Our Remarkable PRICES Gasoline Engine and Supply Co., Ltd. 104 Princess St. Winnipeg, Can.

Tractor and Horse in the Canadian Wheat Belt

(An open letter to the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer)

In your issue of October 14 R.C.W., Saline Co., Mo., said a good thing: "The articles and discussions in which figures comparing horses with tractors are given with cocksureness by college sophomores and enthusiasts are absolutely useless..."

Many of your correspondents reach conclusions by way of figures, others, like R.C.W., by their own general opinions. It seems to me we may all do well to recall the old saw which runs, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating and not in chewing the strings."

In considering the horse and tractor question why not drop mathematics and specific instances and try to learn what the general results have been where

tractors have been used extensively? Let us learn, if possible, what is the standing of the tractor at the bank in communities where it is well known.

I recall vividly the shock that came to my preconceived notions about tractors through the evidence presented to us in Western Canada, which, with its long furrows, level fields and long daylight hours, is the natural habitat of the tractor, if it has one. Here the tractor has had its most complete try-out. And with what result? Go into a Canadian bank or trust company and inquire. If the officers of these institutions tell the same story that they told me, one will learn that the credit of the tractor farmer is as a rule not so good as the credit of the horse farmer, that there is no money to loan for the purchase of tractors, while it is gladly loaned for the purchase of needed horses.

Some time ago I was sent to Saskatchewan with a pocketful of overdue notes and land contracts to "see what I could do with them." I well remember the first debtor I met. He was an honest old Scotchman. In his talk with me he was not merely trying to get rid of a creditor. On his contract \$10,000 were past due. He lost no time in preliminaries. "I know what you are here for," said he. "I cannot pay you. I am



IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME TO THE BONSPIEL if only to see the EXTRA-ORDINARY BARGAINS I am offering in Small Engines, Threshing Machines

LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S COST

A FEW SAMPLES FROM A BIG SELECTION:

Table listing various engine models and prices, including OHIO ENGINES, GEISER ENGINES AND SEPARATORS, INGECO ENGINES, and BADGER ENGINE.

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

R. S. EWING ASSIGNEE 200 Union Trust Building WINNIPEG

broke. I can pay the butcher and the grocer this winter, but as for my debts, I am broke. As long as I farmed my half section with horses I was a little prince and

took off my hat to no one, but since I got my tractor and tried to farm more land I have got to take it off to nearly everybody in town. It is too expensive to keep up. If



# ONE MAN AND A TRACTOR WILL HANDLE YOUR FARM

## Provided it is a MANITOBA UNIVERSAL

The small amount of plowing done in the fall of 1915 demands quick action on the part of every farmer if the required acreage is to be maintained. You, as a farmer want a machine that will go into the field regardless of its condition and do its full quota of work day in and day out.

The Manitoba Universal was designed in Western Canada to suit the needs of the Western Canadian farmer. Its light weight, combined with its high tractive efficiency makes it happily adapted to all kinds of soil. Its simplicity ensures low cost for upkeep and its price is within reach of every farmer.



**SPECIFICATIONS:** **MOTOR.**—4 cycle double opposed, 5-inch bore and 6 1/4-inch stroke; driven and unit with the motor. **Three point suspension** is used in mounting the motor on frame, thus doing away with vibration. **GEARING.**—is all crucible steel, cut with 2 1/2-inch face, except master-gear and pinion which are of the best cast, carrying a tensile strength of 15,000 pounds to the square inch. **FRAME.**—The frame is of heavy 6-inch channel steel, hot riveted together, with corner plates also hot riveted on all corners to insure rigidity. **WHEELS.**—Rear wheel is 60-inch diam., with 20-inch face. Front wheels are 42-inch diam., with 6-inch face. **DRIVE.**—The traction drive is through a chain, thus doing away with a train of gears, and at the same time increasing the tractive efficiency of the machine. **Speed change** is accomplished through this chain in a very novel manner. **WEIGHT.** 4500 pounds. Fuel tank capacity 16 gallons.

### REASONS WHY THE MANITOBA UNIVERSAL IS THE BEST TO FILL FARM REQUIREMENTS

- Because** it is practically all of steel construction.
- Because** it is very simple and of unique design, having 75 per cent of its total weight located on its drive wheel.
- Because** it is easily controlled and perfectly balanced.
- Because** it weighs 4,500 pounds or several hundred pounds less than any other tractor on the market, with equal power.
- Because** it lessens your investment in horses, cuts down your pay roll and reduces running expense of your farm.
- Because** it has positive feed oil pump, feeding through the bearings—not depending on hit and miss splash lubrication.
- Because** it is so simple and designed to give a greater per cent of efficiency at the draw-bar than any other tractor of like piston displacement.

**Because** The Manitoba Universal is the highest attainment in a one man outfit.

**Because** it will deliver 20 H.P. at the belt, 10 H.P. at the draw bar and do the work of 6 to 8 horses.

**Because** it has no side draft, as the load is hitched directly in the centre. In other words, the tractor controls the load instead of load controlling the tractor.

**WESTERN STEEL & IRON CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG**

**Western Steel & Iron Co. Limited**  
Please send me the particulars regarding the Manitoba Universal Farm Tractor.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
C.T.

I had let the tractor alone and farmed what I could with horses I would be a rich man."

His statement was a surprise to me. I had expected to find a land where the tractor turned dollars out of the soil, but I heard the old Scot's testimony corroborated on every hand. It did not come in the nature of excuses from those from whom I tried to make collections, but from nearly everyone. An old friend upon whom I had made a social call had previously farmed three sections with tractors, but had reduced his operations to a single section farmed with horses and mules. The other two sections were rented to horse farmers. He finds this system more satisfactory and profitable. The tractors are too expensive.

Last June I enquired of an implement man from the Canadian wheatbelt whether he was selling many tractors. His reply came quickly: "I have not heard an explosion this spring. They are not buying them any more."

Upon a later trip I was to inspect an estate of three sections of the finest land in Saskatchewan. On the day of my arrival the administrator took me to visit two of the sections, which were excellently farmed by horse farmers. The following morning, when we started to the third sec-

tion, the administrator said, apologetically:

"You will not find this farm in as good condition as the other two. The tenant is an engine farmer. I could not find a horse farmer to take it and had to do the best I could. Up here we always prefer to rent to horse farmers. They are in keen demand as renters. They do their work better and the land holds up better under horse farming than under engine farming."

Such instances could be multiplied, but it is not worth while. The common expression was that "the tractor has put Canada on the bum." The rich soil, combined with favorable seasons and rising prices has done much to raise the cloud of financial gloom that lay over the Canadian plains two years ago, but I have yet to hear any kind words for the tractor, though I doubt not men can be found here and there who have made a success of engine farming.

It will be argued by the friend of mechanical power that the small tractor capable of drawing an ordinary two-bottom gang plow will be practical. That remains to be seen. Such tractors have scarcely been in use long enough to prove themselves. I know that a neighbor of mine was advised not to buy one by a rela-

tive who is in the business of manufacturing them. The reason given was that they are too short-lived, and an endless expense after the first year.

The horse suffers from lack of novelty and concentrated publicity. The horse has been man's friend and helper for 5,000 years. The tractor is comparatively new. It "reads well" and the reader does not know how much is not told.

There are 1,000 men interested in the manufacture of four-legged tractors to one interested in mechanical tractors, but the latter has his influence concentrated. He is a large and persistent buyer of advertising space and in many papers seems to have a mortgage on the editorial page as well. Many farmers take all this publicity as gospel and buy tractors. It may be five years before the general public comes to a correct conclusion; it may be less. But when the time comes, either the horses or the tractor will be "in bad."—G.W.

### Piston Ring Troubles

With the growing use of soft steel piston rings in internal combustion engines, a new difficulty has appeared which threatens to ruin a good many otherwise per-

fectly satisfactory motors. It is this, the mistake made in fitting the rings on the pistons. Too many owners do not know that a piston ring, although it can be "spread" so as to slip over the top of the piston into the groove should never be treated in that manner. If a piston ring is spread until it slips over the piston, its shape is permanently distorted and its sharp edge will scrape the interior of the cylinder until it ruins the whole cylinder. The proper way to replace a piston ring which has a split in it—and nearly all have—is to insert the end of the ring in the groove and then "thread" the ring into the groove until it fits. In this manner, the ring is subjected to only a small distortion and assumes its normal shape as soon as it is in the groove.



### "Whenever They Bark"

Standing by the entrance of a large estate in the suburbs of Dublin are two huge dogs, carved out of granite. An Englishman going by in a motor car thought he would have some fun with the Irish driver.

"How often, Jack, do they feed those big dogs?"

"Whenever they bark, sir," was Jack's reply.

**Short Courses at Manitoba Agricultural College**

In addition to the four short courses in agriculture and home economics to be held at Morden, Boissevain, Virden and Neepawa in January, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College have arranged for three short courses to be given at the college during January, February and March.

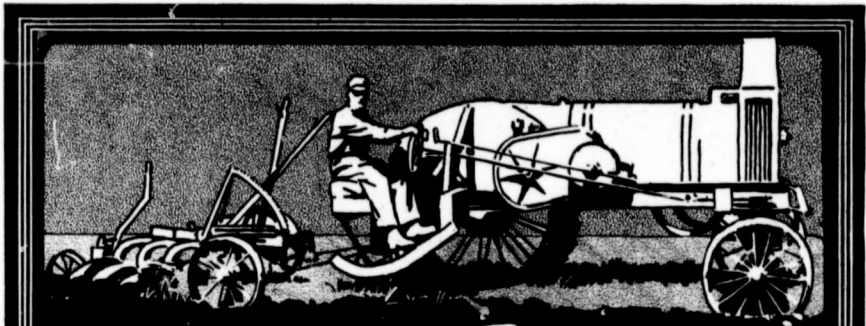
The first of these is a course in home economics, which will be held from January 11th to March 31st. In order that the instruction given may apply to the needs of the great majority of country girls, three options are given. The first is a course in foods and cooking, household management and home nursing; the second option allows students to take millinery, plain sewing and dressmaking; while the third option covers horticulture, dairying and poultry. For this three months' course the fee of \$10 is charged for Manitoba residents and \$30 for students from outside the province.

The second course is called a "Farmers' Short Course," and will comprise a series of practical lectures and demonstrations on certain subjects. Crop production, soil cultivation, live stock management and farm engineering are the main features of this special farmers' course. It is designed to be thoroughly practical in all its phases. A fee of \$2 only is charged for the above course.

Another short course of six weeks will be given at the college from January 11th to February 22nd, in poultry management. Each student taking this course will have a pen of laying hens to care for, one incubator and brooder to operate, and four chickens to fatten, kill and dress for market. Besides this practical poultry work, each student will be given practice in judging live and dressed poultry, candling and grading market eggs, constructing colony houses, coops, crates, trap nets, etc. Lectures, demonstrations and practical work, covering all phases of the poultry industry will be given from nine until four every day for six weeks.

Prizes will be given to the students securing the highest egg production from their pens, and also for the best fattened and dressed chickens. A dressed poultry and egg show will be held by the students on February 15th and 16th. Liberal prizes will be given for this work. A two-day poultry convention will be held at the end of the course. Outside speakers will address the meetings.

This course is intended to meet the requirements of those raising poultry on the farm, on the city lot, or those who intend going into poultry farming on a large



**"LITTLE DEVIL" OIL TRACTOR  
POWERFUL & DEPENDABLE**

15 H.P. AT THE DRAW BAR: PRICE OF 4 HORSES—DOES WORK OF 8

Thousands of Satisfied Owners—Hart-Parr Tractors Everywhere

Now is the time to investigate! Select the one you are interested in. And we'll tell you all about it. Don't feed extra horses all winter. Be ready for fast work next spring.

**ONE MAN OUTFITS**

- "Old Reliable" . . . . . 60 BHP
- "Road-Maker Special" . . . . . 45 BHP
- "Steel King" . . . . . 40 BHP
- "Oil King" . . . . . 35 BHP
- "Crop-Maker" . . . . . 27 BHP
- "LITTLE DEVIL" . . . . . 22 BHP

Operate the machinery you now own. Reports from owners mailed at your request.

Write today for our new circular, describing the 1915 model of the "LITTLE DEVIL." It will help you to "play safe" in purchasing a tractor. Ask us to tell you about the "money maker" separator, if you are interested. We wish you Happiness and Prosperity during 1916. Let us help you.

**Hart-Parr Oil Tractors  
Are Guaranteed By Service**

*Plow Deeper - Operate Cheaper - Save More Money*

Hart-Parr Tractors have fewer parts to wear out, fewer adjustments to make, greater accessibilities if adjustments are required. They are built rugged, with extra large bearings. All bearings and vital parts fully enclosed, with individual and steady supplies of clean, cool lubricants, automatically and positively fed.

The "LITTLE DEVIL," the sensation of 1915, has a non-freezing cooling solution. All the others of the blue ribbon family are oil cooled. No pumps or fan belts—no danger of freezing in cold weather—no draining of radiators. Low grade kerosene is burned, with positive feed injection. Steel built, and sturdy, they have just the right weight to utilize the full power of their motors at the draw bar.

The drive wheels, developed thru years of study and experiment, do not pack the soil injuriously. All Hart-Parr Tractors are designed by that master tractor builder, C. W. Hart.

These facts mean low repair bills and operating costs. Long established Branches and Service Stations are back of every tractor.

**HART-PARR COMPANY,**

Portage la Prairie, Regina, Saskatoon

Home Office: Charles City, Iowa, U.S.A.

Founders of the Tractor Industry—Builders of Tractors that last

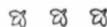
**A Warranty That Counts:**

All Hart-Parr Tractors are sold under a straight-to-the-point warranty. They are proved by the verdict of Father Time—the venerable and impartial Judge, before whom all claims of endurance must finally be decided. Father Time has applied the test to Hart-Parr Tractors. The verdict is: That of all Hart-Parr Tractors built fourteen years ago—the first oil tractors ever marketed in the world—over NINETY PER CENT of them are today doing full duty. The verdict of Father Time is a silent clause in every Hart-Parr warranty, that means more than a whole dictionary full of words. Do not experiment with claims—Cash in on SURETIES.

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

scale. The students taking it can secure board and rooms at the college or in the city.

Any boy or girl sixteen years or over may take this course. Men and women interested in poultry raising will find the course of great help. Send in your application now.



The vicar advertised for an organist the other day. Among the replies he received was the following:

"Dear Sir—I notice that you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to apply for the position."

**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 needed, 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.

(Established in 1911)

WINNIPEG

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

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**Utilizing Broken Tools**

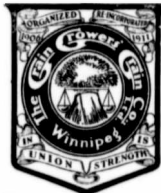
There are a number of devices that can be made from broken tools, thus saving the cost of special devices and ridding the shop of junk or scrap. An example of this utilization is in the forming of a valve-grinding rig from a broken twist drill. The drill should be cut off about 1/4 inch below where the twist starts, and the end thus formed is ground to a screwdriver point to fit the slot in the valve head. The square shank for fitting into the brace will, of course, be retained. The same broken drill can be formed into a clutch-tool for the Indian clutch, by grinding it with two lugs to fit into the slots on the adjusting screw heads on that clutch. File steel makes good knives, and a broken bastard or smoothing file can be ground to an excellent edge for woodworking or leather cutting. A broken rat-tail file can be formed into a good awl by proper grinding on the emery wheel, while files whose ends only are damaged can be transformed into carbon scrapers, bearing scrapers, etc.

**The Marshall Boys are Doing Their Big Bit**

A representative of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer recently took the opportunity to visit the Canadian warehouses of the Marshall Sons Engineering Company of Gainsborough, England. These are located at Saskatoon, and even in that city of big dimensions and sweeping lines, the fine building and smoke stack of the Marshall Sons Company are not the least of its striking landmarks.

In common with almost every industry of the kind, the old-established English house has been obliged to relinquish the more peaceful occupation of making farm tractors for the time being to help the country in its hour of need. When it is known that the firm employs over 5,000 hands in normal times, it can be better imagined than described what the huge plant and its army corps of skilled workers can accomplish per day in providing the sinews of war.

Mr. Lambe (who came to Canada from Gainsborough some time ago to take charge of the company's interests in the Dominion) stated with a ring of pride in his voice that over 2,000 of their old hands were now either in the trenches or in some way identified with Kitchener's army. At least one D.C.M. had fallen to the lot of the Marshall men, and when one knows the character and the spirit of these brave



**IT'S READY FOR MAILING-- Our 1916 Catalog**

Through this farmers' company you have a close connection with the factory, the mine and the mill. When you want farm machinery, or general supplies you can profit by the values listed in our new Catalog. Every time you buy through us you make yourself one of those who swell the volume of our business. An increase in business will enable us to make better contracts with our manufacturers and to reduce still further the margin between manufacturers' cost and selling price. Support the co-operative movement. Club with your neighbor, and buy in carlot quantities when you can thereby making a saving also on freight charges.

OUR NEW CATALOG is bigger than last year's. It comprises a wider range of goods and, in many cases, better values listed in our new Catalog. Every time you buy through copies—not to see what it looks like, but to use when he wishes to purchase implements or other farm needs.

**DO YOU INTEND** to put up a house or barn or any other farm building this season? If so, this new catalog will tell you how our practical architects can be of service to you, while we also save money for you in furnishing your lumber and other building materials.

**COPIES OF THIS CATALOG** are being sent to those whose names are on our list as shareholders or as customers, either in selling their grain or buying their needs. If you have had letters from us since last August, you will know that a copy is coming to you within a few days, if it has not already reached you. If you are not sure that your name is on our list write to-day for a copy of Catalog C. Also tell your neighbors to get one.

**Ship your Grain to us. It will be the Best Thing You Ever Did for Yourself**

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**  
 Winnipeg-Manitoba  
 Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT.  
 Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

sons of Vulcan who have dropped the sledge hammer to shoulder the rifle, there will be more heard be-



H. E. LAMBE, Managing Director Marshall Sons & Co. (Canada) Ltd.

fore long of battlefield honors in historic Gainsborough.

Mr. Lambe's own son Cyril has joined the ranks, having enlisted with the Canadian Army Service Corps, now in barracks at Minto

Street, Winnipeg. He has eight nephews in the army and navy—five of whom are officers. Another brave young nephew of 19 years was recently killed in action on the memorable occasion of the taking of the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

On the occasion of the visit of our representative, Mr. Lambe pointed out with feelings of satisfaction that his stock of engines had been reduced to a baker's dozen, which probably would be cleared out before the spring had well advanced. We have read with pleasure some very strong appreciations of the Marshall Tractor from men who are practical agricultural engineers, and have been handling them continuously since they were first introduced to Canada.

One secret in the phenomenal success of the Marshall tractor is the fact that Mr. Lambe has made it a point to guide the prospective purchaser, and has never sold an engine until he had satisfied himself that the nature of the client's farming property was such as to justify him making the investment.



**CLIP OUT THE FOLLOWING COUPON**  
 Sign your name and address plainly, and send to us.

**COUPON** Catalog C

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.,  
 Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me your 1916 Catalog, advertised in The Canadian Thresherman.

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Gas Engines, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Plows, Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Discs, Packers, Manure Spreaders, Corn Machinery, Potato Machinery, Hay Rakes, Mowers, Harrows, Seales, Frumps, Washing Machines, Incubators, Lumber, Cement, Builders' supplies, Woven Wire Fencing, Fence Posts, Binder Twine, Coal, Flour, Salt and other Implements and Supplies.

**A Holstein Cat**

Master Robert and little Elsie were trudging along towards home when they spied a black and white cat in the weeds by the roadside. Elsie was determined to catch it and take it home but Robert reminded her that they had a cat at home and no strangers would be acceptable. Little Elsie replied, "O, but this is such a pretty cat, it's a Holstein!"

**Money to Loan!**

**National Trust Company Limited**

Money to loan on first class, well improved farm property at lowest current rates of interest.

See our Agent in your district, or write direct to

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# INSTALLATION OF A GAS ENGINE

## Points to be Observed in Buying, Transporting, Placing and Starting

**T**HERE are a number of points that should be considered before purchasing a gas engine, one of which is the amount of power required for the work to be done. It is generally advisable, no matter what style of engine is to be purchased, to buy a unit somewhat larger than may at first seem necessary. It is always well to have some power in reserve, because an engine working under an excessive load is inefficient and involves a money loss to the owner on account of the wear and tear on the engine.

The style of engine to be used is determined by the location and the nature of the work to be performed. If the engine is used in a fixed location a stationary type should be selected, whereas the portable type and the traction engine must be selected when the engine is for use at various points and when loads are to be hauled. The selection of the right type is fully as important as the selection of the right make; also, while attractive paint and a high polish are desirable, these tell very little of the real value of the engine.

When repairs are necessary, the importance of having an engine which has been standardized is fully realized by the purchaser. Repair parts should be obtainable at convenient points within a few hours, because delays in waiting for repair parts, usually prove expensive.

It is important to bear in mind that the rated horse-power of an engine is not always a reliable basis for comparison with the actual power that the engine will deliver. There are many gas engines on the market rated at five horse-power, for example, that will hardly have a maximum output of as much as five horse-power under regular operating conditions. Again, there are engines built by reputable manufacturers that deliver continually an overload of as much as 20 per cent above their rating. If there is any doubt in the mind of the purchaser as to the power that it is possible to obtain from an engine, he should insist upon proofs of the actual brake horse-power.

When the engine has been purchased, the next thing to consider is where it is to be placed. In selecting the position for the engine, note that it ought to be placed in the cleanest, driest and lightest spot obtainable. If it is to be belted to machinery that is already in place, it is necessary to decide where the flywheel will be located, and the foundation should

be made with this in mind. If the machinery is to be installed later, suitable position for it must be determined at the time the engine is installed in order to insure that no difficulties will be met with in transmitting the power. If the engine is installed in a large room, a small room or space should be partitioned off around it in order to keep out dust and dirt. Under all circumstances, never allow a gas engine, or any other engine for that matter, to run in the same room with emery or polishing wheels.

Assuming the engine to be of the stationary type, the purchaser should obtain a templet and anchor bolts, generally furnished with each engine. The templet is a wooden frame of the size of the bottom of the base of the engine, having holes in it to match the holes in the base of the engine frame.

### The Foundation

The dimensions of the foundation at the bottom should be at least twice the length of the engine base and not less than two and one-half times the width, and the depth of the foundation should be equal to its length. The shape of the foundation is then made in the form of a frostum of a pyramid, sloping up toward the top, where it is only about three inches larger on all sides than the base of the engine. When the hole has been dug in the ground, a form for the concrete must be made and then the concrete is mixed as follows: one sack of good cement, two wheelbarrows of sand, and three wheelbarrows of crushed rock or small gravel, well mixed with water to make it easy to handle. When putting the concrete into the form it is advisable

to use old scrap iron of all kinds, chains, wire, etc., to reinforce the concrete and keep it from cracking. Put in the concrete and scrap iron together, tamping it tightly into the form. Before putting in the concrete, however, place the anchor bolts in the bottom of the hole, with large heavy washers on their heads, and use the templet to locate them properly at the bottom; then run the nuts down on the anchor bolts far enough to allow the templet to rest upon them while locating the bolts at the top at about the level where the engine will be set on the foundation. Then fasten the bolts in some way so that they will not move while the concrete is being put in place. The wooden templet is left on the top of the foundation, the nuts, of course, being removed when the foundation reaches them, and the engine is set on the top of the templet, as it is advisable to use a thin strip of wood between the concrete and the cast iron of the base. The foundation should be left to set at least four days before the engine is placed on it.

### Removing an Engine From a Railroad Car

The foundation now being ready, we will assume that the engine has arrived in a railroad car at the station, and that it is to be removed from there by the purchaser. A few points relating to this operation will prove of value. The engine has been delivered to the transportation company by the manufacturer or dealer, properly packed for shipment. The responsibility of the manufacturer or agent stops at this point, and the transportation company is supposed to deliver it to the purchaser in perfect condition. The engine, if of

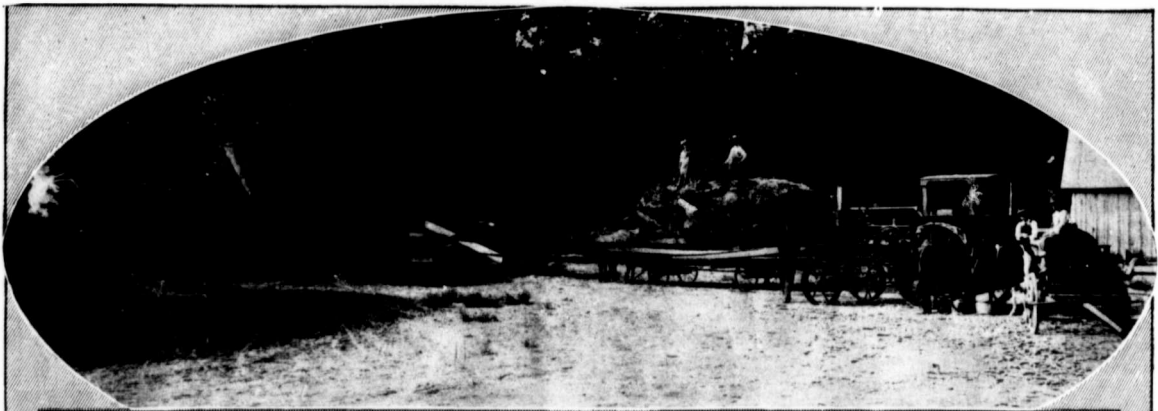
a heavy type, has been transported in a separate car, and is left on a side track accessible for teams. The first thing to do is to have the local station agent make an inspection of the engine in the presence of the purchaser or his representative, to see if it is in good condition, and that no damage has been done to it in transportation. Should any damage be revealed at this inspection, the station agent should be required to make a notation of the damage upon the expense bill before the freight is paid. After this is done, the transportation company is liable for the damage, if any, and the buyer is safe in unloading and taking charge of the engine.

If any timbers or assistance are needed in unloading the engine from the car, the transportation company, through its agent, is supposed to furnish them. If the transportation company furnishes bad timbers for this purpose and an accident is caused thereby, the mere acceptance by the purchaser of the bad timbers does not place the responsibility upon him. The engine should preferably be moved onto a flat top dray wagon without springs. In moving the engine, take care to see that it is properly supported at all times, and see where each step in the moving is going to leave it. If any accident happens to the engine before it is clear of the car or before it is taken off the skids conveying it from the car to the wagon, the transportation company is liable for the damage, because, being a local shipment, the company is supposed to remove it from the car and the purchaser is merely acting for the company, when taking the engine from the car. After the engine is placed on the wagon the purchaser is entirely responsible for it.

As an example of what may be encountered in unloading an engine, the following experience may be mentioned: An engine arrived at its destination in good condition, and the car was set on a siding near a pile of ties that were to be used in unloading. Some other timbers were also necessary, which the agent of the railroad company furnished, but these were not as strong as the man unloading the engine required; however, the station agent informed him that he would have to use them. He went on with the operations taking extra precautions to brace the weak timbers, but just as the engine was about half way between the car and the



Donald (after the alteration): "Ah, Irish, ain't ye? Well, the Irish always were a poor race!"  
Mick: "Poor! Poor, ye measly beggar? They can afford to wear breeches, anyway."



**NO OTHER TRACTOR HAS MET SUCH TESTS**

There are more acres plowed every year by Avery Tractors and Plows than by any other make. They have met the test of actual field use in the hands of owners so successfully that we were never able to build them fast enough last year to keep up with the orders. Avery Tractors and Plows have also met the test of competitive contests and public demonstrations. They have been entered in every important contest and demonstration ever held. They took part in all six of the 1915 Tractor Plowing Demonstrations at Enid, Hutchinson, Fremont, Sioux Falls, Champaign and Bloomington and in every case proved that they would do all we claim for them.

Avery Tractors and Plows have also met the hardest test of all—that of being introduced by a sold on approval policy to be paid for only after they had made good in the field and had been accepted by the purchaser.

No other make of Tractors and Plows have met such tests. Avery Tractors and Plows stand to-day as the most thoroughly tested out and proved successful make of Tractors and Plows built.

**SIX REASONS FOR AVERY TRACTOR SUCCESS**

**FIRST**—Because of its sliding frame an Avery Tractor has the least gears, the least shafting and the least bearings of any two-speed double-drive tractors built—which means more power and longer life.

**SECOND**—All Avery Tractors have two rear drive wheels and are regularly equipped with two speeds.

**THIRD**—Avery Tractors have slow speed, heavy duty opposed motors—not high speed light automobile motors.

**FOURTH**—Avery crankshafts are one half or more than the diameter of the cylinder. There has never been a broken Avery crankshaft.

**FIFTH**—Avery motors have removable inner cylinder walls. This makes it possible to replace the part which is most subject to wear in a motor without the expense of having to buy an entire new cylinder.

**SIXTH**—Avery Tractors are entirely free from all pumps and fans. All such easily broken and troublesome parts are done away with in the construction of an Avery Tractor.

**NO OTHER SEPARATOR HAS MADE SUCH RECORDS**

More and more evidence keeps constantly coming in of the wonderful records made by Avery Separators during the past season. Many threshermen have written that it was the worst season they ever threshed. The grain was in many cases water soaked and either tough or rotten. Probably more kinds of conditions had to be met than during any other season for years. The records made by Avery "Yellow-Fellows" under these bad conditions were records to be proud of. Every part of an Avery Separator proved that it was built to do its work under bad as well as under good conditions.

And besides this record, Avery Separators also have behind them the best proven grain saving records ever made. For several years we made field tests threshing on canvas to definitely prove what Avery Separators would do in saving the grain. In 27 tests the average saving was 99.9/10 per cent.

No other make of separators have behind them such records of standing up under all conditions and of saving the grain.

**SOME OF THE REASONS FOR AVERY SEPARATOR SUCCESS**

Avery Jumbo Tool Steel Cylinder Teeth are one of the strongest reasons for the success of Avery "Yellow-Fellow" Separators. They are made from razor tool steel and are so good that we guarantee them for life against breakage from pitchforks or anything else that accidentally gets into the cylinder.

The Avery double adjustable concaves, both front and rear, with the special Avery adjustable grate behind the cylinder are grain getters in threshing the grain from the straw.

All Avery Separators are also equipped regularly, without extra charge with E. X. L. Grain Saving Separating Devices—the best device made for tearing apart all bunches of straw and letting the grain drop through.

Then there's the Avery J. B.'s Wind Stacker that costs you no more but gives you more value for your money than any other. It has boiler plate fan wings, a tank steel fan housing, cast iron elbow and is driven with a straight belt direct from the cylinder shaft.

**ALL BUILT BY ONE COMPANY**

There's a big advantage in getting an Avery Outfit in the fact that you can get a Tractor, Separator and Plow all built by one company.

*Write for new 1916 Avery Catalog and get all the Facts*

**AVERY COMPANY**  
675 IOWA ST., PEORIA, ILL. **Canadian Avery Company, Ltd.** Western Canadian Distributors  
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

**AVERY**

wagon one of them gave way and the engine went into a ditch upside down. The man in charge of the unloading went to the long-distance telephone and called up the general agent of the manufacturing company, stating the circumstances and asking for instructions. He was told to inform the station agent that the engine could not be used, and that it would be left on the railroad company's hands. A new engine was loaded at the factory the same day and shipped, and in that case ample assistance was rendered in unloading the new engine. The first engine was loaded by the railroad company onto a car and returned to the factory free of charge; the bill for the necessary repairs was rendered to the railroad company, and was paid without a damage suit.

After the engine is safely placed on the wagon it should be conveyed by the safest and easiest road to the place of installation. Avoid uneven ground and bad street crossings; take plenty of time, and be sure of every move. Always release the team from the wagon while loading and unloading the engine. The unloading is greatly simplified if two trenches are dug for the wheels of the wagon so that the axles almost touch the ground. In this case, the timbers on which the engine is handled will be more nearly level. If they are entirely level, rollers may be used under the skids to which the engine is fastened. If, however, the timbers slope at all rollers should not be used. The main thing is to avoid haste, and not to permit anything to interfere until the engine has been placed on the foundation.

#### Installation of Auxiliaries

The next thing is to select a suitable place for the battery box. This place should be dry and free from vibration. The wiring is now connected. It natural gas is to be used as a fuel, it is necessary to have a special mixer, which will be furnished by the manufacturer of the engine. All that is necessary is a gas bag or tank and piping to allow the charge to be drawn quickly into the cylinder. Some engines use gasoline for a start and then switch onto the natural gas, while others start directly on the gas. If the engine will start on the gas, there is no reason for using gasoline.

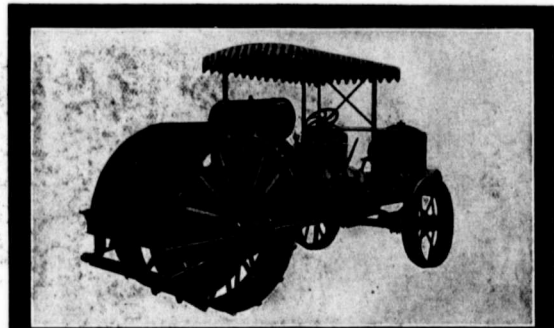
If liquid fuel is to be used it is advisable to place the fuel tank outside the building, and it is still better to bury it in the ground. After the tank has been buried in a suitable place, it is an easy matter to arrange the piping to the fuel pump on the engine. As far as possible, this piping should be underground, as it is out of the way. A pipe for the fuel, passing

from the pump to the mixer, and a pipe for the overflow to return from the mixer bowl to the tank, must be provided. If the overflow pipe stops at the top of the fuel tank, it will not be necessary to have a vent hole at the top of the tank, as the air will flow into the tank from the overhead pipe, which will not always be full of gasoline. The pump pipe should pass to the bottom of the tank and should be provided with a light screen to prevent foreign substances from passing into the mixer.

#### Starting a New Engine

After the engine is properly installed, the first thing is to start it running. This is done by turning on the battery switch, setting the needle valve in the starting position, turning off the air damper, releasing the compression, and giving the flywheel a few turns, which will put it in motion. After the engine has made a few revolutions, open the air damper, close the needle valve to the running position, put the relief cam back into place, and let the engine run, watching for developments. It is, of course, presumed that all the oilers and grease cups have been filled, and that all movable parts have been oiled with the oil-can. Now see that water enters the cylinder cooling jacket within five minutes, or stop the engine, as it is not safe to allow it to run without cooling water in the jacket. It is best to allow the engine to run an hour or so without any load, and to watch the bearings to see that they do not become overheated. In case of doubt on any point, stop the engine and examine it.

In cold weather, a gasoline engine is more difficult to start than in warm weather, the reason being that gasoline, in changing from a liquid to a vapor, reduces its temperature about 30 deg. F. If the air is cold on the outside of the cylinder and the mixer has taken in vapor 30 degrees colder, it is easy to understand that this would interfere with the proper vaporization. Hence, it will be difficult to start the engine. There are several methods of overcoming this difficulty, either by warming the gasoline, warming the air, or by using one part ether and four parts gasoline for a start; this will make a liquid that will vaporize readily several degrees below zero. To warm the gasoline is a process which is dangerous, and should only be attempted as a last resort. It can be done safely only by using hot water or a hot cloth. The air may be warmed by heating a piece of iron red-hot and holding it at the mouth of the intake pipe allowing the air to pass over it as it goes into the intake pipe, after which it joins the gasoline vapor and heats it.



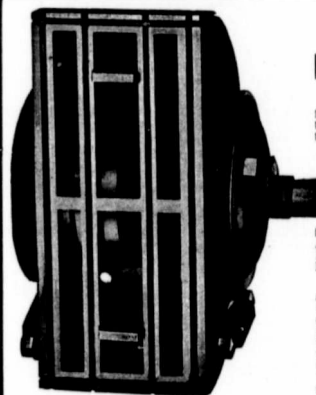
## The Kinnard FOUR PLOW Tractor

### DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE

If your requirements call for a small tractor, get one of sufficient capacity to do your work and show the greatest economy over horses. The "KINNARD" is a small design that will pull four 14-inch plows and deliver a corresponding power in the belt. It is equipped with a four cylinder motor, steel cut gears, roller bearings, and standard accessories. It has two speeds forward and one reverse. It is a one-man outfit and the most desirable size for the small farms.

Our new catalogue illustrates our complete line of  
FLOUR CITY Tractors.

**KINNARD-HAINES CO., 828 44th Ave. North  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**



## The Cheapest H.P. You Can Buy

The Baker Balanced Valve saves fuel, oil and water and will increase the power of your engine according to the following statement:

15 H.P. Engine from 3-4 H.P.  
20 H.P. Engine from 4-5 H.P.  
25 H.P. Engine from 5-6 H.P.  
30 H.P. Engine from 6-7 H.P.  
35 H.P. Engine from 7-8 H.P.  
40 H.P. Engine from 7-8 H.P.

And in addition to this the operating of your engine will be a pleasure. Any child can reverse engine with a Baker Balanced Valve under a full head of steam.

The Baker Balanced Valve removes all wear and strain from the eccentric and valve gearing, thus enabling you to get the best results from your engine at all times and under all circumstances. Bad water will not affect the operation of your engine with a Baker Balanced Valve. The Baker Balanced Valve is considered by all engineers to be the best valve known to date.

The Baker Balanced Valve is now in use on several thousand engines of all makes and kinds. We have been told by hundreds of our customers that they would never run or operate another engine without a Baker Balanced Valve on their valve, if they could not get another. No changes in steam chest are necessary to place a Baker Balanced Valve, not even the scraping of valve seat. Valve, new steam chest cover, and stem, are all shipped ready to place, in about two hours, with full directions for setting. You will not regret placing one on your engine this year. Write us to-day for particulars.

#### TESTIMONIALS

**Baker Valve Co., Winnipeg, Man.**  
Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of March 3rd, would say that I did not have a single complaint last fall from any customer using the Baker Valve; in fact every man was more than pleased with the results gained by using the Baker Valve. The engines used much less water, and by so doing steamed much easier. A child can reverse the engine under a full head of steam. I might say that I had about ten of these valves on my territory last season. Yours truly,  
J. W. PARTRIDGE,  
Oakburn, Man.

**Baker Valve Co., Winnipeg, Man.**  
Gentlemen: We feel it our duty to let you know that we are more than pleased with your Piston Valve. We placed it in our 32 H.P. J. I. Case engine about the first of May and plowed 500 acres of stony land in less than thirty days and found a saving of 30 per cent on coal and water. Our engine pulled five 24-inch John Deere brush plows, also a twelve foot land packer and we are sure that it could have pulled four plows without this valve. We find that the engine will run much faster without priming and is much easier handled. We will never run another steam engine without a piston valve as we have found it to be a time and money saver.  
Yours very truly,  
ROBERTS BROS., Per. B. B. Roberts.

**BAKER VALVE CO., 100 James St., WINNIPEG, Man.**

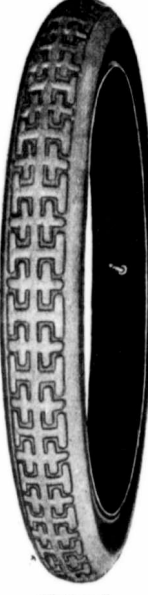
"Maltese Cross"



"Non-Skid"

# "MILES OF SMILES"

"Maltese Cross"



"Paragon"

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

Manufactured Solely by

# Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited,

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

Factories: Toronto. Western Branches: Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

### Little "Handy-Man" as a Farm Power

XENO W. PUTNAM

Quite a handy little home made tractor was rigged up by one farmer into a general "handy-man" about the farm. The engine was a 5-horse and the trucks used were out of an old farm wagon. The tractor features were about the usual style used in homemade rigs.

The unique feature was the way he applied it to his farm work. During the haying season a hoist was rigged at the front end of the truck with a loop at the end of the rope for quickly attaching a hook on the end of the hay rope. In an instant the hitch could be made and the engine used for hauling up hay; then when the load was off, the rope was unhooked and the tractor was ready for use elsewhere.

In the bottom and along one side of the truck were numerous shelves and pigeon-hole compartments. In these, during haying, he kept the different sizes of bolts and nuts most used about the mower, hay rake and the rack and loader. In some of these were also mowing machine sections, binder knives, a ball or two of extra twine, rivets, bits of wire, nails and an extra supply of oil. A chain for quick hitch was al-

ways attached to the drawbar. A section grinder was clamped to one side of the frame and a vice to the other. Hammers, wrenches, punches, cold chisels and the commoner repair tools were in good supply in the racks; also a brace and set of bits as well as saw and draw-knife.

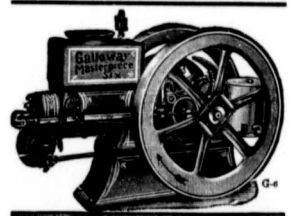
To see this little "handy-man" about the field was a revelation. A load of hay with the loader attached was becoming heavy pulling for the farm team. Instantly the little tractor hitched on ahead and supplied enough power to help the team out wonderfully. A shout was heard from across the field. One of the mowers had stopped. As the load was by that time on and the loader dropped, little "handy-man" dropped across the field to help out the stalled machine. A few minutes' tinkering, with the vice, bench and needed tools all right at hand, soon put the machine into commission again and away dashed the little "handy-man" to catch up the end of the hay rope and pull off the load; then, while the empty wagon was loading, a flying trip was made with a sharp set of sections for one of the machines, the exchange made and the work of grinding the dull set began at once. This completed and the set stored away in their rack for delivery later, the oil can of another machine was re-

plenished from the supply on the tractor and the latter was used for a round or two in relieving the team from a drag through heavy and down grass. This is merely suggestive of the "handy-man's" mission on that farm. When haying is over the entire equipment carried is changed to suit the field work in hand. The tractor is built for speed rather than heavy pulling, its work at the latter being very limited. As a Johnny-on-the-spot for belt-work or for tending the other farm machinery it is certainly a wonderful success and can so easily be built at home to suit any special conditions that it ought to be of interest to any man who owns a small power engine.

### The Value of Play

Learning how to play is an important part of one's education, too often neglected, especially by farmers. The lesson is better heeded now than it used to be in the days of our fathers, but we still need more of the health-giving and soul-strengthening that laughter and pure enjoyment brings into one's life. It is easy to work so hard that work becomes ineffective, because it has not been properly planned and directed. The man or woman

who knows how to drop a task that is worrying the life out, and to find relaxation in something that brings enjoyment to one's self and to the family, has learned how to live well. Such a person goes back to the daily duties refreshed, with brain alert, quick to take advantage of every easier way of doing the task. And such living makes for sweetness of spirit and strength of character.



### GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY A Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my low low price and 15% improvement. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE. We are the largest and best equipped in the world making gasoline engines and big diesels to the consumer. All my charges you for in actual cost of material. ACTUAL COST OF LABOR AND OVERHEAD. I have a large stock of parts and other items made in my own factory in superior condition. All parts manufactured and made by the thousands on automatic machinery. Sold to you direct for less money than anywhere else, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealing in several lots for special price. Orders are payable in advance. Write for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect condition. **More Power For Less Money** than anybody in the engine business. Because our engines are not covered nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by the best experts, and are used by the best college professors; have long stroke, large bore, heavy, and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service. When you buy a horse you don't want a third-hand horse, a log stack power and plenty of it as that is what you buy down on the job. **Don't Get Fooled** by the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power stress demanded. **WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.** Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Making Your Own Repairs

Various Tools and Appliances Which Are Essential for the Carrying Out of Home Repairs

**T**HE first matter of importance when undertaking one's own repair is the selection of useful and really necessary tools. The first item that enters the head is a lathe. The necessity of possessing such an expensive tool seems to put many off the idea of undertaking repair work. The lathe is not a necessity unless it is desired to make a hobby of experimenting or making new parts. It is a luxury that can be easily dispensed with. In the majority of cases it would never pay for itself; it is much cheaper to buy new parts or to put turning works out.

**The Bench**  
Before undertaking repair work the shop must be set out in the most convenient way possible. Choose the lightest end, under a window for preference, to set up a bench upon which to work. Care must be taken that it does not interfere with the convenience of getting the car in or out. A convenient length is about 6 ft.; the width should not be less than 2 ft., and the height 2 ft. 9 in. The thickness of the top boards is usually not less than 2 in. Alternatively, if the front board is a fair width, say 8 in. or 9 in., the others can be thinner, but not less than an inch. The bench is supported by three pairs of legs of not less than 3 in. square timber. If the bench does not exceed 6 ft. in length two pair of legs could be made to answer the purpose. These should be of 4 in. square timber, and stand in about 1 ft. from the ends of the top boards. It is a good plan to fasten the bench to the wall to secure rigidity.

Having prepared the bench the next step is the selection of a bench vise. This is quite an indispensable tool, and for ordinary work a small one is all that is required. At the same time it must be strong. A parallel vise with jaws not less than 3 in. wide will answer the purpose, and it will be cheapest in the long run to buy a good one with steel jaws. The cheap cast-iron vises are not a bit of use, as they are liable to break under any sudden strain or jar.

### Fitting the Vise

The vise is best fitted directly over the center support of the bench or as near as possible to it, this being the best position to take strains without being inconvenienced by the springing of the bench boards. It must be securely bolted own, the bolts going right through the bench boards,

with large flat washers on the underside. The correct height of the vise from the floor can be judged by standing erect and bending an arm. The height of the elbow from the floor should correspond with the top of the vise jaws.

When gripping soft metal or a highly-finished part in the vise it is advisable to protect it from the rough surfaces of the jaws. This is usually accomplished by using what are known as vise clamps. They are made of sheet copper, brass, or lead bent to cover the jaws.

For a start a few files are required. It will be found useful to have two 10 in. flat files, one rough and one smooth. Two half files of the same description, and a  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. and a  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. round file.

To use a file properly is not so easy as may be imagined. The handle of the file is held in the right hand and the extreme end by the fingers and thumb of the left hand. Commence to file from the tip towards the handle. At the beginning of the stroke the greatest pressure is at the tip and the least at the handle. As the stroke progresses the pressure is relieved at the tip and increased on the handle. At the middle of the stroke the pressure is equal at both ends. On the return to the original position the file should be slightly raised from the work, as it only cuts one way. This is the secret of filing flat and evenly. A half round and a round file are used in the same way except that a turning motion is imparted to them with the right hand in a clockwise direction as the stroke progresses.

The most useful weight for a hammer is about 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. It is convenient to possess a smaller one of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. weight for small riveting work. A chisel or two will be required, a flat one about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide, a cross-cutting chisel  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, and a small round nosed chisel for cutting oilways.

Of punches a few will be useful, such as a center punch for marking the center of holes that are to be drilled, and also to give the drill a start. For removing split pins from bolts a small pin punch or two are needed occasionally.

### Indispensable Tools

Other almost indispensable tools include a hand brace capable of drilling up to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. holes, and a selection of drills from 3-32 in. up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., varying by 1-16th in. Dies and taps are expensive

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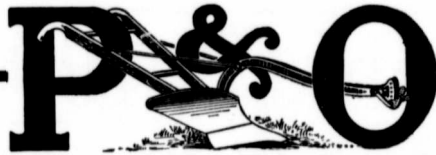
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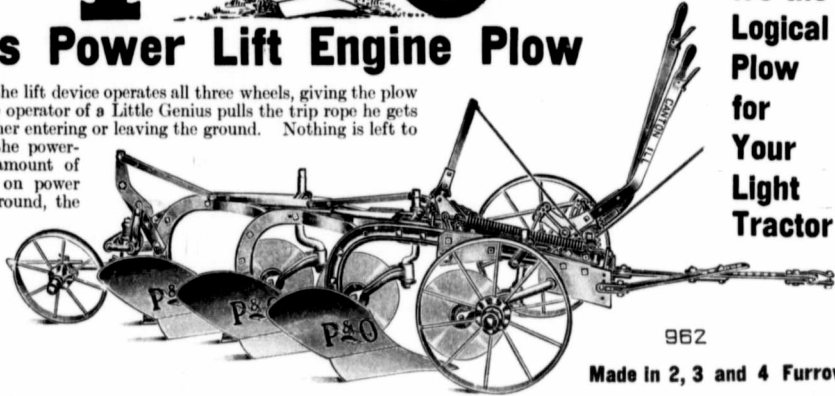
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## Little Genius Power Lift Engine Plow

On the P & O Little Genius the lift device operates all three wheels, giving the plow a high and level lift. When the operator of a Little Genius pulls the trip rope he gets instant and positive action whether entering or leaving the ground. Nothing is left to chance—on raising the bottoms, the powerful lift calls for but a small amount of traction (note absence of spuds on power wheel), and when entering the ground, the whole weight of the plow is brought to bear upon the bottoms. The No. 2 Little Genius is made in 2 and 3 furrow with 12 or 14 inch bottoms. The No. 3 is made in 4 furrow, with 14 inch bottoms. Any of the standard types of P & O bottoms can be furnished. The following testimonials are only a few of the many included in new circular just off the press. Write for it.



It's the Logical Plow for Your Light Tractor

962

Made in 2, 3 and 4 Furrow

Gervais, Ore., April 18, 1915.  
Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.  
Gentlemen: The P & O Little Genius Engine Gang Plow bought of you recently has given entire satisfaction, and is a genius indeed, requiring no one but the engine driver to operate it, and that without stopping the tractor, or leaving his seat on engine. It seems to be very light of draft, and moldboards are shaped so the ground is turned perfectly even when plowing eleven or twelve inches deep. It seems to me that it is perfection itself.  
Yours very truly,  
SAM. H. BROWN.

Norwalk, Ohio, May 5, 1915.  
Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.  
Gentlemen: The P & O Little Genius Power Lift Engine Gang Plow is working better than any tractor plow I have ever seen, and I have seen quite a number of them. Yours truly,  
PARK ERNSBERGER.  
Herbert, Ill., April 1, 1915.  
Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.  
Gentlemen: I started the Three Furrow Little Genius Power Lift Gang a few days ago, and will say its work is perfect. The lifting device is the best of any I have seen, and I can

heartily recommend this plow to any dealer or farmer that wants a Power Lift Plow for use with a small tractor. Yours truly,  
ALFRED FOWLER.  
Kenesaw, Neb., Aug. 8, 1915.  
To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that on August 4th, 1915, I had an 8-16 tractor pulling a — Plow on my place. After three of their men worked on the plow it was a miserable failure.  
On August 5th, Mr. Lancaster, representing the P & O Plow Co., put the P & O Little Genius Plow in the same

field and I never saw a better job of plowing.  
I hereby recommend the P & O plow to anyone in need of a plow. WM. BLOCK.  
Cedar Falls, Iowa, Sept. 25, 1915.  
Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.  
Gentlemen: I just had a piece of clover sod plowed with one of your P & O Three Bottom Little Genius Plows, and I am pleased to say that this is the best job of plowing that I have ever seen done with any kind of a rig. This is surely a very practical plow for any farmer to buy. Yours respectfully,  
C. A. ROWND.

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

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited,** SALES AGENTS FOR CANADA  
WINNIPEG ESTEVAN BRANDON CALGARY REGINA SASKATOON EDMONTON YORKTON LETHBRIDGE NORTH BATTLEFORD

tools, but it will often be found convenient to possess them. It is best for an amateur to buy as required. American makers usually adopt the fine threads, 24 to the inch up to 3/8 in.; the larger sizes 20 threads to the inch. Great care must be taken in using dies and taps, especially the latter. Use plenty of oil when screwing iron or steel, and only cut the thread in a clockwise direction. If there is an inclination to stick give a half-turn and go on again. Do not violently turn in both directions or the cutting edges will be spoiled, and do not on any account try to screw or tap hardened metal; soften the part first.

For cutting bolts or metal a hack saw is used. For measuring external widths outside callipers are needed; for measuring and gauging holes and internal work inside callipers; for truing surfaces at right angles to one another a steel square will be needed; also obtain a steel 12 in. rule.

If it is intended to undertake brazing and soldering it will be necessary to have a blow lamp capable of doing the work. A large soldering iron about 12 oz. will be required as well as a smaller one of about 4 oz.

A good selection of spanners is absolutely essential. A full set suitable for motor car work

should range from 3-16 in. nut spanner to 1/2 in. For any nuts larger than this size, which are few, special spanners will be found in the car kit. Double-ended set spanners with hardened steel jaws are the best. It is always advisable to buy good tools as cheap soft spanners spread at the jaws and spoil the nuts. A set of box, or tube, spanners is also essential, and they should be strong but not too thick. Their chief use is for getting at nuts which are not accessible to the ordinary spanner. Complete the kit by including a 6 in. or 8 in. adjustable spanner of a strong pattern.

All that is now required are a pair of pliers about 6 in., with side cutters for preference, a small pair of pipe grips, a Stillson wrench is perhaps most useful, and two screwdrivers, one large and one small.

### Shaping a Screwdriver

Some difficulty is often experienced in making a screw driver grip the screw hard. This is often caused by the blade not being shaped properly. It should not be sloped off towards the end, but be made parallel at the end. When so shaped it will grip quite easily without putting unnecessary pressure on the handle.

When cutting sheet metal with a chisel do not get into the habit of using the back of the vise as

an anvil. It is best to have a block of flat iron on which to hammer. It is hardly necessary to go to the expense of an anvil, although a small one to use on the bench is very convenient.

If provided with a good kit of tools as described, one can go ahead with any motor car repairs with confidence. Occasionally special tools are wanted, but many of the special appliances necessary can be made with the tools already at hand.

### A New Aluminum Solder

Under the trade name Kaylon there is being introduced in Great Britain a new solder for aluminum, which is reported to have given excellent satisfaction. When soldering two aluminum surfaces with Kaylon it is necessary to scrape away gently the

oxidized skin on the outside of the metal, either with a knife or a fine rasp. The metal is then warmed in a flame and the stick of Kaylon gently rubbed over the spot to be soldered. The metal should just be warm enough to melt the stick, but not hot enough to render it liquid. After the Kaylon is rubbed on, the surface is brushed with a stiff wire brush, making the solder combine well with the metal surface. The two pieces of metal are then held together and heat is applied until the solder forms a connecting skin. The chief advantage of Kaylon is said to be its permanency, due to its absolute indifference to influences of the atmosphere. The soldered joint will not oxidize. Its application in the automobile industry, because of the growing use of aluminum, renders this method of soldering of special interest.—Scientific American.



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# A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By  
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



## Size of Your Hat

**S**OCRATES was as homely as a barndoor; Lincoln's face was as wrinkled as an old map; George Whitefield had a cast in one eye—a bad thing for a preacher; Moody wore a "seven" hat; Talmage had a voice like an alarm trumpet on an automobile; Samuel Johnson's face twitched; Alexander Pope had the body of an infant; Spurgeon looked like "a butcher in the pulpit;" Byron had a game leg; Chalmers was "too Scotch" for the English; Rowland Hill had to carry a magnifying glass in order to see his text; Sankey never followed "the notes" of the musical scale; Alexander Stephens' weight was seventy-eight pounds; Grant never was a conversationalist; Dickens was physically too broad, too short, too fat — in a word "squatty." Remember the honey-bee, with brain less than a pinhead, yet performs twenty difficult mental feats.

## Old Men

**I** LOVE old men. They do not flatter, and, as a rule, are sincere. They have purchased knowledge and wisdom, and paid the price of experience. Young men should covet the friendship of the aged. As a general fact they are genuine in their professions of regard and true in their hour of adversity. Listen to their words:

Mr. Sage once said: "I have always endeavored to act justly, and be perfectly honest in all my dealings with my fellow-men. . . . I was talking to a distinguished clergyman this very evening, and I said to him that if I could live the last sixty years of my life over again, I would hardly vary it at all. I might change a few little things, but the great framework would be the same. I have always tried to do my duty to my brother-man and to the community in which I lived, and this will be a great comfort to me when I depart this life. I have been guided by my Heavenly Father, and my own limited means of resource. . . . My aim in life has been to do my share in developing the material resources of the country. I have spent millions, tens of millions, and hundreds of millions on the railroad systems of the United States."

## Personality

**I**N ALL your cold calculations leave a margin for "personality." To logic, argument, persuasion and the "facts in the case" add the influence of personality. Influence is the most mysterious thing in the world. It is felt in the grasp of the hand, in the glance of the eye, in the emphasis of the voice, or in the wise curving of a gracious phrase. In every community there may be found men of "personality." A hundred reasons may be given why they surpass their competitors—foresight, magnetism, popularity, tact, shrewdness; but, after all, it is "personality." Genius is personality at its best. Personality is a soul-force. It is the weight of an enthusiastic soul flung against the circumstances of life. Have you personality?

The president of Yale College once said that if it ever became necessary to prove that shad grew on apple trees he would send for John C. Calhoun.

## Bit-by-Bit

**E**VERYTHING depends on "a bit." The book rests on the chapter, the chapter on the paragraph, the paragraph on the sentence, the sentence on the word, the word

on the letter and the letter on its place. Life is a mosaic in which every bit counts. An eighth of an inch off the end of your nose and your face would not be "Byronic." The point of a needle in your eye—and you wouldn't be able to see the point. Drop a tooth out of your mouth and your cheek begins to sag. Eat more than you breathe and you have dislocation of the chest. Little by little we build a character and make a life. Little by little we weld the chain of habit. Little by little we form a style and create a vocabulary. Little by little we wear out Time and eat a hole into Eternity.

Tolstoi says of Brulof, a celebrated Russian painter, that he "one day corrected a pupil's study. The pupil having glanced at the altered drawing, exclaimed, 'Why, you only touched it a tiny bit, but it is quite another thing!' Brulof replied, 'Art begins where the tiny bit begins.'"

## Hot Headed

**I** LIKE the hot-headed, the sensitive, the thin-skinned, the irritable and the folks who are peculiar. The trouble with these odd folks is that they have an overdose of physical and nervous energy. Give me a man with a lot of genuine electricity in his make up. He may be hard to handle, but so is dynamite. The special value in dynamite is that it moves when it is moved. The man with a temper possesses "moving power."

It is said of Stephen Girard, a Frenchman, who pursued a remarkably successful career in the United States, that when he heard of a clerk with a strong temper, he would readily take him into his employment, and set him to work in a room by himself; Girard being of opinion that such persons were the best workers, and that their energy would expend itself in work if removed from the temptation to quarrel.

## Who Are You?

**I** HAVE not been introduced to you as yet. I don't know your name. Your signature is on the hotel register but I have not yet found it. So I must judge you by your walk and talk. Character reveals itself when you speak, when you glance, when you smile and by every act of business life and social intercourse. One night at a European hotel an accident occurred and an alarm was given at which the inmates came hurriedly together into the court. "What is it?" inquired one of another near him. That other gave the inquirer a supercilious stare and summoned a servant to answer. "How was I to know," says the relater, "that he was a prince? He had not his crown and sceptre on." Most pertinent inquiry! How are we to know in similar circumstances that one is a gentleman except by the crown and sceptre of his becoming behavior? That prince was one of the class described by Hawthorne as "Sunday gentlemen," by Thackeray as snobs.

## Be Definite

**B**E clear in your thinking. Study the map of your surroundings. Know the weight of your armour and the exact location of your enemy. Have a weather prophet ever near you. Keep an eye on your base of supplies. Never forget that the final victory will probably hinge on reinforcements. Be clear. Be exact. Be definite. The historian states concerning Napoleon: "One of his favorite methods of planning manoeuvres he originated at this time while studying his maps and plans of the Alpine country. He had so familiarized himself with the locality that no point of importance was unknown to him. With this data before him, Bonaparte would sit for hours, intent on studying the maps of the country, and upon which he had stuck pins, the heads of which he had covered with wax of various shades. One color was used to designate the French, another the enemy, and by changing the location of the pins on the map he formed various intricate plans of attack and retreat that some years later were most valuable to him."

## Head First

**O**F all habits, the thinking habit is well nigh the best. All problems are solved by thinking. You can think profit into your trade. You can think people into a church. You can think happiness into a home. You can think enthusiasm into an army. You can think money into a bank. But you cannot think brains into the head of a fool. A strong man can stand on his head. The head of a fool is too soft to stand on. When Disraeli was contesting a parliamentary election he spoke at a turbulent public meeting as an independent candidate to the voters. They were dissatisfied with his independent principles and the cry arose, "What is your platform? Where do you stand, sir?" "On my head," was the quick reply. His platform was his head. He took his stand upon his brains.

## Enthusiasm

**T**HE soul is not only saved but enlarged by an enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is love on fire—the wings of the soul spreading outward. To love something worthy of being loved, is to live in the higher realms of life. The boy who is devoted to music will be saved by music. The man who is fond of a noble horse will develop noble traits of character. The man who is fond of good books will find himself perpetually in good society. Have an enthusiasm. "I fear you are neglecting your own soul," said a lady to Wilberforce, when he was battling night and day on behalf of the slave. "Madam," was the reply, "I had almost forgotten I had a soul." There was grand self-forgetfulness there, due to absorption in a worthy cause.

## Nothing Ventured—Nothing Gained

**C**UT out gambling—but venture. Try. Test. Experiment. Demonstrate. Attempt new achievements. When the majority of people say that "it can't be done"—try and do it. Don't be afraid to skate on thin ice. Don't be afraid of failure. If you are not willing to fail you are not worthy to succeed. Try every lock. Knock at every door. Hammer every bolt. If the thing ought to be done, then, you can do it. An Italian writer finely says of Columbus that "the instinct of an unknown continent burned in him." Cromwell was giving a page out of his own experience when he said, "that man goes farthest who does not know where he is going!" Ah! the pathfinder!



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**CYLINDERS:** Four in number, 5in. bore, 8in. stroke, cast in pairs and placed horizontally on frame.

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For years Case Steam Engines have won acknowledged leadership. Thousands of Case users today appreciate their simplicity, their sturdy construction. Official tests have proved our claims.

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In our claims for superiority we lay stress upon the simplicity of Case steam engines. For instance, the generous fire box and the space before it, which permit of freedom in firing, are features which appeal to all operators. The working parts are within easy reach and in full view of the operator. It is just such features as these that mark Case tractors in distinction with others.

Simplicity and ease of operation, taken in connection with economy, together with time, labor and fuel saving qualities, have made Case tractors decidedly profitable. Those who have used them will tell you so.

There are many, many features, but here are a few—

1. Simplicity: As illustrated by the fact that we build the single engine type only.
2. Stability: As shown by the fact that our boilers are built so well that they meet the most rigid requirements of every country in the world. This means that anyone can use his Case steam engine anywhere.
3. Case Steam Engines have won in every contest for fuel and water in which they have been entered.
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When you purchase a threshing machine for your farm you want one that will pay you dividends—good profits. You can't afford a cheap machine, because they are expensive investments. Constant break-downs, continual repairs help eat up the profits. Besides cheap machines do not last. You can't get "something for nothing".

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A machine must do more than merely keep running. Here are factors that go to swell the thresherman's profits—

First of all it must give good service.

It must do the work quickly and economically.

It must be able to thresh all kinds of seeds.

It must be simple in operation.

The working parts should be easy to get at.

It should be protected against loss by fire, wind or water.

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Here are features that are making Case machines popular with busy threshermen—

1. Frame is sturdily constructed of steel channels. No danger of warping and getting out of shape.
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### Three Generations of Farmers have Used CASE Products

Since 1842 Case threshing machines have won deserving praise. In these 74 years of manufacture we have always followed the course outlined by the founder, Jerome I. Case—that of building only the best. Case has prospered year after year because of this policy. Farmers and threshermen, too, have prospered as a result of it. And so the word Case has passed from generation to generation because of the worthiness of its products. Thousands of farmers have been guided by it.

A beautiful catalog describing the full line of Case Products will be sent you free if you request it. It is a book every thresherman and power user should have. It contains photographs, scenes and color reproductions. Your name on a card brings it

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

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.** 743 Liberty St. Racine, Wisconsin.





FARM STRUCTURES

Story and Half Farm House

By Herbert Shearer

INSTEAD of waiting to accumulate money enough to build a big imposing farm house, farmers are now studying how to build small, comfortable homes. The new idea is to gather together in a small space enough of the so-called modern conveniences to supply each member of the family with warmth, light, fresh air and the facilities for keeping themselves clean.

Modern inventions were slow to penetrate into the interior of farm homes, principally because such improvements depend upon plumbing, and so long as lead pipes and joint wiping were necessary the expense seemed prohibi-

ing community and because the construction of wood houses is better understood. There are men within easy reach who understand and who have the tools for putting the necessary materials together to make a good house and their work is usually satisfactory.

There is a great difference in the way houses are planned in regard to the ease or difficulty of building. The accompanying illustrations show a plain house that is straight and has square corners without any fancy crooks or ornaments to take up time without offering sufficient excuse.

In the first place there is a good basement seven and a half feet in the clear between the concrete floor and the ceiling. Usually seven feet is specified, but the



Elegant, Comfortable, Inexpensive

tive. In recent years, however, standard sizes and duplicate parts of plumbing materials and fittings have been adopted by the different manufacturers and are being made in great quantities by machinery. The result is that plumbing is better done at one-quarter of the former cost.

A very respectable looking and serviceable bathroom equipment may now be had for thirty dollars or less, which price includes all of the attachments necessary to connect with the supply pipes, waste pipes and atmospheric ventilators. An ordinary mechanic can fit the different pieces in place and make nearly all of the connections with a monkey wrench. The job is neither difficult nor of long duration. The same may be said of kitchen and laundry plumbing and of the whole water supply system.

Wood houses are more common on the farm than houses of any other material. This is because lumber may be had in every farm-

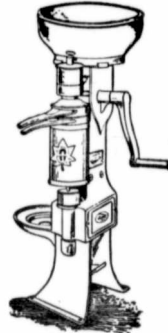
extra six inches add very little to the first cost and they add a great deal to the comfort of the family every year afterwards.

The basement wall is of concrete up to the surface of the ground. Then ventilated or hollow concrete blocks are used to carry the wall up about three feet higher. There are several good reasons for so doing. It is easy to make an inside form for the concrete wall and to use the ground for the outside form. Also from the grade line up it is easier to lay concrete blocks than to construct a double form to make a solid wall.

Concrete block machines have been very much improved in the last five years, so that good concrete block work may be done right on the building site.

It is easier to set the window frames between the blocks than it is to fit them into the forms when making a solid wall. There is still another advantage. When hollow blocks or ventilated blocks

# A 1916 Separator



Because it is not only "up-to-date" but it is ahead of date. It was designed many years ago by practical dairy farmers and built by men who are in the front rank of Canadian engineers. It has been proved by every conceivable test that can be applied to any piece of mechanism and the result justifies the statement that the

## "MAGNET" Cream Separator

is the Separator not only for 1916 but for many generations after 1916 has expired.

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

### The Clean SKIMMER

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.

## The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John, Edmonton, Lethbridge.



## Don't Be Misled, This Is The Genuine "Kill-Em-Quick" Gopher Poison

The same old package—The same old name—The same fluffy, white powder—The same Certain Death. It's the gopher poison Canadian Farmers know from many years' experience to be the one sure relief from the gopher pest. Don't accept any substitute. Get the genuine—it always kills. Kill-Em-Quick is quickest, easiest, surest, best. Guaranty on every package. Money back, if it fails.



1 size, 50c. 75c. \$1.25: enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we send prepaid upon receipt of the price. Send for FREE Gopher Book.

### KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Ltd.

Successors to Mickelson-Shapiro Co.  
Dept. C Winnipeg, Canada

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

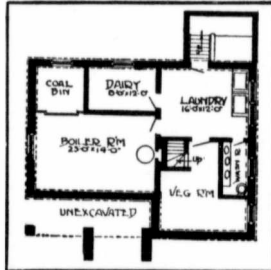
are used the air spaces in the blocks are used the air spaces in the blocks are non-conductors of heat, cold and moisture.

Farm basements when thoroughly well constructed are used for so many purposes that the work of building should be done with great care, from choosing the site to the laying of the wood sill in soft mortar on top of the wall.

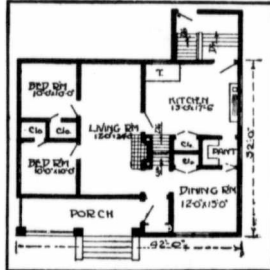
A farm cellar should always have an outside entrance. The entrance should be wide and straight and easy of access. The steps and retaining walls should

these two sets of steps, thus forming a shed over the kitchen and cellar doors.

The kitchen in this farm house will please the women. It is arranged for convenience in doing the work, and it is planned to save steps. There is room for a good sized dining table without interfering with the working end of the kitchen. The sink, cellar-way, pot cupboard and pantry are all within easy reach of the cook when she is working over the stove. The dining table is placed near the outside kitchen door, so



Basement



Ground Floor

be of concrete, made monolithic with the main cellar wall.

Cellar windows should be wide and deep to admit plenty of light and air. They should be glazed with fairly large lights of glass and the sash should be hung with strong, heavy hinges so as to swing in to hook up against the ceiling.

This design shows a story and a half house. The main part of the house consists of the basement and the main floor. Two good bedrooms and a bathroom are built into the attic space under the roof. These rooms are lighted by multiple windows in the large gables.

The house is forty-two by thirty-two feet on the ground; the first floor is the same size, but upstairs is smaller on account of the low load at the sides. Storage for fruit and vegetables is under the front part of the cellar is cooler.

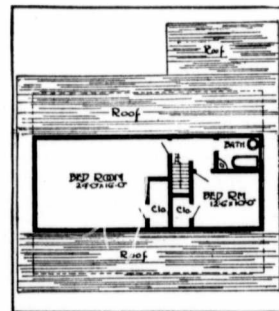
The dairy room and laundry are close together below the kitchen and bathroom, so that the plumbing is bunched into one corner of the building. From the bathroom down through the kitchen to the laundry and dairy is but a short distance, so that all of these rooms may be supplied by the same water pipes and waste pipes.

The back entrance to the cellar and to the kitchen is a great comfort and convenience. The concrete steps lead straight down into the cellar and without any turn, which is important because the steps are used so many times every day. The other set of steps leading up to the kitchen also are wide, roomy and easy.

There is an addition to the building which extends around

that the men can come up from the wash room in the basement to meals without tramping through the house. This arrangement places the business or working part of the house in one corner, away from the family living rooms.

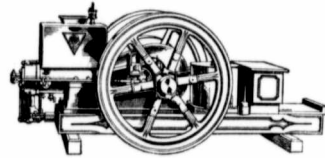
There is a small dining room in the front part of the house which will be used a great deal when the family is alone, but during busy times the dining table in the kitchen will be found much more convenient.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The large living room, twelve by twenty-four feet, is built for solid comfort. It is lighted from both ends by large windows and there is large, handsome brick fireplace which is intended for heating as well as for ornament. The chimney flue is large enough and is placed properly to give a good draught so that the room may be warmed comfortably during mild weather, while it is made cheery by the open fire.

Twelve Months of this Magazine for One Dollar



## Alpha Gas Engines

### Do Any Work—Use All Oil Fuels

An engine that will do the work you want it to do; that will operate without being continually adjusted and tinkered with; that will burn any fuel you wish, is one of the greatest conveniences you can have on your farm.

Alpha Engines entirely measure up to these requirements in every respect. You can always rely on them. They start and run on a simple, low-speed magneto. There are no troublesome batteries to watch or fuss with, or wear out and frequently require renewing. Simply turn on the fuel, give the flywheel a turn, and the engine is good for a steady all-day run at any kind of work.

Alpha Engines are ideal for farm use, because any one can operate them. Your wife or boy or hired man can use one of these engines without the least trouble, and do easily many small jobs that would otherwise require a lot of time and hard work. Alpha Engines will save you money by doing quickly those time-wasting jobs that ordinarily take you away from field work that is demanding your attention.

Ask for the Alpha Engine catalogue. It will give you a lot of valuable information on the many superior and exclusive features of these engines, and will show you how to get more work done in less time and at less cost.

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

## 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.

## Felt Shoes

The Logical Winter Footwear

Nothing like fitting the youngsters out with "Great West Felts"; it keeps little feet warm and cosy; avoids chills, colds and doctors' bills.

No felt footwear can compare with

# Great West

Cold Proof  
FELT SHOES

in shapeliness, style and class, real warmth and long-wearing qualities; yet they cost you no more.

We make every bit of felt ourselves on improved machines specially designed and patented by us.

Over 200 styles for men, women and children. Sold by all good stores.

Order by name—you will find it stamped on the bottom of every shoe.

THE GREAT WEST FELT COMPANY, Limited,  
Elmira - Ontario



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## Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1904

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  
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Commercial Agencies

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# FARM MANAGEMENT

## Systematizing and Keeping Down the Overhead

By W. C. Smith

THERE seems to be a general misunderstanding of the term overhead expense. Farmers especially too often fail to see where the term can and should be applied to their operations. In plain words it means the cost of upkeep and operation. Business firms regard the "overhead" seriously, and every means are taken to keep this item of expense at a minimum. Every farmer or machine operator should take the same precaution.

The American farmer leads the world in crop production. Other countries may grow a greater yield per acre, but when it comes to per capita production, that is, the amount produced by each man actively engaged in farming, we have the world beaten. This is directly due to the labor-saving machinery used on American farms. Virtually our farms are a huge manufacturing plant producing crops by power. Steam, gas and electric power have come into common use and it is these power factors that should turn our eyes toward the cost of production and therefore the possible lessening of operating cost. This means much to the individual directly concerned as well as to the individual who in all probability has never seen a farm. Lowered cost of production should make lower the cost of this individual's necessities of life.

But however the average farmer may go about lessening the cost of producing crops the care and management of the machinery used will play an important part. Implement manufacturers state that machinery used in tobacco growing districts has a long life. This is not because of any extraordinary quality of the machinery nor because of the climate or conditions under which it is used, but mainly to the fact that the large tobacco sheds serve to protect the machinery when not in use. Good sheds are a main item in cutting the overhead. Paint is another item of importance. Machinery kept protected from the elements and well painted will last at least twice as long as that unprotected. Paint protects both wood and metal and is easily and cheaply applied. It is not surprising that proper machinery maintenance is neglected when one takes into consideration the fact that farm machinery is used during rush seasons. Machinery is bought when need is urgent. It is worked hard for a

short season then perhaps left in the field because some other machine and some other rush work demand attention.

Good sheds rectify this to a certain extent. The man with a dry, roomy machine shed, may repair or paint his binder or mower at his leisure; and that is the only time to do work of this kind. It is wasteful to do repair work in the field. Two threshermen of my acquaintance were competitors for the same threshing job. "A" got it. "B" was disgruntled and endeavored to discover why the other man had the preference when both had machines of the same size and equal ability. One of his friends ventured to suggest a reason. "A" does his repair work in the shed," he said, "we expect to thresh when it is time to thresh and cannot spend the time helping to repair or waiting for repairs to a machine."

Nothing adds more to the overhead expense than costly repair work done in the field during the threshing season. Of course breaks cannot always be avoided. No machine operator can foretell the exact conditions under which he must at all times work, but he can at least have every part in order by thoroughly overhauling his outfit in advance of use.

Another thing that adds to the overhead is buying and using implements and machines after some one has had the best of their life. Because a binder, mower or a cultivator can be bought at a public sale for practically nothing is no indication that it is a good investment. It may be and often is the worst of false economy. Nothing is more discouraging to the average farmer than to have a machine go wrong when he is doing his level best to take advantage of the season and have several hired men drawing on his pocketbook while he tinkers. Once out of ten or a dozen times a machine bought as a bargain turns out to be a profitable investment. But the profit on one is overshadowed by the loss on the other nine or eleven. Economy suggests buying good machinery and keeping it in repair.

Adjustment and oil mean about as much toward lessening of overhead expense as sheds and paint. A machine kept adjusted and well oiled is not going to wear itself to death unnecessarily. The hired engineer with the threshing crew is regarded as a poor man if he allows his engine to pound and knock. Few owners would keep

# SHORT COURSES

## At Manitoba Agricultural College

### Home Economics—Jan. 11 to Mar. 31

- 1—Foods and Cooking, Household Management, Home Nursing.
- 2—Millinery, Plain Sewing, Dressmaking.
- 3—Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry.

Fees—Manitoba Residents, \$10 Non-Residents, \$20.

### Poultry Raising—Jan. 11 to Feb. 22

Judging live and dressed poultry; candling and grading market eggs; constructing colony houses, coops, crates, trap nests, etc.; operating incubator and brooder; fattening, killing and dressing chickens for market. Lectures, demonstrations and practical work covering all phases of the poultry industry.

Prizes will be awarded to students for egg production, fattening and dressing chickens, etc. Dressed poultry and egg show by students, Feb. 15-16. Liberal prizes. Two-day poultry convention at end of course with outside speakers.

Any boy or girl, 16 years or over, may take this course as well as all men and women interested in poultry raising.

Registration Fee, \$2.00. Tuition Free.

### Farmers' Short Course—Jan. 24 to Feb. 11

Crop Production, Live Stock Management and Engineering. Lectures by Depts. of Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Engineering, Botany and Soils

Registration Fee, \$2.00.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

## President Reynolds, Agricultural College WINNIPEG

### Another Advice by McBEAN BROS. Which Should Be Read by Every Farmer and Merchant in the Three Western Provinces

In our last letter we predicted \$1.25 for 1 Northern wheat and from 40c. to 20c. per bus. advance in oats. This has not yet materialized although wheat has shown a good advance, viz., 116c. for 1 Northern spot. It is yet too early for our big advance. Our further reports from the winter wheat states are proving our statement given as far back as September which claimed fully 250 million bushels of wheat being destroyed by rains, and when this is fully realized by the trade, as it will be in the near future, and this coupled with the great devastation going on in the countries at war, it will simply be a question of not what the price of wheat will be, but where will the supply of grain come from if this war continues another year. The corn belt in the States also suffered great damage through excessive rains and this will be one of the strong factors in advancing our oat prices towards spring. If you cannot get cars when you want them, wait for them. The longer you wait the higher the price. If you need money, borrow it, but don't sacrifice your grain to meet present needs. There will be lots of cars to get the balance of the crop carried forward and all you need is a little patience, and when you show your creditors that your grain is going to be handled in an intelligent and profitable manner they will be only too ready to assist you.

All wet, damp, tough, and also grain mixed with snow and ice can be treated at Fort William and Port Arthur to bring you big prices, and badly frosted grain can be sold at high prices. Don't sell your grain at track prices, but wait until you get your return from Fort William or Port Arthur. This means big money to the farmer this year. Remember the war is still going on, and also bear in mind that we only want a share of your business.

Write us for further particulars. If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions file to Fort William if on C.P.R. or G.T.P., or to Port Arthur if on C.N.R. Notify McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so we can look after the grading, etc.

WINNIPEG, MAN. **McBEAN BROS.** Grain Exchange  
December 14, 1915



### 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 any other of the kind now in use.

HOYT'S NICKEL GENUINE Babbitt is especially designed for heavy duty gas 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.

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| Nickel Genuine                      | Frost King                          |
| Less than 20 lbs. .... 75c. per lb. | Less than 30 lbs. .... 40c. per lb. |
| 20 lb. box ..... 76c. per lb.       | 30 lb. box ..... 37c. per lb.       |
| 56 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

### Family Group Photos a Specialty

AT  
**STEELE & CO., LTD.**  
MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG



A COMFORT TO THE SOLDIERS

# STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

SAVE THE COUPONS  
GOOD FOR PRESENTS

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.

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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him long, yet it is just as reasonable to allow an engine to pound itself to pieces as it is to allow the binder or the hay loader to do the same thing and just as expensive. When the range of work that any machine can cover is taken into consideration one farm machine is just about as expensive as another and deserves like attention.

In power plants, in grocery stores, factories, on railroads, in offices, there is a watchful eye constantly on the lookout for inefficiency. It is always on the trail of the unnecessary overhead, so why should not more attention be paid to this item of expense on the farm? Why not recognize its full importance and work accordingly? The enormous investment in farm implements to operate our farms represents progress figured in dollars and cents and we can only allow progress its full measure after the overhead is cut to the bone.

### How to Grow Large Potatoes

A new and highly profitable method in the cultivation of potatoes has been worked out by Prof. O. B. Whipple, horticulturist of the Montana state experiment station, during the last few years as a result of certain discoveries made in the process of seed selection for improving the standard of the potato crop.

The process briefly is to reduce the potatoes to one stem for each hill. The thinning is done to advantage when the plant is about

six inches high. One potato plant growing without disturbance from the roots of other plants close by will produce from three to six good-sized, uniform potatoes. As potatoes are ordinarily planted, however, in a large number of cases from two to five plants will start from an ordinary piece of potato with the frequent result that none of the potatoes can attain full growth and the number of small potatoes unfit for use in such a field is very large.

Professor Whipple first undertook the thinning of potatoes with a view to securing a large number of hills with one plant for comparison in the selection of seed. The experiment resulted in such a fine and unique crop of potatoes that the idea was at once suggested of applying it throughout the field.

The result of two years' experiment on a considerable scale seems to prove that by thinning according to the plan suggested the total yield of the field is not reduced at all in quantity and is greatly improved in quality and uniformity. By this same method Professor Whipple expects to be able to supply an especially large and fine quality of potatoes for baking.

The method of thinning potatoes has proved successful on irrigated land and is also of particular value on dry land where in certain seasons the proportion of culls is very high.

The expense of applying this treatment is small as one man can thin potatoes at the rate of one

acre per day. The reduction in the quantity of unmarketable potatoes is very large. In one case this was reduced from 2,700 to 500 pounds per acre.

This is the first time that experiments have been made for the improvement of the potato by thinning though corresponding methods are in use with many other vegetables.

### Seed Grade for Good Grain

The special grade for white oats, six-rowed barley, Red Fife wheat and Marquis wheat is provided through the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce grain inspectors and the Department of Agriculture seed inspectors. A section of each of the government terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary is set apart for

handling this special grade which will be available after December 1st. Carlots of the above classes of grain that may be cleaned to the required standards of purity, quality and freedom from noxious weed seeds, without entailing a dockage of more than two or three per cent in excess of that required for the commercial grades, may be accepted for seed when submitted for inspection at these elevators. The experience of the next few months will indicate to what extent farmers who have maintained clean farms may profit from receiving the seed grade which is given only for practically clean grain.

### The Present Condition of the Canadian Egg Market

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export

The one best all-around gun is the fast-handling, hard-hitting

## Marlin

12-Gauge Repeater. It is a wonderful gun for ducks, geese, foxes, for trap shooting and all small game.

The 16 and 20 Gauge Marlin repeaters are built smaller, lighter and trimmer—perfectly designed for the lighter loads.

Hammerless—12, 16-20 gauges—have Solid Steel Breach; Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots (5 in 20-ga.); Press-Ejector Cartridge Release; Automatic Hang-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety. See catalog.

With Visible Hammer—12, 16, 20 Gauge, Solid Top, side ejection, matted barrel, take down, etc. \$21.60

Get This Gun Book! Send 3c postage for 140 page catalog of Marlin repeating rifles and shot-guns. It helps select right gun!

The Marlin Firearms Co. 105 Willow St, New Haven, Conn.

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

trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for export, and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand, the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid), the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may, therefore, definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

**Weighing or Guessing**

How do some farmers get along without scales? Well, we've seen one of these old-fashioned fellows heft a basket of corn and say, "Now, Bill, what do you say

that weighs?" Then Bill hefts, and hems and haws and pretends he is one of these state fair wizards who bets a chance against your nickel he can come within three pounds of your corporosity, and after eleven dollars' worth of argument they split the difference and let it go at that.

The progressive farmer doesn't guess—that's what made him progress. He doesn't sell by bulk if he can help it, for bulk measures are inaccurate and breed dissatisfaction. The up-to-date farmer uses an up-to-date weighing machine. In fact the simon-pure progressive has three sizes.

One is a family scale for small things such as hens, honey, butter, groceries, milk, meat and babies. This indispensable adjunct to efficiency is scaled by ounces up to fifty pounds.

In addition there should be a platform scale on wheels for the granary. It should be scaled by half-pounds up to a quarter-ton or more. Almost daily on a busy farm someone wants to weigh a sack of feed, seed, potatoes, a pig, or one of a score of things farmers buy and sell.

Besides weighing the baby, it is not mere sentiment to keep track of the children's weight, noting whether they are growing as they should. That grown-ups are interested in watching their weight is shown by the large use of penny scales in public places.

No argument is needed to prove that every farmer could use a hay-scale, yet every farm need not have one. A good hay-scale costs a round sum and you can't use it often, but when you do want it, you "want it bad," like the Texas man and his gun. Any implement that is not needed frequently or exclusively is a fit subject for co-operative use. If a few neighbors buy a hay-scale in partnership, the individual expense is light, nobody is sponging, and you don't have to guess or drive clear to town every time you want to weigh hay, corn or live stock.

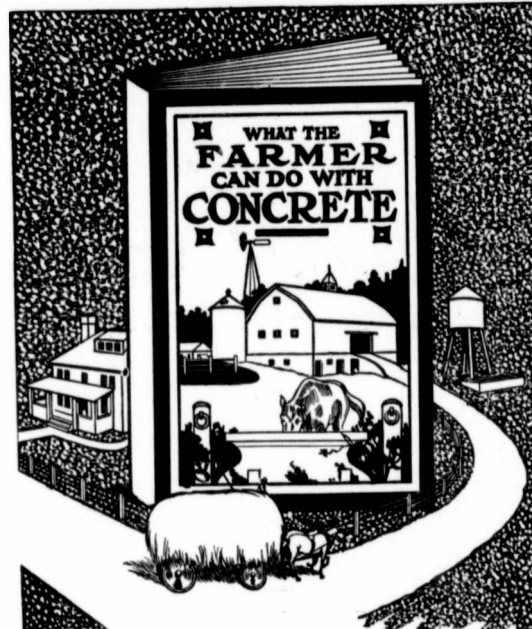
The scale-box should have a weather-proof door with a good lock and a key for each partner or one "hidden" in a "public" place.

A lot of small change is passed out by farmers in the course of a year for weighing wagon-loads of farm produce. If to this sum be added the advantages of convenience and independence, enough could be saved in a short while to buy a share in a first-class five-ton scale for community use.

☺ ☺ ☺

Ethel—"Do you really believe the pen is mightier than the sword?"

Jack—"Well, you never saw anybody sign a check with a sword, did you?"



**It's the Biggest Thing on Any Farm**

Is this book on *your* farm? If not, let us send it to you free of charge.

You'll find it brim full of valuable, dollar-saving information—more than 150 pages of illustrated plans and other interesting facts. It shows how to make better and more economical improvements on the farm—the kind that are fire-proof, weather-proof and wear-proof.

This book is the standard authority on farm building construction. More than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers have benefited by its pages. Let it be your guide.

If you haven't a copy, send for one now. Read it thoroughly. Keep it for reference. It's worth more than any book you ever owned and will soon prove to be the **biggest and most valuable thing on your farm.** Fill in coupon below and mail today.

**Canada Cement Company Limited**  
Montreal.



**CUT OUT AND MAIL**

7

Canada Cement Company Limited,  
Limited,  
Herald Bldg., Montreal

Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

773

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

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 . . . . . \$48,000,000.00

Assets over Liabilities . . . . . \$710,000.00

Ten Notches of Farmers Insurance, Nov. Dec. 1914, 27,178

**The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.**

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



**FREE**

We will give absolutely free to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new 80-page booklets, which tells how to balance rations for feeding stock, build poultry houses, how to avoid all kinds of diseases in both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without milk, and describes fully the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.



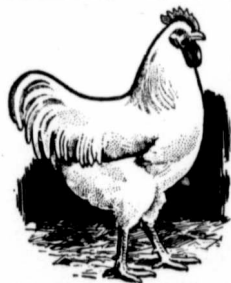
**Royal Purple Stock Specific**

Not a dope, but a pure unadulterated condition powder that can be fed according to directions every day. Will make the animal digest its food properly and secure the greatest good therefrom. There has not been a season in a decade when it will be so absolutely necessary to use condition powders as this coming season on account of the enormous amounts of musty grain and fodder that have been harvested. Unless farmers are extra careful, they will have many animals in bad condition due to coughs, heaves, indigestion, etc. Royal Purple Stock Specific will cause the animal to digest every particle of food and will make impurities pass through without injury. Royal Purple Stock Specific will fatten animals you have never been able to fatten before.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the veteran horse-trainer, says: "I have used your Stock Specific 8 years and have never had an animal out of condition more than a week in all that time. Your stock conditioner is the best I have ever used, and as for your Cough Powder, I can safely say it will cure any ordinary cough in 4 days.

**Royal Purple Poultry Specific**

Works entirely on the digestive organs of the poultry. When a bird's gizzard is working properly, it will be healthy, and when healthy will lay just as many eggs in winter as in summer. You can fatten turkeys and other fowl in just one-half the time on the same food when they digest their food properly. Royal Purple Poultry Specific should be used in the food once a day through the fall, winter and spring seasons.



The cost to use it is so small that it will pay for itself 10 times over in actual results. No poultryman can afford to be without this excellent tonic. It is a hen's business to lay. It is our business to make her lay. Put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. A 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 200 hens for over four months.

**Whitewash and Paint**

The use of whitewash was more common formerly than it is at present, or so it appears to us from our observations. Now paint is used in stead to improve the appearance and increase the durability of buildings and other structures. It used to be the custom to whitewash the yard fence and practically all the farm buildings every spring, and in some instances the house itself came in for its annual coat. This made things look nice and bright at first but it was not long until the rains had washed off some of the whiteness and before the next spring what was left was discolored and

shabby looking. While whitewash is cheaper and more easily applied than paint it does not last as long nor does it preserve the wood as well as paint, so it is doubtful if there was any real economy in the old-time practice of an annual spring brightening up over giving the buildings a coat of good paint every four or five years, as all up-to-date farmers are now doing.

Whitewash has its place. It is a good disinfectant and for brightening up the interiors of cow stables and poultry houses it is to be recommended. If the wash is made rather thin it can be put on with a spray pump which greatly reduces the time and labor of application. An occasional whitewashing of such interiors will make them lighter, brighter and

sweeter and more wholesome places both for the farmer and his charges. As a substitute for paint on exterior surfaces, however, whitewash is hardly to be recommended when good paints of every kind are so easily obtained.

**Butchering Notes**

Butcher hogs at home. Give them water but no feed for a day before killing. Bleed the hog with an eight-inch straight-bladed knife. Be sure bleeding is done before scalding or the skin may be left too red. A heavy blow with an axe between the eyes will stun the animal before sticking.

The meat may spoil if the animal is excited before killing, or the weather is warm afterwards.

Scrape as quickly and rapidly as possible after scalding. The cold carcass is hard to scrape well.

Bleeding will be finished more quickly if the animal lies on a steep slope with its head down hill.

Keep the hog moving in the barrel. If the animal is left pressed against the barrel the hot water cannot get at that part of the carcass.

Scraping is easier if a shovelful of hardwood ashes, a lump of lime, some concentrated lye, or a handful of soft soap has been added to the water.

Use a thermometer. Do not attempt to scald with the water at

Last year our horses were troubled greatly with coughs, and I used 26 tins of your Cough Specific with excellent results."

It will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 pounds during the winter. It will help fatten steers a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor. You can raise and fatten pigs and market them a month earlier, saving a month's feed and labor. Malcolm Gray of Konoka, Ont., says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific and sold them when 8 months old and they averaged 196 pounds each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific and at the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says: "I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average, and tested 5 pounds over the average at C. M. P. at Brownville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

Put up in 50c. packages; \$1.50 tins that hold as much as four 50c. packages, and \$5.00 tins which hold four times as much as the \$1.50 tins. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 10 animals nearly three months. The cost to use this condition powder is so small that no farmer can afford to be without it, as it will average less than 1/3c. a day if purchased in large tins.

**Royal Purple Cough Cure**

It will cure any ordinary cough in four days and break up and cure distemper in 10 days. The large quantities of musty grains and fodder harvested this year will start more horses coughing than in any year for a decade past. John Cartier, Bothwell, Ont., says: "I have used one tin of Royal Purple Cough Specific and found it excellent for distemper. One of my father's horses had distemper last fall and inside of two weeks the distemper was entirely cured by using your Royal Purple Cough Specific. I am recommending it to my neighbors.

Put up in 50c. tins; 60c. by mail.

Barrie, April 28th.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—In response to your request as to our opinion of 'Royal Purple' brands, beg to say that in two years, or rather two seasons (winter), we have sold it, we have found it the best and most satisfactory stock and poultry specific we have ever handled. We have had many testimonials from customers as to its good qualities. One lady customer told us that she used 'Royal Purple' in feeding her turkeys, and the result was that she got the highest price paid on our market for them. The buyer stated that they were the best turkeys he had seen."

Respectfully yours, H. H. ORTON & SON.

**Royal Purple Roup Specific**

Is a most excellent remedy and every poultryman should use it in the drinking water during fall, winter and spring months. Read over what Messrs. McConnell & Fergusson have to say about it.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find a photograph of one of our 'Dus-Maggs' White' rooster's he had a big-boned vigorous specimen? About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McNeill, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable hen, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Cure, and it relieved her at once. At the end of a week's time she was completely cured. We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years."

(The bird shown in this advertisement is reproduced from McConnell & Fergusson's photo.)

Put up in 25c tins; 30c. by mail.

**Royal Purple Calf Meal**

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. It is without doubt the highest grade calf meal on the Canadian market. This year we gave two \$25.00 prizes at the Western Fair, London, Ont., for the two best calves raised entirely on our calf meal. Read what Mr. Lipsit, who won these prizes, has to say about this meal. Mr. Lipsit is probably one of the best-known Holstein cattle men in Canada.

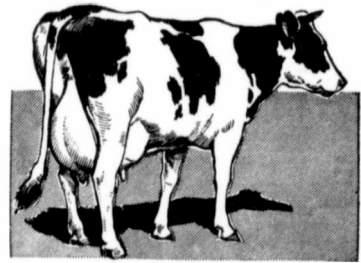
"Stratfordville, Ont., Sept. 28, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter of Sept. 18th, my bull's name is Fiederine King May Payne. I am having printed now an extended pedigree of him, which I will be pleased to forward you, along with his photograph, as soon as completed.

"The calves I won your two special prizes on were Forest Ridge Fayne Elite and Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity 2nd. They were both fed regularly on your calf meal, as well as the calf that won first at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year in a class of 33, also won first and your special prize at the Stratfordville Fair here on another calf.

"The above I believe to be recommended enough for one breeder, as I have used several different calf meals, and have not found any quite so satisfactory. Yours truly, L. H. LIPSIT."

\$4.00 a cwt. F.O.B. London, Ont.



Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 4, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I used your Roup Cure last spring and can safely say that it saved my flock. Previous to my getting the remedy I had lost 37 hens, and after I began using it I only lost three and the entire flock were affected. Many people here have small chicks and they all complain of the roup condition of their fowl. There seems to be something in the climate or soil that caused the disease. Yours very truly, J. W. MARR."

**We also manufacture:**

- Royal Purple Sweet Liniment—8-oz. bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.
- Royal Purple Gall Cure.—25c. and 50c. packages, 30c. and 60c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Disinfectant—25c., 50c. and \$1.
- Royal Purple Worm Powder—25c. tins; 30c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Lice Killer—25c. and 50c. tins; 30c. and 60c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Linsed Meal.
- Royal Purple Chick Feed—25c. packages, 100-lb. bags.

We sell only to the trade, but if you cannot get these goods from a merchant in your town, we will send any 25c. tin by mail for 30c. and any 50c. package for 60c. Larger packages will be forwarded by express or freight.

Made in Canada by Canadian capital and labor. THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

above 150 deg. A good scald can be obtained at 140 deg. but it takes longer.

In opening the carcass, split the pelvic bone between the hams with a knife by cutting exactly in the center. To open the breast-bone with a knife cut a little to one side of the centre, but do not let the point of the knife get behind a rib.

**Farm Improvement**

The farm home of to-day, within sound of the trolley car and supplied with the farm telephone, is kept in daily touch with the whole world by and through the rural mail delivery.

The isolation of farm life is gone. The farm home is one among many. Farmers are neighbors more than they used to be. But the end is not yet.

The farm house that is dwarfed

by the big red barn near by is not as common as of yore. The farm house may be made as comfortable as the town house. It may be modernised easily. Heat and light and water, with baths and closets, are all possible in the farm home—thanks to the inventive genius of man.

The farmyard of the future will not be a dumping place for the neglected machinery or abandoned wagon. A great transformation is possible with a few well selected trees, some good grass and properly made walks.

To every farm home there will be attached a farm orchard and a farm garden. The intelligent farmer cannot get along without them. They add greatly to the comfort of farm life.

In the barn or implement shed will be found the best implements to be had. Poor machinery, or that which is not best adapted to the work in hand, never pays any farmer. Competition is fierce in farming as in other things and the man who wins must make use of only the best tools and methods.

Improved breeds of livestock are as essential as good grain for seeding purposes. Scrub stock is an abomination. Too many wait for better knowledge—but they may wait too long.

With the change which has come about to bring the farm home near to its neighbor and near to the towns and villages, there is coming a demand for betterment of the farms themselves so that they will be a delight to all who live upon them. There is a tendency among the city people to get away from the din and dust and back to the farms. They realize, perhaps, better than the farm residents themselves that the modern farm with all its advantages and comforts, such as it may be made even if it is not yet so—is the place for the ideal life.

We shall do what we can, in these pages, to give assistance to everyone who regards farm improvement as one of the live questions of the day.

**Flax Fiber a Profitable Crop**

Attention is called by the weekly trade and commerce bulletins to the market in the United Kingdom for Canadian flax fiber. The present status of the market is this:

The supplies from Belgium under the existing trade circumstances have been practically cut off, and while an increase is shown in the imports from the Netherlands, on the other hand the shipments from Russia (which is the chief source of supply) are dwindling very rapidly. Prices, in conse-

To Work the Various Soils of the West Properly, You Want a

**Bissell Disk Harrow**

Measured by quality or by the amount of cultivating it will accomplish, the 28x16 Bissell Disk Harrow is far ahead of any other on the market.

This Disk covers 14 feet at one sweep—cuts, cultivates, pulverizes and properly turns the surface of the soil. It will penetrate as deep as required. For summer fallow work it is speedy and very satisfactory. Built with long poles or fore trucks as preferred.

A Trailer can be furnished for cutting out the centre strip when desired. The equipment is for six horses, and the draft is light for the first-class work it does. Gangs are in four sections and made flexible to conform to uneven ground.

DISK PLATES are the tried and proven special BISSELL shape. They reach well under, giving the soil a good turning over.

Write any of the John Deere Plow Co., Ltd. Branches, addressing Dept. L.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

**T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.**

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



**Read Why "Rodo" Will Kill Every Gopher on Your Farm**

Rodo is so attractive in appearance, and has such an enticing smell that Gophers will hunt for it and swallow it greedily, and that's the last of Mr. Gopher, for the smallest particle of Rodo will kill him "as dead as a door nail."

Rodo was invented by the world's greatest gopher poison expert, after years of study and research, and Rodo will stand for all time as the perfect gopher poison, a poison that cannot possibly be improved upon.

Read what Mr. William Tingey, Marieton, Sask., thinks of Rodo:

"I am well pleased with Rodo the Gopher Killer, it is true to the name and all you claim it to be. I think it the best yet. The gophers are very fond of it and eat it greedily."

Thousands of farmers agree with Mr. Tingey about Rodo, and we want you to join the crowd.

You get one-half more for your money in Rodo than in any other poison sold by druggists.

If you cannot get Rodo from your druggist, we will send First Trial 25c. package Rodo for 20c. 50c. package Rodo for 40c. \$1 package Rodo for 80c. Mailed on receipt of your address. Postage stamps accepted.

**Prairie Chemical Co.**  
304 Keewayden Bldg.  
WINNIPEG

most light -  
no smoke - no smell

**Rayo Lamps**

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS



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

quence, for any kind of marketable fiber are reaching abnormal figures.

Importers are unanimous in their opinion that the present offers an opportunity for Canadian flax growers and flax mills to lay the foundation for establishing a regular export trade in this fiber to the British market.

Flax trade is also given a stimulus by the increasing demand in Great Britain for Canadian linseed cake.

**The Centi-Pig**

A young wife recently went into a provision shop and addressed the shopman thus:

"I bought three or four hams here a month or so ago, and they were fine. Have you any more of them?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the man. "There are ten of those hams hanging up there now."

"Well, if you are sure they're off the same pig, I'll take three of them," replied the young wife meekly.—Exchange.

**MIXED FARMING**

Continued from page 8

best are Giant Crystal Head, All Heart and Denver Market.

Squash, Marrows, etc. The Hubbard squash is the best of this group, both in flavor and keeping quality. Any of the squashes and marrows will grow. Pumpkins will ripen in favorable seasons. Melons are not very dependable.

**Small Fruits**

Strawberries can be grown in the West, but cannot be counted a great success. Only the enthusiastic should try them. A fresh bed of young plants should be set out each year. It should not be allowed to bear that year, and will then be ready to bear the next. Strawberries should be covered over the winter with strawy manure. Senator Dunlap is the standard variety through the West. It does not require other kinds to fertilize the blossoms.

Raspberries do very well. It is usually advisable to lay the canes down and cover them with earth over winter. The one plantation does for years, but it should be thinned out each year, the oldest wood being cut away. The bushes should always be prevented from crowding out and preventing cultivation. Herbert is about the best variety. Sunbeam is hardier but interior in quality.

Currants of all kinds are perfectly hardy, and when given a good chance, bear prolifically. The bushes do not require winter protection at Brandon. There are a great many varieties, and there is less difference among them than in other kinds of fruit.

Only one variety of gooseberries is found to be hardy, that is the Houghton. It is advisable to cover the bushes with strawy manure over winter. Gooseberries fruit very abundantly in good seasons.

**Tree Fruits**

The average farmer is not advised to try to grow apples. They will be more loss and disappointment than anything else. Some of the hardest crossbred crabs might be tried. Dr. Saunders' hybrid crabs are the hardest apples for Western conditions.

Manitoba native plums are hardy and produce fruit well worth growing. The regular cultivated plums, peaches, pears and cherries are not hardy enough for our climate.

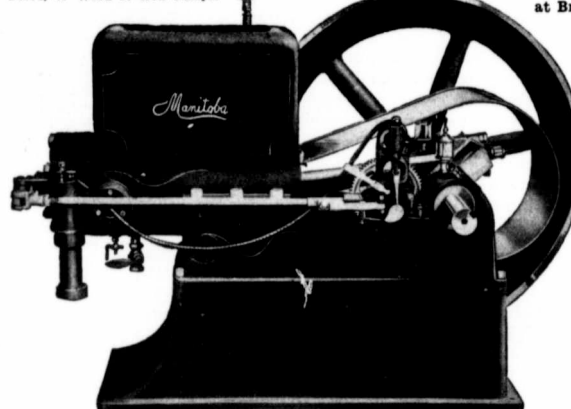
**Flowers**

Every farm home should have a bed of hardy perennials. This type of plant requires little care, and once established, it is a source of pleasure year after year. Perennials should be planted early in the spring. Watering will help them to start the first year, after that they need to have a small bare piece of ground maintained around them. Grass is their worst enemy. Some kinds form too thick clumps

**You Must Hurry If You Want One**

Write us if in need of a Feed Grinder, Pumping or Power Windmill, Pump Jack, Grider Burrs, or Wood or Iron Pumps.

Working night and day manufacturing shells for the British Government has limited our factory output and our stock of gasoline engines is nearly sold out. We have on hand at Brandon:—



Seven only, 12 H.P. Horizontal Engines, equipped with Bosch Magneto, as shown in illustration. While they last,

**\$300**

Cash With Order.

Regular price, \$355. Half cash with order, balance next fall at 8 per cent.

From Calgary we can ship promptly:

7 H.P. Horizontal Engines \$205.50

9 H.P. Horizontal Engines \$247.50

4 H.P. Vertical Engines . \$113.50

F.O.B. Calgary.

Send for Catalog—write to Calgary if you live in Alberta, or to Brandon if you live in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

**Manitoba Engines, Limited**

Brandon, Man.

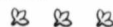
Calgary, Alta.

after a few years and should be divided up. Among the best perennial flowers are: iris, paeony, larkspur, hardy roses, trellis, lychnis, autumn daisy, columbine, and coreopsis. There are many more kinds perfectly well suited to our climate, but these few will suffice as a selection for the beginner.

The annual flowers are, after all, the principal source of bloom. Unlike the perennials, they must be planted afresh each year, but their blooming period is longer and they bloom in most cases more profusely. The sweet pea is the champion flower of the West. Hardy, free blooming, and easily grown, it succeeds in the most trying circumstances, and yet responds and does proportionately better when given a chance. Everyone who has flowers at all has sweet peas. Some of the other hardest and best suited annuals for Western conditions are: petunia, poppy, phlox, annual larkspur, scabiosa, verbena, candytuft, mignonette and nasturtium. Many others can be grown, but these are a few of the most reliable for the beginner to try. Most annuals should be started early in the spring in a hotbed or in boxes in the house. About June 1st they should be set out in the flower beds. Sweet peas may be sown in the open as soon as the ground is fit. Candytuft is also better sown in the open and some of the others may be treated in that way.

It would not be practicable nor desirable for any one farmer or his wife to try to grow all the varieties I have recommended in this article. It is intended rather to give scope for choice, so that each

may choose what appeals to his own taste. It is better to try to grow a few things and do that well than to attempt too much and make a failure.



**The Catalogue of the Grain Growers' Grain Company for 1916**

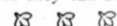
A large number of grain growing subscribers to this magazine are members of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and regular patrons of that institution in every department of its operations. To all of these a copy of the company's new catalogue of farm machinery and implements will be sent, but it is probably the case that a big majority of readers of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer are not members of the Farmer's Company.

An invitation is extended to these in an announcement made on another page to make application for this fine illustrated list, specially compiled and printed for the season of 1916, a copy of which will be sent free to any address.

The history and remarkable growth of this farmer's trading association since its inception some ten years ago is well known but this is only the second year in which a catalogue of its multifarious wares has been issued. Last year a very large number of farmers took advantage of the catalogue and reaped the benefit of outstanding quality at fair prices. Encouraged by the results of its first issue, the company is endeavoring this year to extend its business and is desirous of

bringing its values prominently before every farmer in the West. Practically every farm implement, including engines, buggies, wagons, etc., and also a full line of commodities, such as lumber, cement, wire fencing, binder twine, coal, flour, salt, etc., are listed.

The company does not pretend to quote "lowest prices." In every department, quality has been the first consideration in purchasing and by eliminating the middleman, they are in a position to offer the goods as near to manufacturing cost as they can be obtained.



**Even Chances**

Anxious Old Lady: "I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?"

Deckhand: "Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum. So I shouldn't wonder if she was going down. But then again, her b'ilers ain't any too good, so she might go up."

**What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?**

Get your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments. Nelson Griffith, Limerick, Sask, writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure and find it one of the best liniments. It completely cured a curb on a driving mare". Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, 31¢ for 25¢. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Encuburg Falls, VT. 108

## A Home Where Frost is Unknown

Hardy sons of the Northlands may say what they like as to our prairie temperatures: but in their "heart of hearts" there isn't one of them who would not sacrifice a very great deal to escape the extreme rigor of a Canadian winter. It would not be fair to accentuate these experiences (running into something like five months of the

with at least equal advantage to that which has so far been their life's work.

One of the very best openings of the kind is afforded by the developments which have taken place within recent years on the Isle of Pines. This remarkable spot of some 800,000 acres extent, lies in a delightfully sheltered



Grape Fruit ready to pluck—Isle of Pines

year) because the circumstances of the great majority render it impossible for them to escape their conditions.

But there are a great many people who have "made their pile" or at least are in comfortable financial circumstances, who find the strenuous life of grain growing and stock raising becoming

nook of the Island of Cuba, about 1,300 miles from New York, 650 miles from New Orleans and 90 miles sail from Havana.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 of the population are Americans, Canadians or other English speaking people who have taken up their residence on the Island, and who practically now own the entire



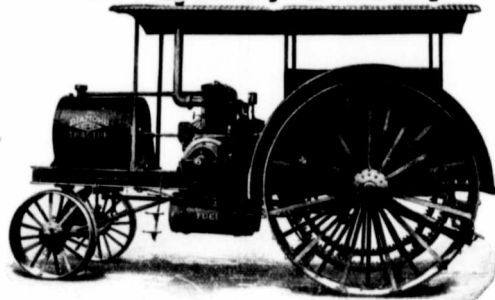
Field of Choicest Pine-Apples—Isle of Pines

too much for them with the advancing years. While in no way disposed to retire into a life of idleness, they would gladly avail themselves of some real good opportunity to live under more kindly conditions of climate and employ their productive labor

area. This population is growing rapidly every year and the remaining ten per cent native element is thrifty, honest and law abiding.

The soil and topographical features of the Isle of Pines leave nothing to be desired, but its great asset seems to be its wonderful

## For Sale, Cheap



Brand new 40-70 Diamond Gas Tractor, has never been run. Regular price \$4,000—will accept \$3,200 with reasonable secured terms. Cash \$3,000. Immediate delivery.

- Also Steam Plowing and Threshing outfit, complete as follows, used only one season:
- 25 H.P. S. & M. Simple Cylinder Rear Mount Alberta Boiler Traction Engine, with Mechanical Pump and Heater, equipped with Plowing Attachment, Syphon and Hose. List Price ..... **\$9,230.00**
  - Two Water Tanks ..... **80.00**
  - Two Pumps and Hose ..... **50.00**
  - Great West Separator, latest style, 16 Bar Cylinder equipped with No. 2 S. & M. Feeder, Hartley Grain Register, S. & M. Blower and extra set Halata Bells ..... **1,500.00**
  - 150 feet 8 inch 9-ply Sawyer Canvas Belt ..... **75.00**

**\$4,935.00**

The government specifications for Alberta and Saskatchewan on this boiler will be supplied on request. 175 lbs. allowed.

This outfit has done the following work:

- Engine—Brush Broke ..... 500 acres
- Disked ..... 500 acres
- Gross Plowed ..... 200 acres
- Separator Threshed—33,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. Price as it stands ..... **\$3,500.00**

One Verity 8-bottom Engine Gang, equipped with cross-bottom. Has only plowed 400 acres. List price \$700.00. Our price ..... **\$500.00**

Two John Deere 24-inch Brush Breakers with extra shears. In good repair. Have only plowed 500 acres. List price \$200.00 each. Our price each ..... **\$150.00**

The above machinery is all in first class condition and of the latest types. Will serve its purpose as well as new goods. All of this machinery belongs to W. D. Staples, Dominion Grain Commissioner, who has been obliged to discontinue his farming operations and lease his farm on account of his son, who was manager, being on active service at the front.

These goods are snaps in every case and will not last long at the prices we quote. If at all interested, you had better get in line at once.

**Address: W., Box 3164 Winnipeg, Canada**

## Casey Jones \$1.00 Glove

It's the glove for the boy whose plow is his joy  
As he sings to the straining team:  
It's the stockman's pride as he seeks to guide  
His beaves to the grateful stream:  
It's the farmer's friend who will break or bend  
Every bar to his conquering sweep—  
Of a mighty swath in the New Year's path  
Where his task is to sow and reap.

Sold by all Good Dealers throughout the West.

Manufactured by the

**Northland Knitting Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**

climate. Friends who have lived there, and who now own considerable property on the Island declare that it is hardly possible to overstate the equable character of the climate. It is scarcely credible to the dweller on the prairie who has had his or her lifelong experience between the extremes of heat and cold. Here the temperature seldom rises above 90 degrees and seldom falls below 60. The average for the year is 72. Frost, snow, sleet, ice and all disagreeable changes of the weather, such as we know of in Canada and the United States,

is unknown here. It is cooler at Los Indios—a port which enjoys the only deep water harbor on the Island during July and August than in the cities of the United States.

Every day is a growing day. Planting and harvesting goes on during every one of the twelve months. Two and three crops of vegetables are taken off yearly. The dry bracing air and the invigorating sea breezes make Los Indios an ideal place of residence. Many sufferers, even from malignant diseases, have found health here, and yellow fever, malaria

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and typhoid are entirely unknown—the records showing not a single case.

**The Seasons**

There are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season is from May 1 to October 31. There is an abundance of rainfall, but never an excess. The dry season is from November 1 to April 30, during which period there is just enough rain to keep the crops growing.

The Isle of Pines is absolutely free of all venomous reptiles and poisonous insects. Despite its tropical growths and their density along some of the river banks one can roam at will without danger from poisonous bites.

**Resources**

When it is known that grape fruit, limes, lemons, oranges and other citrus fruits grow wild on large tracts of the island does it not seem the logical place to most profitably cultivate them? Nature originally planted them here, and provided for their development by endowing the land with every requisite, quality and condition while in California and Florida they are produced by expensive artificial means and under unfavorable climatic conditions.

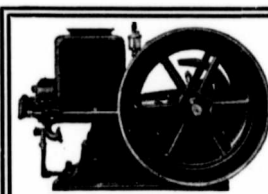
The chief resources of the Island therefore are citrus fruits, pineapples, winter vegetables, etc. Space is not available at this point to give some of the extraordinary yields of these products—how easily they can be grown, and what profits can be taken off a very small acreage. We reproduce one or two representative photographs of this wonderful place, which has been fitly baptized as "The Garden Spot of the World."

On another page will be found



A Settler's Home on the Isle of Pines

the announcement of the Canada Land and Fruit Co., who handle the very choicest property on the Island, and who issue illustrated literature (giving the fullest information) free to any interested party. We have the testimony of



**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

- 7 1/2 H.P. .... \$195.00
- 5 H.P. .... 130.00
- 1 1/2 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**

**Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.**

8th and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON, Man.

**COMPLETE Crushing Outfits**

An All-Stover Outfit consisting of:

- 10 in. Crusher, 7 1/2 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 1 1/2 H.P. Engine, Washing Machine and Belt Complete ..... \$60.50



Stover Power Washing Machine



22.00.

personal friends who have been familiar with the Isle of Pines for some years, and have the greatest pleasure and confidence in recommending anyone in quest of a splendid home life, a delightful and profitable occupation and a first rate investment to get into correspondence with this company direct or through its Winnipeg representative), one whose name is a solid guarantee for anything with which he is identified.

**Cattle Breeders Bull Sale**

At the annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association, recently held, it was decided to hold a bull sale again this spring.

Arrangements were made

**MASTER MECHANIC**  
UNION MADE  
**OVERALLS**  
*Cut Full and Roomy*  
MADE IN WINNIPEG BY  
**WESTERN KING MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED**

completed all details. Copies of rules and regulations may be had on application to the secretary, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

The sale promises to be of unusual interest owing to the extraordinary demand for pure bred bulls, and in order to ensure that only animals of high average quality will be offered at the sale, no animal bringing less than \$100 will be sold. The association, at these sales, of which this is the tenth annual, guarantees the pedigree and transfer papers, and renders every assistance possible in connection with the shipping, consigning all shipments to purchasers within the province of

Manitoba at a uniform rate of \$3 per head. Entries for the sale close on Feb. 5th, and as only a limited number can be accepted, application should be sent early to the secretary.

**Figures**

Sammy never overexerted in the classroom. His mother was delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, "I got 100 this morning."

"That's lovely, Sammy!" exclaimed his proud mother, and she kissed him tenderly. "What was it in?"

"Fifty in reading and fifty in arithmetic."

SHIP YOUR  
**FURS AND HIDES**  
TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
Write for Circular

# OUR YOUNG FOLK

CONDUCTED BY  
Cousin Doris.

## Girls' Cozy Corner

### Grandma Pays the Bill

Before the busy merchant  
Stood pretty little Bess,  
"I want some coff for dolly,  
Enough to make a dress."

"What color? Little lady!"

The pleasant dealer said,  
"Why, don't you know?" she answered,  
"I want it awful red."

He smiled and cut the fabric

For the delighted miss.  
"What does it cost?" she questioned.  
He answered, "Just one kiss."

And then the clerks who heard her

Went roaring up and down:  
"My dran'ma said she'd pay you  
Next time she come up town."  
—Harry Edward Mills.

### LITTLE SISTER SYMPATHY

(For very little girls, by Cousin Doris)

Little Sister Sympathy is two years old. She loves everything from the tiny little fly on the screen door to her great big daddy. One time she entertained the neighbor's cat.

Now since all cats are hungry, Little Sister Sympathy toddled into her mother's kitchen, reached for a new loaf of bread and toddled out again to the front verandah where Mrs. Kitten Cat sat on her hind legs waiting patiently for her hostess.

Then Little Sister Sympathy sat down on the floor and put the loaf of bread between her fat little legs and began to make a hole with her tiny fist into the big loaf. The first bite she gave Mrs. Kitten Cat, the second she ate herself and in turn she fed Mrs. Kitten Cat and herself until a funny crooked tunnel was dug right through the loaf. Then mother appeared and Mrs. Kitten Cat went home.

Now Little Sister Sympathy was a busy little body. One evening her daddy looked for his new Saturday Evening Post. Mother looked for it, daddy hunted and so did Sister Monona, but it was nowhere in sight. Finally Little Sister Sympathy opened the oven door and there it lay. She thought her daddy wanted dry reading.

Little Sister Sympathy has black dolls, white dolls, dolls without arms and dolls without eyes but she loves them all regardless of color, creed or character. She kisses them, pats them and sings to them. A big mother heart beats under the baby breast.

But Tommy, the boy, and Dinah—the colored lady—she loves most of all. Now Tommy is a funny little fellow. His face and ears are all marked with lead pencil and his shirt is badly torn but it makes no difference—he is her little doll boy and she hugs him close and gives him genuine affection. Dinah has queer striped stockings—all yellow and red and a bright red dress and a black black face, but there's something about her to love. She may be black outside but she's all white inside, so Little Sister Sympathy loves her.

If anyone looks sad or Big Sister cries, Little Sister Sympathy goes to

the afflicted one and pats her and says, "Ne'er mind, ne'er mind," in tender baby tones.

Little Sister Sympathy lives in a world of love. She loves everybody and everybody loves her—she never hears cross words so she is always happy. She takes a music book and sings in baby melody—"Desus loves the baby—Desus loves the baby," until her little voice fills the entire home with sunshine.

Daddy says he's a millionaire—now he is not really worth many dollars. What is the currency of his wealth? Baby's smiles, Baby's kisses, baby's love—all the sweet pretty ways of Little Sister Sympathy.



We Were All Raised on One Farm  
AUCTIONING OFF THE BABY

What am I offered for Baby?

Dainty, dimpled and sweet  
From the curls above his forehead  
To the beautiful rosy feet,  
From the tips of his wee pink fingers  
To the light of his clear blue eyes.

What am I offered for Baby?

Who'll buy? Who'll buy? Who'll buy?  
What am I offered for Baby?  
"A shop full of sweets!" Ah, no!  
That's too much beneath his value  
Who is sweetest of all below!  
The naughty, beautiful darling!  
One kiss from his rosy mouth  
Is better than all the dainties  
Of East, or West, or South.

What am I offered for Baby?

"A pile of gold?" Ah, dear,  
Your gold is too hard and heavy  
To purchase my brightness here.  
Would the treasures of all the mountains  
Far in the Wonderful lands,  
Be worth the clinging and clasping  
Of these dear little peach-blow hands?

So what am I offered for Baby?

"A rope of diamonds?" Nay,  
If your brilliants were larger and  
brighter  
Than the stars in the milky way,  
Would they ever be half so precious  
As the light of those lustrous eyes,  
Still full of the heavenly glory  
They brought from beyond the skies?

Then what am I offered for Baby?

"A heart full of love and a kiss!"  
Well if anything ever could tempt me  
"Would be such an offer as this.  
But how can I know if your loving  
Is tender and true and divine  
Enough to repay what I am giving  
In selling this sweetheart of mine?"

So we will not sell the Baby!

Your gold and gems and stuff,  
Were they ever so rare and precious

Would never be half enough!

For what would we care, my dearie,

What glory the World put on

If our beautiful darling was going,

If our beautiful darling was gone.

—Mary T. Holley.

### PRIZE ESSAY

#### My Ambition

I may say I have two ambitions in life. First to be a farmer, second to be a farmer's wife. I think the farmer's vocation is the highest and grandest in life.

A farmer's life and work bring him into close touch with Nature. What could be healthier than working every day in the open air? And what could be more interesting than to watch wheat, oats, vegetables, flowers, etc., springing up out of the ground, and ripening in due course?

And the finest sight of all to my mind, is to see the rows of golden sheaves in the fields. These are a few of my reasons for wishing to be a farmer.

As a farmer's wife I would still live a healthy life, although I would have to be indoors a little more to attend household duties. Still I would make it a point to live as much in the open air as possible, and keep in close touch with all things pertaining to farm life.

My reasons for preferring farm life to that of any other are:—as a child my life was spent in the city and I was always sickly and ailing. Since coming to Canada two and a half years ago I have always lived on a farm and my health has gradually improved.

I have also learned things about Nature that I appreciate better by having seen rather than read about.

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

I am proud of your ambition, Elizabeth.—C.D.

#### My Ambition

After I have finished my school course as far as my home school goes, I want to go to Normal. When I have finished my course there I will teach for a few years. I want to go to the Agricultural College, Winnipeg. When I have finished my course there I will attend St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, and when I have completed my course there, and the war is not over I will go as a Red Cross nurse. When the war is over I will return and then I think I will get married and settle down to life.

I think I am fit for this work because I have a strong constitution. Secondly, because of my love for the work. Thirdly, because of the benefit one receives in living for others.

(age 13) Violet V. V. Bill,  
Ninga, Man.

#### Siltor, Sask., Nov. 5, 1915.

Dear Cozy Corner Girls—I had nine little girls in to my party on Saturday afternoon and we had a lovely time. We played several games. I will tell you one, it's very interesting to me and it makes you think quick.

Take any word with three or four letters. For instance "hand." The girl

who has the most words left after striking out words that are the same in each, wins the prize. Limited time, twenty minutes. Any number of girls may play this game and as many words as you can think of.

After we had lunch we nine girls formed a club which we call "Friendly Embroidery Workers." Mama gave each of us a little ribbon work bag and we are going to embroider pieces and try to sell them at Easter time at a bazaar in our Church. All proceeds go to help the Red Cross or Patriotic Fund. We meet at one of the girl's houses every Saturday from half-past two till five o'clock. I hope we all get quite a few pieces ready to sell. I thought this might interest the girls, to read about our little club. Now I will close.

I remain, your cousin,  
Frances E. Whitehead.

La Riviere, Man., Nov. 23, 1915.

Dear Cousin Doris—I am going to write a letter to you. I am eight years old, am in the second grade at school. I have a bad cold now and have not been able to go to school for over a week but hope I will be able to go back to-morrow. I don't like to miss any days. I like school very well. I just started last Easter as I live four miles from school but now I stay with grandma all week and just get home on Friday nights. I want to be a teacher when I grow up. Yours truly,

Violet Henderson.



Figure out the meaning of "Horse Power!"

### ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION FROM UNCLE JACK.

Dear Cousin Doris,—I am sending you a few extracts from one of our fighting friend "John's" letters to his mother. It is the sort of human document I like to see from the ranks of our brave defenders in France and Flanders, and just the cheery, breezy, manly epistle I would expect to get from our friend. I am also sending you another picture of him taken with a couple of his comrades just as they came out of the trenches. John is the central figure, and his boots tell us even better than his graphic pen-picture what sort of carpeting they have got for the flooring of their rabbit-warren on the fighting line.

I am, yours sincerely,  
"Uncle Jack."  
(Extract from letters from "Somewhere in France.")

Sept. 19th, 1915.  
"We are back in a farm resting again after our usual spell in the trenches. We

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



The Happy Baby

The air of perfect happiness and contentment of babies brought up on Savory & Moore's Food is constantly a subject of remark.

Get a tin of Savory & Moore's Food to-day from your Stores, and note how eagerly baby will take it, and what marked improvement and steady progress will follow its use.

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

Savory & Moore's little Book, "The Baby," is full of useful and reliable information on Infant Management.



had no mail brought up to us so, naturally, to-day we had a great slump of letters and parcels. There is an awful din going on in the billet just now.

WHAT CHIROPRACTIC IS DOING FOR SUFFERING PEOPLE.

On several occasions through our columns there have appeared the announcements of Dr. Hugh J. Munro and his chiropractic treatment for the relief and cure of many common and in some cases considered incurable ailments.

Practically every class of disease has been represented among Dr. Munro's patients of whom he attended to a daily average of 57 during December.

The late Elbert Hubbard was an enthusiastic advocate of the methods used by Dr. Munro, and Ringling Bros., of the world-famed circus of that name, also adopted these methods.

Patients have come from as far west as the interior of British Columbia, as far east as Renfrew County, Ont., and from as far north as Behren's River, that they might profit by this treatment.

Dr. Munro does not use drugs, neither does he resort to operations, preferring rather to eliminate disease in a natural

Your toffee is appreciated greatly, and the peanuts just last about two jiffs here. Some bullet-proof mirror you sent! It is a good safeguard for a stray spent bullet all right, but I am afraid old Fritz's bullet is too good for it.

Trench life is just as usual, but 'cause me, there is an awful din that I can hardly hear myself write. Everybody is bawling lustily a great favorite, little, funny song:—

"I want to go home; I want to go home; The rifles they crack; the cannons they roar;

I don't want to go to the front any more;

Take me over the sea where the Hun cannot get me,

Oh, my! I don't want to die, I want to go home."

Well, about trench life. It is just the same as usual. We do guard at night, and everybody has to "stand to" at break of day for about an hour when a few of the boys give "Fritz" a "Good morning" with a few rounds to waken him up.

Belgium, Monday, September 20th. We were wakened this morning about 5 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock we were all packed up and hiking somewhere to the north in Belgium.

Further, Dr. Munro has never known a manner while strengthening the body instead of weakening it as is generally the case when using the former methods.



Dr. Hugh J. Munro

dissatisfied patient. If he feels he cannot successfully deal with the case he will not undertake it. It is a case of no cure no price.

Dr. Munro's address is 31 Stee's Block, Portage avenue, Winnipeg. He will send free to any address particulars of his work, and intending patients living at a distance should write him, giving all details they can before making the journey to Winnipeg.

We passed some of the second contingent, and we are now told that our Brigade is going to "break in" the newcomers to trench life.

In the Trenches, Sept. 21st. In a new line of trenches, and believe me, we have some position. The Germans opposite my post are scarcely a hundred yards away, while a little to my right the trenches are only thirty yards apart.

We can hear the Germans very plainly, and, of course, they can also hear us.



These are not Fishermen or "Drainers." They are Canadian soldiers "fresh" from the trench.

Last night a sergeant and one of our boys had a little difference of opinion, and it ended up with the private sending the other to the bad place. The Germans heard the row, and they sure did laugh.

We have to "stand to" in these trenches all night from 7 till 5:30 the next morning, and believe me, it is a pretty long spell. So far, we have seen nothing more of the Second Contingent, and are not sure whether they are in the trenches or not.

We have been again issued with kilts and Glengarrys, and have a khaki Balmoral bonnet for the trenches. I look "some" gink with a big flat "Soda-Scone-like" Balmoral with a "toorie" on top, and a great wee Charlie Chaplin moustache—Gee! it's a dandy.

Next month a prize book will be sent to the girl who sends the best essay to this department on this subject: "My New Year's Resolution."

As they sat on the shore watching a sailboat out on the lake, said he: "Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?"

"We should do a part of the world's work." "No doubt. I also maintain that we are entitled to a share of the world's loafing."

DROP A POSTCARD FOR



A.E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD. BRANDON MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

A Palate Pleaser



Get a Farm of Your Own TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

if you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$50 for farm lands with ample rainfall-irrigated lands from \$35.

WOOL FURS HIDES

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc. ship them to

FRANK MASSIN ERANDON, Man.

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

BOOK ON Dog Diseases and how to feed Mailed free to any address by the author. H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st St., N.Y.

# OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY  
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

To Greet You—Good luck be with you, and be with you at Eventide  
Life's only a Day an' a Neet

Dorn'd reckon up life by th' number o' days,  
'Nor th' years' as three score an' ten;  
Ther's odd uns as live to a good ripe owd age,  
But id only occurs neav an' then,  
Life simply consists o' sunshine and sheavr,  
Id's a mixture o' derkness an' leet;  
The longer ong lives an' the quicker time flies,  
"Life's only a day an' a neet."

Yo werk during th' day an' save up sum brass,  
Preparing for th' settin' o' th' sun;  
Yo hev an idea as life ul stretch east,  
Till a long way i' th' neet you hev run.  
King Death just pops rosy an' yer place is "no more."  
Just when things wer o' rosy an' breef,  
Dorn'd reckon on life, id's gone like a whiff,  
"Life's only a day an' a neet."

Just glance reavnd yer heawse; is ther one missing face,  
As left yo ere life reyched id noon?  
Or maybe ther's one as left yo i' th' morn,  
Yo ne'er thout they'd leave yo so soon,  
Iv love eud o' saved um, th' wudn't o' deed,  
Id wer hard to put um away,  
Cheer up, never fret, yo'll soon see um agevan,  
"Life's only a day an' a neet."

Why aim for honour and flattery o' men?  
Why seek for glory and power?  
Id doesn't seem much when id's once in yer grasp,  
Id's gone like a mist in an hour,  
Honour seldom meks friends, id may bring contempt,  
Id may mek you o' full o' conceit;  
Yo'r o' welcome to id, as long as id lasts,  
"Life's only a day an' a neet."

Then iv life is so short, id's woth living reight,  
A good name's moor brilliant nor gowd,  
Yo've a balance i' th' bank so heav poor yo are,  
Id's a grand thing to live on when owd,  
Aw sometimes just wish, as wi' a waft o' mi pen,  
Aw eud sweep poverty ewnt o' mi seet;  
Bud aw know that corn'd be, soa grin an' abide,  
"Life's only a day an' a neet."

—Sammy Mee.  
Last month a young girl sent me the above poem written by her father. Some of our English readers will recognize the dialect.—P.R.H.

**The Mother of Britons**  
With all the bloom and richness of the sun,  
And wildness of the winds within her heart,  
With something of the wave about her soul,  
And something of the star about her eyes,  
Fearless, implacable, exquisite, she stands,  
Mother of Sons that spring like splendid stems  
From the glad earth—small sovereigns of bliss,  
And all imperious as the sun at dawn!  
Then, when she finds the April bloom must fade  
Into the summer mellowness, she clasps  
Wisdom so deep that it is desolate,  
The lovely child of duty, and of tears!  
Yet ever struggles upward to those stars

That light the Heaven of Nobility,  
And dreams of her reward! That some far day,  
gazing upon the grandeur of her Sons  
Stamped with their high supremacy of deed,  
Servants of Empire, Liberty and God,  
She—smiling through her tears—may murmur low  
"Behold the fruitage of a Mother's scars!"  
—The Hon. Eleanour Norton.

## Mother's Corner

**God Knew**  
God knew how much I hungred  
For roses of the south  
A-wash with Morning's dewy breath—  
He gave me Baby's mouth,  
God knew I dreamed of meadows  
Where children of the skies  
Reflect their blunness in their bloom—  
He gave me Baby's eyes,  
God knew I missed the warmness  
Of nestling and its charms  
To melt my waiting bosom's ice—  
He gave me baby's arms,  
God knew my life was empty  
And fruitless naught to prove,  
Was blindly groping for its own—  
He gave me Baby's love,  
—Maude De Verse Newton.

I have in my room a picture of a mother with a beautiful babe in her arms. Under the picture is this quotation:  
"I thank Thee, Lord, for my great joy, and deep  
I feel the favor I have found with Heaven.  
And all my prayer is, may I blameless keep  
This precious life which Thou to me hast given."

**Father and Mother**  
Nothing in human life and living can be more appealingly beautiful than a father and mother who regard their children not as burdens but treasures; who do not lose the ideal of home-making. In human life the loss of the ideal of parenthood and home would be degradation and death to the individual and the nation. The self-constituted and so-called reformers, who speak with contempt of this parenthood, as being unworthy and beneath the dignity of men and women of our day, are the enemies of the race and heralds of moral vagabondage. The home-made sacred by the institution of marriage, where children are nurtured in an atmosphere of love and good comradeship, and brought to manhood and womanhood, is the fountain from which everything else of value springs.  
Have you a daughter or son? They are yours to build into young womanhood

and manhood. What a girl or boy becomes physically, mentally morally through education and training rests largely with you. What you do for them consciously and unconsciously will crystallize into character, habit and conduct. Parenthood fixes responsibility. The home is the building place. Let it be a privilege—not a burden. True marriage is the ideal partnership of husband and wife, in which each helps the other to all that is highest and finest and richest in character and life. The husband is not independent of the wife—the wife is not independent of the husband. Neither has usurped the place of the other nor striven for precedence. They work together in creating a sentiment of wholesomeness, sincerity and faithfulness. True marriage means the founding of a home. The foundation of that home must be true respect, true love, and common sense. Upon these virtues only, and what grows out of them, can the home of lasting, enduring happiness be founded.

**On the Birth of a Babe**  
Yesterday morning there was a strange and unusual commotion in Heaven. A little angel, with big black eyes, and the softest of white wings, asked St. Peter to let him out of the pearly gates. The good saint hesitated—he was loth to lose so sweet a creature, but when the little angel told him he would come back some time, the gate was opened a trifle, and the treasure crept out. Of course he came right down to earth, and, peering anxiously around, he found no pleasanter, easier home than that of Mrs. Skiff. It was very early in the morning and so he slipped quietly in through the door, and, snuggling up close to the lady, said: "I am a little angel, and you must be very good to me. I will stay with you always, and when you are old and weak you will be very glad the little angel came to you." Mrs. Skiff bade the stranger angel welcome, and just then good Dr. French, happening to pass the house, heard sweet music that he knew could come only from Heaven. So he went in and saw the little angel on the couch. In a moment his keen lancet was out, and he had clipped off the wings of the little angel, and they had flown back to Heaven alone. "This is too precious a treasure to lose," said the doctor. "We must keep him with us always," and so the little angel stays, a joy to the home he has found on earth, and a pride to those whom he will, God willing, call Father and Mother. Let us hope the angels in Heaven may not so miss their absent cherub that they will say, "Come back." But when the summons comes, let it come from the lips of the father and mother on the confines of the Beautiful, away over there in the Beyond.  
—Eugene Field.

**Hints for Babe**  
Scrape the top of a piece of round steak raw and spread it on a piece of bread for the child of eighteen months. This given three times a week will be strengthening for the little one. Scrape it so the spreading will not have the fibre in it as that is too tough for the young stomach to digest.  
I never give my child cold milk—warm it, especially in winter so it will not chill the stomach.  
Bathe the babe in the evening at bed time. This is better than a bath in the morning for several reasons. First, the baby sleeps better through the night. Second, he is not so liable to take cold, and third, it does not take so much of the mother's time in the morning.  
A child should wear a woollen band



**Would You Like to Have These Pretty Calendar Cards Come to You One Each Month until You have the Full Set of Twelve?**  
They are really worth while for they are exact reproductions in color of twelve paintings by Frank H. Desch.  
Beautiful is the only word to describe them, as you can see, even though the black and white illustrations cannot convey the full charm of the original colors.  
Indeed, so forcibly did their daintiness and beauty strike one of our staff that he procured a full sample set and had the heads framed in groups of six, as reproduced above. So pretty was the effect, and so promising of a charming decoration on the walls of living-room, den or bedroom, that we felt it would be appreciated if we passed the idea along.  
All you have to do to get these cards is send us your name and address—together with 10 cents to partly cover the postal and mailing charges—and we will see that the cards are mailed to you every month, beginning with February. But send your name at once, so that it will be sure to be included in the list of those to whom the cards are sent.

**A Special Value in Dingwall Silver Plate**  
H.M. 145—Bon-Bon Dish, of fine pierced design, heavily silver-plated, 4 1/2 inches wide. Post paid \$1.00

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Jewellers and Silversmiths WINNIPEG, MAN



until he is three years old as he is less liable to stomach trouble. The knit bands are nice. The feet should be kept warm. There is a tendency among Old Country mothers to allow the child to wear socks when it is cold. Remember this climate is different from that of the Old Country.

Camphorated oil warmed and rubbed on the chest and back between the shoulders will help a cold. Be sure to put flannel on after as this opens the pores.

For whooping cough be sure to get Roche's Embrocation. One mother wrote me of the danger of Fruit-a-tives. They killed her baby. She stated she had a doctor examine them and he said they contain poison.

Keep baby warm and give him plenty of fresh air.

**A WORD OF WARNING**

Mothers whose daughters are coming to the city should be sure that they are going to the proper boarding house. Unless you know the woman who keeps a private boarding house do not allow your daughter to go into a private boarding place, as many of them are traps for girls. Girls cannot be too careful this winter. There are so many snares. A ring of fortune tellers seem to be in league to entice young girls. Not all of the want advertisements are safe.

The Salvation Army has just opened a new boarding house for girls. A very comfortable home is made for the girls and the charges are reasonable. The rooms are cozy and the matron in charge is motherly. This is a new home for the wage-earning girl who is a stranger. A very nice class of girls live in this home. A girl is protected in this home and is safe from the dangers of the private boarding house. The address is Balmoral Lodge, 241 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg. The girl coming to the city must be careful.—P. R. H.

**Home Economics**

**MORRIS**

It was my pleasure to meet with the Morris Home Economics women in December. As the trains make it possible for me to go and come on the same day, I accepted their kind invitation. The Morris Home Economics is very active this winter under the presidency of Mrs. Chisholm, whose ability as an executive leader is an inspiration to the community. The Home Economics Society meets in the Municipal Hall and a good attendance is proof of the interest of the women members. At this meeting, a beautiful tribute was given a bride-to-be who is one of the Home Economics Society members. The table was artistically decorated with white chrysanthemums and ribbon, at the center of which was a pretty cake in honor of the young lady. I thought the idea was beautiful, for the bride-to-be will long remember the cordial good wishes and interest of the women of her home community because of this honor conferred on her just before her marriage. I am always pleased to see interest taken in the girls of a community by the older women. I was entertained at the home of Mrs. McKenzie—a home the atmosphere of which radiates the influence of home making.

I know of nothing that pleases me more than a visit with women in rural communities. Their experience is valuable and helpful. It really seems the acme of conceit to speak to them on any subject concerning the home life—these women who send out into the world sons and daughters of the very best. These women are the real heroines of Canada—the pioneer women who "build" Canadian men and women. Last week a young mother from a Saskatchewan homestead visited me. Eight years ago she went to this homestead as a bride. She has two beautiful children and her ambition is to bring them up strong and noble—the true Canadian character is her ideal. A beautiful tribute she paid her husband filled me with admiration. In such parenthood as this, manhood and womanhood rise to the highest possible plane of life and

The Bake-Day Smile of Perfect Satisfaction

**PURITY FLOUR**  
More Bread and Better Bread

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED  
MILLERS TO THE PEOPLE

living. It touches the ideal that has its birth and fashioning in the mind and heart of infinite wisdom. The ideal is that beauty which is beyond the beauty of the artist; the truth which is above the truth of the philosopher; that sacredness which is above and beyond the sanctity of the saint; that love which transcends all other love. Only reverence for the ideal of parenthood and the home will save civilization from decay and death.

Girls of my club have during the past ten years achieved success in many avenues of work, but not one in my estimation has risen above the home maker on yonder homestead who is the ideal mother. We sat for a few moments silent, then she said: "Let me just sit here and look at you for I am lonely—so lonely at times for friends"—and that is what it means to the noble women on the prairie. They are doing well in their home-making. It is not up to us to tell them how to manage their boys and girls. But I am wandering far from my report. I could not give these women an address. I simply read them

letters that I had received from our splendid girls telling me beautiful memories of their mothers—mothers in Western Canada and the Old Country who had taught their daughters through their own sweet sacrificing lives. When their daughters left them, the memory of "mother's love" never left them, so I told these mothers this, hoping they would be encouraged by listening to the beautiful tributes to motherhood from daughters. And the Morris women? They are one group of the noble band that has developed our splendid Canadian manhood and womanhood. God bless every one of them.—P. R. H.

**VIRDEN**

Annual report of the Home Economics Society for 1914 and 1915.

It is with varied feelings that we cast a retrospective glance back over the work of the past year. A feeling of pride in the efficiency of our work and in the interest taken in this work by each and every member of our society is one of the predominant feelings as we glance back over the past year.

We still have "For Home and Country" kept before us every hour of the day and I cannot speak too highly of those women of our town and district who have worked so faithfully in every way for the benefit of our soldiers who are so bravely hazarding their life at the front. In every vicinity socials, picnics, etc., have been organized and sewing societies have been formed and much work done in rural districts for soldiers. While in town our women have met week after week and a marvellous amount of work has been accomplished.

One member of our society conceived the idea of an autograph quilt which when completed increased the Patriotic Sewing Fund by \$50.00.

The good work of sending supplies of clothing to drouth-stricken districts of the West was continued all winter and some 2,000 pounds of warm garments were sent to various people and many letters of thanks were received by the committee in charge of this work, showing how urgent has been the need and how great was the feeling of gratitude. Several of our members have removed

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Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ozs. 2½ lbs. of seed for \$1.25 prepaid.

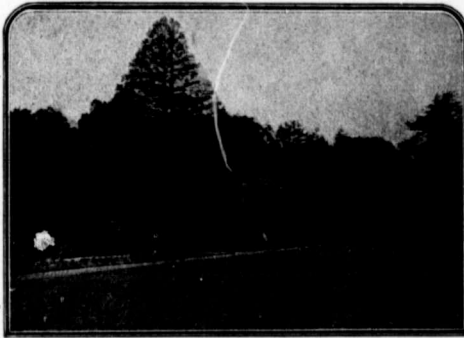
**Collection No. 2**  
15 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c. prepaid.

**Farmers' Collection No. 3**  
Contains 1 lb. mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, ½ lb. Carrot, ½ lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$3.00 prepaid.

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in which we list all the hardest and best varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

Profusely Illustrated and Cultural directions



We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our Catalogue the hardest 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 Ribwort roots.  
All of above for ..... \$10.00

We have growing in our Nursery and offer for sale:  
500,000 Caraganas, 1 to 3 ft. high.  
255,000 Native Maple, 1 to 3 ft. high.  
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150,000 Russian and other Poplar in all sizes.  
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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 fruiter ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.

**PATMORE NURSERY CO. LTD., BRANDON**  
Please send me Catalogue No. 3 advertised in Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for which I enclose \$.....  
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from our midst. Among these was our vice-president, Mrs. St. John, whose removal was a distinct loss to our society. Also several whom we have always delighted to welcome in the musical part of our programme.

Two of our members have crossed the great divide during the year. Each of these women in her own community has left a vacancy which can not be filled by any other. Each one having been as it were a mother in Israel to the community in which she lived.

In point of members, our meetings have been more successful than ever before; and as we glance back over the year's meetings I think we will all agree that the programmes have been of the best and great praise is due the committee in charge of this work, as it is evident much time and thought has been spent on the subjects for each meeting.

The October meeting being our annual meeting, officers were elected as follows by unanimous vote: Mrs. Dayton was again elected president; Mrs. (Dr.) Cook, vice-president; Mrs. Burge, secretaries; Mrs. Bayne, recording secretary. The executive to consist of Mesdames Higginbotham, Fitch, Gee, P. McDonald, Caldwell, Park, T. Gibbins, Carnahan, Megaffin, Bayne, Thomson and Miss Weeks, with associate directors Mesdames A. Whiteford, Drynan, W. South, Wardell, D. Golding, F. Sanford, Gollie, Clements and Misses Shields, Coutts, M. Sprout and Gilray.

The financial part of our work has been most beneficial and encouraging. In June a bed was established in Clivedon hospital for convalescent soldiers by our society. We are gratified to know that boys from our own district have

benefitted by its use. We have agreed to support this bed as long as the war lasts.

We have paid on our piano \$57.50. Seventeen dollars and forty cents has been donated to tobacco fund. Twenty-five dollars was donated to rest room.

Twenty-five dollars was donated to Women's Patriotic Sewing Society for flannel for making shirts for soldiers.

Our soldier's shower of Christmas gifts was a gratifying success. Good to the value of some \$216.00 having been already received and \$33.00 in cash, with promise of more to come, will be forwarded to Miss Plummer for distribution for Christmas.

Prizes to the extent of \$10.00 for encouragement of sewing and cooking in our schools were given at the September meeting.

Mrs. Caldwell read a gratifying report of cemetery committee work, showing the net receipts to be \$272.79 and total expenditure to be \$271.80, leaving a balance of 99 cents on hand. We wish to thank all who have helped in any way with this work, particularly our town council whose kindly encouragement has helped us very much. Our caretaker was paid \$50.00 a month for four months. We have also paid for straightening of 13 stones which has improved the appearance of the place very much. We have received congratulations from far and near on the beautiful appearance of our cemetery.

The secretary read a financial report of Reading and Rest Rooms which was most interesting. These rooms are fulfilling the object for which they were organized more and more each day. We hear on all sides "whatever would we do without these rooms". They have also been headquarters for the Women's Patriotic Sewing Society during the past year. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Weston, the matron in charge, for the efficient and courteous manner in which she has managed during the year.

Financial report of Reading and Rest Rooms, 1915:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Balance on hand, 1914                              | \$ 33.83 |
| Total receipts                                     | 873.19   |
| Total expenditure                                  | 736.96   |
| Balance on hand                                    | 170.06   |
| Total amount of grants                             | 456.99   |
| Total tea room receipts                            | 416.20   |
| Average proceeds through sale of tea per one month | 21.16    |
| Average expenditure on month                       | 61.41    |
| Total cups of tea served during the year           | 2,311    |
| Average cups of tea during each month              | 192      |
| Largest number served in June                      | 267      |
| Smallest number served in April                    | 117      |

Lila Burge,

Sec.-Treas. for Home Economics Society of Reading and Rest Room.

### WHAT IS THE VALUE OF YOUR BOY?

At the H.E.S. meeting held in the emporium of the town hall, Hartney, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 10th, Mrs. Wm. Scharff gave a very interesting, helpful paper on "The Boy in the Home."

"It has been said that a child is the fullest expression of nature's law and nature's power, more valuable than a poem or a painting, cattle, grain or automobiles; greater in its possibilities for the welfare of mankind than any invention; a miniature of the Divine immensity."

The child is the completion of the Trinity of the home life bringing a new kind of love with it, a fresh tenderness; requiring new effort to meet its calls; teaching an unstudied unselfishness that married life by itself cannot produce; and forming a link between all that we have of the mortal and the Eternal.

Everything has a value and according to the value of the article do we appreciate it. I am of the opinion that some men place a higher valuation on their cattle than on their children, judging from the large up-to-date barns for the stock, and the cold, cramped two-by-two-down shacks in which wives and children have to exist. Again, how reluctantly we send for the physician when the child is sick, but if there is anything the matter with a cow or a horse (a \$100 creature) we immediately phone for the "vet." The loss of that animal would be quite serious, so we say: What is a child worth? It costs about \$150 a year to board and clothe a boy from 12 to 14 years of age. This is interest at 6 per cent on \$2,500. A fair basis of valuation from a financial standpoint. Pooker T. Washington was sold as a slave for \$400 but when a boy of very rich parents was kidnapped the father offered a reward of \$10,000 for his return. If then, we do so much for the dumb creature, value them so awfully from a financial standpoint; what value or worth should we place upon that boy in our home? What sum of money would we take in exchange for the boy, flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone, made in God's image, having a wonderful little body, a most active, encircling mind, and an immortal soul to be educated and trained for eternity.

Truly we have no standard of measurement for the child and no horoscope to foretell the worth of a human soul; but we are willing rather to have that no-av. troublesome boy than all the gold that this war will cost.

Now, before we touch upon "the boy in the home," let us endeavour to understand what we mean by that word

"home." Surely a home is not a building of brick, or a boarding house or a sleeping or dwelling place, neither is it an elegantly furnished castle, where boys are reared and spoiled in the lap of luxury; nor yet is it a shelter where children are stabled until they can forage for themselves, and weather the wintry gales of life.

Home is where the heart is—home is the father's "kingdom," the children's "paradise," the mother's "world." Home is where the world of strife is shut out and the world of love shut in. Home is the jewel casket containing the most precious jewel—domestic happiness. Home is the shrine of generosity, forbearance, charity, and loveliness. Home is the scene where temper is controlled. Home is the cot where sickness finds an easy pillow and trouble forgets itself. Home is the place where chairs are made to sit in, and rugs to walk on, and books to handle and the parlor to enjoy. And Home is the consecrated hall of happiness where we refresh ourselves with food and sleep, where we converse in familiar and delightful ways, where we meditate and dream of love. Then be it ever so homely "Home is Home."

Now, having placed a priceless value upon the child from the moment it is born, and having, previous to its birth such a nursery and home as described in which to cradle and cultivate child character, parents will not be so apt to talk about boys being "hard to raise," and "their unmanageable children."

Flowers grow best in fresh rich soil, so do weeds. If flowers are to mature they must be tended and cared for while young. Keep down the weeds, cultivate and water while the plants are still young and tender and you will have little trouble afterwards. So begin the training of a boy when he is a babe, don't wait until he is a youth in his teens. Give the child a good start. Let its little life grow in a healthy home atmosphere. Water it with a beautiful example, and the influence of a mother's love perpetually shining upon it will cause it to grow and blossom as the rose.

So the first step is "train up a boy when a child in the way he should go."

Now, we are all changing every seven years and the difficult and dangerous period in a young life is when the boy is leaving childhood behind and passing on into youth and manhood. Some one has said 12 is the danger line 20 is safety. Be your boy's friend then, if ever. It is during these years that many boys' lives are wrecked simply because parents do not understand a boy's nature and needs, consequently adopt mistaken methods of discipline and education.

As no two boys or brothers are alike in habits, tastes and dispositions, it is most important that parents should study, analyze and understand their

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boy during these critical years of adolescence. At the age of fourteen a boy begins to reason and is no longer willing to be treated as a child. A great change is taking place in the boy's life. The potential man is emerging like a flower from an opening bud. Unless parents are wise enough to understand and meet the change in the boy's life they lose their hold on him. Treat him as a friend and companion, give him a chance to develop and grow physically, mentally, and morally. Take an interest in his games, let him have tools, and a place to work, if he is mechanically inclined; provide him with sensible books of travel, adventure, invention and biographies of great soldiers, scientists, and statesmen. By these and other methods endeavor to keep the boy off the streets.

One reason why boys want to get away from home is intolerably. Don't scold and use harshness—don't send them away from home to play. What if they and their chums make a noise, better far to hear that than hear they have been doing wrong away from home. The sensible parent is the one who makes home more attractive than any other place, who encourages other boys to play and spend evenings with her boy in and around his home. In this way she hears all, knows who are suitable companions, and quietly unconsciously he becomes a home-loving mother's boy.

See to it that you make him and his friends welcome at home—give him an interest in the home—let him have his own room to furnish with his own handiwork, his own piece of garden, certain daily duties to perform, but still allow him time to indulge in all manly outdoor physical exercise and games. To run, to jump, to climb, shoot, swim, play baseball, etc., are the natural instincts of boyhood which cannot be crushed or ignored without injury. Thus the boy's eyes, ears, hands and feet are being trained accurately, and his body is daily, gradually becoming physically strong.

But we must remember that the boy is undergoing not merely physical but mental and moral changes which require most careful, loving counsel and sympathetic understanding by parents. It is a time for parents to explain to the boy what each individual should know about himself. High and pure ideals of life should be laid before him, and he should be taught to cherish and not debase the man that is in the making. How stupidly modest are some parents. Why do so many boys go wrong and practise secret vices? Simply because parents failed to teach them the use and functions of the different parts of the body. The most sacred and holy functions of life. Parents cannot do better than send 2 cents for a pamphlet entitled "How to Tell the Story of the Origin of Life to Children," from Vir Pub. Co., 640 Church Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

As to the boy's life work, no greater injury can be done a youth than to map out a life for him and force him to fit a certain plan. By so doing you

will sadden and make unsuccessful your boy's future life. Give all the help and information you can, discuss the various vocations with your boy, from his habits and hobbies, likes and dislikes, etc., judge whether he is best fitted for a sedentary or outdoor life, a professional or mechanical career, then encourage the boy to think as you, but never force him—let him choose for himself his vocation if it be honest, useful and good.

Above all, parents, by precept and example inculcate and emphasize truthfulness, thoroughness, tidiness, punctuality, perseverance, purity, regard for law, reverence for women, respect for parents, love for God, for home, for king and country. Thus your boy will have a sound mind in a sound body, and like the boy Jesus "increase in wisdom and stature and in favors with God and man."

The three essentials in the discipline of a boy are, to teach him good manners, to say his prayers and to be useful.

"An ounce of mother is worth a pound of school teacher," says one—remember that. There is no influence like that of home and mother, its power for good or for evil, for time and for eternity. Mothers prove to your boy that you are his best friend, not only teach him to pray but pray with him and for him. Help him to confide in you, by placing absolute confidence in him. Spend a few minutes each day with him, or better, when you wish him "Good night," as you sit on his bed, then be his companion and counsellor, his confident and guide.

This, by these and every other means in the years of youth when the heart is open to high aims and noble purposes the inspiration should be given to every boy to become an all round man, animated by the love of God, and of his fellow men, desiring to fill well his place in every department of life.

LAVINIA

Although this society has only been in existence about two months, we feel that already we have made a good start and are on our way to be a very successful organization. We are purely a country society, about nine miles from Hamiota and were organized by the officers of that place. We feel we are fortunate in having bright, capable officers who will see that good work is done. We are grateful to Mr. Newton of the Agricultural College for sending Mrs. Dayton out to speak to us. She spoke on the possibilities of the work and told us of what the societies in the province had already accomplished and of what greater responsibility lay before the women of the future now that they were about to have the franchise.

Altogether her address was an inspiration to the women present to take an interest, not alone in their homes but in their schools and community and live up to our motto "For Home and Country."

Our officers are as follows. President, Mrs. A. S. Kirk, vice-president, Mrs. McAuley; sec.-treasurer, Mrs. Knight; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Van Alstyne.

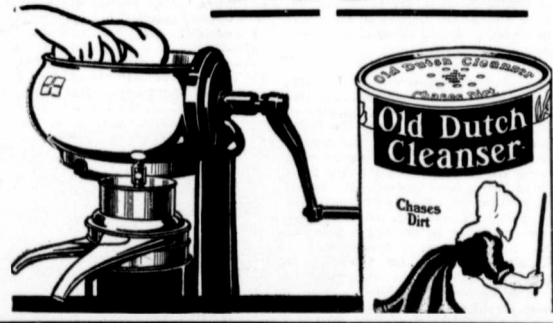
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At the regular monthly meeting held in the Rest Room on Saturday, 20th



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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

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

**\$1000 Will Be Given** to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new *Aladdin* (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merit?

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**Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Adules** advertising the *Aladdin* on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before wrote: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another "I disposed of 31 calls." Thousands who are earning money endorse the *Aladdin* just as strongly.

**NO MONEY Required** We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Samples sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you set your own price. **10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon** free for showing it to a few neighbors and so doing it in their homes. Write quick for 10-day absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office. Name with five cent tag money will be mailed. This is no way outages.

**WANT'LAMP COMPANY, 238 Aladdin Bldg.**  
 Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World  
 MONTREAL, Can. WINNIPEG, Can. / Name / Address



The Victor (after being admonished for un-scoutlike behavior): "Well, you may say what you like, Sir, but I consider it distinctly subversive of discipline for an ordinary private to call his patrol-leader 'Toffee-nose.'"

ulto, the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows:—Hon. President, Mrs. Andrew; President, Mrs. R. K. Smith; first vice-president, Mrs. Borthwick; second vice-president, Mrs. Cochran; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. McCubbin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. McLeish.

Officers for Library.—Librarians—Mrs. McLeish, Mrs. Cole, Miss Fawkes, Miss Ertla Hood; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Luke. A hearty vote of thanks was given the returning officers, particularly to Mrs. Burns, who has proved a most capable president since the formation of the society.

Programme.—A very instructive address entitled "Learning to Study," by Miss Hollies. A solo by Miss Allison Wallace, and a recitation by Miss Isabel Lind added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The hostesses, Mesdames Smith and McCubbin, served tea at the close of the meeting.

Briefly given below are the reports for the months of August, September and October.

August.—"Preserving," a most seasonable topic, was led by Mrs. Row, and entered into very heartily. This was followed by two musical selections, viz.,

duet by Mesdames Newlove and Loyens, "My Own Canadian Home"; and a solo by Miss Wallace, "God remembers me when the world forgets." Tea was served by Mesdames Burns and Newlove.

September.—An acknowledgment of \$50.00 was received from the Red Cross Society, Ottawa. In June we catered for the agricultural picnic. The receipts amounted to that amount, and it was decided to forward it at once to the Red Cross Society. Our president referred to the wounded soldiers returning from the front, and so wished that we might give some form of entertainment to help to swell the fund. A committee was chosen to ascertain whether such an undertaking would be feasible.

Programme.—Solo, "Crossing the Bar," very sweetly sung by Miss McDougal. Rev. Mr. Somerset gave a very practical talk on "Health," with a vein of humor running throughout, which kept everyone in a very happy mood. Tea was served by Mesdames Cole and Higginbottom.

October.—Reference was made to the absence of two members through illness, and the secretary was instructed to write and express our sympathy, hoping that they would soon be restored to health. Means of raising money for the

returned soldiers was reported by the committee. The decision given was that the Society cater for the Laymen's Missionary Banquet to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 24th. Carried unanimously.

Programme.—Principal Boyd, of the School, gave a most instructive paper on "Youth Culture," from a religious, social and educational standpoint.

Programme.—Solo by Miss Parsons, "The Dear Home Land," and reading by Miss Mary Anderson, were both much enjoyed. Tea was served by Mesdames Lang and McFarlane. On Nov. 1st we had the pleasure of having Nurse McKenzie address the Society in the interests of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

**STONY MOUNTAIN.**

Our Society, organized in January, 1915, with forty-two members. Our meetings are held the third Thursday of each month. When we study the Home Nursing course sent out by the department, we also have a short programme. During the past year we had the pleasure of having Miss Gowell, the extension lecturer from the Agricultural College, with us an evening, when she gave us an interesting lecture and demonstration. Nurse Tanner, of Stonewall, gave an instructive talk on the "family dipper" at one meeting. A paper was also read by Mrs. Wiederhold on "Spring House Cleaning" at the spring meeting. A boys' and girls' club of Rockwood was also organized through the effort of our president. \$8.40 worth of material has been made for the Red Cross Society, to wit, the following articles: ten surgical shirts, four invalid jackets, eighteen bandages, three packets absorbent cotton; also \$7.00 in cash for the Red Cross.

Plans are being made for a social during the coming winter to raise funds for the society. At our November meeting we meet at the home of Mrs. Kelpin, of Stony Mountain, when we had election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows:—President, Miss Maurer; first vice-president, Mrs. Standbridge; second vice-president, Mrs. French; secretary, Miss Alice Ray; secretary pro tem., Mrs. Wiederhold; treasurer, Mrs. Kelpin; auditor, Mrs. Anderson.—Mrs. Wiederhold, secretary pro tem.

**SHOAL LAKE H.E.S.**

Meeting of H.E.S. held on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 25th, from 3 to 5. After business of the day came the programme.

A paper by Mrs. Leishman on bandages, the different kinds and widths, for various needs; and then came a demonstration on bandaging with Miss Muriel Fleming as a patient.

Next, a paper on "Proper Care and Feeding of Infants," by Mrs. Markle, giving that four things were essential for a baby's health and comfort: (1) Plenty of water for his skin; (2) Good food for his stomach; (3) Fresh air for his lungs; (4) Sleep for his brain.

A reading by Miss Lawson on care of sick room and patient.

Fresh air, perfect and absolute cleanliness for both room and patient, frequent changing of linen, quietness and daintily prepared food in small quantities.

A hearty vote of thanks to the ladies who had provided such excellent papers, brought the meeting to a close.

[Will Shoal Lake kindly pardon the delay of this report.—P. R. 1.]

**PRAIRIE ROSE, VANGUARD, SASK.**

On the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 25th, the club held their annual meeting at Barholes School. Owing to unpleasant weather only nine ladies were present.

The officers for the following year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Claude Hymers; vice-president, Mrs. C. D. Richmond; recording secretary and treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Fahey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. McKenzie; directors, Messrs. Leonard Else, William Dever and Percy Hall.

It was decided that during the winter months the meetings be held at twelve o'clock, and that the regular programme be discontinued and time devoted to making a quilt.

Mrs. McKenzie reported \$137.45 as proceeds of box social held on 10th for the benefit of Red Cross.

A special meeting was announced for Nov. 25th, at the home of Mrs. R. B. McBain, when Miss Harrison, from Sask-

atoon University, will lecture on "Staple Foodstuffs."

After the meeting closed, Miss Gibbons and Mrs. William Dever served a dainty lunch.—Club Reporter.

The White Heather Homemakers' Club held its second annual meeting since organization, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at Mrs. C. O. Travis' home, twenty-two ladies were present, two of whom became club members which addition makes a total membership of 48. The roll call was responded to with "Suggestions for Christmas Gifts," several of the members offering practical aid by bringing a finished gift with the accompanying pattern.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. J. G. Carr; vice-presidents, Mesdames H. Maher and C. B. Latta; sec-treasurer and club reporter, Mrs. A. J. Currie; directors, Mesdames C. P. Travis, W. King, W. R. Fansher, W. A. Paul; librarian, Mrs. A. Puffer; pianist, Mrs. W. R. Fansher; auditors, Mrs. G. Bent, Mrs. W. R. Fansher; programme committee, Mesdames S. Malcolm, J. Bradley, F. Turnbull, H. Peterson, W. R. Fansher.

The annual report showed that over \$130 had been used for relief work since June. The club purpose continuing to work for the Red Cross Society, and to this end will hold a second sale of home products in the Co-operative store, Govan, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11th, beginning at 2.30.

The next meeting will be held on Jan. 6th, at Pioneer Farm, the home of Mrs. M. Anderson. At this meeting a demonstration of cake icing and decorating will be given and the roll call will be: Recipe for cake filling or icing. Each member is also requested to write upon a slip of paper some subject and roll call she would suggest for study or discussion during the coming year. These slips are to be handed in at the next meeting, and are to be used as suggestions to the programme committee when they meet to arrange the year's work.

(Mrs.) Isabel Currie.

Kisbey, Sask., Nov. 13th, 1915.

The Percy Homemakers held their annual meeting on Nov. 3rd. Most of the members were present to elect the new officers, which were as follows:—President, Mrs. James Ransdell, Kisbey; vice-president, Miss Margaret Bryce, Arvola; sec-treasurer, Miss Kate Bryce, Arvola; executive committee, Mrs. Thos. Lees, Mrs. J. Lawford, and Miss E. Mitchell.

It was unanimously agreed that we give the prize money we received at Regina Fair to the Red Cross Society.

Some of the winter meetings were to be spent in sewing for the Red Cross. The matter of Homemakers' exhibits to Regina Fair were discussed, and we decided that while some clubs might not care to send and exhibit every year, we would at least like to assist the Homemakers' clubs that were there providing lunches at the Regina Fair by sending

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Entrance Changed from Portage Avenue to Smith Street. Take the Elevator at Smith Street Entrance to Dr. Robinson's, Dental Specialist.

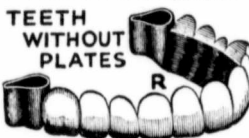
I am the originator of the celebrated Whalebone Plate. When made by me it represents a distinct advance beyond anything previously offered to the public. The teeth are so natural in appearance that detection is impossible.

**Have You Tried One of My Sets of Celebrated Whalebone Plates?**

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The celebrated Whalebone Plate, the great discovery that has stood the test for years. The lightest, strongest and best plate known; fits any mouth; never drops; no noise when chewing; nearer natural formation of mouth than any artificial plate known; bites corn off the cob; is clean; no bad taste in the mouth. Guaranteed for 20 years. Worth \$25.00. Our price, \$10.00

Many dentists try to imitate this wonderful plate as made by me, but they have never succeeded. You owe it to yourself to have your dental work performed by a specialist, more especially when the charges are usually less than that charged by the majority of dentists who have little or no experience at plate work.



**TEETH WITHOUT PLATES**

**New System Teeth Without Plates**

I make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to dental science. Spaces, where one or more teeth have been lost, we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see sample of this beautiful work. I guarantee my work, not alone against breakage, but satisfaction for 20 years. My personal attention given all work. Honest methods. Written guarantee with all work. Price \$7.00 per tooth.

**Over Birks' Jewelry Store Portage Avenue and Smith Street**

**Teeth Without Plates at Prices Within the Reach of All**

All languages spoken. Free examination. All work guaranteed for twenty years. Oxygenated gas for painless operations. Easy, sweet and harmless as the sleep of Nature. Somniform Anesthesia quick and pleasant. Lady attendants. I have testimonials from doctors, lawyers, merchants and laboring men as to my painless methods. High class work and courteous treatment.

**DR. ROBINSON, Dental Specialist**  
Office Hours, 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Over Birks', cor. Portage and Smith St. Phone Main 1121.

fruit, vegetables, meats, etc., the proceeds to go to the Red Cross or some other needy cause.

In the annual report we noted nine regular meetings, one social, two meetings to pack boxes to Regina. There had been five large bales of clothing packed for the welfare fair. The first prize was awarded our exhibit at the Regina summer fair.

At our next meeting we are looking forward with pleasure to an address

from Miss Twiss, of the Regina Normal School.

We are anticipating a full year's work for 1916.

**PERCY HOMEMAKERS.**

Kisbey, Sask., Dec. 6th, 1915.

On Friday evening, Nov. 26th, the Percy Homemakers held a special meeting in the church. The meeting was opened with the first verse of "The Maple Leaf." Then the report of the last regular meeting and statement of the activities of the club during 1915 was read by the secretary, Miss K. H. Bryce. The roll call was responded to with "helpful hints." There were a number of honorary members present, and their hints were amusing as well as helpful.

After a patriotic chorus by the choir and solo by Mrs. Ransdell, president of the club, Miss Twiss, of the Normal School, was introduced. Miss Twiss spoke of the necessity for pupils who cannot go home for the noonday meal, having one dish of something hot. She showed, by telling of what had been done in some schools how, with a little organization and co-operation, this is possible. Miss Twiss had pictures of pupils and teacher seated at lunch.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Miss Twiss for her helpful address. After the singing of "The Homemaker's Song," by the choir, the meeting was closed with "God Save the King."

On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 1st, the Percy Homemakers met at Smithfield. Seventeen were present. The meeting opened in the usual way. The roll call was responded to with "Suggestions of Christmas." Miss Ramsey demonstrated "Fowl Killing and Dry Plucking and Tying up for Market," which was very



Tommy I: "That's a top-hole pipe. Joe. Where d'yer get it?"  
Tommy II: "One of them German Coolans tried to take me a prisoner, an' I inherited it from 'im."  
New York "Vanity Fair."

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interesting to all. Mrs. Ransdell showed how to tell the age of poultry by the feathers on their wing.

The School Board invited the Homemakers to attend the meeting of the ratepayers this month to consider the advisability of building a new school. Many intend being present. It was decided that the secretary purchase some yarn immediately and distribute among the members, and to find out before the next meeting what was most needed by the Red Cross.

Miss Mitchell and Miss Ramsay served lunch. Miss M. Bryce invited the club to Doune Lodge for the January meeting. The meeting was closed with the club yell. M. P. H.

REPORT OF KESLO HOME-MAKERS' CLUB.

Like most of the other clubs our thoughts have been turned in the direction of Red Cross work, and how we could best contribute our small share in the present need, we decided to raise \$30.00 for a cot in the Saskatchewan base hospital to be named "Kelso Homemakers," and also to send a further sum of \$25.00 for the equipment of same. Then came the question, "How is this money to be raised?" One member, whose husband has just finished building a big barn, gave a dance and handed in \$19.00 as the net results, then we even promised to raise a dollar in some way and bring to the next meeting and tell if it had been "worked for, or begged, or borrowed."

Many and varied were the methods used to earn that dollar; some did stooking for their husbands, others turned to the more feminine art of "plying the needle or the sewing machine"; one girl rounded up some lost cattle and coaxed the dollar from her father's pockets; another member told us she spent three solid hours cleaning an auto till it looked like new; lots of the women squeezed a dollar extra from the butter and eggs and poultry returns, and some smiled on their "hubbies dear," and the dollar was forthcoming, one enterprising girl made a cushion and ruffled it off for \$5.20, so by one way and another we raised the necessary amount and proved as Goethe says:—

"What you can do, or dream you can, begin it; Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it; Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

We are now busy at work on a Red Cross quilt, each member works twelve names on her block at 10 cents per name, and already we have been promised \$10.00 for the quilt when completed.

We long for the time when Red Cross work will no longer be needed, and all our energies be expended on constructive up-building work, but till that blessed day dawns the Kelso Homemakers will try and do "their little bit" to help the sons and brothers who so nobly do "theirs" in the thick of the fight.—Emily Cox, Corr. Sec. Kelso Homemakers' Club.

GLENBUSH HOME-MAKERS.

The ladies of Medstead and Glenbush are distressed that no report was made of Archibald and Miss Harrison's visit to them in October, and would be glad if you will mention the October meeting with November. Mrs. Archibald and Miss Harrison from the University of Saskatchewan met the Homemakers at Avery School on Oct. 19th at 7.30 p.m., and although the threshers were in the neighborhood and detained many at home, there were a goodly number present.

Mrs. Simmons, the president, took the chair and introduced Mrs. Archibald and Miss Harrison, and welcomed them in the name of the club. Miss Harrison then gave a very interesting talk on "food values," followed by a demonstration on bread-making by Mrs. Archibald. The evening was a great success; as usual, a dance and supper finished the proceedings.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Archibald and Miss Harrison for their visit and instructive talk. We hope to welcome them again before long. When we mean to let them see how our cooking and bread-making have improved.

November 4th.—The last meeting of Glenbush Homemakers met at Mrs. Simmons', and a very busy time they spent. The proceedings opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf." The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting and communications. As this was the last meeting for the year's work the audit was arranged for. They then discussed the advisability of Medstead ladies having a club of their own, as the distances are so great, and the winter months make it worse. Although Glenbush would be left with a very small club they hope that many ladies would join them who have not been able to do so before because of the distances. It was decided that Mrs. McLachlan and Mrs. Arthur

Maginnes canvas the Glenbush ladies and learn their wishes before arriving at a final decision. The club next decided to give ten dollars from their funds for the Soldier's Christmas Cheer," along with the proceeds of the dance on Friday, Nov. 5th. They also arranged for a basket dance on Nov. 27th at Avery School to aid the Victorian Nursing Fund. Nurse Geuse has nursed such a lot in this district, that the club wish to give some financial assistance.

A letter was read from the manager of the Saskatoon Phoenix, thanking the club for the eighteen dollars sent to help the Belgian Relief Fund.

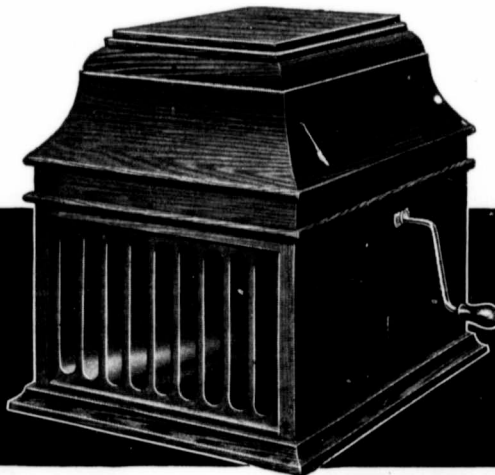
Many other matters were discussed and lots of friendly chat passed the hours away only too quickly. The meeting then

closed with singing "God Save the King." Mrs. Simmons then served a dainty tea, which was much enjoyed.

On leaving the meeting the ladies were highly amused to find all the boys with large wads of cotton batting in their ears. They explained that they were afraid the very delicate mechanism would be thrown out of order by the unusual strain put on it.

Dear Editor, don't you wish you could be a homemaker and have such good times?—Mrs. Maginnes, reporter for Glenbush Homemakers' Club.

[Though I am not a member of the Homemakers' clubs, I am a "homemaker," but I do wish I could know the women of the Homemakers' Clubs.—P. R. I.]



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

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



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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 price outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—afree trial first! No money down no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument.

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Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face from laughing at the funniest of minstrel shows.

Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose, send it back.

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**STRATHCLAIR, MAN.**

The Elgin Rural Home Economic Society met at Mrs. Seesons on Thursday, October 7th at 2.30 o'clock. The meeting opened with the report of the several committees appointed to act in connection with the serving of meals at the Strathclair fair on August 7th. Secretary's report showed a total of \$160.45 taken in giving us a profit of \$89.90. Expenses amounting to \$80.55. Of this \$85.00 will be used for furnishing a women's rest room in Strathclair.

The reports were followed by the most suitable furnishings for a rest room and the following committee to get the furniture and look after details: Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Cramer and Mrs. Seeson.

The lesson "Principals of Cookery" was lead by Mrs. Evans. The secretary was instructed to send for some needed literature. It was decided that we would not ask for a college demonstrator for the time being. Place of next meeting was not fixed on account of threshing. Lillie Pirie, Secy.-Treasurer.

**MIAMI H.E.S. MEETING**

The Sept. H.E.S. meeting was one of our most successful meetings during this year. The rest room was over-filled with bright enthusiastic women mostly from the farms. The program was splendid and conducted as follows: Opening, "Maple Leaf," reading minutes, presentation of case of table silver to our retiring matron, Mrs. McLean. Reading of report on conducting of campaign on franchise petitions resulted as follows: 180 signatures already secured with ten petition forms to come in before the end of month. Report of boys' and girls' club work handed in by the organizer. A paper on "Problem of Help in Home" by Miss Collins was splendidly given and well received. Poem on "Red Cross Nurse," by Mrs. Robinson. "Influence of Good Books in Home," by Mrs. R. Maybee contained many valuable suggestions. Construction and benefits of fireless cooker, by Miss Bowman and Mrs. A. Thomson proved very interesting and caused much discussion. The secretary was requested to register the names of those who wished to attend the demonstrations in cooking by Miss Crawford of the M.A.C. who is to be with us on first Friday in October and each successive Friday for five weeks. Lessons from 3 to 6 each Friday afternoon at 5c. each lesson. Rest room is to be open all day until 9 p.m. beginning 20th September. Meeting closed by motion.

**NARROW LAKE HOMEMAKERS**

The September meeting of the Narrow Lake Homemakers' Club was held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Muxlow, with nine members and three visitors present. After the opening exercises, a letter was

read from Dr. Millar, of Battleford, asking for a donation for the hospital unit fund. It was decided to collect what money we could to send. There being no other business, a paper was given by Mrs. A. Cotter on Women's Suffrage. Mrs. Cotter appeared dressed as a suffragette. Her costume caused much amusement. After the reading of the paper, which contained a splendid history of the suffrage movement, a discussion was held among all the members. After the closing of the meeting, a social time was spent, which was very enjoyable.

B. Trogarkis, Secy.

**NEVILLE HOMEMAKERS' CLUB**

The September meeting of the Neville Homemakers' Club met in the Methodist Church on the sixteenth at two-thirty p.m. Sixteen ladies were present. Mrs. R. Good, the vice-president, occupied the chair, owing to the late arrival of the president. The minutes of the August meeting were read and approved. The vice-president informed the Club that there were twenty dollars and some cents in the treasury and stated that it might be wise to put it to some use.

Moved by Mrs. W. Aree, seconded by Mrs. T. Robins, that the Club purchase the material for two dozen pillows and slips, make them up and present them ready for use to the Saskatchewan hospital being erected at Regina. Carried.

A very suggestive meeting, entitled "How Writers Do It," was read by Mrs. L. A. Stutzman, followed with some splendid Household Hints by Mrs. W. Mee.

The ladies then adjourned to Mrs. Good's home, where they enjoyed a good lunch served by the hostess and Mrs. B. Pearson.

The next meeting of the Homemakers' Club will be held in the church on Oct. 21st, at two-thirty p.m.

Mrs. W. F. Dixon, C.S.

**PINKHAM, SASK.**

The following is the first report of our Club to your paper. We have been organized now almost two years. The Club has proved entirely successful and we find it very helpful socially as well as many other ways.

The Club has taken a great interest in sewing, knitting, etc., for the soldiers. The money for which was procured by giving concerts and in several other ways.

We sent our president, Mrs. J. R. Near, as delegate to the convention held in Saskatoon, where she learned many things which were of great assistance to the Club. We were also favored in June by a very interesting lecture on Homemakers' Work by Miss D. E. Harriston, of Saskatoon.

We are now setting up a box in the post office to receive clothing for the



First Recruit: "What do you think o' the Major, Bill?"

Second Recruit: "He's a changeable kind o' bloke. Last night I says to 'im, 'Oo goes there?' an' he says, 'Friend!' and now to-day he 'ardly knows me!"



**Tea Table Talks No. 2**

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."  
The proof of good tea is in the drinking.  
The great and increasing army of people who regularly drink

**BLUE RIBBON TEA**

choose it with their eyes open. They know its excellence—its uniformity—its economy.  
And they know its purity. Commonsense tells them that the new double-wrapper makes deterioration impossible.  
Scores of thousands have proved "BLUE RIBBON" "by the drinking." Do the same yourself. Get your money back if you don't agree with them.

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



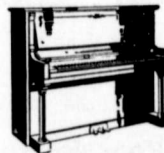
**Mason & Risch Pianos**

"FROM FACTORY TO HOME"

TWENTY BRANCH STORES  
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**A Mason & Risch Piano**

In matters that constitute enduring qualities we have never for one moment let "cost" interfere with our judgment of what is foremost and best. We have ever striven to build a piano in which the best scientific thought of the time is embodied by every means known, regardless of cost, price or profit. To this principle may be attributed the fact that the Mason & Risch piano contains in abundant measure these two things: CHARACTER, VALUE—that it is known from coast to coast as an instrument as good as is humanly possible to produce. Write to-day for our latest booklet, "Inside Information." It tells the important things to look for, and the pitfalls to avoid in selecting a piano to give lifetime satisfaction. Also ask us for our easy payment plan.



**MASON & RISCH LIMITED**

302 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

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**Take No Chances With Your Furs** Why send your furs here and there, 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 raw fur traders and shippers by giving them top prices and high grading. Thousands come to us every year with their furs. Big Money This Year! Don't tempt fate 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. Settle 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 Lists.  
**THE AMERICAN FUR-TRADING AND FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Dept. B-1, 425-427 DeCatur Street, New Orleans, La. (17)

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needy and a small box in the store to receive donations to the Red Cross Society.

We have at present eighteen members.  
Ruby A. Appleby, Secy.

#### MAIR, SASK.

The Mair Homemakers' Club held their regular monthly meeting October 14th. Opened by singing The Maple Leaf. At our last meeting the president announced that each member should answer roll call with a conundrum. Order of business was then taken up. Decided to hold a handkerchief bazaar Nov. 19 to try and raise money enough to pay for a cot in the Saskatchewan unit of the hospital at the front.

The entertainment committee carried out the conundrum idea, got a speaker and demonstrator from the department then sent each member the following notice:

If you want a treat, also to meet,  
One who in school learned to cook by rule,

Don't miss Homemakers' Club Oct. 14.

There was 22 members and 15 visitors present, all enjoyed Mrs. Archibald's talk and demonstration on bread making and am sure got some very useful help from her and know each girl would try making bread. Then, as it was Hallowe'en month, the hostesses of the day, Mrs. R. W. Riley and Mrs. I. E. McLean served a Hallowe'en lunch. Menu—Witch's broth, hot from the black seething pot; toasted snakes (bread dough cut in strips braided and baked thin, unbraided and toasted); salad of blood plant (beets and tomatoes), decorated with cill's eye (almonds) and powdered frogs (powdered hard boiled eggs); devil's food (chocolate cake) and cat's paws (macaroons); lizard's delight (chocolate candy); owl's blood (black tea). In writing the place-cards the words in brackets were left out so they would not know what to expect. One of the girls representing a witch with cap and broom passed the cards. The decorations were in black and yellow, Hallowe'en colors.

M. E. McLean, Club Reporter.

#### LIGHTING THE FARM HOME.

The proper lighting of the farm home is a problem that is occupying the attention of most farmers in these days of progress and new appliances all along the line. As far as country homes go we have not had much improvement in the means of lighting in the last fifty years or so since kerosene came into use and began to displace the ancient tallow dip. About twenty-five years ago Edison invented the incandescent electric lamp, and this was the signal for increased effort all along the line to evolve better lights. The Welsbach incandescent mantle came out after the electric lamp and was a great improvement where city gas was available, but until quite recently it was not applicable to other means of lame lighting gasoline and

kerosene mantle lamps have now been so far perfected that they leave nothing to be desired in the way of efficiency and cheapness of light. Acetylene was heralded a promising means of lighting, and in some parts of the country it has made considerable progress for outside lighting, but it has never been very popular for lighting dwellings, and probably never will be, because of the objectionable odor that it is almost impossible to keep out of a building where it is used.

Where there is connection with a generating plant there can be no question that electricity possesses many advantages over any other means of lighting from buildings, but unfortunately as yet, not many farms have access to this means of lighting. The small electric generating plant using storage batteries has come into some favor on the larger farms, and with those who can afford the cost of installing and maintenance, but they are far too expensive for the larger number of farmers who use only one or two lights.

Gasoline mantle lamps are quite extensively used, but there are many who hesitate to use them in their homes because of the dangerously inflammable nature of the fuel. Kerosene mantle lamps came out several years ago, but they were so defective in construction and design that they soon fell into disfavor. More recently these kerosene mantle lamps have been greatly improved so that now they are one of the most satisfactory lights to be had, and they possess the additional advantage of being cheap enough to suit any pocket-book. One of these kerosene mantle lamps burning one-half the oil consumed by an ordinary round wick lamp, will give more than twice the light, and the quality of the light is even superior to the best modern tungsten electric light.

We had one of the first kerosene mantle lamps that came out, but soon discarded it as it would smoke and spoil the mantles about as fast as we could put them on. We now have been using one of the improved kerosene mantle lamps for several months, and like it so well that we would not return to the old red flame lamps on any account. We were somewhat skeptical about these lamps after our experience with the old ones, but as the company sends them on trial and approval, we decided to try one, and after trying it we decided that we could not get along without it. Anyone can afford one of these lamps, as they cost only about \$7.50, and they are so economical in the use of oil that they save the price of one in about six months. It will certainly pay anyone who wants a really good light to investigate the kerosene mantle lamps such as are put out by reliable manufacturers now.

Modern heating plants, modern water systems, and modern lighting systems, are making farm homes even more desirable places to live than city homes, and if more of the farm homes were equipped with these modern conveniences we would not hear so much about the problem of keeping the young folks on the farms.



Cavalry Instructor: "From where did you receive instructions to dismount, Sir?"

Raw Recruit: "From hindquarters, Sir."

# Free Distribution of Trees

BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE**, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt round his farm buildings and garden.

Thousands of successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

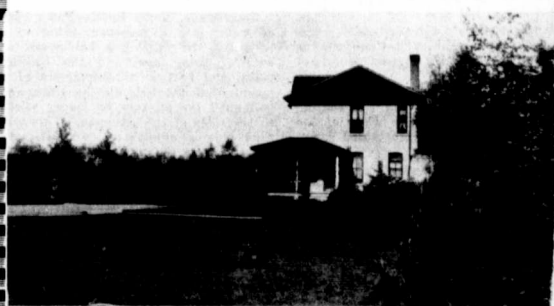
Already over 27,000,000 trees have been given away **FREE**.

Over 4,000,000 will go out this spring.

Make your FARM a real HOME by planting trees.



Superintendent's Residence, Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905



Same Place in 1914

**ALL APPLICATIONS** for trees to plant in 1917 must be received **BEFORE** March 1st, 1916.

A limited number of EVERGREENS is available for delivery this coming spring under special conditions.

All applications and enquiries should be addressed to

**NORMAN M. ROSS,**  
Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan

**WRITE FOR BULLETINS ON TREE PLANTING**

Recipes

There is no such thing as "luck" in cake-making. Given good ingredients, properly measured and prepared, the right sort of pan, and an oven of correct temperature, the cake will be satisfactory. If it is coarse-grained, or heavy, or tasteless, there is a blunder somewhere.

To make cake comfortably, one needs a large bowl to mix in; an egg-beater; a large spoon; a bowl to beat eggs in; a platter for the whites, if there are to be many; a teaspoon for measuring, and a cup for the same purpose; and a pan or several pans to bake the cake in. The bottoms and sides of the pans should be well greased, but not with butter, as this make the contents stick, but with suet, lard, or oil. If one makes a fruit cake, or any other which requires long baking, the pan should be lined with paper, well greased.

The usual method for mixing a cake is to work the butter to a cream, adding the sugar, then the beaten yolks, next the flavoring, and then the flour, alternately with the milk, until both are used up. Last of all, fold in lightly the whites after they have been beaten stiff and dry. Do not beat these in, and do not beat the cake hard after they are added. Put it at once into the pan and set in the oven. Close the door gently, and do not allow any jar in the kitchen while the cake is baking.

Cake must not be put into an oven which is very hot at first and cools later. This cooks the outside of the batter and prevents its rising as it should; then, as the heat declines, the baked crust pressing on the unbaked interior makes it fall.

Do not open the oven until you think the cake has "set," or is partly baked all through, and not then unless you have reason to fear that one side of the oven is hotter than the other. Never move the cake until the crust has formed. When a loaf must bake for a long time, it is well to cover it for the first half-hour with brown paper. When done, the cake will shrink slightly from the sides of the pan; and if a loaf cake, will have a crack across the top. A clean straw run into the thickest part will come out clean and free from dough.

**Coconut Cream Cake.**—Cream a half-cup of butter with two cups of powdered sugar, add the yolks of four eggs, beaten very light, a teaspoonful of cream or unskimmed milk, and three cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Fold in the beaten whites and bake in three layer-tins. When cold, make a filling and coating of a cupful of cream, the white of one egg, sugar to taste, and a grated coconut. Beat the white very stiff, and

whip the cream; then add it to the stiffened white; beat in the sugar and two-thirds of the grated coconut. Put this mixture between the cake layers, and set them on top of each other. Cover the top and sides of the entire cake with the white mixture, and, as it begins to stiffen slightly, sprinkle the remaining coconut over it.

**Maple-sugar Cake.**—Work to a cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add a cup of milk, four egg yolks, and about four cupfuls of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. If more flour is needed, it can be added later, and as some brands thicken more than others, do not put the full quantity in at once. Fold in the whites of the eggs, and bake in layer-tins.

To make the maple filling, boil a half-pint of maple sugar until it threads. Have ready-beaten the white of an egg, and pour the scalding syrup slowly upon this, whipping steadily. Whip until the mixture is cool and stiff enough to spread on the cake and between the layers.

**Almond Cake.**—Cream a cupful of butter; work into it two cupfuls of sugar; add four eggs, whites and yolks beaten together and very light; stir in a cupful of cold water and a teaspoonful of almond extract. Cut into coarse bits two cupfuls of blanched almonds, and sprinkle them thickly with flour. Add these to the batter with flour enough to make it of the proper consistency. Bake in an oval or square loaf-tin. This cake may be iced, but is also very good without frosting of any kind.

**Orange Layer Cake.**—Rub three tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream, add two cupfuls of sugar, the well-beaten yolks of five eggs, a cupful of cold water, the juice and half of the grated peel of one large orange or of two small ones, and a half teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water. Sift three cupfuls of flour with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and stir this in alternately with the stiffened whites of three eggs. If more flour is needed, add it cautiously. Bake in layer-cake pans. For the filling put into two unbeaten egg-whites a cupful of powdered sugar, and beat very light, adding the juice and half the grated peel of an orange. If too thin, put in more sugar. Put the layers together with this mixture, add to what is left more powdered sugar, and ice the cake with it. If properly made this is a delicious cake.

**Home-made Cream Puffs.**—Put a pint of water into a saucepan, bring to a boil, and stir into it a half-pound of butter. Bring again to the boiling-point, and beat in three-quarters of a pound of flour. Stir all the time, and boil until the mixture no longer sticks to the sides of the saucepan. This will take only a minute or two. Remove from the fire the moment this point is

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297-299 Portage Avenue

WINNIPEG

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Somewhere, we know, the sun is shining  
still;  
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cloud,  
And we may catch its glory if we will.

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## 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.

reached, and set away to cool. When cold, break into the mixture, one at a time, eight eggs, beating the batter for two minutes after each one is added. Set the batter in the ice until very cold, then drop by the great spoonful upon pans lined with waxed paper. Bake in a steady oven until puffed and colored a golden brown. When cold, cut a slit in the side of each puff, and fill with whipped cream flavored to suit the taste. Sprinkle with sugar and serve.

**Omelette Souffle.**—Whites of six eggs; yolks of three eggs; two table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar; the grated yellow rind of half a lemon; half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and frothy; sift over the sugar and beat again until fine and dry; add the yolks slightly beaten, the lemon rind and juice. Mix quickly, put at once into a baking dish, dust the top thickly with powdered sugar, and bake in an oven five minutes. The oven must be ready before you begin the souffle. If it is stringy inside, it has been baked too long. To be right, it must be hot but soft. It must be served immediately in the dish in which it is baked.

**Boston Brown Hash.**—Chop any remains of steaks, roast or stews very fine. Grease a deep pie-dish. Put a layer of mashed potatoes (cold ones, left over, will answer) in the bottom of the dish, then a layer of meat, then a layer of stale bread crumbs; sprinkle with salt and pepper, a few bits of butter; moisten with a half cup of beef gravy, then another layer of potatoes. Dip a knife into milk and smooth the top. Bake in a moderate oven, until brown. Serve hot.

**Mayonnaise.**—Beat two egg yolks lightly in a cold clean dish; stir in as much cold olive-oil as you need dressing, adding after the first half-cupful, a few drops of vinegar alternately with the oil. Season with a drop of tabasco and a half-teaspoonful of salt. If a light mayonnaise is needed, stir in at the last moment a half-cupful of cream, beaten to a stiff froth. In hot weather have all ingredients cold and the mixing-dish on ice.

**French Dressing.**—Stir together a half-teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and a teaspoonful of ice-water until the salt is melted; add six table-spoonfuls of olive-oil; stir a moment; add two table-spoonfuls of vinegar; beat well and use at once. A small bit of ice may be used in place of water.

**Potato Dressing.**—Press a hot mashed potato through a sieve; add four table-spoonfuls of thick cream and the yolks of two eggs, and rub until smooth; press again through a sieve; add a half-teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard, and two table-spoonfuls of vinegar. Mix and cool. Use with cold fish or potato salad.

**Tomatoes en surprise.**—Remove the seeds and core from solid, peeled tomatoes and fill with sardines or salmon; squeeze in a little lemon juice, turn the tomato upside down on a nest of crisp lettuce, and put on top of each a spoonful of mayonnaise.

**Cherry Cups.**—Sift one pint of flour, a half-teaspoonful of salt, and four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; rub quickly into it two level table-spoonfuls of butter; add about two-thirds of a cupful of milk; knead lightly, and roll into a thin sheet. The dough must be moist, but not wet. Cut into rounds five inches in diameter, putting ten stoned sugared cherries into each. Fold over the dough the same as with a dumpling. Bake in gem-pans fifteen minutes in a quick oven. Brush with a little sugar and water, dust over granulated sugar, and brown quickly. Serve warm, with sugar and butter or cherry sauce. These are more wholesome than pie and easier to make.

**Cherry Salad.**—Strip a piece of skin from the side of a large banana and take out the fruit without breaking the remaining skin. Wash, stone, and skin one pint of large sour cherries; dust very lightly with salt and pepper, and pour over three table-spoonfuls of olive-oil and one of lemon juice. Mix and put them into the banana-skins. Arrange on a dish of shredded lettuce, and serve. Use the bananas for baking, or serve them raw with cream.

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but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto.

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## The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG

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Los Indios, Isle of Pines, offers you realization of your dreams of independence without the hardships of general farming. Nowhere else can the tiller of soil reap so bountifully. Ten acres at Los Indios, set out to Winter Vegetables and Grapefruit, will produce a bigger income than 320 acres of Canadian wheat—and you only need to work a tenth as hard. Los Indios growers last year netted \$385 to \$635 per acre on Winter Vegetables. Demand this year is far bigger; \$4.00 to \$6.00 per crate has been paid for Los Indios Grapefruit since September of this year—demand way beyond supply. Nets planters hundred of dollars per acre.

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Soil at Los Indios wonderfully fertile. Grows anything. No irrigation. Los Indios has only Deep Water Harbor on island. Ship right from Big Dock—no long haulage expense.

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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 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

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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.—44388.

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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,  
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We have on hand at present a very full line of Rebuilt and Second-hand Engines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of buying, when we shall be pleased to tell you what we have and quote prices. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same guarantee as new ones and of course are carefully repaired and look exactly like new. If you write at at once we are sure to have the size you almost want.

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**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.

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**WANTED**—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. 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, 25c.

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

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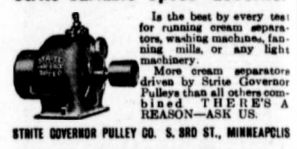
**FOR RENT, SHARE OR CASH**—Large farm in central Alberta, 800 acres broken, with full equipment modern power farming machinery. Address: Caswell Bros, Cherokee, Ia.

**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, Minn.

**WANTED**—Second-hand steam engine, to draw one 24-inch breaker. Write full particulars. Box 20, Birnie, Man.

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**Y**OU are one among millions of farmers whose dearest wish is larger net profits. You want your farming to pay, and pay well, but you realize that larger profits must come from savings you can make, rather than from higher prices for your products.

The one item on which you can make a good saving at once is **farm power**. Larger net profits are impossible so long as you use horses for heavy farm work. Horses cost too much. Their feed and keep cost too much. And they do far too little work. **These things you know.**

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But the tractor v. horse question is now up for final settlement, and you farmers have the deciding vote. You can keep agriculture bound to the traces of a team, or you can cut the traces and hitch your work to the drawbar of a Mogul 8-16 tractor. You can continue farming at your present rate of profit, or you can increase your profits and at the same time relieve yourself of a lot of hard disagreeable work.

### WHICH WILL YOU DO? THE DECISION IS IN YOUR HANDS

On the one hand is your horse—each horse costing you the entire yield of five acres or more for feed alone; putting that much land out of the profit-earning class, cutting down the available food supply of humanity, demanding an unreasonable amount of personal service, and, for it all, giving you less than a hundred days of work a year.

On the other hand the Mogul 8-16 h.p. kerosene tractor consumes nothing that in any way affects the food supply of the world, allows you to farm all your land for profit, demands little personal service and none when it is not working, and in return will do for you at any and all times as much work as you can crowd on it.

Sentiment alone ties any farmer to the horse. In this case sentiment cannot increase your profits, while the tractor can and will. **Cut the traces. Hitch your farm tools to the drawbar of a Mogul 8-16. HERE IS FARM POWER AT A PRICE EVERY FARMER CAN AFFORD.**

Send a card to our nearest branch house to-day. It will bring you promptly complete information about the only possible method of increasing your net profits.

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# "JAY - EYE - SEE"

Many years ago there was a famous race horse, known from ocean to ocean. Its name was "Jay Eye See"—which were the initials of J. I. Case, the founder of the J. I. Case T. M. Company.

The owner of this famous horse was known as a man who loved thoroughbreds—a man who admired perfection. He was recognized as a master-builder of machinery. He established his factory in 1842, and around it gathered a world-known community of able workmen.

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Like the noted "Jay Eye See"—known to you surely by reputation—the new Case "40" is a thing of rare beauty. Its long and sweeping lines are distinctive. All corners have disappeared. This unmistakable beauty makes men spot this car and admire it. You will enjoy driving such a "different" car—one that stands out from others.

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Your first mile in this car will delight you with its unusual comfort. This is gained, not alone by the use of the cantilever springs, but by the Case way of suspending these springs from the rear axle so that they do only spring duty.

The divided front seats—the upholstery in real grain leather, which, by the way is removable as a unit for cleaning—together with the unusual room, both in the front compartment and in the tonneau, will excite further praise.

## Tests of Value

Then when you come to test those parts beneath the hood, whether in a hard pull or up a steep incline, or on the car's 100,000th mile, you will find the Case motor well deserving of the characterization—"the motor that makes extra cylinders unnecessary".

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The fact that all wiring is housed in waterproof, rustless, flexible conduits, illustrates the care in planning of details. The junction box between the body and the chassis, also indicates the attention which you will find as you go through the car with a microscope. We urge you to study every part. These just given are but a few of the many things which make this car a rare value. Of course Westinghouse ignition, lighting and starting equipment needs no further comment.

## New Car - New Price

We offer you this car at the price of \$1090, F. O. B. Racine, Wis., with the statement that it contains all of the merit of our earlier "40", which sold for \$2300. You know what Case means by value. Let us send you our fine new catalog, which shows you the car in colors and pictures its many superlatives.

**J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Incorporated,**

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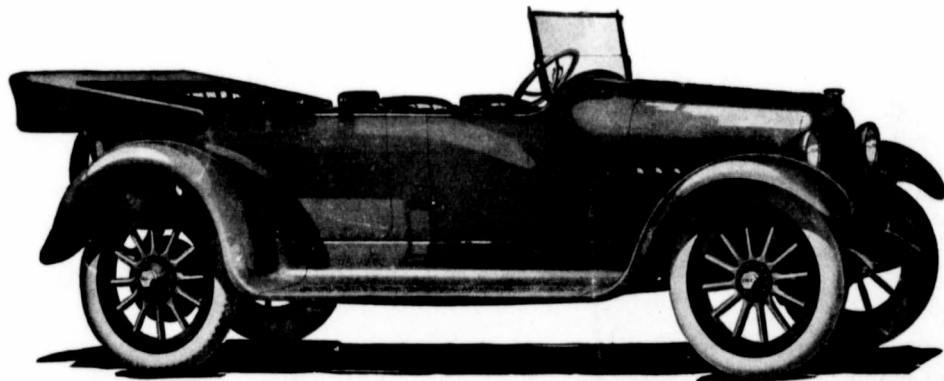
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