

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

WINNIPEG CANADA

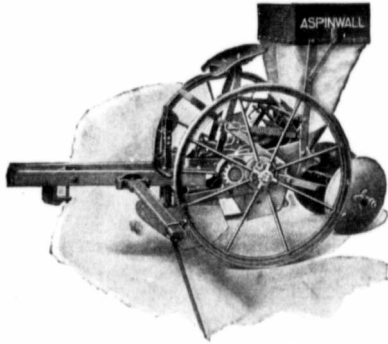
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BETTER FARMING — BIGGER CROPS — BETTER PRICES



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

Aspinwall Potato Tools



THE ASPINWALL PLANTER

The Aspinwall Cutter is a great time and labor saving machine. Six to eight bushels of seed can be cut per hour. A boy can operate it. Division of eyes is better than average hand work. Potatoes can be halved, quartered or cut to any size and the seed end removed if desired.



THE ASPINWALL CUTTER

In purchasing a potato planter accuracy is the chief essential. This is to be found in the Aspinwall Planter No. 3. It is an automatic machine capable of perfect adjustment. Feed can be regulated from the seat. It can be easily and quickly adjusted to plant the following distances: 9-10-11-13-15-17-20-24-26 and 30 inches.

There is always an active demand for good potatoes. With labor saving machinery, your potato acreage can be increased and the cost of production per bushel materially decreased.

As a planter, the Aspinwall is in a class by itself. It plants a greater range of seed, as to size and shape, does it easier and with less friction and wear than any planter of its kind.

Let us give you complete information regarding the Aspinwall Potato Tools.

Van Brunt The Drill That Makes Good

New Boot Discharge

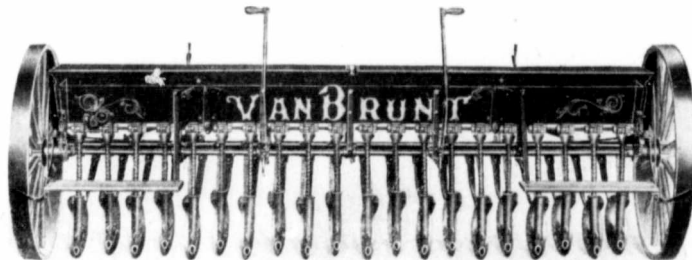
The Boot and Discharge is within instead of outside the circle of the disc. Seed is deposited at the widest point of the furrow. The seed does not touch the upward turn of the Disc but is deposited at a uniform depth with every kernel covered.

Adjustable Feed Gate

The greatest improvement ever put on a Drill. All kinds of grain, coarse or fine, can be regulated and deposited in an even manner without bunching or skipping. THIS FEED IS ADJUSTABLE to all requirements.

Light and Strong

Three or four hundred pounds lighter than other drills is one of the reasons THE "VAN BRUNT" is so popular. LIGHTER, YET STRONGER. Heavy angle steel frame wheels with long bearing hubs. Continuous axle running entire length of machine. No stub axles, therefore no sagging. Built to stand the work a drill should do.



Write for our Drill Catalogue

Get Quality and Service
John Deere Dealers
Give Both

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Lethbridge Edmonton

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

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LOOK



At These Pictures

Each One Tells Its Own Story

The first illustrates how quickly and easily a John Deere Quick Detachable Share can be changed. Only one nut is removed; only one wrench is used, and the operator does the job in easy comfortable position.

It is an illustration of the latest, and greatest improvement ever put on a plow, saving eighty per cent. of the time required to change the ordinary share.

It is a demonstration of the high development of John Deere Plow Bottoms. Features that give Quality and Service are built into these plows, that mean Time, Money and Convenience to every owner.

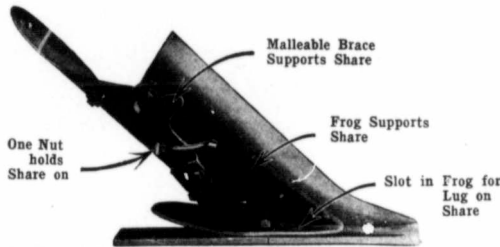
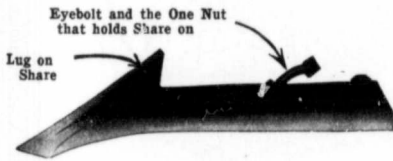


Changing "Q-D" Shares
See How Convenient

Now Look at Bottom Picture

The process of removing the ordinary shares which are used on other plows is here illustrated.

Notice the uncomfortable position of the operator. Working with a wrench in a few inches of space, endeavoring to loosen four or five rusty nuts with the corners already rounded off, as compared with the quick and easy operation of removing a John Deere Quick Detachable Share; besides it takes five times as long to do it.

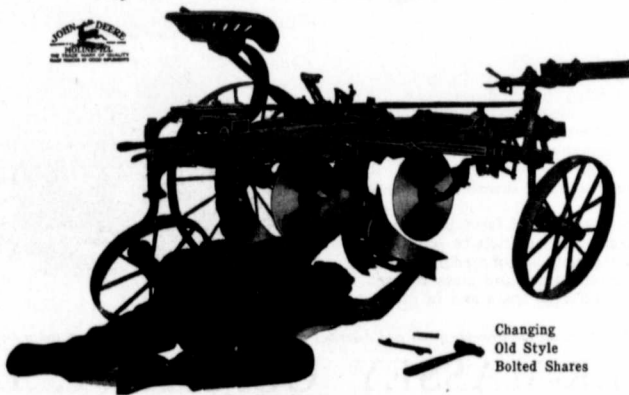


Consider Your Own Comfort

Less effort is required to operate a John Deere Plow with Quick Detachable Shares than any other type of plow made. They save time and labor, and do more and better work.

Always Ahead

Since John Deere invented the first steel plow, John Deere Plows have always been in "The Lead," and the "Lead" is being increased all the time. In points of merits, the distance between John Deere Plows and the many other types of plows in use is becoming greater.



Changing Old Style Bolted Shares

See How Inconvenient

Write Us

The many advantages that are realized from this great improvement cannot be set out in a small space. Write us and we will give you full details.

Investigate

Investigate this great labor-saving device. Make an opportunity to see these shares taken off and put on.

Get Quality and Service—John Deere gives both

One Class—FIRST

Exclusive features, such as Quick Detachable Shares, place the John Deere Plows in a class by themselves.

Ask your John Deere Dealer to show you the "Q-D" Share. Let us send you our New Plow Booklet. If you want satisfaction get a New Deere.



John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton
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THE PREMIER COMPANY
THE PREMIER GOODS





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

POCKET MORE PROFITS

Why not? Why not do more on your farm this year, and so make the land earn you more? Why not put in more crops and harvest them at less cost?

The Sawyer-Massey Gold Medal Gas Tractor affords the means of getting more in profits from your farm operations. It has the strength, the durability, the adaptability to conditions and the reliability under all circumstances. Easily operated, does more and at less cost for actual service performed owing to economy of fuel, water and upkeep. Under-rated, rather than over-rated, it generates excess power quickly, insuring efficiency always.

We are the pioneer builders of farm tractors in Canada, and manufacture in addition to our Gold Medal Gas Tractor a complete line of medal winning steam tractors in various styles and sizes to best meet requirements of different users and in different localities.



Our Catalog shows all the Premier goods and describes them fully. Will you drop a card today for a copy?

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, Limited

Builders of Gas Traction Engines, Grain Threshers and Road-making Machinery.

Head Office and Factory HAMILTON, CANADA

Branches and Warehouses: WINNIPEG, Manitoba; REGINA, Saskatchewan;
CALGARY, Alberta; BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.

SAWYER-MASSEY

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Vol. XIX.

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

A MAGAZINE FOR **The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER** THE FARM AND HOME

Vol. XIX. WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL, 1914. No. 4.

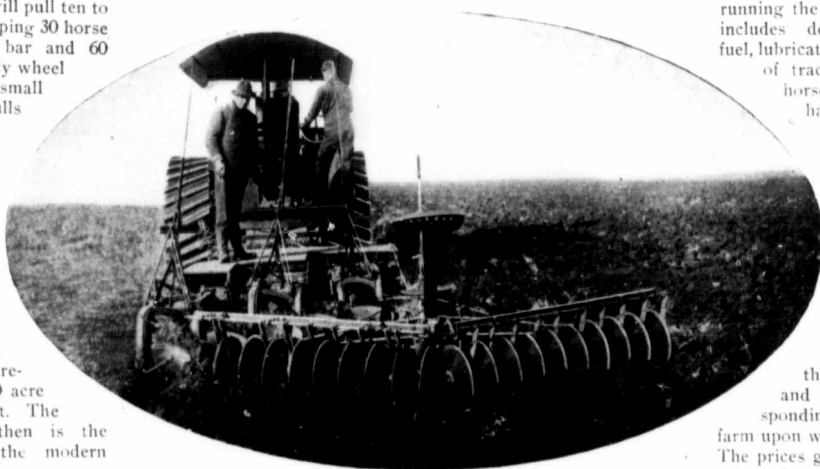
MANY farmers believe that for small and medium sized farms the small gas tractor will best suit the needs. Very few people have considered that with right organization the large tractor is more economical, in dollars per acre farmed, than the small tractor. The purpose of this article is to show why the large tractor can be used to advantage and effect a greater saving than can be done by the use of small tractors. By large gas tractors is meant one that has an internal combustion engine using liquid fuel, and will pull ten to twelve plows, developing 30 horse power at the draw bar and 60 horse power at the fly wheel while the type of small tractor in mind pulls four plows at the most. The usual plan is to use one small tractor on a farm that does not exceed 320 acres, while the crop area that the 30-60 tractor can easily and economically work upon is 600 acres, which is represented by an 800 acre farm in the corn belt. The right organization then is the great problem of the modern power farmer.

The large tractor on the large farm is without question an economical success. By many it has been thought that the small tractor on the small farm has the same degree of success. This would be true if conditions on all sized farms were alike. But conditions are not alike; for example in the number of horses required. In Nebraska on the average 800 acre farm, 22 work horses are used, one horse to 36.3 acres. On the 320 acre farm are 10 horses, one horse for every 32 acres, while on the 40 acre farm there is one horse to only ten acres. One function of the tractor is to replace horses. It will readily be seen that even if the small tractor replaces horses in the same ratio as the large tractor, that on the small farm the

LARGE OR SMALL TRACTORS?
By E. R. WIGGINS, M.E.
Note: Figures quoted in this article are based on prices in Nebraska.

percentage of horses replaced will be relatively lower. It is a question, therefore, in the writer's mind if the small tractor pays as well as the large one even for small farms, because as will be

been said, there are five farmers in our company, and the plan works fine." The other method of farming small farms with a large tractor is for one man to own the tractor and hire out his



A Good Job in one Operation.

shown later, the small tractor does not replace as many horses in proportion to its size as the large tractor. The economical plan of farming small farms with a large tractor is the co-operative method. A number of farmers form a company, buy a tractor and equipment, and do as one company has done in Nebraska, which is reported to the writer by one of its members as follows: "The ideal way to my mind, is for four or six farmers to form a company and buy a tractor, plow and separator, thresh for Jones first this year and last next year, and so on around the ring. The same plan could be followed in plowing—plowing first for the man who threshes last. As has

machine, furnishing the help, to his neighbors. This latter plan is called the "custom" plan and in some localities has proven more successful than the co-operative scheme. This article will not confine itself particularly to either of these last mentioned methods, but to the use of either large or small tractors.

Consider first the economics of the large tractor. From an investigation, made by the writer, of tractor conditions in Nebraska, it has been found that an 800 acre farm, as has been mentioned, if farmed with horses entirely, requires 22 horses. This same farm farmed by a large tractor requires only 8 horses. The average cost of work horses in the early part

of 1913 was \$180. Let it be understood that unless otherwise stated these costs as given will be taken from conditions in Nebraska as found in the writer's thesis at the University of Nebraska in 1913. It costs \$105.10 to keep a horse a year. This includes cost of feed, interest on \$180 at 6 per cent, shelter, depreciation, harness costs, shoeing, care and veterinary service. The value of 22 horses at \$180 is \$3,960 and of eight horses, \$1,440. The average price of the 30-60 tractor is \$2,950 and the cost of running the tractor a day, which includes depreciation, interest, fuel, lubricating oil, repairs, wages of tractioneer, storage and horse labor required in hauling fuel and supplies, is 118.40. With these facts in mind,

let the reader turn his attention to the cost of horse and tractor equipment. In the consideration of equipment a list will be given of farm tools used on the large tractor farm and a list of the corresponding tools on the large farm upon which horses are used. The prices given are the average prices of a large number of different makes of tools actually found on farms. The tools not listed are common to either the tractor or horse farm and so do not enter into this discussion.

Prices of Tractor and Equipment

Tractor complete	\$2950.00
Miscellaneous equipment (chains, hitches, blacksmith outfit)	125.00
4 manure spreaders at \$135	540.00
5 disk harrows at \$35.50	177.50
8 bottom plow	571.70
1 20 foot harrow	20.20
4 listers at \$41.90	167.60
2 land rollers at \$27.00	54.00
3 corn binders at \$125	375.00
1 grain drill	80.00
4 grain binders at \$144.10	576.00
3 corn cultivators at \$40	120.00
8 horses at \$180.00	1440.00
1 fuel tank wagon	125.00
Total	\$7322.00

A farmer who owns a large tractor has the belt power there-

by to run several machines at different times of the year when not doing field work. For example, an ensilage cutter, the average cost of which is \$111.00, a thresher at \$685.00, and a corn shredder at \$600.00, bring the total investment up to \$8,718.00. As these last items are generally included as extras they will for the sake of exact comparison not be included here.

The corresponding equipment required on the same farm if operated entirely with horses is as follows:

22 horses at \$180	\$3960.00
Miscellaneous equipment	50.00
3 manure spreaders at \$112.50	337.50
4 gang plows at \$62.50	250.00
2 disks at \$31.17	62.35
3 harrows at \$16.16	48.50
2 corn binders at \$125	250.00
4 corn cultivators at \$40	160.00
2 grain drills at \$79.40	158.80
2 grain binders at \$114.10	228.20
3 listers at \$41.90	125.70
2 land rollers 6 ft. at \$27	54.00
Total	\$5745.00

Considering the investments, it is found that it costs practically \$1,600.00 more to equip the large tractor farm than it does the horse farm. According to many tractor owners that were interviewed, 1,000 hours per year is the average amount of time that a tractor is run. However, in Nebraska, a gas tractor can be run to do farm work as far as weather and frost are concerned, 172 days a year. According to Minnesota Extension Bulletin No. 15 on "Cost of Horse Labor," the average horse working 1,000 hours, so that the power costs here may be compared on the same basis. Referring to the 13th Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor for Nebraska, the average monthly wage of farm hands is \$46.40. From the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 73 it is found that on the average a farm hand works 2,479 hours per year. The cost of labor per hour is, therefore, 22.5 cents. For the tractor, the man who runs the tractor, it is found that the average rate is \$5.00 per day. In the power costs this item is only charged for the time the tractor is used, and for the other work on the farm the rate is the same as the other farm hands.

Take next the case of the small tractor and consider its economics to see what the costs will be to farm the same amount of land as given above, either in one farm or

several farms. A small tractor of four plow capacity will do only 40 per cent of the amount of work that the large tractor will do in a day. Therefore if small tractors are to replace the large tractor to do the same work it will require the full capacity of two small tractors and half the capacity of another. In order to replace the large tractor effectively, it will be necessary to use three small tractors. It is stated that they will be used upon a 320 acre farm. A 320 acre farm will have a crop area of approximately 200 acres. Therefore, by farming three

one drill, two grain binders, two corn cultivators, one tank wagon, and four horses, costing \$720. The total investment for the small tractor and equipment on the above basis is \$3,654 and for three farm \$10,962.

The cost of the horses and equipment on each of these three horse farms is \$2,888.50, which includes 10 horses at \$180, miscellaneous equipment, two manure spreaders, two gang plows, one disk, two harrows, one corn binder, three cultivators, two grain drills, one grain binder, one lister, and one land roller. This investment for 3 farms is \$8,665.



A One-Man Job On a Hundred-Dollar Land.

acre farms with three small tractors the crop area in the corn belt will be the same as the 800 acre farm with 600 acres of crops. Consider, therefore, the economics of the three small tractors as compared to the one large tractor.

The equipment to be used with the small tractor includes the tractor complete, costing \$1,350, miscellaneous equipment, two manure spreaders, two disk harrows, four-bottom plow at \$300, one ten-foot harrow, two listers, one land roller, two

From the actual saving in costs consider other reasons why farming on a large scale with the large tractor pays better than with a number of small tractors. With the large tractor the work on any particular field is performed quicker. Back of the large tractor may be placed plows, drags, one seeder, and a roller. The seed will be put in when the ground is best fitted. With the small tractor an extra operation must be made of seeding. Less storage space is required



for one large tractor outfit, than for three small tractor outfits. By co-operative farming the farmers have more time to change work than in the case when each farmer has a small tractor outfit of his own, which must be considered in this day of scarcity of help.

The overhead expense of the large tractor is less than that of the small tractor for several reasons. The small tractor, like the large tractor, requires a tractor-ner. In both cases, one team must be in readiness to bring fuel, water and supplies. It is argued that it is more difficult to operate the large tractor on small fields than it is the small tractor. This can be overcome by joining fields or as has been done in Nebraska by joining farms. One farmer writes, "That the day of the farm tractor is nearing may be inferred by the continued increase of

reveals the fact that there are many line fences that are of no use so that fields might be run together so as to be worked at a great saving.

One great objection to co-operative power farming is that it is rather difficult to work out an organization. Jones' field motor power along the lines where it has already entered. Another reason is the removal of many old hedges that have subdivided the farm land. Still another reason is the union of two or more farms in one, which is more common than subdivision."

A close study of farms in Nebraska may be ready to plow and Smith has the tractor. A study of the weather and season conditions for 15 years shows that in the average spring in Nebraska there are eight days that plowing can be done for grain and twenty-two working days can be utilized to plow for corn. These thirty days cover a period of forty-five days, but out of these days fifteen are either rainy or Sunday. For the crops to be raised on 800 acres of farm land, thirty days is ample time to do the seasonal plowing.

The idea of the tractor is to replace horses and as all the horses cannot be replaced, as some are needed to supplement the tractor's use, the tractor that will replace the greater percentage of horses is therefore more economical. The question of the

large tractor tractor is a problem of one for a factor several small The large si causes the g run to full ca realizes the f able small tr farmer, but a the present d more to farm tractors than assuming tha run at full problem of p is organizati organization large unit far The tractor labor costs f follows:

The two left follow are of su subject of gas p tions. The first in favor of gas- common sense p regard to the siz tions of the man of an altogether dematory tone. valued subscriber personally acqu erity in every l his unhappy exp judgment has l mechanical expe cannot say. Wh fact that he has l brick" in the par engine he has g cannot, of cours er take to say. W his letter exactly is written, of withholding the n the engine he has such a costly ment.—Ed.

EARLY in the summer of 1912 I invested in a gas tractor, Model F, 10 h.p. put out the British Canadian Agricul Tractors Ltd Saskatoon at Geiser Sepa No. 4, 24 x 32 self feeder, loader and we straw carriers. tory outfit a capable of do claimed for th The tractor, not pack the able extent. I and very simp parts to get o ting probably t however, up t has given me ever. Many f like to invest I afraid that t against a heap pense in break getting out of ally that they experience the tical to avoid shortly after I

large tractor versus the small tractor is identical with the problem of one large power plant for a factory as opposed to several small isolated plants. The large single plant always causes the greater saving when run to full capacity. The writer realizes the great need of a suitable small tractor for the average farmer, but also realizes that in the present design, it would cost more to farm the land with small tractors than with large tractors, assuming that the tractors are run at full load. The great problem of power farming then is organization. The effective organization will be that of the large unit farm area.

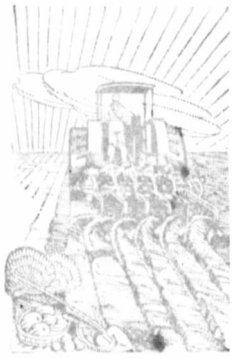
The tractor farm power and labor costs for one year is as follows:

Tractor cost (including tractor for 1,000 hours of work \$1,839, 8 horses for 100 hours of work \$840, 2 men at 22.5c for 2,479 hours \$1,113, tractioneer for 1,479 hours \$332; total \$4,124.

The horse farm power and labor cost for a year is as follows:

22 horses at 10.5c per hour \$2,312, 5 men at 22.5c per hour \$2,784; total \$5,096.

This means a saving in power and labor of \$972.00 in favor of horses for 1,000 hours work \$420, 1 man at 22.5c for 2,479 hours



remembered that the investment and equipment was \$1,577 higher than the horse farm equipment investment. \$1,577 at 6 per cent is \$95, which must be subtracted from \$972 to get the actual saving—\$877 — which of course is in favor of the tractor.

The small tractor farm power and labor costs for one year are as follows:

Small tractor (including tractioneer) \$1,137, 4 horses for 1,000 hours work \$420, 1 man at 22.5c for 2,479 hours

wark \$556, tractioneer for 1,479 hours work \$332; total \$2,445.

For the three farms the power and labor costs are \$7,335. The 320 acre horse farm power and labor cost for one year is:

10 horses at 10.5c per hour \$1,050, 3 men at 22.5c per hour \$1,668; total \$2,718.

This cost for the three farms is \$8,154, from which, if \$7,335, the tractor farm power and labor cost, is subtracted leaves \$819 in the tractor's favor. Remember, however, that the tractor investment is \$2,197 greater, which at 6 per cent is \$132. This item, \$132, subtracted from \$819, leaves \$687, the actual saving of the tractor equipped farms over the horse farms. When the large tractor was used on this same farm area the saving was \$877.

The two letters which immediately follow are of surpassing interest in the subject of gas power in farming operations. The first is without qualification a favor of gas-traction carried out on common sense principles with a proper regard to the size, character and conditions of the man's farm. The second is of an altogether discouraging and condemnatory tone. It is written by a valued subscriber with whom we are not personally acquainted, but we read sincerity in every line. We deeply regret his unhappy experience. Whether his judgment has been at fault or his mechanical experience insufficient we cannot say. Whether or not it is the fact that he has been handed out a "gold brick" in the particular engine he has got we cannot, of course, undertake to say. We give his letter exactly as it is written, of course, withholding the name of the engine he has found such a costly experiment.—Ed.

Seager Wheeler's Success With His Gas Power

passing the remark that now my troubles were commencing and that I would soon be gray.

necessary detail. Providing the tractor is supplied with the necessary fuel and lubricating oil, it

ary gang with an extra bottom attached. It may be removed and used as a gang plow whenever necessary.

In plowing summerfallow, I usually plow such land at first shallow at a depth of two inches to encourage volunteer and weed growth. In this plowing, I go on middle speed, viz.: three miles per hour, with a small packer attached to the plow. Later on, I plow deeper. If I want to go

EARLY in the summer of 1912 I invested in a gas tractor, Model F, 7-16 h.p. put out by the British Canadian Agricultural Tractors Ltd., of Saskatoon and a Geiser Separator No. 4, 24 x 32 with self feeder, high loader and weigher attached, and straw carriers. A very satisfactory outfit and I find them capable of doing all that was claimed for them.

The tractor, I am using does not pack the soil to any noticeable extent. It is easy to operate and very simple, no complicated parts to get out of order, excepting probably the magneto, which however, up to the present time has given me no trouble whatever. Many farmers who would like to invest in a gas tractor, are afraid that they would be up against a heap of trouble and expense in breakdown or the engine getting out of order, and naturally that they required a deal of experience theoretical and practical to avoid this I remember shortly after I had mine a friend

Being a novice and having had no experience whatever in gas tractors when it was first brought on the farm. I pinned my faith on the claim made by the firm I was dealing with and have not regretted it.

I had two hours instruction in plowing and this is all the insight I had and it speaks well for the tractor, that up to the present time I have had little or no trouble to speak of.

Whatever little trouble I had was due to my own inexperience or neglecting to attend to some

runs all day plowing and three speed, without trouble in threshing. It has forward—viz. 2, 3 and 6 miles per hour and one speed reverse.

Up to the present time I have had no occasion to use it for seeding operation other than plowing and in threshing (although it is capable of this) and in hauling two binders in cutting grain or hauling grain to market and a number of other uses.

Plowing

In plowing I use a three furrow 12 inch plow. It is an ordin-

six to eight inches deep I plow on 3rd speed two miles per hour, or by removing the third bottom and using the gang only I go on middle speed three miles per hour, I find this more satisfactory and economical (Note Photo No. 1). By this method I am able to keep weeds in check. Disc harrows may be used for the first cultivation instead of the plow, but I prefer the shallow plowing and allowing for the difference in the time taken between the discing and plowing which is really less than one would imagine, the better and more satisfactory work done compensates for this. (See Photo No. 2, plowing second time note volunteer growth started by first plowing).

In plowing stubble in the spring when time really counts, one may do more work with the tractor than with horses as with horse team I usually work eight hours per day. Formerly I used to work nine to ten hours in a haste to get the plowing done as soon as possible, but I find that I could do just as much in an eight hour day and it was easier on the horses. The average days plowing was four acres.



A Big Wholesale Line in Deep Plowing.



With the tractor I can average seven acres per day, and have plowed as much as ten acres per day, but it was a very long day.

The advantage of the tractor over horses is that one is not

is a cash outlay, while with horses, there is practically none; but while the horses have to be fed while idle during the winter time, the tractor costs nil. The work done by the tractor is more

time to have everything in readiness to commence operations.

One man looks after the tractor, two men on the stacks, one at the straw and one man at the grain sprouts if threshing into sacks. When it is threshed into the wagon box, this man is dispensed with. One man looks after the grain with one team and

I have not threshed grain from the stook, but in stack threshing the tractor not being too wide, allows one to pull through the setting, and is just right for the feeder. It takes a very short time to pull through the setting, and is just right for the feeder. It takes a very short time to pull through the setting, and is just right for the feeder. It takes a very short time to pull through the setting, and is just right for the feeder.

necessary, or hauling grain and other work on the farm where power is needed.

In conclusion I would say that I do not lay any claim to be an authority on the subject of gas tractors or that the tractor will replace horses on the farm. Each have their own place. I think it would be a mistake to supplant horses in favor of the tractor. There are few men who could do so and make it a paying business.

There are some men who are expert in handling and caring properly for the tractor could do this; but they would be grain growers pure and simple.

I find that it is necessary to use four horses as well as the tractor and combining the two powers leads to satisfactory results. I am well satisfied with my investment and find the small tractor a very useful addition to the power needed to farm profitably, and to eliminate much of the rush and worry in seeding time and threshing.

Any slight troubles I have had is due to my own inexperience which is natural. By paying attention to some details that are necessary but which the inexperienced may deem trifling, much trouble and loss of time by something getting out of order may be eliminated.

I am yours truly,
Seager Wheeler,
Rosthern, Sask.



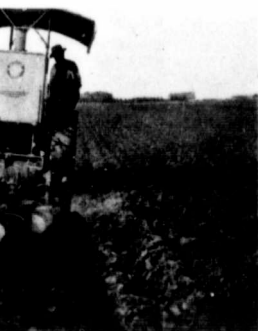
And on the Other Hand

Gentlemen:

Yours of the 9th inst received. I note you desire information as regards traction cultivation. My experience is of any benefit to any one, I certainly will give it most willingly.

My conclusions after giving gasoline engines a fair trial (also a costly trial) are that they are a dismal failure both as to economy in operation and the results ob-

could be marketed early. This often means a difference of 10c per bushel profit and many other minor advantages, such as plowing between wet spells during threshing. He has many advan-



Preparing a good seed bed by plowing deeply, summer fallowing. Note good work being done by plow. This is second plowing, 6 to 8 inches deep, on third speed, two miles per hour. Seager Wheeler's farm. Small packer is now attached when plowing.

limited to the number of hours per day, and in seeding time this counts for a good deal.

By using the tractor in plowing and horses in the seeding operation the work goes on more comfortably for man and beast.

When conservation of the moisture in the spring plowing is necessary, it is obvious that the tractor, pulling a plow with a small packer behind is well worth consideration when the work is performed quickly and in season.

In plowing stubble lands in spring and fall, I use the three furrow plow at middle speed, viz. three miles per hour. In all the plowing operation I find that the tractor makes better plowing than with horses, as it pulls the plow at a uniform speed and depth, and turns a much more uniform furrow. It travels at just the right speed to turn the furrow properly.

Two men are needed in plowing operations. I have done this alone by throwing the gear into neutral position at the end of the furrow and jumping off and throwing the plow out, and the same when entering the furrow. This not satisfactory anyway unless one has a very long furrow. This may be improved on by using an automatic lift plow when one man may operate the outfit.

Regarding the fuel used, a deal depends on the man operating the tractor, and some days we use less. The average may be fairly put at fifteen gallons gasoline per day, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a gallon of lubricating oil for a day of 12 hours. Actual cash outlay for above averages \$5.00 per day. Average of plowing may be put as six acres, according to depth plowed, spring plowing probably seven acres. Water used four pails per day, on a very hot day probably six pails.

The amount per acre plowed may be put at 85c per acre. This

satisfactory and seeding is finished in good time without any stress or worry, and this is well worth consideration.

I use the tractor for all plowing done excepting some small



Plowing deep. Second plowing on Summer fallow, burying volunteer and weed growth.

garden plots, as we can handle the tractor as well and probably better than with horses as it is very convenient and easy to operate in turning at the ends of the field.

On the farm I have a number of bluffs and when the land was originally plowed with horses I had a number of headlands of different shape. With the tractor we can turn on these headlands as easily as with horses and require no more room. It is surprising on what a narrow headland we can turn, and are able to finish up lands as easily as with horses.

Threshing

The tractor is all that could be desired for this work. The first season I had some trouble as I made the mistake in using a long, heavy belt 100 ft. long. This last season I cut the belt down to 66 ft., 33 ft. centre, and had no trouble whatever. It is not necessary to use a long belt as with steam outfits where there is danger from fire.



Threshing in 1912. This belt was shortened last season.

tages over the man who has to wait on the custom threshing, which often entails extra expenditure and loss.

It is possible to use it for cutting grain with two binders if

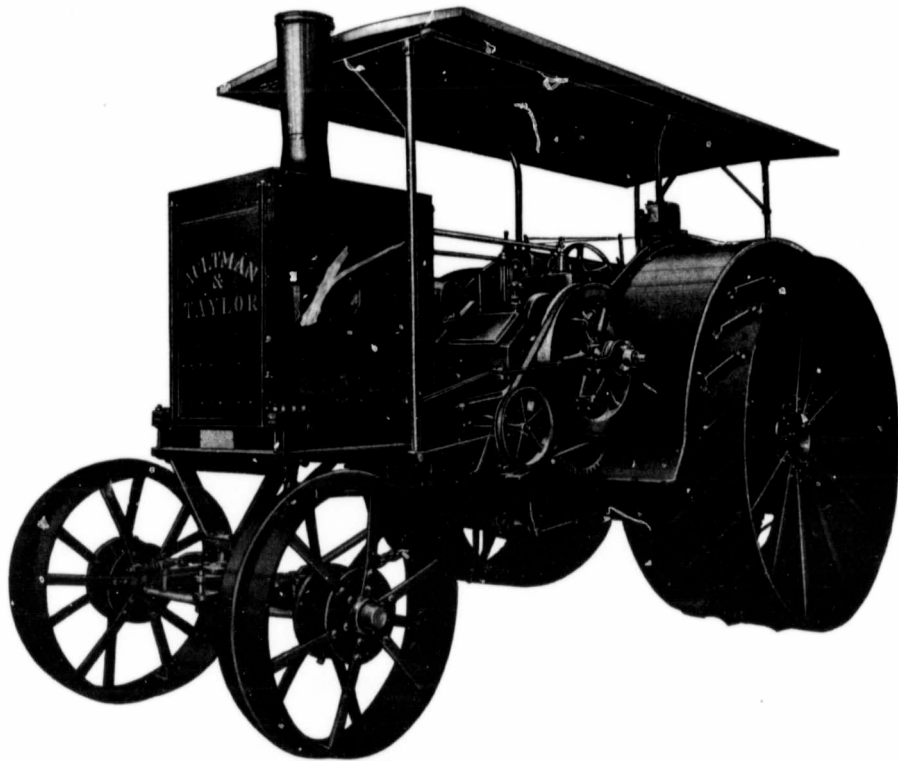
tained. From my own personal experience and after taking note of the experience of three or four dozen men whom I know that have bought gasoline engines would say that the sale and cost

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SPRING IS HERE!

You must act quickly. Are you prepared to do your Spring work quickly, thoroughly and economically? Surely you'll not attempt to work your farm with horses and hired men when you know for an absolute certainty that it can be done lots cheaper, easier and better with a famous, up-to-the-minute

Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor

The Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor is the proven power behind successful farming today. It's the only tractor that has met every phase of power farming in a most successful manner. It's the tractor that insures you bigger and better crop returns and larger profits. That the Aultman-Taylor 30-60 delivers the "goods" every time is attested to by thousands of live, hustling farmers. Mr. Henry Auslander, Minot, N.D., writes: "I farmed a little over 1,000 acres of land this year. I plowed all of this land last Spring with my engine, and some of the time, I pulled a drill back of the plows and finished up the land as I went. I can say that the engine never gave me a minute's trouble. I am a business man and have had very little experience in farming until this year. When I bought the engine from you last Spring, I was told by several parties that it was not a paying proposition and that I would go broke if I tried to farm with a gas engine. The crops around here were not very good this year, but I can say this, that had I bought horses instead of the engine I would have lost money, but as it is now the crops off from the thousand acres I farmed have paid all the expenses of farming it, and besides paid for the engine and other machinery I had to buy. I hauled 1,156 bu. wheat at one load from my farm to Minot, a distance of seven miles, total weight of wagons and wheat 86,000 lbs. The only expense I have had on my engine this year was a set of platinum points for the magneto, amounting to \$4.00. The engine is in first-class condition now, the gears do not show any wear and as far as I can see, it is just as good as a new engine."

The pleasant experience of Mr. Auslander with his Aultman-Taylor 30-60 is similar to that of hundreds of other wide-awake farmers who are making more money every year farming with Aultman-Taylor Gas Tractors than they ever did farming with animal power and hired help. After it's all said, results are what you want. The Aultman-Taylor 30-60 never fails to do the work in a successful manner. All we ask is that you investigate—a searching investigation will reveal this; that there's only one real tractor—the AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30-60.

Send your name in today for big tractor catalog and learn more about the tractor of tractors—The Aultman-Taylor 30-60. It's the tractor that does the most work, the best work, at the least expense. All we ask is that you get the real facts, then judge for yourself. Drop us a post card or use the coupon below.



COUPON

Please send me 1914 Catalog and other interesting literature about the Famous Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Gas Tractor.

Name.....

P.O.

Prov.....

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company

Lock Box No. 64, Mansfield, Ohio

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

sequently the manufacture of traction gasoline engines for power purpose should be absolutely prohibited by law. They are simply a gold brick. Worse than even a gold brick insofar as they require a small fortune to keep them in repair after the initial cost has been paid.

I have no experience in the steam engine except that I keep my eyes and ears open when around them and know an injector from a whistle. It would appear from my observations that at any time a steam engine was worth about four of the same size of gasoline engine for threshing purposes with the possible exception of just immediately after a rain or snowstorm.

I have a 40 h.p. gasoline engine and I expect that it is about as good as the rest. In the contest it was supposed to have withstood its trial at a cost of twenty-eight cents (28c) per acre. Well I got one of their experts to run it for me that fall for a couple of months, and when it would work for him it cost me about one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre. Since then it has cost all the way up to two dollars (\$2.00) per acre.

When an engine runs for half a day good and then bucks for three days and a half, it is bound to average up high for gasoline, because there is always waste when it is being coaxed to go.

I have never done any seeding with it for the simple reason I could not trust it to work when I most needed it. I have watched some of my neighbors trying that seeding stunt, and about once was all they did try it too.

Drive through the country and you can tell at a glance land that has been worked by an engine; and one gets that fact jolted into him just about right when he comes to sit on a binder behind an outfit of good fast horses in harvest time, especially when he has to ride across the field in an opposite direction to that in which it had previously been plowed.

I have been trying to farm two sections of land with an engine and horses. Thanks to the engine they may not let me farm any next year. If there is one cause more than another that has put the farmers of the West over their heads in debt in the past five

years, it has been buying engines, and mostly gas engines. Of course I have the experience which is a very valuable asset. I believe that a man with a half section and six good mares can make twice as much money, and without half the worry; nay without one-eighth of the worry as a man with two sections and using engine power.

I admit that there might be people that get quite a lot of work out of an engine and a set of plows, but unless he is of an extremely stubborn disposition and has lots of money at his

stubble. I could give more details but I think I have made my position clear as regards this question.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
Allan McBurney,
Forward, Sask.

Traction Plowing is the Only Way
Gentlemen:

I received your letter asking me about traction cultivation, and will give you my experience.

I bought an International 25 h.p. gasoline engine in 1910. It was the 1st May when I got my engine, and I started plowing

to break, and I think that plowing is much harder on the engine than threshing. I have an Aultman & Taylor separator 27 x 42, with feeder, blower, high bagger, and it has a lot of power.

I have not had any experience with discing, seeding, or harrowing with the engine. I know that traction plowing is the only way to plow, as it is much cheaper than horses, and the engine wheels pack the ground well, and insure a good crop.

There is about an equal number of gasoline and steam tractors in this part of the county.

Yours truly,
B. F. Fawcett,
Dauphin, Man.

Gas Tractor Beats All Others

Dear Sirs:
Your letter to hand with regard to information on traction cultivation. I might state in reply that I am not an owner of a traction outfit at present; as I sold my complete outfit last Spring to Mr. J. H. Schmidt, of Virden. He has done some work and is preparing to go in to it extensively next year. Although I have sold out my outfit I am still very much interested in traction cultivation. The only work I did with my engine was to operate threshing machinery, which I have been at all my life. I have never plowed enough to be able

to give you any information in that line. It takes a little more fuel to operate an engine when plowing than threshing. The engine I sold was a Hart-Parr gas tractor 60 h.p. and for all purposes I am pleased to say that the gas tractor is the cheapest power I have had anything to do with.

With regard to your fifth question, how many men and horses do you use with your outfit? I may say right here that is where I think the gas tractor beats all others out. Six men are required to do all the work there is to be done around the outfit, where it takes at least nine men with the steam outfit and two span of horses. I might say here that I never used any horses with my outfit.

I can't see that a tractor would be detrimental to plowed land. If this letter will be of any use to you I will be pleased. Wishing you success,

Jas. H. Lane, Virden, Man.



Plowing and Conserving the Moisture at One Operation.

command; that, say, two years will cure him. It took that long to put me out of danger, but, although I would not admit it I knew I had a losing proposition on my hands after I had had it a month. I had a big outfit and never could run across a bigger fool than myself, consequently I have it yet.

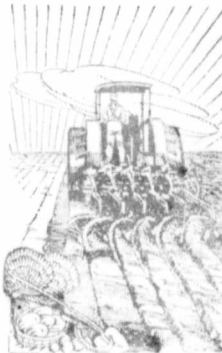
As two years is generally admitted the life of an engine for plowing purpose (not threshing) and as it has always cost more to keep it running than the amount it made I think I am justified in comparing an engine to a gold brick. You can publish this letter if you see fit and I only hope that someone may profit by

I can plow 25 acres in twelve hours using from 20 to 25 gallons of gasoline per day, according to the soil. I will pull six Verity plows in stubble with ease, and five in breaking sod, and use about a barrel of water a day in hot weather.

When plowing, I have two men working on the outfit, a plowman and myself. We change from engine to the plow.

I have been threshing now for two falls. In 1910 I threshed 25,000 bushels, but I did not thresh very much in 1912, as it was a bad year for rain and hail in Dauphin.

I think counting gasoline, oil, repairs and other expenses, it cost me \$1.50 per acre



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25 H.P. 4-Cylinder

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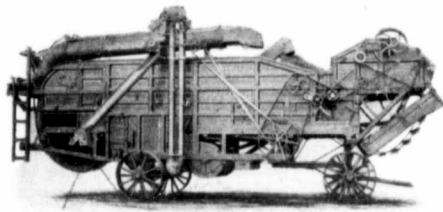


THE GREAT MINNEAPOLIS LINE

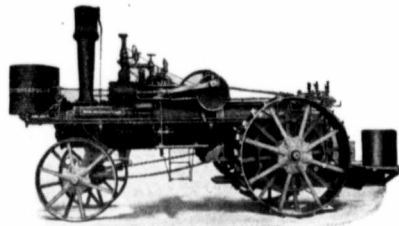


—The Line of "Satisfaction"—

Every article is built of the highest grade material by the most skilled mechanics under the supervision of capable engineers, and under the jurisdiction of conservative, practical management that looks to results in the field. This is what makes the Great Minneapolis the line of satisfaction.

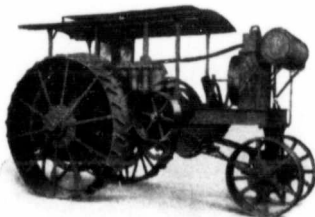


The Minneapolis Standard Separator handles more straw and saves the grain better than any other separator on the market.

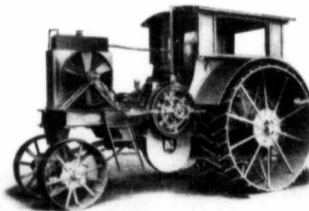


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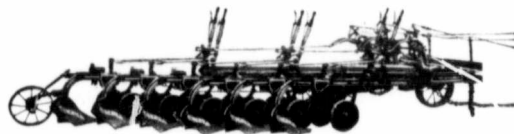
25 H.P.
4-Cylinder



40 H.P.
4-Cylinder



The Minneapolis line of farm motors are built to last, light but strong, guaranteed to develop their rated horse-power both in the belt and on the draw-bar.



The Minneapolis power lift plow, the latest improved plow on the market, positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

We now have ready for distribution, free of charge, our 1914 general catalogue. Also a beautifully illustrated book of threshing and plowing scenes entitled, "Satisfaction." Write us today.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.

Hopkins (West Minneapolis) Minnesota

REGINA

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

TRACTION PLOWING

AS TOLD BY THE MEN WHO DO IT

Better Crop Where Big Wheels Have Packed the Land

Dear Sirs:

Your letter to hand asking for my experience about traction cultivation, and in reply would say that we own a Hart-Parr 22-45 oil engine. We have not done much work on the land with it yet, but what we have done has been very successful.

Last Spring after seeding, I hired a set of Cockshutt engine plows, and did some breaking, and I think it is the only way to break, as two men can break 20 acres per day, and it only takes about 48 gallons of fuel oil for the 20 acres. I estimate that after taking everything into consideration, it only costs about \$1.50 per acre for breaking.

We also did some when it was too summerfallowing hot for our neighbors to work their horses. We could work right along, and summer fallow about 25 acres per day at a cost of about \$1.00 per acre. We also have a threshing machine, and we get our grain threshed and on the market before the cold weather sets in.

We will probably do some seeding and discing this following Spring, as I cannot see why a tractor should be detrimental to plowed land, as the grain always seems to grow better where the big wheels have packed the land. I will probably be more ex-

perienced this time next year, so will close.

Hoping that these few lines will be of some value to you, I am

Yours truly,
J. W. Hawkins.

Dust a Source of Trouble but Otherwise O.K.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your inquiry, I will try and give you my experience with a tractor and threshing outfit.

worse; as the outfit when in motion with the discs and seeders creates a cloud of dust which the engine gets the benefit of.

We pull two discs, and two small drills and cover about 30 acres per day.

We run a 27 x 42 Aultman & Taylor separator, which it handles all right under the most favorable conditions. We have operated this outfit for three seasons, and in our three years' experience we have found this outfit to be run at a profit.

tried to figure closely as to the amount of gasoline used per acre, but believe that here in this tough turtle-back land 2 1/2 to 3 gallons per acre would be required. We also find a big difference in the grades of gasoline and choose the better grade as more economical for the two or three cents difference in price. We pull seven or eight 14 feet P. & O. plows breaking. We have an engineer, plowman and a man and team to haul gasoline and water, and help in general, though their services are not required all the time.

As this is a new section of country we have done no stubble plowing, discing or seeding yet, nor do we expect to do any or very little this season. I believe that this work can be done with good success and much cheaper than with horses most seasons, but in this section in a wet season, I believe a tractor of any kind would be of little use. The land in this country of course should be plowed and mostly

worked down in the Fall when it is usually dry. I believe that if the land is really in a fit condition to work an ordinary gas tractor would do no damage by packing the soil.

C. B. Brubaker.
Drumheller, Alta.



The "Caterpillar" is at home everywhere

My engine is a 20 h.p. I. H. Case engine of the C. Type. When plowing sod, we pull a four bottom Mogul engine gang plow, which is rather too much for the engine in heavy tough sod, plowing four inches deep.

We burn 3 1/2 gallons of gasoline per acre plowing sod, which costs us from 30c to 32 1/2c per gallon. We plow on an average of eight acres per day, and our expenses per day are as follows:

Gasoline	\$ 9.18
Other oils and gear grease	1.00
One man and team for hauling water and gasoline	5.00
One man for operator	3.00
For plow work per day	3.00
Board for men and teams	2.50
Total	\$23.68

Our repair bill on our engine for extras at the end of the season was the largest bill we had to face.

The engine does seeding and discing very well, the cost per day's run being practically the same as for plowing, but the wear on the gear and bearings is much

Our experience may not appear in your journal, but I know of others that have had just such experience as we have, and may not be willing to acknowledge the same.

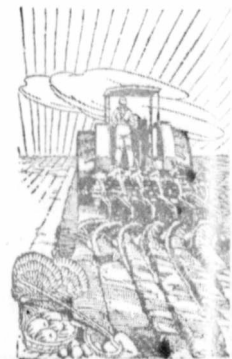
D. M. Hall,
Grassy Lake, Alta.

Tractor Does no Damage to Land if It is in Fit State

Dear Sirs:

Last year we purchased an International Harvester Company 45 h.p. "Titan" kerosene gasoline tractor, which has given good service breaking and threshing. Fuel oil is getting to be the big item in gas traction engineering these days, as the price is unreasonable now, and promises to go still higher.

We have used kerosene, but cannot recommend it. We used around 40 to 45 gallons of gasoline per day, breaking around 15 to 18 acres per day. We never



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Here's What Others Say

These Circulars contain letters from Owners telling of their experience with Avery Machinery.

They are printed by divisions according to the location of Avery Branch and Jobbing Houses.

One of these Circulars will tell you about what others in your territory are doing and the results they are having with Avery Machines.

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The best way you can determine what a machine will do for you after you buy it, is by what other machines like it have already been doing for others.

We are glad to submit the question of whether you want to get an Avery Machine to the test of what they are actually doing now for others. These circulars will give you the names of users of Avery Machinery in your own territory. You can read what they say. You can write them for any further information you want.

Prove What We Claim

We make strong claims about Avery Machinery. We claim that they have the most Improved and Up-to-date Design of any machines built. We claim that they are the Strongest Guaranteed Machines on the market. We claim that the Avery Line offers you the most Complete Line of Machinery to choose from of any make of machines.

Prove what we claim they will do for you by finding out from others what they are doing for them.

Get All the Facts. Write Today

Write now before you get too busy with spring work. Get copies of Avery Catalogs and Testimonial Circulars from owners of Avery Machinery in your territory. Use the coupon. Check the Catalogs you want. Address:

**AVERY COMPANY 675 Iowa Street
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Avery Company, 675 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

Gentlemen—Please mail new 1914 catalogs as checked here:

- Steam Engine
- Separator
- Tractor and Plow
- Truck

Also send testimonials covering the above machinery.

What machinery are you thinking of buying in 1914?

.....

Name

Town Prov

Tractor a Bad Investment for the Novice

Dear Sirs:

I have been using a tractor for five years and do not hesitate in saying that they have been a success and if I had to go on farming with horses again I would give it up without debating the question a moment.

For the past two years I have used a 30-60 Hart-Parr tractor and on the whole I have found it a very satisfactory machine in every respect. It shows a very high order of engineering in design and construction but of course there are a few points where there is a whole lot of improvement possible and probably will be worked out later.

I use my engine almost exclusively for plowing and threshing. I would not attempt to farm without horses and it seems to me that plowing in land such as we have is pre-eminently a tractor job, while discing, harrowing and seeding is better done by horses. It certainly does injure the land in this locality to run a tractor over plowed land.

Several of my neighbors have used their tractors for discing and seeding, but the kind of work they turned off would not pass on my farm. I am not saying that it can't be done any more than I would say that a dog couldn't walk on its hind legs. I am only trying to say that it hardly serves worth while.

With us the price of gasoline is becoming so high that it seems doubtful if that fuel can be used much longer with any profit to the farmer. Kerosene is about 10c per gallon cheaper but probably the price of that will be advanced. I am debating the purchase of a steamer for threshing purposes as water is abundant here and I can always depend on straw for fuel and so be to some extent independent of the coal and oil pirates.

I have not kept an absolutely accurate account of the fuel used per acre but I find at the end of last season my engine had furnished power to do approximately \$5,500 worth of plowing and threshing, figuring my own work at current prices and my oil, both fuel and lubricating cost \$800. Just how much of the balance should be credited to the plow and separator I would not under-

take to say, but I feel satisfied that it leaves a very fair profit to be credited to the Hart-Parr. I run the engine myself and pay my helper normal wages. Of course I might charge the outfit up with my own time at a figure that would absorb all the profit, but that would hardly seem fair since I would rather work on the engine than drive a horse outfit if wages were the same.

As to depreciation and breakage, these items have been so small as to be almost negligible quantities, far less than it would have been on horses doing a like

some use to someone not yet able to decide the question of which is the easiest, quickest and cheapest method of farming the land. I would say by all means give me the gas tractor, mine is a 30-60 Hart-Parr. I have looked them all over very carefully and have decided without a doubt that the one I have chosen is fully up to expectations.

One good feature is, the fact of its ability to burn either cheap oil or dope, and do more work than when run on high price gasoline. Usually one barrel of this cheap oil will run me a whole day

five-horse team to do the same work.

When a farmer stops to figure the hay and oats and hired help and wear and tear on machinery and harness occasioned while farming in the old way, then think of the chores he misses and the extra amount of farming he can do in such a short time with the engine. When night comes the day's work is ended and with horses there is always a couple of hours of grooming and so forth. Some raise an objection to the packing of the land by the engine wheels, it has been my experience that wherever the wheels had packed the soil, the grain was just every bit as good if not better than the balance of the field. I expect to run a binder and my plows and drags this year. This can be done quite easily by throwing the sheaves over on the plowed land when the cutting is being done and the land is then ready for another season's crop. I am afraid I am taking up too much space in your valuable paper so I will close, wishing the boys a prosperous season with the modern farm horse.

Respectfully yours,
Art. Rowly,
Davidson, Sask.



Less Horses but "We Cannot do Without Them"

Gentlemen:
In reply to your letter re traction cultivation, I use a Rumely Oil Pull 30-60 horse power. As we use a tank, I could not say as to how much oil we use in a day, and we never get started early. We use oil for cooling, so only need about eight pails of water.

We have two men to run the outfit, one on the engine and the other on the plows, and use 10 P. & O. plows. We seldom use the horses, as when plowing at home we generally run the engine to the yard for oil and water, as the engine holds a day's supply.

It takes three gallons more or less to plow an acre, and sometimes more, as we are generally breaking. I have never done any plowing that has been plowed with an engine before, and we have never done any big day's plowing. The most we have done in a day is about 24 acres, although thirty would be nearer the mark. There are a lot of V-shaped fields to finish, which take up time.



Seeding 25 yards at a stretch and not a kernel wasted

amount of work. From the foregoing it might be inferred that I am a tractor enthusiast, which possibly is true, however, I have seen so many try the game and lose out of it that I would never advise a novice to jump in unless he has money to burn or shows considerable mechanical ability and a fair degree of fondness for hard work.

Respectfully,
F. S. Fowler,
Kronau, Sask.

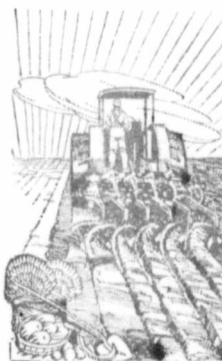
The Advantage of the "Cheap Oil or Dope" Tractor

Dear Sirs:

I thought I would write you a short editorial for your valuable magazine of my experience with gas engines, hoping it will be of

threshing with a 36 x 60 separator and three pitchers and nine teams. Our average on wheat has been 2,200 bushels on reasonably fair grain.

I generally haul a couple of barrels of water out in the morning and it is sufficient for the day so the bother in that line is very small owing to the cylinders being cooled in oil. It naturally requires much less water, it being used only for mixing with the fuel oil. To show you the great advantage of it in plowing, two of us can handle the engine and plows and turn over an average of twenty acres per day, while other years it has taken us five days with a



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Here's What Mr. FREDERICK L. CHAPMAN, Editor of "BETTER FARMING" And Himself A Practical Farmer, Says About That ONE-MAN HART-PARR OUTFIT

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1913.

Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.

Gentlemen: You may be interested to learn what success I have had with the 27 B.H.P. Oil Tractor and Self and Hand Lift Plow which I purchased of you a few months ago for use at my farm near Lake Geneva, Wisc.

Of course, I was not surprised that the engine and plow worked satisfactorily, because I know your Company by reputation, and know that you never put out a machine of an experimental nature, or one that does not fulfill the representations which you make concerning it.

I have used tractors for big farm operations in the northwest where the conditions almost require engine power for successful agriculture on a large scale, but I have believed for some time that farmers in the middle states could find tractors equally serviceable on the smaller fields if one could be found, which for size, flexibility and ease in handling would be adaptable to their needs. I was interested in the outfit bought of you this year because it seemed to me it met those requirements perfectly. The self and hand lift plow enables one man to manage the whole equipment and plow from eight to ten acres a day in a more thorough manner than could be done with horses. I am now using the engine for filling my silos. It will later be employed in grinding feed, sawing wood, cutting corn stalks and running a rock crusher.

There are very few farmers, even in the middle states, who nowadays can easily get along without engine power for some of the above uses. I think if they realized that by getting an outfit like the one you sold me, they could not only do all the work of a stationary engine, but could do the heavier farm work like plowing, etc., they would quickly see the desirability of owning that kind of an engine. The big advantage I find in respect to plowing is not alone that it can be done more cheaply, but that it can be done more quickly. There are times when even a few days' delay getting seed into the ground means a serious loss.

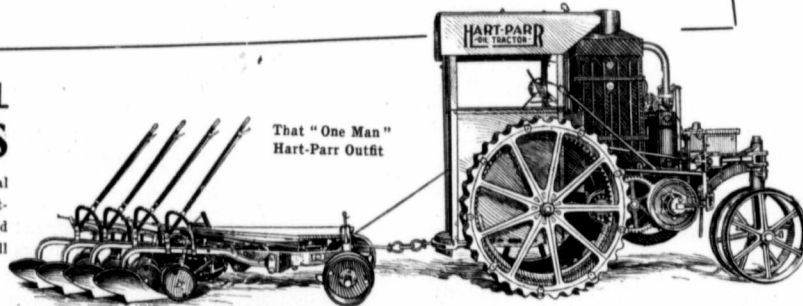
With my engine I pull a harrow behind the plows and the field is fit for seed immediately. Of course, the use of kerosene, which works perfectly in this engine, greatly reduces the expense of operation.

I congratulate you that you have so successfully met the needs for an outfit of this class and I should be very much surprised if you do not find your factory taxed to supply the demands for this engine as soon as its efficiency and simplicity are known.

Yours very truly,
FREDERICK L. CHAPMAN.

WRITE US FOR ALL PARTICULARS

about this outfit. Just drop us a postal and say: "Tell me all about that Hart-Parr tractor and plow that made good for Chapman. I want to know if it will make good for me."



We'll promptly send you fine descriptive bulletins and literature on power farming costs.

HART-PARR CO.

30 Main Street, Portage la Prairie, Man.; 1616 8th Avenue, Regina, Sask.;
The Chapin Co., 225 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

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

I have not used the engine for seeding, as it was too wet last spring, and the land here has too many low places, so I did the seeding with horses.

As to the tractor being detrimental to the plowed land, I have not used it on any, after seeding was done, as I disc and harrow before, and think the tracts of the wheels would be a help. My land is heavy black soil, and the straw is stronger, and was ripe sooner, but I would like it better if the front wheeler was a roller.

When discing, I used four sets with drag harrows attached behind, but I intend to try double discing, in order to leave the ground more level.

I also cut two hundred acres of wheat with two McCormick 8ft. binders. Both binders and hitchers worked well, but we were a little slow. It would take three binders to cut as much as two fast teams. I should have had at least four binders, but if we have to pay harvest wages to use four binders to cut say 300 acres I do not think it would pay. What we want is a binder built for the engine to cut from twelve to sixteen feet. I got the team to cut two or three round corners, and I think that it paid to do it, as we would have been quite a long way down the side in the time it took to turn. If the stooker would work satisfactorily it would be a help, for we certainly can pull them. I did not do any threshing with the tractor, as I have a half interest in a steam outfit, and would have had to change the pulley on separator.

I would like to say to the man with a quarter section, "Don't buy an engine, you will have to have a team anyway."

To the man with half a section, "You will have to have at least four horses. I would say don't buy. You can't learn a different man to run it every season for some one has got to pay for it. We are told that any one can run them, so they can, but after one season they don't know any too much, and it pays to hire a little extra for plowing, and you will save a lot of worry and a considerable amount of lost time.

To the man with from a section to two sections, who can pay cash for engine and plows, and also able to employ a steady man to run the tractor, I would advise

him to buy, and to buy a Rumely OilPull, and you will make no mistake.

There are several different makes of tractors around me, and one mistake that we all made was having the tractors shipped without extension rims. We were all tied up last spring, and lost a lot of time waiting to get the rims shipped.

We used just enough gasoline to start the engine, and turn on to oil at once. We have used four different grades.

In buying tractors it is like buying horses, the lighter they are the less the work or pull with

- 3. None.
- 4. Average of 100 gallons.

5. One man to run the engine, and one man and team to haul water and gasoline while plowing.

6. I plow, disc, drill and drag in one operation at a cost of 78c per acre.

7. I have a six-bottom plow, and I plow, disc, drill and drag in one operation, and it leaves the land in better shape than to let it lay and dry.

8. I believe an engine to be of help to plowed land instead of being detrimental.

I think in using a small plow and hauling cultivating tools be-

of different kinds of land. At times we were pulling eight plows in ordinary soil, and in the heavy turtle-back gumbo dropped as low as five, and found it harder work on the engine than eight in light soil. We used the soft coal from the mines in that locality. It steamed well, but a considerable amount was needed in a day's run of about ten hours. We would burn a trifle over two tons plowing in ordinary soil, about 14 acres, and using about 3,000 gallons of water, at a cost of about \$2.25 per acre.

Engineer	\$ 6.00
Fireman	2.50
Tank man and team	3.00
Plow tender	2.00
Coal team, man and coal	9.00
Machine oil	1.00
Cok and board	7.50
	\$31.00

As for discing and stubble plowing, we have had but little experience, but, to my opinion, I do not think that it pays to do it with traction power, if enough horses are available to complete the work in time, on account of the dust wearing the gearing of the engine, which will soon cut down the profit, a great deal more so than in breaking where you are out of the dust.

Yours very truly,
Duncan Brothers,
Lake Thelma,
Alta

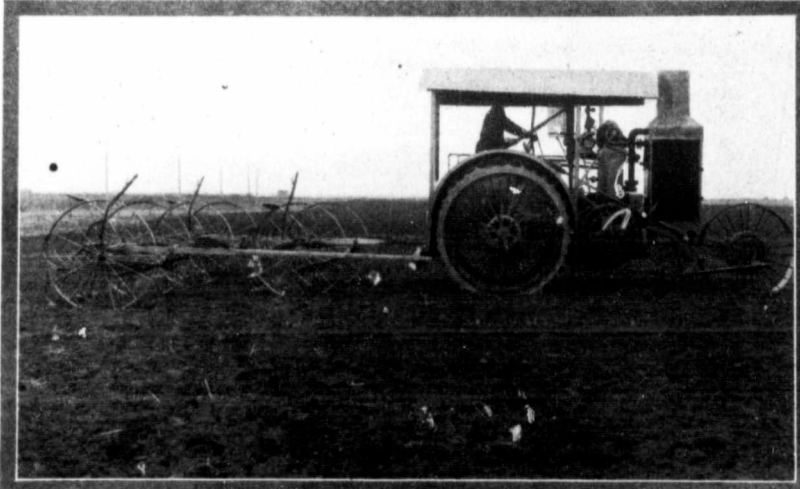
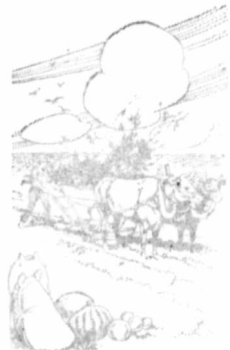
Advocates Both Engine and Horse

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter asking for information concerning the traction cultivation, I think the traction engine is all right for plowing, but for working up the land and sowing I think it can be done as cheaply and quicker with horses, especially if your land is fenced, as it takes a great deal of room to turn in if you have a train of implements behind the engine.

I think every man with a section of land should have a threshing outfit, and when he is getting an engine strong enough to run his machine he might as well have a tractor to do his plowing with it, and a tractor is also very good for pulling bluffs.

Our engine is a 30-15 turn, six furrows in stubble and five in breaking. I use from twenty-five to thirty gallons of fuel per day in plowing, and about one hundred gallons of water, and I should say the cost per acre for plowing would be from \$2.00 to \$2.50



The high art of thorough cultivation

the favor to the horses who can plow when the ground is wet. The tractor having wheels will skid, they cannot plow when it is greasy on top, and the plow wheels will gather stubble and stop. We may do with less horses, but we cannot do without them.

Yours respectfully,
James Brown,
Eden, Man.

Quite Suited for Alberta

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your letter I will try to answer your questions as fully as possible.

1. Aultman Taylor 30-60 h.p.

2. Depends on the kind of work, but usually an average of 30 gallons

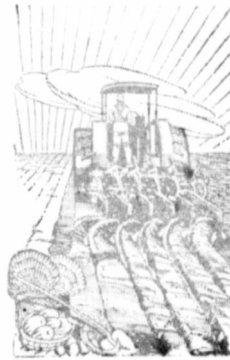
hind the plows that it is a benefit to the land, at least in this part of Alberta I think they would get better results. While breaking I also double disc. I threshed for 41 days this fall, and put through 80,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat.

Yours truly,
M. Hodges,
Bowell, Alta.

Sceptical, and Prefers Horses if Available

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your letter of Jan. 29th, asking for our experience in traction work, would say, we are operating an 80 h.p. J. I. Case engine, and Cock-shutt plows. In the season of 1912, we broke a little over thirteen hundred acres



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When Every Minute Counts

When the grain is in the stook and the drying rays of the Western Canadian sun are turning the wheat into No. 1 HARD: when the threshing machine is on the job with a short crew of both men and teams and with no more of either to be had at any price: when wind and the weather-man both tell you that a wet spell is near: then is the time you will wish that you had a

Stewart Sheaf Loader

But even then under the most favourable conditions for a "man-and-teams" outfit, the Stewart Sheaf Loader will beat it out every day that it is in the field, look at it any way you will.

A Loader Will Save Its Price In Operating Costs

It will do its work cleaner than it is possible to do it by hand. It will save both men and teams. It will greatly eliminate the element of chance in harvesting the grain crop. We base these statements wholly and solely upon the experience of the STEWART SHEAF LOADER in the field for the past 3 years in Western Canada and the United States.



Never in the history of farm implements has a machine come so quickly into prominence and general use as has the STEWART SHEAF LOADER. It was designed for a specific purpose. It has fulfilled it to the letter and it does perfect work. We know what it will do as do hundreds of our customers who have purchased and used our machine. Read what a few of them say:

Marcoux Bros., Viscount, Sask., Nov. 4, 1913.—"We are well pleased with the work the Loader has done; it has done all you claim for it and is saving us \$22.00 per day."

Miller Bros., Grenfell, Sask., Jan. 23, 1914.—"We have used one of your Loaders for this season and find it a great saving as labor was scarce and wages high. We figure that it easy saved us \$20 per day besides the board for the extra help. We operate a 36-inch separator and find that it keeps five teams with two spike pitching at the machine, going all the time. Save about four teams and two men in the field, and we think that everyone operating a thresher should have one."

George Smith, Maple Bush, Sask.—"The Loader I purchased from you two years ago is giving perfect satisfaction. It does not shell as much grain as pitching by hand does, and it lifts the stooks up bodily and it is carried up nice and easy, also picks up scattered grain between the stooks and cleans up the stooks better. I consider it an easy draught on four horses. It saves me two teams and five men, which is a big item in wages and board bill."

Henry E. Wilson, Eyebrow, Sask.—"I run a 36-60 Garr-Scott separator and 25-horse Buffalo engine. I ran thirty days this fall and averaged 2,250 of wheat per day with four stook teams, as before I had your Loader I had ten teams and four pitchers in the field, and the best I could do was 1,800 and 2,000 of wheat per day. The Loader runs light and we have no trouble from it—it is ready all the time. It will pick up everything clean around the stook and leaves a nice clean field. We have threshed for two seasons for some of the best farmers in the vicinity, and they want every kernel, and they tell me that they would not have a rig on the farm without a Loader. They have learned that it saves the grain, also saves the feed for at least four teams. I am sure that the stook Loader is the farmers' and threshers' friend. All they have to do is to get acquainted."

David Low, Girvin, Sask., Nov. 19, 1913.—"Your Loader is a machine which no thresher should be without. It does away with the field pitchers and half the bundle teams."

Bernard Cumming, Argyle, Minn., Oct. 15, 1913.—"The Loader which I purchased from you this season has been used all through threshing in all kinds of grain and has always given entire satisfaction. It is a labor and money saver which no thresher can afford to be without. I figure that it saves from two to two and one-half bushels of grain per acre. I found the machine especially valuable in loading about fifty acres of barley and seventy acres of flax from the windrow, saving the expense of shocking. Also find the machine well built in every way, and it hasn't cost a cent for repairs. It is simple to operate and the draft is no heavier than an 8-foot binder under ordinary conditions."

Vandergrift Bros., Vanguard, Sask., Nov. 20, 1913.—"The Loader certainly does a clean job and cuts down the expenses 20 per cent on any threshing outfit. It has caused us no delay and is a whirlwind of a performer in loading flax."

Bissell Bros., Per G. F. Bissell, Radisson, Sask.—"I have used one of your Loaders all fall threshing. I find same has saved me at least four teams and five pitchers. I also find that I can thresh more grain in one day by having the Loader. It is also a grain saver."

John Frost, Box 273, Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 19th, 1913.—"I hereby testify to the working and saving powers of the Stewart Sheaf Loader as I worked same this season and found it the biggest money saver of a threshing crew, both for thresher and farmer. It does the work of five men and two teams, which is a saving of \$20 per day, and will save more grain than you will with the pitchers in the field, and will keep a 36-60 separator full, in good grain, with four stook teams, threshing two thousand bushels per day."

You as a farmer would not think of using a spade to plow your fields, yet the same relationship exists between a pitchfork and a Stewart Sheaf Loader as exists between a spade and a modern plow. You cannot afford to be without this labor-saving and money-making implement in 1914, because it pays for itself. The money invested will return to your pockets. Let us tell you all about it. Your request for information will be the best move you ever made.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd.

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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

Not having purchased the outfit till after seeding last summer, I cannot say what it would cost for seed, discing and harrowing, but I do not think it would be any advantage over the horses for that part of work, and I do not consider the engine detrimental to the land, at least in the west, as the land can scarcely be kept too solid there.

Hoping what little information I have been able to give will be of use, I am,

Yours truly,

Wm. P. Heal,
Mitchell.



"Cannot do Better Than do as I Did."

Dear Sirs:—

I own a Hart-Parr 30-60 engine, and an Avery separator 32 x 50, and a six bottom Cockshutt plow. They are all three excellent. In the whole season's run of 100 days, my total cost for repairs were as follows: For engine, 30c, for separator, \$6.00, and for plows nothing. I plowed 320 acres, and broke 270 acres. The total cost for breaking, including men hauling oil 55 miles, and other small things is \$1.50 per acre. For discing and seeding 40c per acre. My average breaking is 15 acres per day, discing and seeding 50 acres. I use about 20 gallons of water per day of twelve hours. Of course, this is used in the cylinders. I threshed 43 days, and had excellent results.

Now I read of some people saying that the engine tracks spoil the ground for good grain. In my experience the grain is taller and thicker if the land is well worked, and any one thinking of going in for traction farming cannot do better than buy the same as I did.

Yours truly,

P. C. Ross,
Meyronnie, Sask.



Believes in Steam or Gasoline

Dear Sirs:—

I see you want to know some facts about engine power for farming. I have a 26 h.p. American Abel engine, and I believe in steam or gasoline power for plowing.

I use a cord of wood for plowing about 16 acres, and 30 barrels of water per ayd. I have four men

an four horses with the outfit, that is one man and team to supply the wood.

Now I have never tried the engine for seeding and discing, as our land is too wet in the spring.

For plowing, I think engine power is just the thing for this country, where the season is so short, and I believe in small engines that will pull about four plows. The big ones are too heavy.

Yours truly,

O. L. Anderson,
Stenen,

Sask.

for engineer, \$3.00 for oil, etc., \$3.00 for fireman, \$4.50 straw man and team, \$4.50 water man and team, per day. I find that it costs just about half as much to farm with an engine as to farm with horses.

In discing I use a double disc that is one in throw and one out throw. Four of these and a drag wide enough to cover make a fair load for my engine. In any case I never overload my engine, as I find that a heavy load causes most delay. In the end it always pays to run with a lighter load, as you can go faster

and get more work done.

Yours truly,

Wm. Anderson, Killam, Sask.



Had Excellent Success

Dear Sirs:—

In reply to your circular I must say from experience that traction cultivation is thoroughly practical, and is being looked into more closely every day.

I had excellent success with my 30-60 h.p. Aultman and Taylor gas tractor, which I used on an eight-bottom Cockshutt plow. I use from one and three-quarters to two gallons

of fuel per acre in breaking, and 1 to 2 barrels of water per day.



A sea of gold to the sky-line

Very Successful and Cheaper Than Horses

Dear Sirs:—

In regard to doing farm work with an engine, I find it very successful, and very much cheaper than with horses. My engine is a 25 h.p. J. I. Case, and I find it to be about the right size with which to do farm work I burn straw for all kinds of work, and have a large straw rack built on the rear of the engine. It will hold straw enough to run two miles, my water supply will also last that long.

In the spring I plow and drill in the one operation. It costs me about \$1.00 per acre to seed and plow. It costs me \$5



I have one man on the outfit besides myself, and have occasion to use a team once or twice a week to haul a tank of water or a few barrels of gasoline.

After the raw breaking I like to double disc and harrow twice, seed, and then pack, and I think all of this can be done with the tractor without injury to the land at a cost not exceeding \$1.40 per acre actual expense.

Yours respectfully,

Jno. F. Cook,
Southey, Sask.



Thinks Present Style of Tractor Detrimental to Land

Gentlemen:—

Yours of yesterday to hand, and I will endeavor to answer some of those questions. I have a 22-45 h.p. Hart-Parr engine, and use about 48 gallons of fuel oil per ten hour day, with about 30 gallons of water.

One man runs the outfit, and two horses. Plowing costs me about \$1.25 per acre, and discing about 45c.

I think that a tractor is detrimental to the soil, for it has been proved this season. My neighbor plowed with a disc plow, and engine, discing, harrowing and sowing a piece of flax. A neighbor adjoining plowed with horses and plowed a piece of land for flax out of the same

land and under the same conditions. The latter reaped 20 bushels to the acre, and the former only 13 bushels.

Any land we seeded this season was only a half crop, on account of the extreme dry spell shortly after the seed was planted.

In my opinion, the present style of tractor is a detriment to loose mellow soil.

Under a heavy draft, the engine has to do too much packing before it will draw its load, therefore the space it covers is packed too solid. If this draft could be spread to cover the surface, it would simplify matters more.

F. A. Peacot, Rieton.



An Experience Worth Relating

Dear Sirs:—

With regard to your letter asking for my experience on farming with a gasoline tractor

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BRANCH

Let Us Save You Money On Your Tractor

Mr. Farmer, we can save you money on your tractor! We can save you money in two directions: first by selling you the best tractor that ever pulled a plow or drove a separator: by selling it to you at the **lowest price** ever quoted on a tractor of anywhere near the value. Second, by giving you a tractor that will save you money on repair costs and upkeep and at the same time reduce your fuel bills, while every day you'll find it "on the job," ready to give you an all-day-long, strong, steady pull—with a big lot of RESERVE POWER for emergencies.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM! Cut out the non-producer and save the money for yourself. Better values, if possible, can be given. Better service, if possible, can be rendered. You pay for nothing you do not get. We have stopped the senseless waste of marketing expense; saved it for you. Do you want to take advantage of it? Here is our plan:

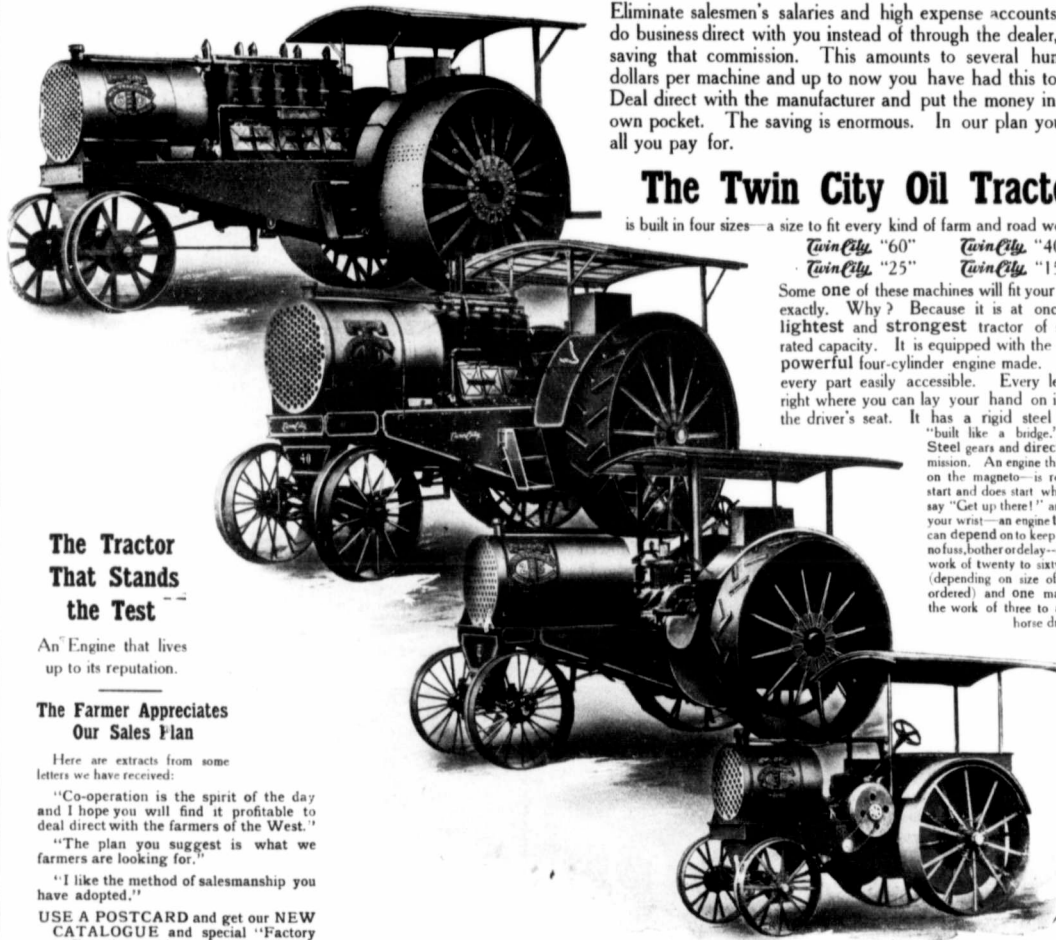
Eliminate salesmen's salaries and high expense accounts and do business direct with you instead of through the dealer, thus saving that commission. This amounts to several hundred dollars per machine and up to now you have had this to pay. Deal direct with the manufacturer and put the money in your own pocket. The saving is enormous. In our plan you get all you pay for.

The Twin City Oil Tractor

is built in four sizes—a size to fit every kind of farm and road work.

Twin City "60" *Twin City* "40"
Twin City "25" *Twin City* "15"

Some one of these machines will fit your needs exactly. Why? Because it is at once the lightest and strongest tractor of similar rated capacity. It is equipped with the most powerful four-cylinder engine made. It has every part easily accessible. Every lever is right where you can lay your hand on it from the driver's seat. It has a rigid steel frame "built like a bridge." All Steel gears and direct transmission. An engine that starts on the magneto—is ready to start and does start when you say "Get up there!" and twist your wrist—an engine that you can depend on to keep going—no fuss, bother or delay—does the work of twenty to sixty horses (depending on size of tractor ordered) and one man does the work of three to a dozen horse drivers.



Every Machine is built to use Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillates

The Tractor That Stands the Test

An Engine that lives up to its reputation.

The Farmer Appreciates Our Sales Plan

Here are extracts from some letters we have received:

"Co-operation is the spirit of the day and I hope you will find it profitable to deal direct with the farmers of the West."

"The plan you suggest is what we farmers are looking for."

"I like the method of salesmanship you have adopted."

USE A POSTCARD and get our NEW CATALOGUE and special "Factory to Farm" proposition

The 1914 *Twin City* Tractor

For that spring plowing which you will soon start the *Twin City* OIL TRACTOR will give you the same results it has given in its competitive tests. The *Twin City* is splendidly designed. It is a tractor of surplus power. It is a tractor that stands up under severest conditions.

IT IS THE GREATEST TRACTOR VALUE ON THE MARKET TO-DAY

MINNEAPOLIS STEEL & MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

L. L. BROCKETT, Mgr.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

166 PRINCESS STREET

BRANCHES: REGINA—JOHN GIBNEY, Representative

CALGARY—C. F. LEIF, Representative

SASKATOON—R. E. SMILLIE, Representative

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO THE GENERAL OFFICE AT WINNIPEG

When you buy a Tractor this Spring be sure that you get a Tractor built in 1914 and not a machine that has been carried over from some previous year. All Twin City Tractors for our 1914 trade are built in 1914 to meet 1914 requirements.

I might state that I have an International engine type D, 25-38 single cylinder, which does the work of 16 horses. In 10 hours I use 26 gallons of gasoline, 1/2

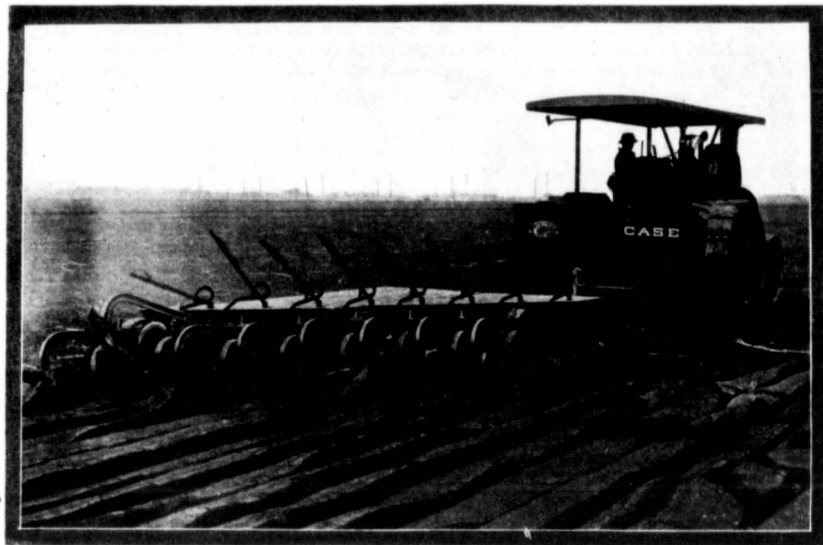
Will Never Farm Without a Tractor

Dear Sirs:
Your letter of inquiry just received and we will try to answer

with us to last a week. We had our cook car, oil tank and a trap wagon with water, lubricating oil and extra shears, so we were not bothered with any horses. We

Wishing The Thresherman and Farmer the best of success, we are,

Geo. and Sam Bills,
Lampman, Sask



A powerful Case makes easy breaking.

gallon of engine oil, 1/2 gallon gear oil and about a pound of cup grease, and about 50 gallons of water for cooling purposes, on fairly level land and travelling at the rate of 2 to 2 1/2 miles per hour. My idea when I got my plow, which is a six-furrow gang was to get two plows less than the engine could draw and then put on a pulverizer and harrows after the plow, without overloading. I find that by the method mentioned above that my land is left in much better shape. I use a pulverizer wide enough to cover six furrows and harrows 17 feet wide. In this way I get the land harrowed twice in one operation. Using an engine on plowed land in this district is not good for the reason that when the dry weather comes, the ground that the wheels have passed over becomes hard and cracks, then when the rain comes it runs a way instead of soaking into the roots of the grain. One man can tend to the above mentioned outfit and I run the engine. For threshing I have a 28-42 Goodison separator and find that the engine can run this easily and at a steady speed. I harvested my crop with my engine and drew two 8-foot binders, this was no load at all for it. Two boys managed the binders just as well as men can and as men are very high in harvest time, I saved considerably on my stokers wages by using the engine and by having boys on the binders.

Yours very truly,
Robt. J. McCracken.

your questions as fully as possible.

Last spring we bought a 30-60 H.P. Hart-Parr engine and an 8-bottom Cockshutt plow. We had a very wet spring and could not do much with the engine until June, but I went for it then. I broke 10,000 acres and plowed \$150 acres of stubble ground. In breaking I averaged 25 acres per day. We used about three gallons of kerosene and two gallons of water per acre. We also used

just had a plowman and cook so as near as I can figure it cost us about 85 cents per acre. I did not do any seeding or disking but I threshed for 43 days and made a big average. We ran a 36-60 Avery separator and we think it the best that ever went into a field.

I do not think a tractor hurts the ground in any way. This last spring when stubble plowing, we turned on a field that was sown to wheat and all the differ-



Seeding simplified as to time, quantity and quality.

about two gallons of gasoline per day in warming up the engine. We think that the only way to break land is with an engine.

We could take enough supplies

ence that could be seen at harvest was that the grain in the wheel tracks was a little riper. One thing certain we will never farm without a tractor.

of crop last year, 800 of which the engine and three binders cut. Average day was 10 hours and average work was 85 acres with 30 gallons of gasoline, and the lost

Another Success

Dear Sirs:

This is to answer your request regarding my experience in traction farming. For the past three seasons I used a 20 H.P. International gas tractor and must say was well satisfied. I put in the seeding, which consisted of about 500 acres one spring on account of being scarce of horses and considered it left the land in excellent shape. I had one set of 30-foot harrows in front of two drills and another set behind, which was just a fair load. The average day's work was 50 acres, using about 25 gallons of gasoline. I would not recommend seeding with a heavy engine on account of the wheels packing the soil too hard in front of the drill.

For plowing or disking I think the engine beats the horses in more than one way. Take, for instance, in breaking season the days are generally very hot, therefore unless a man is a first class horseman, he is very apt to ruin his team. Where with the engine it does not make any difference. And in the cutting time if a man's grain is ripening very fast he can keep his engine going night and day, where with a horse you can do no more than a day's work.

Last August I traded the International on part pay for a Sawyer Massey 22-45 H.P. It just arrived when the crops were ready to cut. I had 1,000 acres

time with hour. I c beyond the and anyone gas tractor analyse then of the Saw farm work Hoping you, I am, Y

P.S.—Per a better e time as I l for the engi

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My exper this locality farm prope with tractor must preser you possibl work I dou first, then pl etc, behind land is thori fairly firm. Avery 30 steam (doub allow her or finished land stubble wit weighted on gine.

The plows



plowing six i hind the plow pacers, etc., pulverize tho a level, fir

time with the engine was one hour. I considered this quite beyond the capacity of horses and anyone thinking of buying a gas tractor, I would strongly advise them to buy a gas tractor of the Sawyer Massey make for farm work.

Hoping this will be of use to you, I am,

Yours very truly,
Pound & Ogilvie.

P.S.—Perhaps I can give you a better experience in a year's time as I have a large summer for the engine.



An Apostle of Thorough Cultivation

It is very interesting indeed to read the experiences of farmers who do most of their farm work by traction power, because, unless we are told the class of land, the depth of plowing and so forth it would be hard just to know how the job was done when finished, that is from a dry farming point of view.

My experience of farming in this locality is that you cannot farm properly otherwise than with traction power, because you must preserve all the moisture you possibly can. For spring work I double disc the stubble first, then plow and disc, harrow, etc., behind the plows until the land is thoroughly pulverized and fairly firm. The engine is an Avery 30 h.p. undermounted steam (double cylinder). I never allow her on to the plowed or finished land. I double disc the stubble with the discs well weighted on one side of the engine.

The plows are right behind her

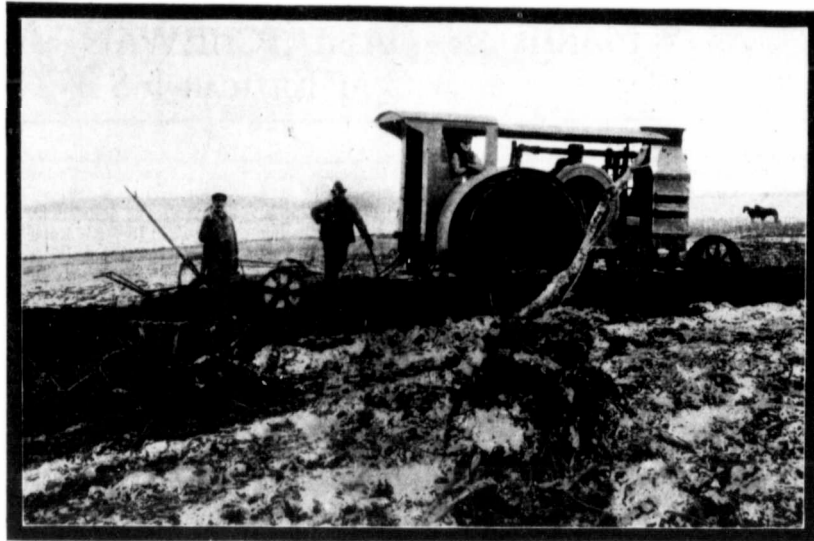
seed, and in order to preserve all the moisture. This must all be done in one stroke. Herein lies the secret that the Avery steam 30 h.p. tractor easily leads all

own farm. It takes about 1 ton of coal and 75 barrels of water for about 10 hours.

I have a 42-70 Avery separator. A neighbor of mine has a 30 h.p.

too late, we did not do much spring work with the engine.

We had no experience with an engine before we bought it, but we got along with it fairly well.



Cleaning up a piece of waste land. Note the size of the roots that were cut out.

others that I have yet witnessed. You can hardly overload these tractors, consequently there is no need to put the engine on the plowed land if you don't want to. I have never yet attempted to work up a big acreage in one day as this is detrimental to both workmanship and the crop to follow, I would rather cultivate 10 acres thoroughly than merely blacken 15 or 20 acres. I never can cultivate any land under \$2 per acre. Of course by hauling your coal in winter, 3 men and

gasoline engine and a separator made by another firm.

Although only the second year, his separator would not work, so after I had pulled in I went with my separator and he put his gasoline engine on to it. I was more than surprised at the difference between steam and gasoline for steady motion, and I am sure that a separator driven by steam will last as long again as one driven by gasoline.

James Parker,
Neidpath, Sask.

We broke about 400 acres of sod, most of which was very brushy and stony.

I have Cockshutt plows, and think they are strong, and do excellent work, our engine pulling six plows in sod, and eight in stubble. We have had no experience with engine hitches.

We have an Aultman & Taylor separator, and like it fine. I estimate that breaking costs about \$1.00 per acre using kerosene for fuel, and about one barrel of water for a long day's work.

Our expenses during the summer, were as follows:

Breaking 400 acres of \$	
land at \$1.00	\$ 400
Threshing 23 days	350
Wages for threshing crew	1,150
Repairs, about	40

Total

Yours truly,
M. Colerin & Son,
Marcelin, Sask.



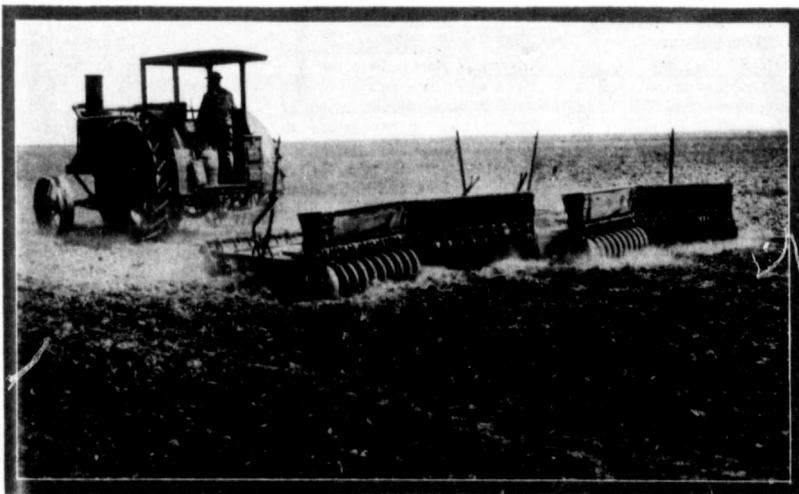
A Good Steam Record

Gentlemen:

I have three years experience with a traction steam engine. I have a 25 h.p. J. I. Case engine and like it very well as I do a lot of spring plowing. As the land is soft in the spring I find it suits better than a larger engine.

For stubble plowing I use 8 plows and 2 sets of harrows, which leaves it plowed and double harrowed at the same time. I use flax straw for fuel and it costs me very little as the one tank team keeps me in water

Continued on page 26



Seeding, discing and harrowing and one man handles the outfit.

plowing six inches deep and behind the plows are discs, harrows, packers, etc., just enough to pulverize thoroughly and make a level, firm bed for the

one team of horses can keep an engine going steady for 2 months in seeding time and it pays to put in a dam to catch your water for engine on your

Some Interesting Figures
Gentlemen:

In the spring of 1912 we purchased a Hart-Parr 25-60 H.P. engine, and as we got it a little



MIXED FARMING

MANITOBA - SASKATCHEWAN - ALBERTA



BY W.C.M^c KILLICAN B.S.A

No. 2, Farm Profits and Economic and Social Conditions

OFTEN the first question asked in regard to any new proposition is "Will it pay?" This is what practical farmers are asking in regard to Mixed Farming. It must be admitted that the answer to this question depends on the management. The greatest opportunities for success may be doomed to failure for lack of brains and enterprise in carrying them through to completion. Thus it would be futile to claim that mixed farming will be profitable in all instances. But given a fair chance, I assert confidently that it will give a greater return for money and labor invested than the methods of farming now generally in vogue in Western Canada.

Utilization of Waste

One of the most apparent ways in which mixed farming may be used to increase farm profits is in the saving of part of the enormous waste that takes place annually on our Western farms. The dockage of grain for weed seeds is one of the worst forms of waste. It is very difficult to estimate the percentage loss to Western farmers through this one cause, but we know that it is very large, running into millions of bushels. The farmer loses in crop production in growing these weeds, he has to pay freight on them to the lake front, he received nothing for them, but on the contrary he has to pay to have them taken out, for that is what a "Rejected" grade really means. Now, most of these seeds are wild oats and have quite a considerable feeding value. Millers sell these screenings at from \$12

to \$16 per ton, and Eastern feeders are glad to get them. Now, if we must grow these wild oats, would it not pay to keep them on the farm and feed them rather than to ship them and stand all these dockages and freight charges without any receipt from them in the end.

The burning of straw is another very effective means of wasting what might be turned to profit. Every year millions of tons of good feed go up in smoke. With beef at 7c to 7½c a pound live weight in Winnipeg, and prices of other live stock corresponding, surely some of this straw could have been made to help in increasing the profits of the farm.

While we are as free from climatic difficulties in Western Canada as most countries are, still we cannot but confess that occasionally hail and frost do get in their destructive work. To the straight grain grower, such a visitation means definite and absolute loss; to the man with some live stock the loss is very greatly mitigated, as even in its battered or frozen condition, the crop has quite a considerable value as fodder.

It is surely apparent that enough stock to utilize the farm waste will pay on any grain farm.

Stock as a Means of Marketing Farm Products

But Mixed Farming usually means something more than a few cattle to eat up the wild oats. The real question in regard to profits is "Will it pay to grow fodder crops for stock and to feed part of our grain crop?" Given proper management and selection of the right kinds of stock, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it will.

As proof of this statement in so

far as it concerns the fattening of steers, I quote from a bulletin on "Experiments in Steer Feeding in Manitoba" written by myself and issued by the Experimental Farms. In connection with the experiment on feeding steers out-of-doors versus in stables, a record was kept for the prices obtained for the oats and barley fed to the steers. The other feeds used were charged against the steers at the following rates: Straw, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton; Mixed Hay, \$6.00 per ton; Alfalfa Hay, \$12.00 per ton; Bran, \$18.00 to \$20.00 per ton; Oil Cake, \$33.00 per ton; Corn Ensilage, \$2.00 per ton; Roots, \$2.00 per ton. No charge was made for labor, nor was any credit allowed for manure. On this basis the following prices were obtained for grain fed:

	Fed to outside steers. Cts. per bushel.	Fed to inside steers. Cts. per bushel.
1908	47	43
1909	35½	53½
1910	31	84
1911	95	118½
1912	71½	65

Average, 5 years... 56 71

	Fed to outside steers. Cts. per bushel.	Fed to inside steers. Cts. per bushel.
1908	66	90½
1909	50	76
1910	43½	117
1911	134½	168
1912	101	78

Average, 5 years... 79 100

Even after generous allowance has been made for the greater labor of feeding the steers as compared with delivering the grain to market, the prices realized will be found to be much larger than could be obtained by selling the grain direct.

These results refer to the buying of steers to feed. For the business of raising beef cattle it

is not easy to get at the exact returns or profit. Still, we believe that with prices of beef as high as they are at present, tabulated returns are not necessary to convince the man with an open mind, that it will pay to convert his oats worth about 25c per bushel and barley worth about 35c, into beef at 7c a pound.

We shall not take the space to consider each type of farm animal and figure out the possible profits. What has been said in regard to beef raising may be said equally truly of pork or mutton growing.

No one will attempt to prove that money can be made at dairying if poor milk cows are used. On the other hand, probably better returns can be made by dairying than by any other line, if good cows are kept and markets and management are favorable. Six thousand pounds of milk per year, testing 4 per cent fat is a reasonable standard to set for a dairy cow and one that can be reached without much difficulty. Six thousand pounds of milk testing 4 per cent fat would produce 240 pounds of butter fat and 5,760 pounds of skim milk. Valuing the butter fat at 25c per pound (equal to about 21 cents for butter) and the skim milk at 1-5c per pound, which valuations are not high, this would give a yearly income of \$71.50 per cow. It would seem to be an easy matter to keep a cow for a year on a good margin under that sum. If better cows, giving 8,000 or 10,000 pounds of milk per year were kept, the profit would be greatly increased.

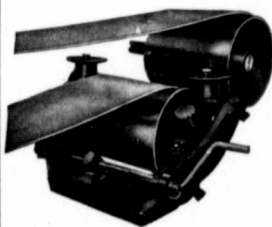
Profit on Crops

Probably what chiefly concerns the farmer who is considering the advisability of mixed farming is

whether grown mo system tha growing. is the diffie of growing; which may

When profitable acre cost and not b particularl fits have b were grow of labor, c cheaply e conditions open prair their virg Crops we tremely 1 when the return methods b destruction luted with ished in fei growing a years on v that man enough to from the f mixed fa brought in certainly t farming fo same land adopting a cropping.

In the e ing carried Experiem the results ent rotatio evidence (these exp records are k ing into tl including machinery. curately w used and the profits rotation a figures qu 1912 as ou destroyed Assiniboine rotation, in grain and profit of \$8 tion, inclu well as gr \$10.08 per rotation al hay, gave acre. Whe followed la bushel to p on wheat cost 49 cer duce. On under the s grown on duced for There are same kind, use later o rotations : For the p prove that



LOOK AT THESE

The old reliable dependable Caswell Adjustable Belt Guide Holds the belt steady in every wind that blows. As necessary as a self-feeder. Always on the job. Saves the belt. It has been saving time, labor, belts, and money, for thousands of threshermen for over a decade. LET IT SAVE YOURS.

THE CASWELL AUTOMATIC BINDER HITCH
Simple. Easily Attached. Cheap.

Garden City Feeder Company, Regina, Sask.
Distributors for Saskatchewan

Each binder steers and cuts an even swath all the time on in-curves, out-curves, round corners, square corners, and points, without any attention whatever. After two years of success everybody says "The best at any price."

Caswell Manufacturing Co.
Cherokee, Iowa, U.S.A.

"I sold five of your binder hitches this year and the parties that bought them are well satisfied with them, in fact, they give better satisfaction than the higher priced hitches."

We also manufacture a full line of Power Farming Equipment including Wagons, Packers, Disc and Seeder Hitches, etc. Write us to-day for catalog and prices. Also see your dealer. Dealer business solicited.


Carpio, N. Dak., Dec. 11th, 1912.
C. K. CHRISTENSEN.

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

whether or not crops can be grown more profitably under that system than under straight grain-growing. The profit on a crop is the difference between the cost of growing it and the revenue which may be obtained from it.


When grain growing is most profitable it is because the per acre cost of production is low and not because the revenue is particularly large. Greatest profits have been made where crops were grown with the least amount of labor, on cheaply bought and cheaply equipped land. These conditions were possible on our open prairies when they were in their virgin fertile condition. Crops were produced with extremely little cultivation, and when the weather was favorable, the returns were big. But such methods bring about their own destruction. Land becomes polluted with weeds and impoverished in fertility. Profits on grain growing are possible for a few years on virgin prairie land, but that man is wise who knows enough to quit in time. Even from the first it is probable that mixed farming would have brought in greater returns, but certainly the man who has been farming for some years on the same land can produce more by adopting a diversified system of cropping.

In the experimental work, being carried on by the writer at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, the results obtained from different rotations of crops offer good evidence on this subject. In these experiments, accurate records are kept of all items entering into the cost of production, including interest on land and machinery. All products are accurately weighed and fairly valued and the cost of production and the profits of each crop on each rotation are determined. (The figures quoted are of the year 1912 as our results in 1913 were destroyed by the flood of the Assiniboine River). A four year rotation, including three years of grain and a fallow gave a net profit of \$8.41. A five year rotation, including corn and hay as well as grain, gave a profit of \$10.08 per acre, and a six year rotation also including corn and hay, gave a profit of \$11.62 per acre. Wheat, grown on summer-fallowed land cost 43 cents per bushel to produce; wheat grown on wheat stubble, fall plowed, cost 49 cents per bushel to produce. On the same kind of land under the same conditions, wheat grown on corn land was produced for 29 cents per bushel. There are more figures of the same kind, some of which I shall use later on in discussing what rotations should be adopted. For the present these help to prove that under mixed farming,



MASSEY-HARRIS

High-Grade Farm Implements



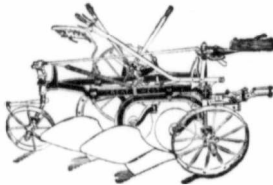
CREAM


PLOWS

A full line of Walking Plows, Riding Plows and Engine Gang Plows, backed by our experience of over half-a-century in the building of

Plows for Particular People

They are correct in design—in construction they could not be beaten.



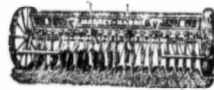


SEPARATORS

DRILLS

Every seed counts when sown with a Massey-Harris Drill. Uniformity of sowing at any desired depth, and without crushing or bruising the seed—these are characteristics of

Massey-Harris Drills, Single Disc Drills, Double Disc Drills, Shoe Drills.



One of the best-paying investments on a farm is a Massey-Harris Cream Separator. It saves time and work and adds to your profits. Easy to fill—easy to turn—easy to wash—skims clean under all conditions.

Send for our new Cream Separator Catalog—just off the press.

WINNIPEG
REGINA
SASKATOON
YORKTON

Massey-Harris Co.

LIMITED

SWIFT
CURRENT
CALGARY
EDMONTON

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

wheat can be more cheaply grown than under ordinary methods, and that greater profits are possible on our crops where mixed farming is adopted.

The Labor Question

Sometimes mixed farming is opposed on the ground that it is impossible to get qualified labor to look after the stock and to handle fodder crops properly. I believe it will be found, if the question is considered fully, that mixed farming will help to solve the labor difficulty rather than increase it. Under present conditions very little hired help is required for the greater part of the year. Then, for a couple of months in the fall great armies of extra hands are required. This

(Continued on Page 32.)

"STUDEBAKER"

Electric Started



Electric Lighted

Four Cylinder.....	\$1,375.00
Six Cylinder.....	\$1,975.00

Complete Stock of Spare Parts Carried for all Models from 1911 to date. Trade discount to legitimate dealers.

Breen Motor Co. Ltd.,

Factory Distributors
704 Broadway, WINNIPEG

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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A P R .

THE LURE OF FASHION

1914

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."

FASHION KILLS MORE LEGITIMATE BUSINESS than it has ever created. Fashion is at the root of more misery than any two "besetting sins" roaming at large today. Fashion has inveigled or driven more good men and women into the toils of the Civil Courts, if not into actual crime, than the records of the Courts and newspaper comments bear on the face of them. To a large number of "fashionable" people it is an unpardonable crime to be out of the fashion, while to probably a still greater number, to be "in it" has proved the first step into moral obliquity if not to their actual undoing as honest men and women.

"FASHION'S FIELDS OF INNOCENCE" are spread out to the sky-line all around us, and it is not in those flower-carpeted by-ways that she lures to destruction. There is a sense in which one may take Dame Fashion unreservedly at her word; and people who are ordinarily endowed with moral courage and common sense are never at a loss to know just what that "sense" is. It is

to those unfortunate friends who have found themselves unable at a certain crisis to set in operation the homely virtues of courage and common sense that we seek to address ourselves. To those whose cupidity has outrun their fine sense of common honesty and the eternal fitness of things.

LEADERS OF FASHION carry a big load of responsibility, but one does not always find the onus of blame laid upon those who really set the pace or take the initiative in any new departure. The crime is more frequently fathered on some conspicuous imitator who has failed, and no one seeks to shift the blame any more than we should blame the owner of a menagerie for keeping a razor because one of his monkeys had seen him using it and had afterwards "had an accident" with the shaving tool. The itching to possess and to be "in it" always is born alike in men and monkeys. It is in the power to discriminate that we distinguish between the two.

A BUZZ SAW AND A GAS ENGINE are fine things, but they are neither everybody's tools nor anybody's toys. There are those who can be trusted with them implicitly, and there are those who never handle them except at the imminent risk of their own safety and the reputations of the men who make the goods. The buzz saw and the gas engine "fashion" is a far more serious thing than the handling of Spring millinery. The latter is a comparatively harmless affair, and any mistake in selecting the "becoming article" or in overstepping the spending limit can be very quickly corrected—far more easily at all events than when the plunge

has actually been made on a gas engine, which has been shipped to a firm order and has been for some weeks the subject of racking experiment.

THE PAST FIVE YEARS have proved the graveyard of more than one fine reputation for level-headedness, and all because of the gas-engine fashion. There have been some dramatic records written in that brief space, some tragic experiences have been lived through, but it has had and is having a healthy influence upon the times in the process of winnowing it means. At the start the pace was killing and the "craze" reached a point beyond all reason. Because Tom Smith had got a gas engine and was cutting a decent figure with it, Jim Jones on the next farm must have one too. He got it, and then started to calculate as to how suitable it was for his circumstances, what were his prospects of paying for it and how he could run it as the profit-making business the advertisements and the salesman said it would, and which some men he knew of were actually making it.

THEN CAME THE DELUGE—of Jim Joneses, and we haven't quite got rid of the flood waters yet. Jim has an excuse ready to his hand for the humiliating position he finds himself in. He blames the persuasive genius of the salesman at one time, the claims of the manufacturer for his machine at another, his ill-luck in the man he hired to run it, and so on, but there's not a word about his own failure to measure up the adaptability or suitability of the gas engine idea to his own circumstances. Outwardly he blames everything but himself, while in his "inmost heart" he knows quite well that he ought not to have had that engine, that he would never have had it but for that uncontrollable itching to be abreast of his neighbors; if not to foolishly imitate them to at least be "in the fashion."

TO CORRECTLY APPORTION THE BLAME for this economic blunder is in no one's power, but notwithstanding some severe strictures we have lately been compelled to read on the part the manufacturers have to bear, we do feel that that is the last source on which the burden of the censure should fall. Those experience letters which we are beginning to publish in this issue establish the fact that every maker who is represented among the men writing to us has made and marketed his goods with the solid belief that he is sending out a machine that will positively accomplish all he professes it will yield under fair and proper usage. But he does not count on its being made the sport of incompetence or downright neglect. Don't buy till you can see the payment in sight, and then buy the tractor that will fit your circumstances—let "fashion" do its worst.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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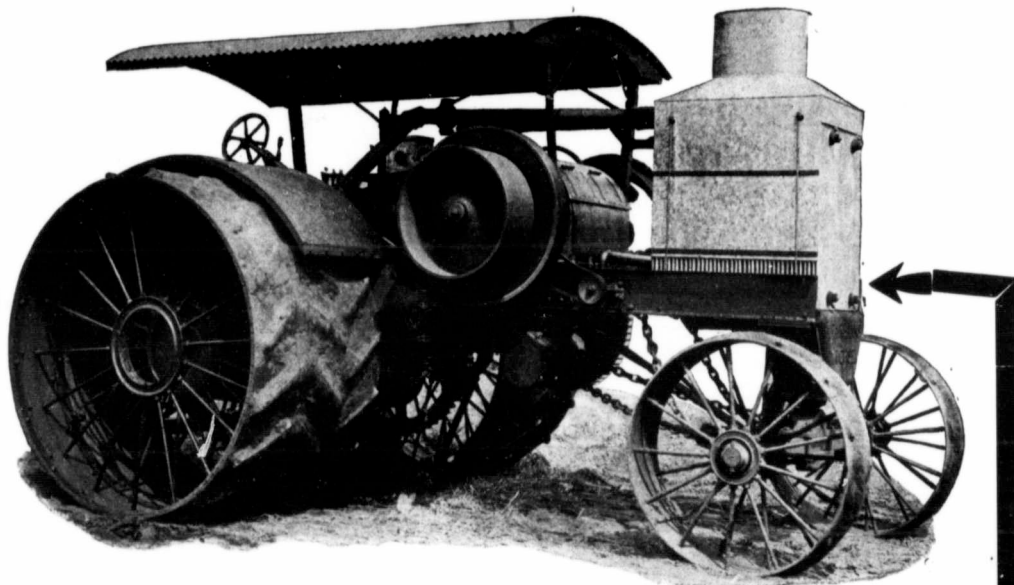
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The
Fa

Lots of People Say, "The West Has Only Two Seasons"

—WINTER AND SUMMER. Well, you as a farmer know how little there is of Spring—how every moment counts if you are to cover the ground you intend. Then, how quickly Winter follows Harvest. Constant worry about the Weather, and, if help is scarce, more worry still.



The Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

"APPROVED BY THE USER"

Runs Like a Watch—Pulls Like a Locomotive

Cuts down worry to the minimum because you can count on certain work in a certain time — plowing, harrowing, seeding, reaping, threshing. Hundreds of farmers have proved how it makes farming both pleasant and profitable.

You are naturally interested in such an article of farm equipment, and if you ask us we will gladly send you the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor Catalogue, or any other information desired.

WE MANUFACTURE Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P. Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P. for all purposes. Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3/4 to 100 H.P. Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders. Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose. Truck and Pittless Scales, specially designed for farm use. Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Winnipeg

MONTREAL
ST. JOHN

Regina

OTTAWA
TORONTO

Saskatoon

VANCOUVER
VICTORIA

Calgary

and fuel. I found we could keep up steam as well with the straw as with the best coal I have used. It takes about 5 tanks of water at about 11 barrels to the tank to do a day. This team costs me \$6.00 per day which keeps me in water and straw. Engineer at \$6.00 per day, plowman at \$2.00 per day, fireman at \$2.50 per day and oil at \$1.25 per day, making a total of \$17.75 a day. I average about 22 acres a day plowing and get \$3.00 an acre for plowing and harrowing.

When breaking I use coal at \$18.00 per day. I average about

20 acres a day breaking at \$4.00 per acre.

I never do any seeding nor discing with my engine. In the idle time of the summer we do the discing with the horses and I prefer doing the seeding with the horses also.

I have had good success with wheat on fall plowing and have had the very best of success with oats, barley and flax on spring plowing.

I would not try to work a section of land without an engine similar to this one.

James Campbell,
Dodsland, Sask.



Whispering to the Deaf Hearaid

A wonderful new idea of sound transmission through Spiral Metal Tubing
No. A Hearaid... \$5.00
No. B Hearaid, as shown with Lorgnette Handle... \$6.00
Sent on receipt of above prices on ten days approval. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

CHANDLER & FISHER, LIMITED
Surgical Supplies
Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg
"Selling Agents"

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

BIG BARGAIN IN HARROW CARTS

The strong, simply designed and handy harrow cart shown in cut for \$6.50. Formerly sold by the Harmer Implement Co. for \$11.00. If you are a "Doubting Thomas" have them shipped to you C.O.D. and be convinced. Also a few Christiansen harrows at \$6.00 each. Rotary harrows at \$4.00, land packers at \$5.00.

The T. H. Cuddy Co. 288 Princess Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Even small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely held together at every intersection by the PEERLESS LOCK.

The Fence That Saves Expenditure
It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required.

Send for Literature
and address of nearest agent. We also make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

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

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD Will Just Double Your Profits

There is more than increased egg production for you in International Poultry Food. This wonderful tonic—made from roots, herbs and seeds—is purely medicinal. It keeps the roosters and hens vigorous and healthy, cures and prevents disease and sickness, promotes good health, supplies material for bone, muscle and fibre. It is very beneficial during the hatching season.

Eggs from hens fed International Poultry Food produce fine, vigorous chicks.

International Poultry Food is good not only for the chickens you have now, but also for those to come. International Poultry Food, Roup Cure, Louse Killer and other Poultry Remedies are sold by dealers everywhere. If not by yours, write us. Every preparation sold on a spot cash guarantee basis to give satisfactory results.

International Stock Food Co. Limited
92 TORONTO ONT.

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

REMEMBER, this Magazine guarantees the reliability of EVERY advertiser (see editorial page) in it.
Do not hesitate to do business with them.

Dunlop Thresher Belts

Dunlop Thresher Belts have no superior anywhere. There is no other factory in all Canada better equipped to manufacture Rubber Belting than the Dunlop plant. Up-to-date facilities, expert workmen, and A1 materials, one and all point to an unexcelled product.

The duck used in the construction of Dunlop Thresher Belts is of the long, hard, closely-woven kind. The curing process takes place under a hydraulic pressure equal to 50 tons in weight. There is no lost power when Dunlop Thresher Belts are used because they have the maximum of strength, durability and toughness and the minimum of stretch.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. Limited
Head Office and Factories: Toronto
BRANCHES—Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, N.B.

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

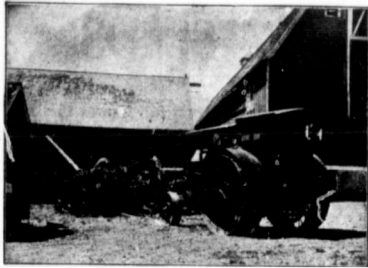
The best and easiest way to use Eureka Harness Oil

is with the Eureka Harness Oiler.
No waste. Nothing to get out of order. Ask your dealer.

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winnipeg Vancouver Toronto Montreal St. John Halifax

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Re or acc man ow Yo rigs. I If y esting: In At BR. I THE ab ful k is of sailor, but t struction en tractor. In when it is nearly all w two reasons bulletin: Fir as a referen students wh class, and, s serve as a b those who c ability by th Only a fe spices are lieved that has not the t learn a large thoroughly them at any There are se some knots, way of makin and hitches, shown only each and, so the way tha though it m est and easie expert. To some word author desir bulletin is no struction of



Buy An Outfit Like This And Realize What Neighborhood Pull Means

YOU know neighborhoods in which the farmers pull together to get a certain thresherman to work in their community. He owns the threshing outfit which these farmers know will not run the grain into the stack. He's busy all season — the jobs are hunting him. He's making money and he's saving the farmers' grain.

Neighborhood pull and satisfactory threshing jobs have sold many outfits consisting of a

Satisfactory Thresher Driven By An I H C Titan or Mogul Tractor

Repair parts of every description are quickly available to the thresherman who owns an I H C outfit at any time difficulty arises or accident occurs. It is this service which helps to keep the outfit in good working order and keeps the jobs hunting the thresherman owning an I H C outfit.

You probably know that many farmers prefer a thresherman using an I H C oil tractor because of the dependability of I H C rigs. The farmer is the man to be satisfied. He's responsible for the neighborhood pull.

If you will look up the I H C local agent, or write the nearest branch house for catalogues, you will learn much that is interesting about the style and size of tractor and thresher that will make most money for you.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

Western Branch Houses

At BRANDON, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.; ESTEVAN, Sask.; LETHBRIDGE, Alta.; NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.; REGINA, Sask.; SASKATOON, Sask.; WINNIPEG, Man.; YORKTON, Sask.

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Introduction

THE ability to tie a few useful knots and splice a rope is of use not only to the sailor, but to the farmer, the construction engineer, and the contractor. Indeed there are times when it is useful to people in nearly all walks of life. There are two reasons for publishing this bulletin: First, that it may serve as a reference or notebook to the students who take this work in class, and, second, that it may serve as a book of instruction to those who desire to acquire this ability by themselves.

Only a few knots, hitches, and splices are shown, as it is believed that the average person has not the time or persistence to learn a large number of them so thoroughly that he can make them at any time from memory. There are several ways of tying some knots, and more than one way of making some of the splices and hitches, but the author has shown only one way of making each and, so far as he can decide, the way that is easiest to learn, though it may not be the quickest and easiest way used by the expert. To those who may have some word of criticism, the author desires to say that this bulletin is not written for the instruction of those who consider

Rope and Its Use on the Farm

themselves proficient in this work. Information regarding other methods and other knots will be gladly received.

General Information

Construction of Rope

A rope is made of fibers so intertwined or twisted together

as to form a thick cord capable of sustaining a severe strain. The primary object of twisting the fibers together to form a rope is that by friction they may be held together when a strain is applied to the whole. Hard twisting has the further advantage of compacting

the fibers and preventing the penetration of moisture.

The steps in manufacturing rope are as follows:

1. The fibers are twisted into yarns in a direction called "right hand," as shown at A in Figure 1.
2. From two to eighty of these yarns are then twisted together into a stand in a direction called "left hand," as shown at B in Figure 1.
3. Three of these strands for a three-strand, and four for a four-strand rope are then twisted together in a direction called "right hand," as shown at C in Figure 1.
4. If these ropes are twisted together to form a cable, shown in Figure 2, they are twisted in a direction called "left hand."

When a strand is twisted up, the yarns composing it are untwisted; and when a rope is twisted up, the strands composing it are untwisted, but the yarns in the strands are again twisted up. It is this opposite twist that keeps the rope from untwisting. When a weight is hung at the end of a rope, the tendency is for the rope to untwist and become longer. The weight will revolve until the strain of the rope trying to untwist is just balanced by the strain of the strands being twisted up. All makers of rope twist them in the same direction; otherwise it would not always be

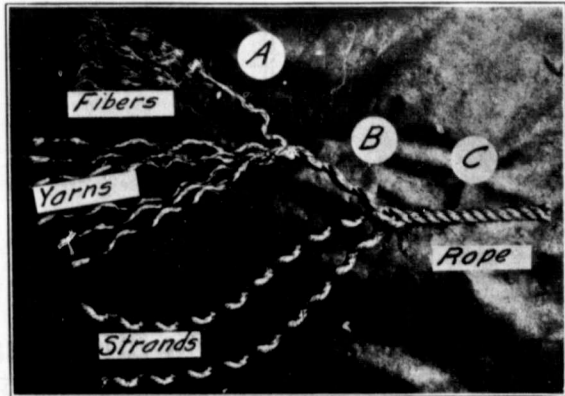


Fig. 1.

possible to splice ropes obtained from the different factories.

Sources of Fiber

Many different vegetable fibers are used for rope-making. The most common ones are Manila, or Manila hemp, common hemp, sisal hemp, and cotton. Flax,

staple agricultural product of our southern states. The commercial cotton is the soft, woolly, fibrous material which is attached to the seeds of the cotton plant. The fiber is white or yellow, and from two-thirds of an inch or less to two inches long. The fibers are contained in a three to five-celled

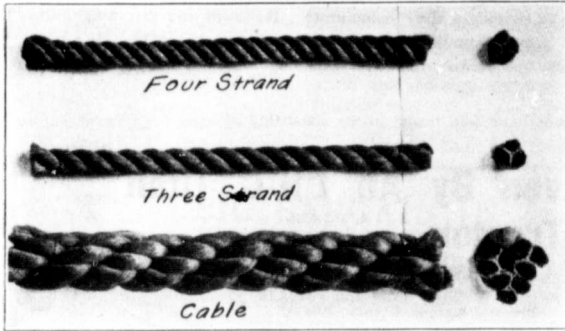


Fig. 2.

jute, coir fiber, and other materials are also used.

Manila fiber is obtained from the abaca plant which grows only in the Philippine Islands. It obtains its name from the city of Manila from which most of it is exported. The trunk of this plant resembles the banana tree and it is closely wrapped by long leaves which yield fibers from six to twelve, and even eighteen, feet in length.

Common hemp is an annual herb of the nettle family, from four to eight feet high. It has green flowers and a tough, fibrous inner bark. The tough strong fibers obtained from the inner bark are used in making coarse cloth and rope.

capsule or boll which bursts open when ripe and allows the fibers to escape. After the seeds are removed, the fiber is manufactured into thread, cloth, twine, and rope.

Flax is an annual plant with stems about two feet high, blue flowers, and a fibrous inner bark which yields the flax of commerce.

Jute is obtained from two tall, slender-stemmed, annual, Asiatic herbs of the linden family, now naturalized in various countries. The fiber obtained from the inner bark is used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, canvas mats, and rope.

Coir fiber, which is obtained from the husk of the coconut, is

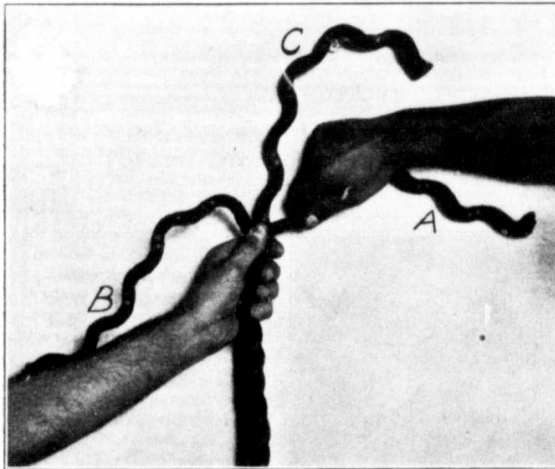


Fig. 4.

Sisal hemp comes principally from Yucatan and Mexico. Its fiber is especially valuable for ship cables as it seems to resist the action of the sea water better than most other materials.

Cotton is planted annually in the United States and is the

an important factor used for rope-making and cordage. It is fairly strong and is lighter than Manila or hemp.

Care of Rope

Keep rope in a dry place, do not leave it out in the rain. If a rope gets wet, stretch it out straight

QUALITY SEEDS

Besides offering the grain grower a full line of the best kinds of wheat, oats, barley and flax, including Victory or "Seger" and Gold Rain oats, we are catering to the requirements of stockmen to whom we offer Alfalfa, Alsylke, Bromegrass, Western Rye, Timothy, Rape, etc.

Not only do we handle the best varieties, but it is our constant aim to supply seeds which are pure as to variety, possess full and vigorous germination and are so free from noxious and other impurities, as to earn the name "Weedless field seeds."

A Postal Card request will bring you our Price List. Write for it today.

The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd.,

"Seedsmen to men who care."

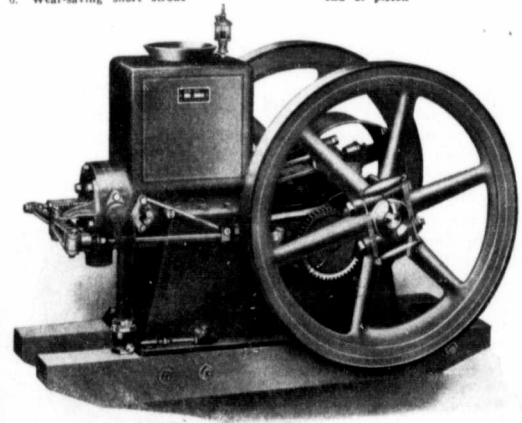
Regina, Sask.

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BULL DOG Gasoline Engines

HEAVY DUTY—WHY?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Cylinder separated from base | 7. Single rod control |
| 2. Cylinder firmly supported on base | 8. Heavy fly wheel |
| 3. Long, hand scraped bearings | 9. "I" beam steel connecting rod |
| 4. Cylinder head easily removed | 10. All parts interchangeable |
| 5. Valve heads welded to stems | 11. Hopper heated lubrication to head end of piston |
| 6. Wear-saving short stroke | |



8 H.P. "Bull Dog" to run heavy feed grinder, irrigation pump, village water system, drainage pump, ensilage cutter and elevator, shop machinery, concrete mixer, hay press or any machinery that requires 8 H.P. We build "Bull Dog" Gasoline Engines in sizes from 1 1/2 to 12 H.P. and all are built to over-load capacity. You want an engine that is always on the job. You want an engine that is simple, durable and economical. "Bull Dog" Engines are all that the name implies. They hang to their work until it is finished. They always go—they always pull.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE

Twin City Separator Company
WINNIPEG, CANADA

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

M—C—R—

WHAT IS IT?

Did you ever have trouble with CARBON in your ENGINE CYLINDERS? Did you ever have DIRTY SPARK PLUGS? If you have ever run a gas engine of any style or description you know what trouble dirty carbonized cylinders and spark plugs have caused you. Just when you needed your engine most it began to lose power or stopped altogether. In some cases this carbon deposit meant a complete overhauling of the engine, requiring hours or even days.

Murray Carbon Remover

Will Positively Remove Carbon in Five Minutes

It will do it completely and effectually without ever stopping the engine. No tools necessary; non-explosive; contains no acids or any ingredients harmful to the engine. Your engine will develop more power every day you use Murray Carbon Remover. Endorsed and recommended by all leading gas engine and automobile sales agents.

THE PALACE GARAGE

18th December, 1913.
Mr. G. C. Murray, City.
Dear Murray: Might say with reference to your Carbon Remover that it certainly does what you claim for it. There have been a number of so-called carbon removers on the market but there is no doubt that you have the goods. We are pleased to recommend this to the motoring public and wish you all success. Very truly, yours, Sgd. HERBERT DORE.

Winnipeg, December 19, 1913.
G. C. Murray, Esq., City.
Dear Sir: The Carbon Remover you put through my car certainly brought out a lot of carbon, since which the car runs much better. I wish you all success. Yours faithfully, Sgd. (Dr.) J. HALPENNY.

JOSEPH MAW & CO.
Winnipeg, December 18, 1913.
Gordon Murray, Esq., care of Murray Carbon Remover Co., City.
Dear Sir: We desire to inform you

Half Gallon Can \$2.75

TESTIMONIALS

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

Winnipeg, December 18, 1913.
Gordon Murray, Esq., care of Murray Carbon Remover Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir: Have given your Carbon Remover a trial and find that it does the work all O.K. It is a simple and easy method compared to the old way of removing carbon, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to any intending purchasers. Yours truly,
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.
Sgd. E. W. POCOCK.

that we have made several tests of the "Murray Carbon Remover" and have found it highly satisfactory and contemplate using a considerable amount of it in our repair work these winter months, and on all overhaul jobs, which we believe will eliminate a great deal of labor and materially reduce the cost to car owners. Yours very truly,

JOSEPH MAW & CO., LTD.
Sgd. per F. Sager.

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CO., LTD.

Winnipeg, February 4, 1914.
Murray Carbon Remover Co., City.
Gentlemen: The Carbon Remover purchased from you recently has been used by me with beneficial results, and I desire to express my entire satisfaction with this article. I carefully followed the instructions and was indeed surprised to note the amount of carbon removed from the cylinders. Since putting this through my engine I have noted a great difference

in the running of same, and desire you to use my name in recommending this to any motor owner who wishes to have his motor running in a smooth condition. Wishing you the best of success. Yours truly,
Sgd. MAC CAMPBELL.

FORD SPECIALTY COMPANY

Winnipeg, December 18, 1913.
Mr. G. C. Murray, Murray Carbon Remover Co., City.
Dear Sir: We wish to extend our thanks for work done on our car with your Carbon Remover. The work was thoroughly satisfactory, in fact the result was a complete surprise. The one thing which appealed to us was the fact that we did not have to lay up our car or use any tools to do this work. This should appeal strong to the general motoring public, and we hope to be able to place a large quantity for you as it has done the work on several cars on which we have used it as no other so-called carbon remover we have ever used could do. Yours truly,
FORD SPECIALTY CO.
Sgd. W. N. MacNEIL.

FOR SALE BY

One Gallon Can \$5.00

A. E. EMBY
P.O. Box 1681

Western Agent
The People's Gas Supply Co., Ltd.
100 James St. East, Winnipeg

A. E. EMBY, WINNIPEG.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me.....gallon can of Murray Carbon Remover.
Name
P. O.
Station C.T.F.

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

to dry. Do not let the ends become untwisted but fix them in some way to prevent it as soon as the rope is obtained. A stiff and hard rope may be made very soft and flexible by boiling for a time in pure water. This will of course remove some of the tar or other preservatives. Cowboys treat their lasso ropes in this way.

4, holding it with the thumb. Strand B is next put in place, then strand C, and then strand A again.

Principles of a Knot

The principles of a knot is that no two parts which would move in the same direction if the rope were to slip should lay along side of and touching each other.

Elements of a Knot
The open bight, Figure 5, bight, Figure 6, and round turn, Figure 7, are elements that are used in making knots, hitches, and splices.

Preventing the Ends of Rope from Untwisting Whipping

Whipping should be used wherever the end of the rope

arrow in Figure 8, and then fold the end A over as shown in Figure 9.

3. Continue whipping or wrapping the end B tightly around the rope and end A until you have reached a point about midway between the starting point and the end of the rope, as shown in Figure 10.

4. Fold the end A back, making a loop that will reach slightly

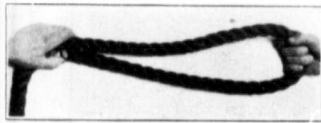


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

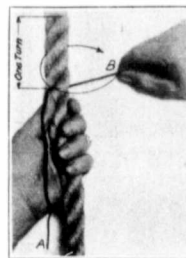


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

Relaying an Untwisted Rope

Knowing how to relay the strands is useful because it enables you to save a part of the strands that would otherwise have to be cut off and wasted. In relaying do not twist or turn the rope but twist each strand up tight and lay it in its proper place as shown by strand A in Figure

Another principle that should be added to the above is that a knot or hitch must be so devised that the tight part of the rope must bear on the free end in such a manner as to pinch and hold it, in a knot, against another tight part of the rope, or in a hitch, against the object to which the rope is attached.

must pass through small openings, as in reeving a set of blocks. In whipping, carefully observe these directions:

1. Put a string under a strand of the rope at a distance from the end which is equal to a turn of one strand, as shown in Figure 8, and allow several inches of end, as shown at A in Figure 8.
2. Give the end B one turn around the rope as shown by the

beyond the end of the rope as shown in Figure 10.

5. Continue whipping the end B around the rope outside the loop which should be laid in the groove formed by two strands, until the work appears as shown in Figure 11.

6. Pass the end B through the loop, then pull end A until it draws the end B under the whipping as far as possible, and cut

both ends off very close. The completed work should appear as shown in Figure 12.

13 and form a bight as shown in Figure 14.

3. Move the end of strand 2

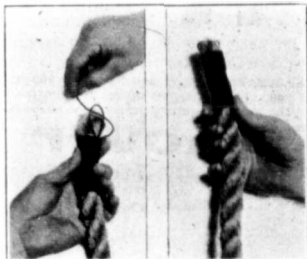


Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

.. Wall Knot With Crown .. The wall knot with crown is used for the ends of halter ropes, etc., and to prevent the rope

as shown by the arrow in Figure 14 and form a bight around the end of strand 1 as shown in Figure 15.

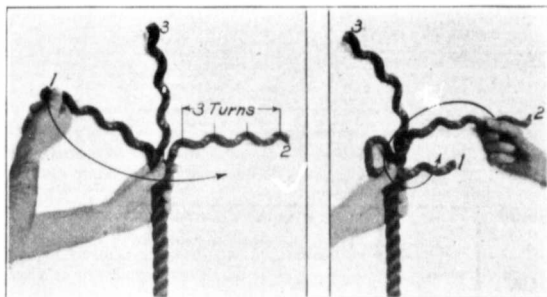


Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

from pulling through a small opening, as in case of the rope handles of a chest. The wall knot alone is made as follows:

4. Move the end of strand 3 as shown by the arrow in Figure 15, forming a bight around the end of strand 2 and passing the

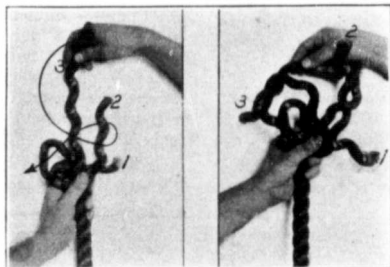


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

1. Unlay the end of the rope about three turns and spread the strands out, having No. 3 back

end of 3 through the first bight in the right direction. The work now appears as Figure 16.

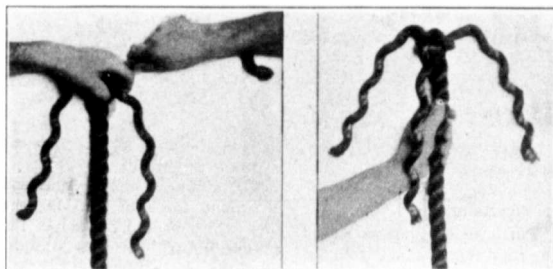


Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

of the other two, as shown in Figures 13 and 14.

2. Move the end of strand 1 as shown by the arrow in Figure

5. Draw the knot up tight by pulling the strands at right angles to the rope, as shown in Figure 17.

Buy The Best Binder

The Deering binder is a very easy-running binder. Yet there is no sacrifice of material to obtain this result. The frame is substantial and well-braced at every point. This keeps all the working parts in perfect alignment so there is no binding of gears. All working bearings are in self-aligning boxes fitted with ball and roller bushings.

The Deering binder is so thoroughly perfected and up-to-date in every feature, frame, knottor, elevator, reel equipment, that you would find it hard to pick a quarrel with any detail.

A tongue truck is furnished with the 8-foot Deering binder, and may be had special with other sizes. The 8-foot size also has the outside steel support.

Write us for catalogues or see the Deering agent about the Deering binder.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At BRANDON, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.; ESTEVAN, Sask.; LETHBRIDGE, Alta.; NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.; REGINA, Sask.; SASKATOON, Sask.; WINNIPEG, Man.; YORKTON, Sask.

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The Up-to-date Threshing Outfit

"DOMINION"

The long felt want of Western Farmers.

Wheat has been threshed and cleaned ready for market with the above at a cost of three cents per bushel, or a saving of seven cents on large outfit.

Write to-day for Catalog giving full description and price and ensure having same on hand when needed.

Address:
O. Chalifoux & Fils, Ltee., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

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

Apr
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19-23.

1. Hold
Figure 15
2. Mo
shown by

19, formin
shown in
3 Move
shown by

20, passing
and strand
down tight
21.

Get
It wi

The knot without the crown is shown in Figure 18, but must be crowned, as shown in Figures 19-23.

4. Move the end of strand 3 as shown by the arrow in Figure 21, being sure that the bight stands up straight when you

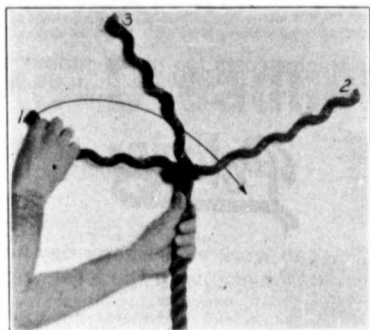


Fig. 19.

1. Hold the rope as shown in Figure 19.
2. Move the end of strand 1 as shown by the arrow in Figure

pass the end of strand 3 through it, as shown in Figure 22.
5. Draw the strands up tight, starting with strand 1, and the

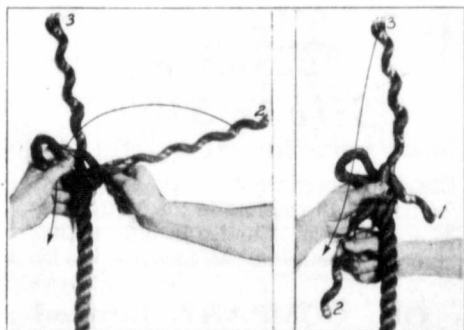


Fig. 20.

Fig. 21.

19, forming an open bight, as shown in Figure 20.

finished work should appear as shown in Figure 23, except that the ends should be cut off quite short. It is a good plan to wet

3 Move the end of strand 2 as shown by the arrow in Figure

the strands, as they will hold their position better when drawn up.

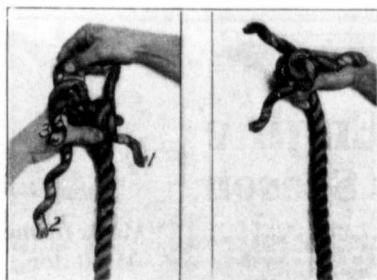


Fig. 22.

Fig. 23.

20, passing it between the bight and strand 3 and drawing it down tight as shown in Figure 21.

up.

(To be continued.)

Get Your Neighbours Interested in
The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer
It will educate them and we will PAY YOU

THE WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE

Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.
Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel.
Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm.

PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER

1 1/2 H.P. Air Cooled Engine	\$ 38.40
1 1/2 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	39.20
2 1/2 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	56.80
4 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	104.00
6 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	148.00
8 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	209.60
12 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine	314.40

These engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

LOWEST IN PRICE BECAUSE MADE IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT LOW MANUFACTURING COST



GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

THE DEXTER ELECTRIC WASHER

Its absolute safety, ease of operation and substantial construction make a strong appeal to every prospective purchaser.
Admiration is expressed by everyone at the neatness, safety and convenience of this machine. When in operation, one becomes enthusiastic at its marvelously smooth and perfect work, making wash-day delightful. Put in the "dope," switch on the electricity and it is practically all over but looking at it. Absolutely safe, as all moving parts are entirely covered by smooth, metal cases. No danger of injury to the fingers—no chance of tearing or soiling the clothes as the Dexter cleans by agitation rather than by friction.

Prices for cash with order: Hand Machine (with free pulley), \$12.40 —No Wringer. Power Machine, complete, \$22.40. Electric Machine, complete, \$55.00 (can only be used where electric power is available). If interested write for Catalogue.
Address all inquiries to Winnipeg.

Canadian Agents All prices quoted are f.o.b. at Winnipeg

Burrige Cooper Ltd. Winnipeg and Regina

— SEE —

The McCormick Improved Binder



The new McCormick binder has a dozen points and more that you will agree are top-notchers when you see them. Study, for instance, the floating elevator and the outside reel support.

The elevator floats at four points, and so adjusts itself automatically to the amount of grain, heavy or light, insuring perfect elevation always, large capacity, and preventing unnecessary canvas wear. The reel, supported at both ends, allows adjustment very close to the guards and control over the shortest grain. It is strongest, most rigid and effective.

McCormick binders are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot sizes, right or left hand cut. See the time-tried McCormick at the agents before you buy a binder.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At BRANDON, Man.; CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.; ESTEVAN, Sask.; LETHBRIDGE, Alta.; NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.; REGINA, Sask.; SASKATOON, Sask.; WINNIPEG, Man.; YORKTON, Sask.

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Mixed Farming

(Continued from Page 23.)

means that these extra men must be brought in from the outside. These men must be paid high enough wages to attract them long distances, to pay the cost of transportation, and to remunerate them for long periods of idleness. Every winter our cities and towns are full of idle men, these men must earn enough in the summer to keep them in the winter or else they are a burden on charity. The result of these labor conditions is: first, an exorbitant wage must be paid for the time when men are employed, secondly, the best type of farm laborers do not come to a country where they can get work only part of the year.

The adoption of mixed farming, particularly of winter steer fattening or winter dairying, enables the farmer to offer year-round employment. I am assured by officials of the Immigration Department that if they could offer work by the year to farm laborers in Great Britain, they could get any number of first class men of a different type to the majority of laborers that are available at present. Not only can better men be obtained if year-round work is offered, but they can be engaged more cheaply, in fact, if a man is engaged by the year he can often be got for little more than would have to be paid for six months of the same man's time employed by the month.

Security of Mixed Farming

In travelling about in the older parts of Canada and the United States, one invariably finds that the districts where mixed farming and live stock raising have been the longest in vogue, are the most prosperous looking and that the people living there are the most intelligent and wide awake. Mixed farming puts rural economics on a more permanent and substantial basis. Instead of being dependent on one crop only, the farmer has many sources of income. Straight wheat growing may mean a big success or an utter failure, but mixed farming, if properly managed, gives reasonable security of profit and a steady reliable income distributed over the whole year. The farmer is able to meet his debts as he incurs them instead of having all his revenue come in at the one time. The financial stringency is much less felt by the mixed farmer partly because he supplies his table himself largely from the farm, and partly because he always has a little ready money coming in from the sale of live stock and is not so dependent on credit.

Give Your Tractor the Best Oil



Your tractor costs too much money to take any chances with poor lubricants. Use



and you can work your tractor day and night if necessary, with the least wear and tear.

Polarine holds its body at high temperature, and flows freely down to zero.

Burns cleanly, ending carbon troubles — and is especially adapted for kerosene-burning tractors.



Silver Star

A Refined Oil for use on Traction Engines

Clean, uniform tractor fuels—specified for use on all tractors in the Winnipeg Motor Contest. Carried in bulk at 300 stations throughout Western Canada.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Regina
Edmonton
Moose Jaw

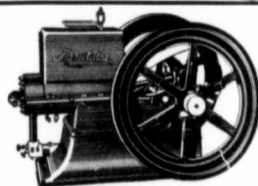
Winnipeg
Vancouver

Saskatoon
Calgary
Lethbridge

Stock carried at 300 stations in Western Canada

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

A Manitoba Engine for Your Busy Season



The right kind of an Engine will mean much to you on the farm during the weeks when every minute counts. You won't have time to waste over a complicated or unreliable Engine—hence your need for a Manitoba. Here is an Engine representing all that is best in simplicity and effective service. It will take over most of the burdensome tasks that have up to now consumed so much of your time. GET OUR CATALOGUE TO LEARN HOW MANY THINGS IT WILL DO, AND WHY IT WILL DO THEM BETTER.

"Made In the West for Western Needs"

Manitoba Windmills—In all Sizes, for Power or Pumping



Made with all-steel Towers, and in sizes from 8 to 14 feet. MANITOBA WINDMILLS have demonstrated by their merit that they are, beyond all, the Windmills for the West. They embody many special features not found in any other mill. OUR ILLUSTRATED WINDMILL CATALOGUE is free for the asking.

We Manufacture:
Gasoline Engines, 1 1/2 to 25 H.P.
Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet
Wood and Iron Pumps
Wood Saws, all sizes

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED
Calgary, Alta. BRANDON, Man. Saskatoon, Sask.

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

FARMERS! DO YOU WANT GOOD MACHINERY?

If you do, this is what you are looking for—a Tractor that is Guaranteed to stand up to its work and give good service. Built by 'MARSHALL'S'—a firm of world-wide repute. Every part Fitted, not assembled. Only best materials used and all carefully tested out before selection. The horse power is not over-rated, and we guarantee they will do all that is claimed for them. They are well named:

The Dreadnoughts of the Prairies

**ECONOMICAL,
DURABLE,
RELIABLE**

WE ARE NOT OFFERING YOU AN UNTRIED ARTICLE, AND CAN REFER YOU TO A NUMBER OF USERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE MOTOR IS BUILT UNDER THE BEST ENGINEERING PRACTICE AND WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE OUR CONSTRUCTION AND BEARING SURFACES AS AGAINST ANY OTHER TRACTOR SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

WE ARE HERE TO LOOK AFTER YOU AND HAVE SKILLED MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FROM WORKS AT GAINSBORO.

**We Guarantee Prompt
Despatch of all Repair
Parts.**



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

EVERY ENGINE IS THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE LEAVING THE WORKS AND WE GUARANTEE ITS EFFICIENCY.

WE HAVE THEM RIGHT HERE WAITING FOR YOU. COME AND CHOOSE YOUR SIZE.

'MARSHALL'S' NAME STANDS FOR QUALITY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF SPARES ON HAND AND THERE WILL BE NO DELAY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Not in any Combine

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Full Description

The "Marshall" Works at Gainsboro, Eng., were established in 1848, and now employ over 5,000 men. Works cover 40 acres and they have produced about 155,000 Engines, Boilers, Threshing Machines, etc. Call and see our New Factory at Saskatoon, site 500 x 130 ft.

Marshall, Sons & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Engineers, Saskatoon, Sask.

Telephone No. 3393

FACTORY: ELEVENTH STREET WEST

P.O. Box 1564

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

Social Conditions

A general adoption of mixed farming should greatly improve social conditions in Western Canada. The large farms and meagre population that wheat farming entails have made neighborliness very difficult. Mixed farming will mean that as much work and attention will be put on a half section, as was formerly spread over at least a section, and probably more money will be taken off the smaller area. This means that people will live closer together.

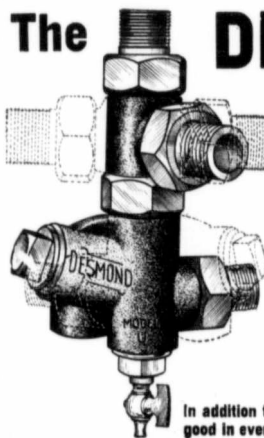
Schools, country churches, farmers' organizations, young peoples' clubs, and all other means of social intercourse and mutual improvement will be more easily organized and more accessible to the people living throughout all parts of the country.

Particularly where pure bred live stock is included as part of the scheme of farming, the interest in farm life will be greatly increased. The question of keeping the boys on the farm is a live one these days, and while milking old scrub cow after a day's work, has driven some boys off the farm, I believe there is no more effective way of holding their interest than by giving them the special care of some good pure bred animal in which they have a feeling of pride and ownership.

Fertility From Live Stock

Aside from the actual profits in live stock, the fertility they make for the farm is needed as an offset for the drain of fertility caused by wheat farming. Moreover, just about in proportion as a farmer engages in live stock will he be able to give better tillage to that portion of his farm that is reserved for wheat, corn, and other cereals. For if one-third of the farm is given over to live stock, he will be able to give the remaining two-thirds of the farm at least one-third more attention, instead of spreading his energies over the entire farm and being able to give the larger area only about two-thirds the attention and tillage that it should have to produce the best results. This observation is by no means intended to be universal, but it is, nevertheless, in too many instances, worthy of serious consideration. Nor should the question of fertility be overlooked or underrated. Though its importance may not be so apparent this year or next, nevertheless its constant application to the soil is of paramount importance in every farming community.

The DESMOND Model "U" Is Your Injector



The One Injector that will give perfect service under all conditions

No need to bother with so-called "Special Connections." No "Rights and Lefts," "Fronts and Backs." The one Model "U" will fit all connections. The two-piece body connected with a Union Nut does the trick. Loosen the nut, turn the connections to meet your piping at whatever angle is most convenient. No need to wait until your dealer can secure an injector to fit your piping—if he has but one Model "U" in stock, it will be the right one for your needs.

In addition to this exclusive feature, it is just as good in every other respect as every other injector

Model "U" is FLEXIBLE and will meet every demand that can be made on an injector. Starts low at 20 to 25 lbs. and works high to 175 lbs.

Special high pressure injectors with a range from 60 to 335 lbs can be furnished when desired. The Model "U" lifts water 25 feet; handles water at 130 degrees and delivers to the boiler at almost 212 degrees.

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

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

DESMOND STEPHAN MANUFACTURING CO., Urbana, Ohio

Crane & Ordway Co., Limited

Sales Agents for Canada

WINNIPEG, CANADA

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



Your Monument

ARE you building a monument for yourself? You ought certainly to have a monument. You are working hard. You will work yet harder in the years to come. With the increasing burdens of life your first flush of vitality will begin to leave you, and then you will toil with your eyes on the setting sun. So, you ought to be thinking about your monument. You ought to have some concern about your place in history. A monument? What shall it be? A slab of stone in a grave yard—a tablet on the wall of the sanctuary—a staunch investment in a Y. M. C. A. building—a special room in a children's hospital—an endowed missionary in India—What shall it be? In the Assembly Hall of the Military Academy at West Point you may see the portraits of the various captains who have commanded there. One place, however, is left blank; it is the place that should have been occupied by Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

Criticism

CRITICISM never kills a strong man. In fact, few men can succeed without criticism. Every great man in history has had strong friends and fierce enemies. A book never becomes "popular" as a rule, until people are divided about it. When one class affirms that a book is "good, very good," and another class asserts that it is "trash and nothing but trash," then the orders begin to flow in. The reason why the Bible reigns in the realm of literature is because it possesses the power to create criticism. It is the sermon which is "discussed" which causes the church to be filled. I am not pleading for "sensation," but for "brain stuff" in the pulpit. You remember Barnum's reply to an irate editor, who, taking umbrage at something, threatened the showman with a series of sharp excoriations. "All right," said Barnum, "write what you like. I don't care what you say. It's only when the press lets me alone and says nothing, that I am hurt."

Forward March

FRIEND, are you making any progress?—Read anything, recently, worth while?—Met anybody, above the average, whom you would like to add to your list of your acquaintances?—Have you added a new book to your stock of quotable material, or a new masterpiece to the works of art which adorn the walls of your room? Have you, recently, added a new item to the list of your benevolences or originated a new scheme for the regeneration of society? Have you broken up the humdrum of existence or struck a blow at the monotony of life? Which way are you going? Are you "headed" for anything? Oliver Wendell Holmes said wisely: "I find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."

The Law of Hate

LOVE is expansion. Hate is contraction. When we hate a man we shut him out of our affections. When we shut him out, we shut ourselves in. Hatred tightens whatever it touches. It contracts the mind, it corrodes the vein, it clots the blood, it wears off the white surface of the teeth, it dries up the oil in the joints of the body, it robs the hair of moisture and the eye of sympathy. Hate is mental and physical—it is like the lightning flash which blights the bloom on the leaf and sends a bolt of fire down into the trunk and root of the tree. "If I wanted to punish an enemy," said Sydney Smith, "I would fasten on him the continual power of hating somebody."

Human Nature

STUDY human nature. There is so much of it in the world that you will never be without material. There is such a strange variety in its make-up that you will never flag in interest or cool in your enthusiasm. There is so much that is possible in the way of conflicting motives and an admixture of emotions that you will be continually amazed at the unusual turns and unexpected evolutions in the manifestations of self-interest and unselfishness. Study human nature for you will need all the knowledge you may glean and life will have for you a perpetual interest. You will never exhaust your subject. Douglas Jerrold was once heard to say: "I have known Thackeray eighteen years, and I don't know him yet."

Your Reputation

DON'T worry about your reputation. Steer by the eternal stars and let men think as they will. Some may question your judgment, some may doubt your sincerity, some may dislike your methods, some may differ with you in theory, doctrine and idea, but be sure of one thing—that you are genuine in the warp and woof of your soul—and—worry not. Be calm in the sublime thought that that which belongs to you must finally come to you. This has always been the faith of those who were truly great. The daughter of Hugh Price Hughes said concerning her father: "It was not so long before he died that my mother expressed impatience at a fresh attack upon him in the columns of the Press and other quarters. 'I am really tired of it,' she said; 'when will they let you alone?' It goes on unceasingly—first one thing and then another.' 'Never mind, Katie,' he answered, 'if I were to die to-morrow they would all speak kindly of me. I am sure they would.'"

Solve the Problem

IF YOU have a difficulty—cling to it. At the heart of your difficulty there is gold, success, power, fame and reputation. Cling to your difficulty. In mastering one difficulty you are solving many problems, and with every problem solved you have increased your power of personality. Stand where others fall. Resist where others surrender. Persist where others relinquish. Never give in when you stand in the presence of a problem which you know must some day be solved. YOU can solve it. Follow the rule set up by the famous Edison, who used to say: "Whenever by theory, analogy and calculation I have satisfied myself that the result I desire is impossible, I am then sure that I am on the verge of a discovery."

Say If

WHEN you have thoughts of kindness—speak your mind. If the music thrills you, encourage the singer. If the meal is well served, compliment the cook. If the paper is

well edited, get a new subscriber for the publication. If the book charms you, drop a note to the author. If the conductor takes pains to let you off at the right place, say "Thank you." If a boy, who is not in your employ, runs an errand for you, drop a nickel in his hand. If the preacher delivers a good discourse and your soul is set on fire, let him know that the message has been blessed to you. Joseph Parker remarked concerning a preaching experience, in a new field which occupied a month: "I was the guest of a millionaire provision-merchant, who never uttered a word of sympathy or appreciation regarding my services."

Retribution

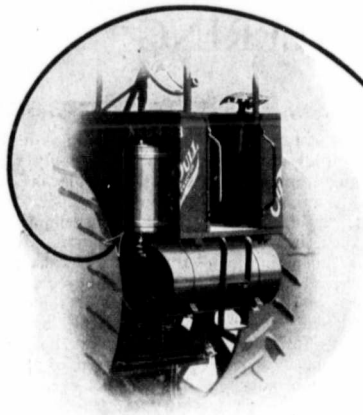
SIN comes back. It may travel around the world, but it comes back. It comes back to sting, annoy, harass, perplex and embarrass. Sin comes back to collect its due. It asks for tax, commission, interest and compound interest. It comes back for explanation, confession and atonement. Sin comes back surely, certainly and infallibly. Write it in characters, black, clear, distinct and plain—"**Sin Comes Back.**" Walter Scott believes in moral retribution. He tells us of a youth who deftly split an arrow at the point where it fitted the bow-string, that when his brother, whom he hated, should bend his bow the arrow might split and, rebounding, pass through his eye. Now it happened that the brother returned from the hunt without using his weapon. That night, alarmed at a commotion without, the youth seized his bow, and, chancing to strike upon that very arrow, was himself slain by the stratagem that he had wickedly planned for his brother.

Opportunity

THE biggest thing in business is the ability to recognize an opportunity when it presents itself. Every turn in the circumstances of life presents a new opportunity. It may be the opportunity of a new location, or the opportunity presented by a new mechanical contrivance, or the opportunity presented by a special need in the community, or the opportunity presented by an emergency which has suddenly been precipitated on the town. Every week brings an opportunity, and every year a great opportunity, and happy is the man who is keen enough to see and strong enough to seize. There is an Eastern fable that a man waited 1,000 years before the gates of Paradise, watching continuously for them to open so that he might enter, and then fell asleep for one short hour. But during that hour the gates opened and were shut again, and he was left out.

Your Job.

WERE you ever out of work for a while? My, what loneliness! Nobody wants you, nobody needs you, nobody cares for your services, nobody recognizes your gifts. Pretty lonely world, this when a man gets off his job. Happiness consists in finding a congenial occupation. John B. Gough lectured at first for "seventy-five cents a night," and paid his own fare, but the distances were short and the audiences appreciative, and Gough had discovered that he could "speak to edification". The happy man is the man who is "onto his job". Get your car on the track of favoring circumstances and things will move. Some one asked a lighthouse keeper at Amagansett, L. I., if he didn't get lonesome at his work. His eyes fairly danced as he answered, "No, indeed! I never get lonesome since I saved my man." How many had he saved? Just one! And that inspired him so that the many dreary days that followed he felt no loneliness.



The Gasoline Tank Tells The Story

THE little tank holding about three gallons and carrying a week's supply of gasoline for the big OilPull, conclusively proves our claim that the OilPull is a real kerosene tractor.

The only means for getting gasoline into the carburetor of an OilPull tractor is a small hand pump. No power pump or gravity-feed system is necessary because gasoline is used only for an instant at starting, and at no other time. Usually less than a pint of gasoline is required to start.

The gasoline tank tells the story. Note its size when selecting a kerosene tractor. Only a small gasoline tank is required on the OilPull because the OilPull uses cheap kerosene and even baser oil-fuels efficiently at all loads, at any kind of work. There are more than 4,000 OilPull tractors now in successful operation and every one is using the fuel it was bought to burn.

By means of the Secor-Higgins Oil-Fuel System the fuel supply is made to conform to the power need of each instant, so the OilPull works steadily and smoothly at a light load as well as a full load. Fuel waste is absolutely eliminated, and when working at a light load the OilPull presents you with a correspondingly light fuel bill.

Whether you plow for yourself or do custom work, you need a Rumely OilPull Tractor. It is almost time to plow. Investigate the OilPull. We have three sizes—15-30, 25-45 and 30-60 horsepower. Not only in plowing but in drilling, harvesting, hauling and roadmaking; for pumping, threshing and grinding, the OilPull furnishes cheap, reliable power.

To complete your tractor outfit, we can furnish disc and moldboard plows, grain separators, silage cutters and balers. We also have gasoline tractors, as well as gasoline and kerosene stationary and portable engines, and a full line of small machines such as feed mills, saw rigs and grain elevators.

Get an OilPull catalog and a copy of our tractor text book, Power Farming. There is a lot of valuable information in each. They give some reasons why an OilPull tractor will make money for you—the Rumely man near you will tell you more.

Catalogs of any of our machines sent on request

Rumely Products Company

(Incorporated)

Power-Farming Machinery

Chicago

Illinois

CANADIAN BRANCHES:

WINNIPEG, Man.; REGINA, Sask.; CALGARY, Alta.; ESTEVAN, Sask.; SASKATOON, Sask.; TORONTO, Ont.

AD 947

COURSE IN GAS ENGINEERING

MANUFACTURERS of gas and gasoline engines frequently receive letters from their customers stating that they have tried in vain for several hours to start their engines with nothing apparently wrong, that sometimes the engine starts on the first attempt, and at other times refuses to do so for hours, and then, without anything having been done to it, it starts off all of a sudden. Many operators are almost willing to swear that some stubborn ghost or evil spirit has taken hold of the engine. And yet the solution of this question is a simple one.

Everyone knows that for gas or gasoline to burn, oxygen or air must be present. We also know that if we have a small amount of gas or gasoline vapor mixed with a very large amount of air, it will not burn. On the contrary, if we have a large amount of gas or gasoline in an air-tight compartment and then inject a very small quantity of air, this mixture also will not burn. In other words, there must be a certain proportion of air to gas or gasoline in order to permit of combustion. Experiments show that while gas or gasoline will burn when mixed with varying quantities of air within certain ranges, there is for each gas a certain proportion of air which gives the greatest explosive effect or the greatest pressure. This proportion varies according to the number of heat units of the gas or gasoline vapor, also with the pressure of the air.

Suppose that we attempt to start an engine and use a certain printing charge which happens to give a proper mixture in the cylinder. The engine starts off at once. Perhaps the next time we try to start the engine we do not use as much gasoline for the priming charge, and it fails to ignite, and the engine does not start. Or, on the other hand, we may use too large a charge and the engine fails to start because the mixture is too rich to ignite. It is necessary, therefore, to learn by experience about what sized priming charge to use. One mistake commonly made is, if an engine fails to start on the first attempt, immediately to put in another charge and try again. As the first charge is still in the cylinder the addition of a second or following charge simply floods the cylinder, making it impossible for the charges to ignite. When the first charge does not explode,

always open the valves or relief cocks and turn the engine over idle to blow out the charge. Then start over again. The failure to do this accounts for many of the vain attempts to start an engine, lasting several hours.

But perhaps some day we shut the engine down for a few minutes for some cause or other and when we try to start again cannot do so. I recently learned of a case where a prospective buyer of an engine went to see a certain make. He made inquiries of the owner as to whether or not it was easy to start it. "Oh, yes," said the owner, "it doesn't take a minute. I'll shut her down and show you how easy it is. I never miss starting the first time." But, alas, when he tried to start it he couldn't do it for the life of him! A fine recommendation for the engine. And it was all due to the fact that the operator failed to understand the questions which we have just been considering.

In the morning when he started the engine he used a certain sized priming charge. When this was drawn into the cylinder the cool walls condensed a portion of it, but enough was left in suspense with the air in the cylinder to make an explosive mixture and to ignite from the spark. When he shut down his engine and attempted to start, however, the cylinder was very hot. He used the usual sized priming charge, but as the walls of the cylinder were hot, none of the charge was condensed and all was vaporized, making the mixture too rich to explode. If he had used about half the usual sized charge there would have been no difficulty.

There is also a contrary condition. Suppose that this same man attempted to start up some very cold morning and used the same sized charge that he had been accustomed to in moderate weather. The cylinder being exceedingly cold would condense practically all of the charge, and there would be too little left in suspense with the air to ignite. Many a man has, under such conditions, telegraphed to the factory to send a man, as he could not start the engine. It would have been cheaper and saved much time if he had simply used about double the usual quantity of gasoline for his priming charge.

I imagine some of my readers are saying: "Well, why in the world doesn't the manufacturers tell us this in his instruction book?" Are you quite sure that

he doesn't? I have not seen the instruction books of all manufacturers of gas engines, but I have known of some gas engine operators who had the very difficulties against which their instruction books cautioned them specifically. Possibly they had read the books when first received, and had laid them aside never looking at them again. You cannot afford not to read your instructions over and over. It is never too late to learn something about the engine, and you cannot expect to absorb all there is in the book on the first reading or two, especially if you are not familiar with this particular make of engine. Besides this, it will save you much time and money some day when trouble comes and you are too busy or "rattles" to spend much time hunting in your instruction book (if you can find it, for a possible remedy.

One of the loudly proclaimed virtues of a gas and gasoline engine is that it is easy to start at a moment's notice. It can be started without waiting to get up steam, and can be stopped at any time for a few minutes or for hours, the expense stopping at once, and it can then be started again when needed. This is indeed a valuable feature in any internal combustion engine and yet it is not too much to say that there are great numbers of them which do not actually possess this desirable feature. Why? In many cases it is due to improper construction of the engine. But where the engine is all right it is invariably due to the lack of an understanding on the part of the operator as to what actually happens in the process of starting an engine. Many an operator goes through the process of starting his engine just as a parrot does his set phrases. If you ask the parrot a question he cannot answer it except as he may squawk off some set phrase which he hits upon by chance. Many a gas engine operator on being asked why he does this or that to start the engine, simply answers: "Oh, that's what you have to do. I don't know why, but you have to do, that's all."

He is like a firm who were having trouble with an engine which they had purchased through a local man who knew no more about it than they did themselves, but who had made them believe he knew it all. The manufacturer wrote to them, asking how the engine worked, wherein it seemed

not to be doing as it should, and so on. The reply which came back was significant and typical of many a gas operator:

"As to the engine, we know nothing about it. We leave that all to Mr. Richards, of whom we got it. We never do anything to it except to fill the oil cups."

These people had as specific instructions as it is possible to put in the form of printed matter. They did not even have the curiosity to learn whether the engine was giving trouble because of failure to compress, ignite or what. All they knew was that it did not do the work, and all they did about it was "to fill up the oil cups." They are, as before stated, typical of many gas engine operators.

But the matter of proportion of gas or gasoline to air effects the consumption of fuel and the power developed by an engine, as well as the starting of it. This is a very important matter and will be considered in the next chapter.

GINGER

Ginger

Much trust soon bust.

Living a dog's life is all right for the dog.

It is impossible to tell the pedigree of a scrambled egg.

The turkey trot can be seen any day in any farmyard.

There is a difference between a horse laugh and a hoarse laugh.

We are advised to weigh our words, but we are not told what sort of scales to use.

The appearance of the parlor is not always indicative of the condition of the kitchen.

We are so insistent upon flattery that we decline to pay for a photograph that looks like us.

The teacher ought to set a good example not only on the blackboard but in his conduct as well.

Many who laugh with us in our butterfly days, as readily laugh at us when adversity overtakes us.

It takes considerable religion to throw away two gallons of milk when the cow puts her foot in the pail.

Some one in describing an apartment house, or flat, said that it was so handy that one sitting at the piano in the parlor could reach out and turn the steak on the kitchen stove.

Only i Red R Specia

CONCAVE

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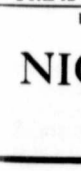
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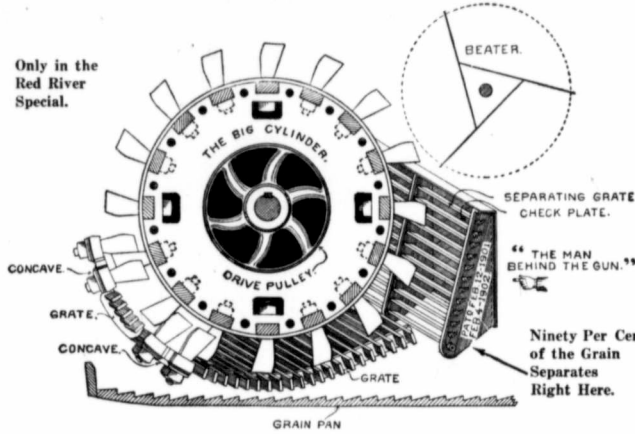


NIC

"The Man Behind the Gun"

Found in ONE PLACE Only

Only in the Red River Special.



Ninety Per Cent of the Grain Separates Right Here.

Patented in the United States and Canada.

The Great Grain-Saving Devices pictured on this page are found only in the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

The "Man Behind the Gun," that marvel of effectiveness, is covered by patents in both the United States and Canada, and is used exclusively in the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

The Beating Shakers, which toss the straw up and beat it as you would do by hand with a pitchfork, work upon the one true principle of separation and are found only in the RED RIVER SPECIAL.

There is nothing like these two great features found in any other threshing.

This different method of separating is why the RED RIVER SPECIAL SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL saves enough more of his grain and his time to pay his Thresh Bill, and it makes more money for the Thresherman.

It does this because it is the only threshing which has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," with the patent Grate and Check Plate, and the Beating Shakers that toss the straw up and beat it until all the grain is beaten out.

We have thousands of testimonials like the following:

CHAS. D. HARBAUGH, of Manito, Illinois, says under date of February 6, 1914: "The Devore Brothers came in here with their Red River Special machine and made a three weeks' run, and it was the first satisfactory job of threshing we have had done for a long time, threshing the grain out of the straw and cleaning it nicely without cracking it. We are hoping they will return this fall as they have promised to do so. The work done by the Red River Special was a strong contrast to the work done by some very prominent machines working this neighborhood in other years."

J. M. SEAGLE & CO., of Elberton, Wash., say: "The 36 x 60 Red River Special we purchased from you last season proved entirely satisfactory. We especially recommend it to be the best we have ever used for handling big straw and damp grain. It does good work and we are well satisfied."

FRANK RAEMISCH, Waunakee, Wis., says: "I am very much pleased with the 40 x 60 Red River Special separator I purchased from you this season. Did not have a minute's trouble with the machine or lose a minute's time from the day we started. The farmers all were well pleased with the work it did."

ORENDER BROTHERS, of Primrose, Nebr., say: "The Red River Special we purchased from you the past season has given us perfect satisfaction. Our customers say it is the best machine that was ever brought into this part of the country."

W. RIMMER, of Lang, Saskatchewan, says: "The 36 x 56 Red River Special separator I bought from you this last season has given me entire satisfaction in every respect. The farmers I threshed for this season want me again next year."

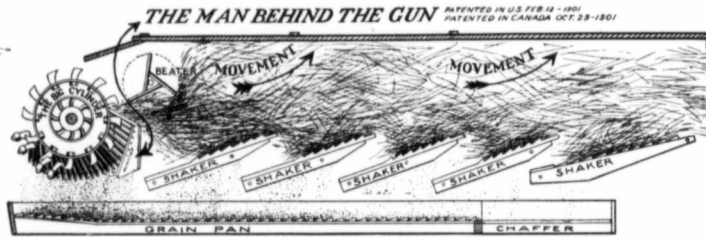
The Red River Special Works on an Entirely Different Principle of Separation

It BEATS OUT the grain while other makes hurry the straw to the stack and expect the grain to fall out, which it does not do.

NOTE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS:



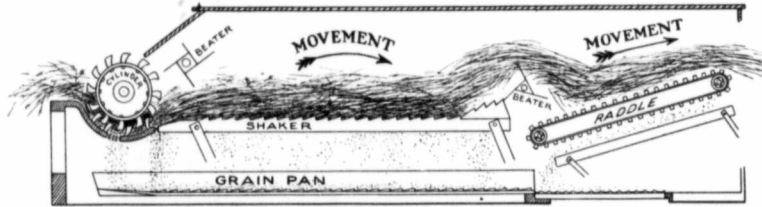
This is the way to Separate by hand with a pitchfork



This is the way the RED RIVER SPECIAL Separates IT BEATS IT OUT - like you do with a pitchfork



This is the way the Lazy Man tries to Separate with a pitchfork



This is the way OTHER KINDS try to separate THEY DON'T BEAT OUT THE GRAIN

Write us or any of our customers, or call on our Branch House or Dealer for proof that IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL. ASK FOR THRESHER FACTS

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan

In continuous business since 1848

Builders of the Red River Special Threshers, Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors, Stackers, Feeders, etc. Branch Houses with Repairs and Stocks of Machinery at WINNIPEG, MAN., and REGINA, SASK.

Provincial Lien Laws

Believing that complete details of the various Provincial Threshers' Lien Acts would be acceptable to many of our readers, we have pleasure in printing them from copies handed to us by the King's Printer.

MANITOBA.

An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Threshers' Lien Act." R.S.M. c. 167, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) the expression "thresher" means the person who threshes or causes to be threshed grain of any kind for another person;

(b) the expression "farmer" means the person for whom the thresher threshes or causes to be threshed grain of any kind;

(c) the expression "workman" means any employee, servant or workman engaged in the threshing operations and employed by or working for the thresher;

(d) the expression "repairer" means any person who repairs or does work upon the threshing machine or the engine or appliances used in connection therewith;

(e) the expression "repairs" means the repairs or work so done by any such repairer.

Retention of Grain.

3. In every case in which a thresher threshes, or causes to be threshed, grain of any kind for a farmer at or for a fixed price or rate of remuneration, the thresher shall have a right to retain a quantity of such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the said price or remuneration. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 2.

4. The quantity of grain which may be so retained shall be a sufficient amount computed at the fair market value thereof, less the reasonable cost of hauling the same to and delivering the same at the nearest available market, to pay when sold for the threshing of all grain so threshed within thirty days prior to the date when such right of retention is asserted. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 3.

5. Such grain shall be held to be still in the possession of the thresher and subject to the right of retention herein provided for, although the same has been piled up or placed in bags or other receptacles, unless and until said grain is sold and delivered to a bona fide purchaser and value received therefor and removed from the premises and vicinity where the said grain was threshed, and out of the possession of the farmer. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 4.

6. The right of retention hereinbefore provided for shall prevail against the owner of such grain and against any and all liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances and claims whatsoever. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 5.

7. The right of retention shall be held to be asserted by the thresher when he declares his intention of holding such grain either verbally or in writing, or does any act or uses any language indicating that he has taken or retained, or is about to take or retain possession of it. Any person who takes or endeavors to take the grain so retained, or any part thereof, out of the custody or control of the thresher, or prevents, or endeavors to prevent, him from exercising his said right of retention or any of the rights conferred by this Act, shall be liable, upon summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to three months' imprisonment. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 6.

Salvage of Retained Grain.

8. The thresher who assigns such right of retention may forthwith house or store the grain so retained in his own name, and if, at the expiration of five days from the time when such right of retention is asserted, the price or remuneration for the threshing be not paid, he may sell the said grain at a fair market price. The proceeds thereof shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable cost of transporting the said grain to market, and next in payment of the price or remuneration for threshing, and the balance then remaining, if any, shall be paid on demand to the owner of said grain or his assigns. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 7.

9. In all cases the grain so retained shall be sold within thirty days after the right of retention is asserted, unless the owner thereof consents in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer time. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 8.

Wages—Repairs.

10. Every farmer shall, to the extent of the amount earned by the thresher in the threshing of his grain, be liable for the wages due to every workman for the time put in by him on the farmer's threshing, and for the cost of repairs done during that threshing season, provided that the workman or repairer do, within ten days after the threshing machine is removed from the farmer's premises, give notice in writing to the farmer stating the amount due in respect of such wages or repairs, as the case may be, and, in default of payment of such amount by the farmer or the thresher, the farmer may be proceeded against for such amount by action in any such court of competent jurisdiction, and in addition he may be proceeded against by the workman in respect of the wages due him under "The Masters' and Servants' Act," which is hereby declared to be applicable to any such proceedings.

(2) Any payment by the farmer of any such claim for wages or repairs shall, if the same were properly due and owing at the time of payment, be credited by the thresher in reduction of his claim against the farmer.

(3) No transfer of the ownership or right to possession of the threshing machine, nor any assignment of the earnings thereof, nor any attachment of such earnings by garnishing order, nor any other claim of any kind or description, shall prevail against the claim of a workman or repairer, but the claim of a workman shall prevail over that of a repairer.

(4) Unless a workman or repairer takes proceedings to enforce his claim against a farmer within twenty days after he has given such notice as aforesaid he shall be deemed to have abandoned the same and shall cease to have any claim against the farmer.

(5) The thresher shall not be entitled to commence an action for the amount of his claim against the farmer until after the expiration of the said period of ten days without first producing to the farmer evidence that there is no such unpaid claim for wages or repairs, or offering to deduct from his account the amount of any unpaid claim or claims. R.S.M. c. 167, ss. 9, 10, 11; 5-6 Ed. 7, c. 91, s. 1; 2 Geo. 5, c. 94, ss. 1, 2.

Interpleader.

11. If there be a dispute as to the amount payable for wages as aforesaid to any workman or workmen, or if the total amount of workman's claims, notice of which has been so received by the farmer, exceeds the amount earned by the thresher, the amount claimed in such notice or notices up to the total sum earned by the thresher may be paid into the County Court in the judicial division in which said threshing was done, and at the time of paying said money into court the person so paying in shall notify the clerk of the name of the thresher and of the names of the workmen who have served him with

THE ENS AUTOMATIC DRIVE PULLEY



Patented in Canada, Dec. 10, 1912. U.S. patent applied for. A new Power-saving device for Threshing Machines. It places the separator man in absolute control of machine, and while saving enormously on wear and tear of the machine itself, it cannot get out of order and affords

COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE OPERATOR

It controls the separator without any danger of throwing the belt when starting or stopping either engine or separator. One lever controls both ends of the outfit. This wonderful invention for the threshing outfit can be attached to any machine, and having regard to the small cost of the appliance and the protection it affords, the saving it effects, no thresherman or farmer who owns a separator will operate again without this attachment. Adapted to every description of machine power. Write for full particulars to the

J. J. Heinrichs Co., Osler, Sask.

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We Sell More

"DREADNOUGHT"

Sewn-Canvas Thresher Belts Than any other Concern in Western Canada



Manufactured in England from the Highest Grade Cotton Duck to specifications called for by the Western Canadian market. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. We are the sole importers and carry a large stock. All our belts are seasoned with non-freezing oil and therefore will not harden in cold weather.

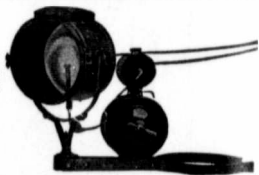
Write at once for our samples. Handled only by first class Dealers.

Dealer Wanted Everywhere. General Supply of Canada Ltd. 88 Water St. Winnipeg. Ottawa, Toronto.

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SPARK ARRESTER

One that gets all the sparks without clogging or interfering with the draft. Fits any engine. Screens adapted to any fuel.



ACETYLENE GAS HEADLIGHT

Turns night into day. Brackets to fit any make of engine. Throws light 400 feet. Operating expense about 1c. per hour.

FLUE CUTTER

You need this tool to get ready for your Spring Plowing. Is adjustable in length and size. Cuts the flue without burring the end. Try it.

Estate of E. M. POPE, Watertown, S. Dakota, U. S. A. Send for Catalogue and Price List to

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man

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notice unde... of the said... torpleader s... schedule to... just and fin... said severa... paid into co... between the... the former... latter defend... "The M... shall there... of the proce... Court and u... Masters' and... the discretio... R.S.M. c. 167... 12. Any nu... jon in said... and, if there... court to at... same shall b... eording to t... jet to an or... R.S.M. c. 167... 13. In the... proceedings r... thirty days... paid into th... on proscribe... to whomsoev... said money. Get... 14. Every p... a threshing... shall, upon d... men assisti... machine, at... a workman fo... of the lengt... workman is e... demand to b... the amount e... up to that t... ment shall b... operator or b... acting for hi... operator or hi... refuse or negl... statement on... to a penalty... day during w... withheld. R.S... 15. A copy... the King's P... affixed to ev... being operat... ince. It shall... in charge of... machine to se... served, and e... fully neglects... to a fine not... any person w... destroys the c... to such machi... not exceedi... 167, s. 16. Ex... "THE NOXI... S... 7. It shall b... en owning o... machine, imm... the threshing... every point of... cause to be c... together with... fit used in con... so that seeds... not be carried... next place of... threshing outf... (2) Any pers... the provisions... liable to a pena... twenty-five doll... hundred dolla... ment to one mon... (3) A printed c... be affixed and... threshing machi... in the Province... (4) No lien u... lien Act" shall... owning or oper... mine and outf... affixed to the... which the work... men might otherw... s. c. 42, s. 6. SASKAT... An Act respecti... 1. Every perso... to be thresh... or another perso...

notice under this Act, whereupon any of the said workmen may sue out an interpleader summons in the form in the schedule to this Act to determine, adjust and finally settle the rights of the said several parties to the money so paid into court, and in such proceedings between the workman and the thresher the former shall be plaintiff and the latter defendant, and all proceedings under "The Masters' and Servants' Act" shall thereupon be stayed and the costs of the proceedings both in the County Court and under the provisions of "The Masters' and Servants' Act" shall be in the discretion of the County Court Judge. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 12.

12. Any number of such workmen may join in said interpleader proceedings, and, if there is not sufficient money in court to satisfy all their clients, the same shall be distributed *pari passu* according to their respective claims, subject to an order of the court as to costs. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 13.

13. In the event of such interpleader proceedings not being taken within thirty days after the money has been paid into the court, the said money shall on praecipe be paid out to the thresher or to whomsoever he may order or assign said money. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 14.

General Provisions.

14. Every person owning or operating a threshing machine in this Province shall, upon demand of any of the workmen assisting in the operating of such machine, at any time furnish to such workman forthwith a written statement of the length of time for which such workman is entitled at the time of such demand to be paid for such work and of the amount earned by him for such work up to that time, which written statement shall be signed by such owner or operator or by his foreman or agent acting for him; and, if such owner or operator or his foreman or agent shall refuse or neglect to furnish such written statement on demand, he shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every day during which such statement is withheld. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 15.

15. A copy of this Act, furnished by the King's Printer, shall be kept affixed to every threshing machine while being operated anywhere in this Province. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of the operating of such machine to see that this section is observed, and every such person who wilfully neglects such duty shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and any person who wilfully defaces or destroys the copy of this Act so affixed to such machine shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars. R.S.M. c. 167, s. 16.

Extract From

"THE NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT"

Section 7.

7. It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine, immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of threshing, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfit used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to the next place of threshing by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

(3) A printed copy of this section shall be affixed and kept affixed to every threshing machine while being operated in the Province.

(4) No lien under "the Threshers' Lien Act" shall enure to any person owning or operating a threshing machine and outfit unless such copy is affixed to the threshing machine with which the work was done for which such lien might otherwise be claimed. 1 Geo. c. 12, s. 6.

SASKATCHEWAN.

An Act respecting Threshers' Liens.

1. Every person who threshes or causes to be threshed grain of any kind or another person at or for a fixed price

It's a Genuine
"American Champion"



Farmers, Buyers and Dealers

This complete THRESHING OUTFIT will easily solve the threshing problem. It's an ideal machine at work, a perfection in construction, a standard in quality and durability.

This thresher and cleaner is mounted on truck with steel wheels, equipped with bagger, tailings elevator, straw carrier.

The machine is especially built to run with gasoline or steam power.

LARGE CAPACITY. GUARANTEED. MODERATE PRICES.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

We would like to communicate at once to take agreement with experienced dealers or agents for the sale of our Threshing Machines in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

Write to

P. T. LEGARÉ LIMITED

Manufacturers, QUEBEC CANADA

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or rate of remuneration, and who has complied with the provisions of "The Noxious Weeds Act" regarding threshing machines, shall from the date of the commencement of such threshing until sixty days after the completion of the same have a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the said price or remuneration and may take a sufficient quantity of such grain to secure payment of said price or remuneration or of such part or proportion thereof as may be earned at the time of such taking and such lien shall have priority over all writs of execution against the owner thereof or chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by him and over all rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown and the person performing such work of threshing or procuring the same to be done shall be deemed a purchaser for value of the grain which he takes by virtue of this Act:

Provided however that nothing in this section contained shall derogate from the priority conferred by section 17 of "The Chattel Mortgage Act" upon mortgages, bills of sale, liens, charges, incumbrances, conveyances, transfers or assignments made, executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain. 1908, c. 30, s. 1.

2. The quantity of grain which may be so retained shall be a sufficient quantity

computed at the market value thereof at the nearest market less one and one-half cents per bushel in the case of oats and two cents per bushel in the case of all other grain for each five miles or fractional part thereof between the place of threshing and the nearest market for hauling the same to and delivering the same at the nearest available market when sold to pay for the threshing of all grain threshed by the person taking the grain or by his servants or agents for the owner thereof during that same season. C. O. 1898, c. 60, s. 2; 1899, c. 11, s. 2; 1908, c. 30, s. 2.

3. Every person who threshes any grain shall from time to time as he may be required by the minister of agriculture send to the department of agriculture such information and returns as may be required from him and in default of his so doing he shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25. 1899, c. 11, s. 4.

ALBERTA.

An Act to Provide for Giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases.

(Assented to October 25, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Threshers' Lien Act."

2. Every person, firm or company owning or operating a threshing machine or separator, or causing the same to be operated, shall each year before commencing operations register his or their machine or machines with the Minister of Agriculture, and shall procure a certificate of registration as in form A in the schedule hereto.

3. Such registration shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon the machine or separator by the owner or operator during the whole of the threshing season.

4. The fee for registration shall be \$1.00.

(2) Upon a transfer of ownership of a machine, registered under this Act, the certificate of registration may be transferred as in form B in the schedule hereto by the Minister of Agriculture upon proof to his satisfaction of such transfer upon payment of a transfer fee of 50 cents.

5. Every person who threshes or causes to be threshed grain of any kind for another person at or for a fixed price or rate of remuneration shall from the date of the commencement of such threshing have a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the said price or remuneration and may take a sufficient quantity of such grain to secure payment of said price or re-

meration or of such part or proportion thereof as may be earned at the time of such taking and such lien shall have priority over all rights of execution against the owner thereof or chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by him and over rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown; provided that the right to exercise said lien and to take, remove and sell the grain retained under said lien shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. The machine or separator must be registered in the name of the owner or owners in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

2. Notice of said retention of said grain shall be given during the threshing or forthwith after the threshing is finished and said grain so retained shall be separated from the bulk of the threshed grain and removed from the premises within thirty days.

3. All claims for wages from employees of the thresher for such threshing shall be satisfied.

6. The quantity of grain which may be so retained shall be approximately such as will when computed at the market value thereof at the nearest market pay the total account for threshing done that season, together with the cost of haulage of the grain so retained as follows: 4 cents per 100 pounds for six miles or less, and 2 cents per 100 pounds for each additional mile; provided that the total charge for haulage shall not exceed 20 cents per 100 pounds.

7. The person who asserts such right of retention and removal may house or store the grain so taken and removed in his own name and if at the expiration of fifteen days from the time when such right of retention is asserted by the per-

son entitled to the same the price or remuneration for which the said grain is held be not paid such person may sell the said grain at a fair market price, retain the haulage as set out in section 6 hereof and the price of remuneration for threshing and pay the balance, if any, to the owner of said grain.

8. In all cases grain retained under the provisions of this Act shall be sold within thirty days after the right of retention is asserted, unless the owner thereof consents in writing to the same being held unsold for a longer period.

9. Every owner or operator of a machine shall from time to time, as he may be required by the Minister of Agriculture, send to the Department of Agriculture such certificates as to compliance with the provisions of "The Noxious Weeds Act," and such other information, statistics and returns as may be required from him.

10. The violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be an offence for which the offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$25 and costs, and in default of payment thereof it shall be lawful for a justice or justices of the peace or police magistrate so convicting them or any one of them to commit the offender to the nearest common gaol, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding thirty days, unless the said penalty be sooner paid.

11. All fines imposed for the violation of this Act shall be paid over to the general revenue fund of the province.

12. The provisions of chapter 60 of the Consolidated Ordinances of the North-West Territories, 1898, as amended by chapter 11 of the Ordinances of the North-West Territories, 1899, are hereby repealed.

WILL NOT HARDEN

Gandy Endless Thresher belts are carefully stretched and thoroughly seasoned before leaving our factory. In consequence they continue to run true and tight through years of hard service.

The special secret oil process with which all Gandy Belts are treated renders them unaffected by the severest weather conditions. They will not crack or harden though exposed to long continued wet weather, or severe dry heat.



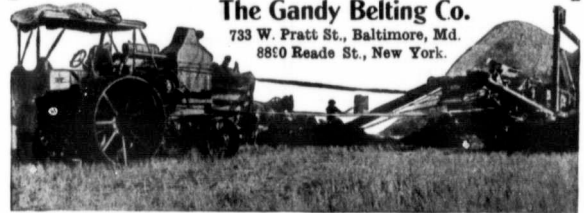
Gandy Thresher Belts

are always of a strictly uniform quality. Thirty-four years of successful service in the Thresher field has established them as standard. One thresherman writes us "with thirty years' experience in the threshing-field I have had a chance to try them all, but for main drives GANDY is best." We carry over 6000 thresher belts constantly in stock. This enables us to fill each order the day it is received with seasoned belts.

If you're not already familiar with Gandy service and economy, write to-day for booklets, sample of belt, and full information.

The Gandy Belting Co.

733 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
8850 Reade St., New York.



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Simple Sidewalk Construction for the Farm

THE following is a true description of the situation to be found on many prosperous farms: "A comfortable and well-built house, tastefully furnished. A wide porch affording protection from sun and rain. Substantial barn and outbuildings. Between these buildings run the pathways or walks used many times each day, but on hundreds of farms they are simply thoroughfares of mud during frequent periods but especially in the spring, when the frost is coming out. They are a false and discordant note in an otherwise attractive environment."

Now, the farmer who fails to establish good walks about his premises can no longer plead prohibitive cost or lack of time, and this is the season for him to remedy the situation. It is the purpose to set forth briefly a method of doing this at minimum outlay and by means so easy that it will seem like play to have a substantial walk from building to building, or from the house to the garden—something an intelligent boy of mechanical bent could accomplish.

To put down a concrete walk such as is common in towns and cities, involves more or less experience and requires time and money, though it would be a good

investment if well done. Such walks are far cheaper in the end than any other continuous type equally satisfactory and durable. It so happens, however, that many farmers cannot conveniently undertake the construction of a long walk with the certainty that work will not be interrupted, and walks of this character should be a continuous operation if the most economical results are to be obtained. If the farmer can afford to employ an experienced contractor to do the work, well and good. If not, he should go about it in another way.

Some years ago a firm of enterprising young men engaged in general contracting in a Pennsylvania town of three or four thousand inhabitants. They noticed that all the little-used streets had board sidewalks. These were constantly rotting away or the ends of the boards would become loose and dangerous, warping with exposure and representing an obstruction to pedestrians. Numerous complaints and frequent threats of suits for damages were filed with Town Council at each meeting of that august body. Noting this the young contractors decided that a good opening for increased business was at hand. They did not interfere with the professional

Steam or Gas Tractors



Equipped with



give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

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

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

CONN., U.S.A.



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THE BEST Anti-Friction BABBITT On the Market is

The Frost King

The "Frost King" is the product of our long years of experience, and is without doubt the most reliable Anti-Friction Babbitt made to-day. It is specially designed for Threshing Engines, Separators and Machinery of all kinds. If your dealer does not stock it—write for sample 30-pound box.

Hoyt Metal Co.

Eastern Ave. and Lewis St. TORONTO

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

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are t... and t... the n... will s... mate...



You can get any power

Gu...

sidewalk ma... began the m... crete slabs a... ble busines... follow the... method wou... shallow boxe... long, 2 feet w... deep. Then... composed o... cement, 2 pa... parts gravel... stone not larg... make the con... ly mix the c... the dry state... water. The... wet and the... together unti... ency, a consis... called "sloppy... crete into the... of an inch or... work it, and... first layer of... mon chicken... of the box. T... concrete and j... had taken its... may be broo... sweeping mo... sure that will... slipping. The... removed from... in 4 or 5 days... sun, wind an... case may b... sprinkled daily

BELTS THAT NEVER BUCK

are those widely celebrated Canadian products known as the "Lion" Brand Rubber Belt, and the "Maple Leaf" Endless Thresher Belt. For the strenuous business of threshing, the makers of these belts know that it is impossible to turn out a satisfactory article that will stand every strain under every condition of atmosphere unless it is made of the choicest material only. These belts are made of the very best selected, seasoned and tested raw materials that the world produces, and they are manufactured by experts who have spent a lifetime at the business. Get rid of all "uncertainty" and get a



Lion Brand

Rubber Belt

OR THE

Maple Leaf

Endless Thresher Belt



You can get them from any thresher company doing business in Canada. They cost a little more than other fabrics that are a big risk from the day they are used in any power transmission, but we guarantee our goods against all disappointment, from slippage or breaking. They are the "guards" that will never betray their trust under any pressure—at threshing time or at any time.

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, WINNIPEG CALGARY

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

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sidewalk makers. They simply began the manufacture of concrete slabs and made it a profitable business. A farmer can follow the same plan. The method would be to make a few shallow boxes, each about 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 4 or 5 inches deep. Then make a concrete composed of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts clean sand and 4 parts gravel or crushed stone, the stone not larger than 3/4 inch. To make the concrete, first thoroughly mix the cement and sand in the dry state and then add the water. The stone should also be wet and the whole mass mixed together until of mushy consistency, a consistency that would be called "sloppy." Dump the concrete into the boxes to the depth of an inch or more, puddle and work it, and then on top of this first layer of concrete place common chicken wire cut to the size of the box. Then fill the box with concrete and just before the latter had taken its final set the surface may be broomed with a circular sweeping motion to give a texture that will prevent people from slipping. The concrete may be removed from the forms or boxes in 4 or 5 days and protected from sun, wind and freezing, as the case may be, and thereafter sprinkled daily for about a week.

The result will be a fine slab of indestructible, artificial stone.

Modern sidewalk practice does not always include a drained sub-base, as many suppose, but on the contrary many sidewalks put down in the customary way have been successfully built by placing them directly on a compact earth surface. The farmer can lay slabs on a natural base where the soil is at all suitable. This plan means that he may make just as few or as many slabs as he has time to make, once he has procured the raw materials. He could soon fill a half-dozen 3-foot molds and thus have 18 feet of walk in the forms, which could be refilled the moment the first lot was removed, or at any convenient time. In brief, he would be making so much concrete lumber, which could be distributed quickly and easily, in fact in less time than would be required to put down a well-made boardwalk.

In making his walks, the farmer need not confine the dimensions of the slab to those given above. If he prefers a longer and wider slab, it can easily be made. The first illustration shows the surface texture of concrete slab of the above dimensions and the second is a drawing of a simple type of form in which slabs may be conveniently cast.

Concrete walks of this character would not only last for all time, but could be conveniently changed to other locations or extended without the necessity of digging and filling a foundation, erecting side forms or cutting joints. Like the concrete road, which has become a veritable boon to every farming community fortunate enough to be in touch with one, the slab walk could of itself accumulate neither mud nor dust, would grow stronger with age and exposure and contribute immensely to the comfort and convenience of its users.



"Mind reading? Nonsense!" said Hawkins contemptuously. "Nothing in it! I'll give you ten dollars, Jimmerson, if you'll read my mind right now. What am I thinking?"

"Why," said Jimmerson, eyeing Hawkins keenly, "you are thinking that mind reading is perfect nonsense, that there is absolutely nothing in it, and that therefore your ten dollars are perfectly safe."

"By Jove!" cried Hawkins, paying up like a gentleman. "That's wonderful, Jimmerson! You got it exactly. How the dickens do you do it?"

In spite of "the purification of our large business interests," the still, small voice of conscience is still small.

Run your Binder with a Cushman Engine

and Save a Team

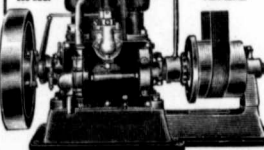
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Fire started around the machine of J. H. Lane, Marcehine, Mo., burning two stacks of oats and one of timothy. Aside from belts it cost him not to exceed \$5 to get his Case Machine in first class condition. If it had been wood, the memory of it would have been all that was left him.

In 1911 the machine of B. Fuchs, Casanovia, Ill., over-



turned into a ditch. To his surprise it needed but a few parts replaced. Had it been a wooden framed machine, it undoubtedly would have been a complete wreck.

The machine of C. G. Fritz of Elmer, Mo., was blown over in a wind storm; turned over going down hill; stood out most of the time in all kinds of weather. The rivets and all the rest of the machine are in fine condition.

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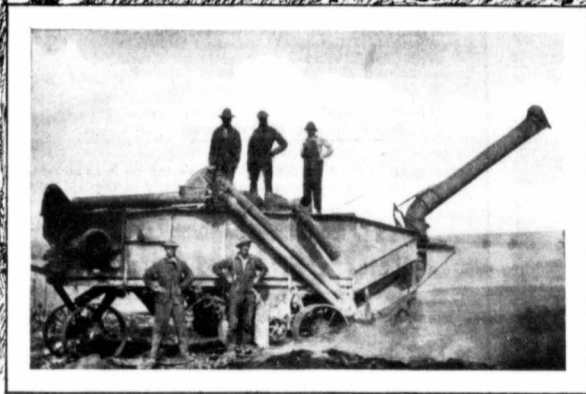
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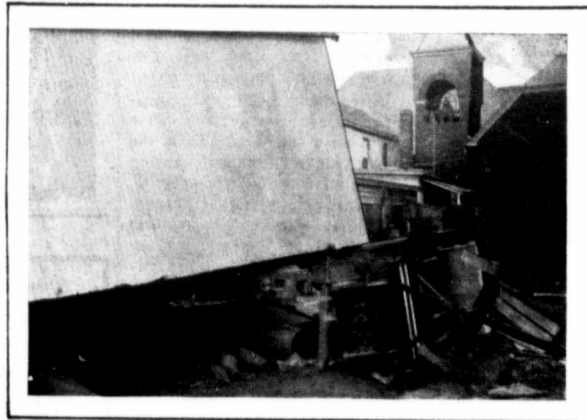


The machine of H. E. Lockhart of Cogar, Okla., one of the first Case Steel Machines in Oklahoma, has never been shelled. It stands as straight as the day it left the shop without a loose joint or rivet. He says it will not sag or twist out of shape, and is weatherproof. "It looks as if it would last fifty years," he adds.

F. J. Gleidrich, New Braunfels, Tex., says: "Rain has no effect whatever on his Case Machine, which has been out two months every season since 1906." In addition to that they have had fires in it, a dozen times, and even now it does the same good, fast threshing as when new.

Fire destroyed everything burnable on the threshing machine of Gooch & Orr at Grantsville, Utah. Had it been of wood, they claim, it would have been a total loss. Threshermen said it would never run again because it would be warped out of shape. The farmers now say it does the best work they have known.

At Bedford, Ohio, the machine of C. N. Green in going down a steep hill tipped over flat on its side. Not a joint was loosened, nor a rivet shaved off. His repair bill was \$10. If it had been a wooden machine, he says nothing would have remained but kindling and failure would have stared him in the face. Case Steel Separators, to him, spell success.



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Some Veterinary Note
By A. S. ALEXANDER, M.D.C.

MUCH of the trouble with the legs and heels of horses in winter time is preventable; or, in other words, it may be stated that such troubles commonly are induced by errors in management. It should be made the invariable practise in all of the northern states not to wash the legs of a horse from November to May. If it is impossible to avoid washing, then it becomes imperative thoroughly to dry the washed parts. This may be accomplished by rubbing them thoroughly with sawdust. If sawdust can not be had, wheat bran will serve the purpose fairly well, or corn-meal may be used.

The long hair on the horse's legs, below the knees and hocks, catches and holds wet and mud. It is a mistake to wash off the mud when the horse comes into the stable. Let it dry in place; then brush it off. The skin will not suffer if this is done. If a horse is devoid of long hair, or "feather," upon the legs, the wet and mud may be rubbed off by means of straw or hay wisps, and then the legs should be rubbed dry.

"Scratches" is caused by wet and exposure to drafts in the stable. Note that the white "socks" and "stockings" suffer most; not because the white skin of those parts is more tender than the dark colored, but because white skin shows dirt and consequently is more often washed and left damp. Not knowing this to be the fact, horsemen often make the mistake of persistently washing affected legs with Castile soap and hot water. Wipe the legs dry each time the horse comes into the stable, and then apply a salve or oily lotion. Do not apply any strong medicament.

A very useful and simple ointment for scratches is made by mixing together two ounces of sulphur, two teaspoonfuls each of spirits of camphor and compound tincture of benzoin, and four ounces of lard. Apply this two or three times a day to heels affected with scratches. If the affected parts have long been involved and are cracked so that they bleed when the animal is worked,

poultice the parts for two or three days with hot flaxseed-meal, changing the poultices night and morning. Mix a little bran in each poultice, as that will prevent the flaxseed-meal from sticking to the skin as it dries. On discontinuing the poultices use the scratches ointment, and if that does not suffice, cleanse the parts, dry them thoroughly and blister lightly with cerate of cantharides. This treatment removes the old, scaly, diseased surface skin, and the new, underlying skin does not crack and may be kept sound by use of the ointment until it is seen to be perfectly free from adnormal conditions.

If the legs "stock" in the stable depend upon it that the owner or attendant is to blame, rather than the horse. Such conditions are most common in stables that are badly ventilated, dark, dirty or damp. Remedy these conditions and the blood of the stabled horses will be likely to circulate freely, be properly oxygenated, and stocking will not occur, provided the horse is each day worked or given adequate outdoor exercise.

After doing away with removable causes never let the horse stand for a single day idle in the stable; for in addition to causing simple ailments, lack of exercise, together with overfeeding, causes the fatal attacks of azoturia (paralysis) and the annoying, expensive cases of lymphangitis (Monday morning disease) so common in the cities and on farms.

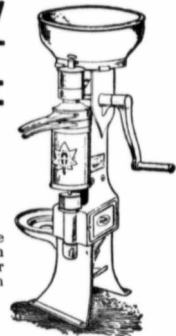
If the leg "fills" from feet to hocks and knees, and the skin is hot, inflamed and sore, this is termed "mud fever," and is caused by wet and slush, followed by standing in a draft; or it follows washing without the thorough drying we have recommended. Poultice such legs. Feed light, laxative rations. Allow the horse two teaspoonfuls of saltpeter twice a day. Following the preliminary poulticing, use the following lotion upon the legs, two or three times a day: Goulard's extract, four ounces; laudanum, one ounce; glycerine, two ounces; water, enough to make one pint; shake well before using. Protect the stabled horse against drafts.



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

In response appeared in of hogs, two following let publish, and any commes suggest to s

To the Ed Thresher Will yo following paper an

In read Thresherm: notice an M. Paterso ing at Hon gives some cept the ki l disagree.

In the fir any animal otherwise cause the le to the sam

first consid possible to shooting or bleeding of In this a killing, gent ant for an a run around butchering not keep we dark and ble true.)

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We consi sticking or before it is s a very cru way. The sheep was t

gether and through the feelings it is still days of civil practise this before we more human by shooting

On Killing Hogs

In response to an article which lately appeared in these pages on the killing of hogs, two correspondents send us the following letters which we are glad to publish, and will be pleased to have any comments his observations might suggest to some of our readers.—Ed.

To the Editor of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. Will you kindly publish the following in your valuable paper and oblige.

In reading the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," I notice an article written by A. M. Paterson, entitled "Hog Killing at Home Saves Money." This gives some very good advice, except the killing part with which I disagree.

In the first place the killing of any animal or fowl for meat or otherwise should be done to cause the least suffering and pain to the same; this should be the first consideration, and it is impossible to do this without either shooting or stunning before the bleeding operation is performed.

In this article he says prior to killing, gentle handling is important for an animal which has been run around or bruised before butchering will not bleed, will not keep well and its meat will be dark and blotched. (This is quite true.) If this gentleman can catch a hog and stick or bleed it without causing any excitement on the part of the hog he certainly is the first man I ever heard tell of who could accomplish this.

Again he says shooting or stunning retards bleeding and affects the quality of the meat. In our estimation this is another wild idea; in fact I have seen hogs killed in the way Mr. Paterson suggests bleed but very little because the butcher just has to take a flying shot at sticking, most generally not hitting the right place, simply because the hog cannot be held quiet.

My father, brothers and I have kills hogs, sheep and cattle for home use also for market for upwards of 20 years and always use a little 22 calibre rifle for shooting hogs and sheep before bleeding, and a shot gun for cattle as the little rifle is not strong enough to penetrate the brain.

We consider the practice of sticking or bleeding an animal before it is stunned or shot to be a very cruel and demoralizing way. The old way of killing sheep was to tie their feet together and then stick the knife through their neck regardless to the feelings of the sheep. And it is still practised in these days of civilization. We did not practise this method very long before we found there was a more humane way, and that was by shooting before sticking,

which is instant death if done right.

Now as far as the bleeding and meat keeping is concerned we have had the best of satisfaction in both respects as it is a very easy matter to stick the hog after it is shot and get a good bleed.

There is another very important thing in favor of shooting, and that is you can go into a pen where there are a number of hogs, shoot one, pull it out, and the rest will scarcely know that there has anything happened—causing no excitement whatever.

Whereas if you have to catch one to stick without first shooting, he is surely going to make a noise in an attempt to free himself, which is quite natural. And anyone who knows anything about hogs knows that there is nothing that will arouse a bunch to great excitement quicker than to catch one of them and make it squeal. The pen will be in an uproar in no time and this is one reason why we always endeavour to get the killing part done as quickly and with as little suffering to the animal as possible, which we think should always be practised.

W. Henderson,
Whitemouth, Man.

The Editor, Canadian Thresherman.

Dear Sir:

I noticed an article on hog killing in a recent issue of your paper, which states that a hog should not be shot before sticking. This is contrary to my experience, I have always shot hogs before sticking, and I have yet to taste better bacon. If the writer will consult "Ostertog" the "authority on meat inspection," he will read that from scientific experiment an animal bleeds as well when previously stunned and also the meat keeps as well.

Throughout the greater part of Europe all animals other than poultry must be stunned first of all. Any other method is a survival of barbarism and is due to ignorance or lack of humanity.

Norman Jaques,
The Hurst Farm,
Castor, Alto.

Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies

(Continued from page 61 March)

Fall Plowing

With regard to fall plowing it may be said that, as a rule, on account of short seasons and dry soil, very little work can possibly be done in the fall, but if the stubble-land is in a condition to plow and the stubble is not too long, that portion intended for oats and barley may be plowed, if time permits. If possible burn stubble before plowing.



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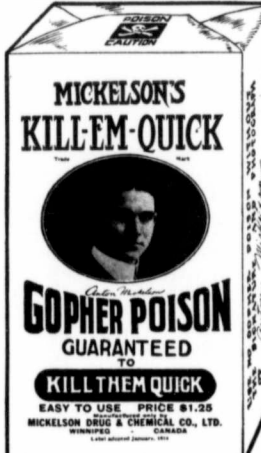
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It is, however, a mistake to turn over soil in a lumpy or dry condition, as nine times out of ten it will remain in the same state until May or June, with insufficient moisture properly to germinate the seed, and the crop will very likely be overtaken by frost.

As to the quantity of seed to sow and the depth of sowing, long experience has shown that the best results are had in Saskatchewan by the sowing of one and a half bushels of wheat per acre or two bushels of barley or oats. Sowing about two inches deep has given the most satisfactory returns, and the seed should be got in as early as is practicable, wheat as soon after 1st April as frost is out of the soil 2 inches deep. Oats and barley from 25th April to 10th May.

On heavy soil summer-fallowed previous year, 1 1/4 bushels wheat and 2 1/2 bushels oats and barley per acre will ripen a few days earlier than the above quantities.

Flax Production

Of late years a great deal of flax has been grown in many districts in the province, and as this is the only sure crop for new settlers to obtain returns from their land the first year, a few pointers may be of advantage to many.

New Breaking.—Prairie sod broken and sown up to May 25th will give good returns. The sod is best broken 3 inches deep and disced enough to afford good covering for seed. Sow 30 or 40 pounds seed per acre, the former quantity on light soil, and the latter on heavy. If the sod has been turned over roughly, roll or pack before discing, if not rough, roll or pack after seeding.

Sow seed from 15th to 25th of May. It can be sown before and after these dates, but late spring or early fall frosts may seriously injure the crop.

One-year-old Breaking.—Flax can also be grown on land broken any time the previous year, but breaking done before the last of June gives much the best returns. Discing such land in the previous fall is advisable.

Summer-fallow.—In addition to growing flax on breaking, it does well on summer-fallowed land and fairly well on stubble land. Where fallows are sown, the land is better packed twice after seeding, and, where the soil drifts, plowing 4 or 5 inches deep, and packing after seed is sown, is necessary to stop drifting, and to retain moisture.

Stubble land.—If preceding crop was on fallowed land, the stubble should be burned, the land then cultivated shallow, and seed sown. If the stubble was from 2nd or 3rd crop, plowing 4 to 5 inches deep is advisable. Harrow and pack as soon after

plowing as possible, but do not sow before May 15th.

Harvesting.—Flax should be quite ripe before cutting and is not injured by remaining uncut after it has ripened.

Cutting.—For large areas, remove the knottor entirely and allow the flax to fall in loose bundles on the ground.

In wet seasons it is safer to remove the knottor entirely and permit flax to string out on the ground, this saves turning if the loose bundles get wet.

For small quantities, bind and stook the same as ordinary grain.

Northwestern Saskatchewan

The following note on the practice in vogue in northwestern Saskatchewan has been submitted by the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Sask. Mr. R. E. Everest.

As will be noted, the excuse given by Mr. Everest for the practice of deep breaking commonly followed in his district, is scarcity of labor. No claim of superiority for deep breaking over breaking and backsetting is made.

"In this part of Saskatchewan deep breaking is the method usually followed in the preparation of prairie land for grain crops. This method is best suited to our conditions, namely: A scarcity of labor and a short season for the work.

Method.—Turn the sod over thoroughly before the last of June to a depth of four or five inches, follow closely with the packer, then disc. The packer puts the furrow in place and the disc cuts the comb from the furrow which fills up the interspaces and forms a light mulch for the absorption and retention of moisture. Subsequent work with disc, scrubber, and drag harrow will put the area in condition for seeding the following spring."

Southern Alberta

Mr. W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alta., finds that the methods advocated for Saskatchewan by Mr. Mackay are entirely applicable to Southern Alberta. He emphasizes the value of harrowing immediately after plowing.

"What Mr. Mackay says is applicable in every detail to Southern Alberta. If every homesteader settling here could have the importance of the advice given so impressed on him that he would follow it implicitly, the annual production of grain in this part of the province would be increased by many thousands of bushels. I cannot see that there are any conditions peculiar to this part of the Province of Alberta that demand treatment other than such as Mr. Mackay has outlined for Saskatchewan, with the pos-

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"General perimental covers con north of T the 5th M tory north those distr which are try, the ge outlined el tin will ap which are r which are as brush c which then of prairie willow bru different r be made.
"Brush (brush coun the only p breaking to inches, the under the easily thro When plent a five or heavy fou eighteen to and five or be turned. the coultter will pass heavy brus clean and

sible exception of the following details:—

"Prairie sod in Southern Alberta should be broken shallow and backset later on in the same season as recommended, but, if for any reason the land is to be broken deep, care must be exercised to see that the furrow slice or sod is not so thick as to prevent it being turned completely over and lying flat. For, if it is allowed to lap on the previous furrow, an air space will be left under part of each furrow slice, with the result that it will dry out rapidly and the process of rotting will be stopped. It is a help to roll or flatten down all breaking as fast as it is done.

In the district of the Chinook winds special emphasis should be laid on the importance of harrowing land as fast as it is plowed, in fact, of the advisability of attaching a section of the harrow to the plow. Special attention should also be called to the mistake so often made of plowing in the fall when the soil is in a lumpy, dry condition. In regard to the depth of seeding, it is well for a farmer to force the seed down till it is in contact with the moisture, even if it is over two inches below the surface."

Northern Alberta

Mr. G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alta., gave some valuable points as to the breaking and later treatment of brush land.

"Generally speaking, the Experimental Station at Lacombe covers conditions in all territory north of Township 24 west of the 5th Meridian, and all territory north of Township 30. In those districts in Central Alberta which are strictly prairie country, the general recommendation outlined elsewhere in this bulletin will apply. In those districts which are not strictly prairie, but which are commonly designated as brush country, i.e. country in which there is a fair proportion of prairie and also patches of willow brush or timber, slightly different recommendations may be made.

"**Brush Country Methods.**—In brush country, deep breaking is the only practical method. By breaking to a depth of five or six inches, the breaking plow gets under the roots and it is not so easily thrown from the ground. When plenty of power is used, as a five or six-horse team, or a heavy four-ox team, a furrow eighteen to twenty inches wide and five or six inches deep may be turned. Such an outfit, where the coulter is kept in condition, will pass through remarkably heavy brush, cutting the roots clean and turning the furrow

over flat. The plows most favored by the writer for breaking brush land are the 'Van Slyke' and the 'John Deere Wisconsin Grubber.' With good power, one man can break and prepare for crop one hundred acres of heavy brush land in one season. After being broken, the land should be packed or, if a packer is not available, it should be given a discing. The packing or discing firms the freshly-turned furrow and hastens the rotting of the sod. A second crop without backsetting is advised where land has been heavily covered with brush and the job of breaking has been well done. Thorough discing will prepare such land for a second crop.

"Summer-fallow is not advised for the brush country, the objection being that the first crop after summer-fallow grows too rank, almost invariably lodging and fails to fill as well or ripen as early as a crop on land not summer-fallowed. Stubble land not seeded down should be fall-plowed five or six inches deep and packed or harrowed as it is turned. If fall plowing is not possible, then the same depth of plowing in the spring followed immediately by the packer or harrow will give good results.

"**Mixed Farming.**—In all that territory included in the general term 'brush country,' climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a mixed farming country. For this district some such rotation as the following, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested:—

- 1st year.—Hay.
- 2nd year.—Pasture.—Manure in autumn 12 tons per acre.
- 3rd year.—Pasture.—Break and disc July or August.
- 4th year.—Wheat or oats.
- 5th year.—Oats.
- 6th year.—Barley — seeded down:—
Timothy, 4 lbs.
Alsike clover, 4 lbs.
Red clover, 4 lbs."

Manitoba


Mr. W. C. McKillican, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., calls attention to some differences in the conditions prevailing in Manitoba, as contrasted with Saskatchewan conditions and to the consequent variations in the procedure which should be followed with new land in the farmer province.

Modifications for Manitoba

"The methods advocated by Mr. Mackay for Saskatchewan are largely applicable to Manitoba, particularly to new land in the southwestern part of the province where conditions are similar to Saskatchewan. The

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Valuable Premium

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method of handling prairie sod by breaking shallow early in the season and backsetting deeper at a later date is quite the best here as well as in Saskatchewan. The practice of putting crop on newly broken prairie sod cannot be too strongly condemned; the latter should always have a season in which to rot.

"Summer-fallowing.—The method of summer-fallowing called 'Fourth Method' by Mr. Mackay, gives the best results in Manitoba. Plowing early is quite as important in Manitoba as it is in Saskatchewan.

"There are, however, large districts in Manitoba where the need or advisability of summer-fallowing is not very great. Generally speaking, the portions of the province north of Range 16, that bordering on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and that east of the Red River, are not suited to summer-fallowing. There may be drier localities within this territory where fallowing is permissible; but, in the greater part of it, the result of summer fallowing is too great a conservation of moisture, giving a heavy growth of straw that falls down and fails to mature the grain. For this territory, barley or green oats may be used as a cleaning crop. These should be sown late and cut before any

weeds can ripen. Grass and clover crops can also be used to good advantage in the place of summer-fallow in a rotation.

"Crop rotation.—In the older parts of Manitoba, the system of grain and summer fallow can no longer be considered as a complete or wholly satisfactory system. The spread of weeds and the increasing difficulty with soil blowing show the necessity of a scientific rotation of crops. Such a rotation should include grasses to renew the vegetable fibre in the land, clover or alfalfa to restore fertility and, if possible, potatoes, roots or corn should be used as a cleaning crop instead of summer fallow.

"Stubble burning.—Stubble burning is not advisable in Manitoba, whether it be in Saskatchewan or not. It is a waste of valuable vegetable matter that is very seldom justifiable. Unless the soil is unusually dry the stubble should be plowed under and thoroughly packed down with the soil packer. Fall plowing is not as impracticable in Manitoba as Mr. Mackay says it is in Saskatchewan. There is often sufficient moisture for fall plowing, and when this is the case better results are obtained in most districts than could be secured from spring plowing."

The Fruits of Real Experiment

Being a Year's Results of Trials made at Brandon Experimental Farm

AS time goes on, the value of our experimental farms comes home to us with increasing force. Complaints are frequently made of the paucity of thoroughly live agricultural matter in the columns of our newspaper and magazine press. The fact is that so few men or women interested in agriculture will take the trouble to provide readable matter of this kind, or the simple facts of their experience that would enable the newspaper men to construct the articles for themselves.

The following is a synopsis of a year's painstaking tests and observations which have been made on vegetable culture at the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon. The report has been compiled and issued by the farm superintendent, W. C. McKillop, B.S.A., and we strongly urge upon our readers everywhere that they give it a careful perusal and preserve the matter for reference at any time.

One hundred and seventy-one varieties of vegetables were under test this year at Brandon. With

the exception of the corn and potatoes, all were grown in the regular vegetable garden. The soil is a uniform black loam, and a heavy application of manure was plowed under in the autumn of 1912. The season was somewhat dry for vegetables, but frequent cultivation somewhat lessened the injurious effects of lack of rainfall. Growing the vegetables closer together has been practised this year, this has given an increase in yield.

The following table gives the results obtained, with a number of the more commonly grown kinds.

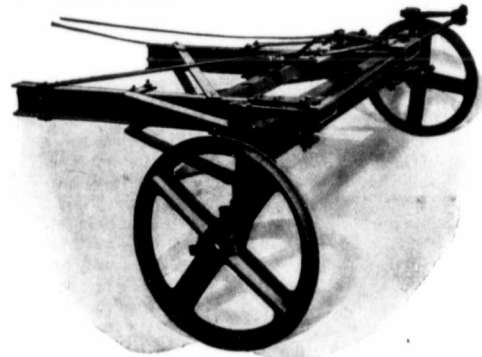
Potatoes

Twenty-eight varieties of potatoes were tested this year. Besides the variety tests, other experiments with potatoes were also carried on, such as using small vs. large potatoes for seed, use of artificial fertilizers, an earliness test, and a cooking test.

The following table gives the average results obtained from some of the more desirable varieties during the past few years:

The Cuddy Self-Steering Device

HAS EARNED AND RECEIVED MORE GRATITUDE FROM PLOWMEN AND PLOWING EXPERTS THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN INVENTED FOR THE DUAL PURPOSE OF SAVING TIME AND LABOR AND MAKING ABSOLUTELY PERFECT WORK.



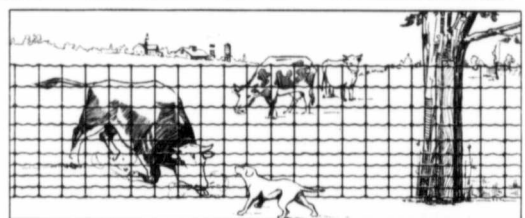
Can be fitted to any tractor now on the market. It is adapted for either the swinging type of axle or the automobile knuckle type. No other device on the market is adapted to the knuckle type axle. It is the only patented steering device now in general use on tractors and at last insures to all traction engine operators the most perfect self-steering arrangement, regardless of what make of tractor they are using. Extends only 5 feet in front of tractor from tractor axle to truck axle, and makes very little if any more headland at end of furrow than would the tractor running without it. Unanimously endorsed by prominent engine experts who acknowledge it to be a direct and simple solution of all engine steering troubles. Proved over four seasons. Any man can attach it to any engine. Price is reasonable, backed by a Positive Guarantee that it will fulfill its purpose.

If you are buying a Tractor—see that the "Cuddy Self-Steering Device" is part of its equipment.

Write for Complete details to

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.
288 Princess Street, Winnipeg

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Don't Buy a Rod of Fencing until you have our prices on

EMPIRE FENCE

Biggest of All Offers Highest Grade Wire

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED

You pay for nothing but quality, as we sell it direct from factory to farm. Look over these prices on just a few of our many styles:

20c. a rod for 26 inch Hog Fence.

29c. a rod for 48 inch Farm Fence.

\$2.27 for 80-rod spool 4 pt. galv'd barbed wire.

Write us to-day for full particulars and we will show you how much money we can save you on fencing.

C. S. JUDSON CO., LTD.

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Variety
Ashleaf Kidn
Empire Stat
American W
Morgan See
Reeves Rose
Late Puritan
Irish Cobbler
Money Make
Early White
Manitoba W
Average f
Woodbury's
Early Ohio
Peacock's Su
Average f
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All Heart
Black Seeded
Crisp as Ice
Dark Green C
Denver's Mar
Grand Rapids
Giant Crystal
Iceberg
Improved Har
Red Edged Vi
Rousseau Blor
The Favorite
Unrivalled Sur

POTATOES — Average Results for 5 years.

Variety	Season	Form and Color	Size	Yield
Ashleaf Kidney	Late	Long, white	Large	534 30
Empire State	Medium	Long, white	Large	523 12
American Wonder	Late	Long, white	Large	480 46
Morgan Seedling	Medium	Long, light pink	Large	479 30
Reeves Rose	Medium	Long, pink	Medium	467 26
Late Puritan	Late	Long, white	Large	465 10
Irish Cobbler	Medium early	Round white	Medium	448 34
Money Maker	Medium late	Long, white	Medium	446 36
Early White Prize	Early	Long, white	Small	443 42
Manitoba Wonder	Medium	Long, red	Medium	443 32

Average for 4 years.
 Woodbury's White Rose Medium Long, white Medium 520 10
 Early Ohio Early Round, red Large 482 10
 Peacock's Surprise Medium Long, russet Medium 464 45

Average for 3 years.
 Table Talk Late Long, white Large 714 24
 Early Bovee Early Medium long, light pink Medium 509 40

Average for 2 years.
 Wee McGregor Late Oval white Large 599 55

Large vs. Small Potatoes for Seed
 Kind of Seed Yield per Acre
 Large Potatoes (cut to sets) 650 bus. 50 lbs.
 Small Potatoes (planted whole) 497 bus.

by applying artificial fertilizers, yet these are not by any means sufficient to pay for the cost of the fertilizers.

Test of Earliness.

Where the small potatoes were used for seed, the resultant crop contained a large percentage of small potatoes.

Twelve of the earlier varieties of potatoes were planted on May 3rd. The two first to be ready for use were the Early White Prize and Early Bovee.

Use of Artificial Manure for Potatoes

The use of artificial manure during the past two years has proven that, while some slight increase in yield can be secured

Cooking Test of Potatoes.

A cooking test was made of sixteen varieties of potatoes under test this year. The following table gives the result of this test:

COOKING TEST

Variety	Character of Surface		Flavour	Texture	Dryness
	Surface	Flavour			
Ashleaf Kidney	Medium	Very good	Fine	Dry	
Empire State	Medium shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry	
American Wonder	Shallow eyes	Good	Medium Fine	Fairly dry	
Morgan Seedling	Smooth but deep eyes	Medium	Medium	Dry	
Reeves' Rose	Deep eyes	Very good	Fine	Dry	
Late Puritan	Many eyes and fairly deep eyes	Medium	Fine	Medium	
Irish Cobbler	Very deep eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry	
Money Maker	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry	
Early White Prize	Medium shallow eyes	Good	Medium	Medium	
Manitoba Wonder	Medium shallow eyes	Medium	Medium	Fairly dry	
Woodbury's White Rose	Smooth, shallow eyes	Medium (slightly strong)	Fine	Medium	
Early Ohio	Deep eyes	Medium	Fine	Moist	
Peacock's Surprise	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry	
Table Talk	Very shallow eyes	Good	Rather coarse	Fairly dry	
Early Bovee	Deep eyes	Medium	Coarse	Moist	
Wee McGregor	Very shallow eyes	Very good	Fine	Fairly dry	

Lettuce

Thirteen varieties of lettuce were sown in the garden on April 12th. Some injurious effects of cut worms were noticed early in the season, but this difficulty was overcome and a good test secured.

Variety	Length of Season	Texture	Flavor	Average Weight of Head
All Heart	July 1st to July 18th	Crisp and very tender	Very good	1 12
Black Seeded Simpson	July 8th to July 16th	Medium tender	Good	10
Crisp as Ice	June 28th to July 23rd	Crisp and tender	Very good	14
Dark Green Cupucine	July 4th to July 15th	Crisp, fairly tender	Good	1 12
Denver's Market	July 10th to July 26th	Crisp, medium tender	Good	2
Grand Rapids	July 10th to July 22nd	Crisp and tender	Good	11
Giant Crystal Head	July 3rd to July 22nd	Very crisp and tender	Very good	2 4
Iceberg	July 9th to July 27th	Crisp, very tender	Very good	1 15
Improved Hanson	July 9th to July 21st	Medium crisp and tender	Medium, slightly bitter	1
Red Edged Victoria	June 20th to June 30th	Medium	Medium	8
Rousseau Blond Winter	June 24th to July 5th	Tough	Poor	14
The Favorite	June 26th to July 26th	Crisp and tender	Good	1 10
Unrivalled Summer	June 27th to July 13th	Tender	Medium	14

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It is crammed full of money-saving bargains at prices that guarantee you a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. You will find a complete line of FURNITURE, STOVES, VEHICLES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and numerous other articles for the Home and Farm. Every article listed is GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction, or your money will be refunded immediately, together with all freight charges. We will send you this BIG CATALOG FREE on receipt of your name and address. It will be the means of saving you considerable on your purchases, besides giving you merchandise of QUALITY that is only obtainable at our store.



Top Buggy
 Body: Piano box, round cornered, 53 in. long, 24 in. wide, solid back seat. Gear: Long distance, dust-proof axle, 3 leaf rear elliptic springs; Bailey body loops and triple braces. Wheels: 7-8 in. Sarven patent, screwed rims, 40 in. front, 44 in. rear. Body black, gear green, neatly striped. Trimming: No. 1 leather, top heavy rubber, green cloth lined; rubber mat for bottom of box. F.o.b. Winnipeg **66.00**

Wellsville Steel Range
 COMPLETE with Reservoir, High Chest and Thermometer **48.50**
 Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial
 The DOMESTIC MONARCH STEEL RANGE is the highest grade steel range made. The body is extra heavy steel lined with asbestos. Fire Box has duplex grates, heavy fire backs, extended fire box for burning wood and is perfectly ventilated. High closet is elaborately Nickled and has large warming closet. Equal to any \$65 to \$100 range offered by your local dealer. We show a full line of stoves from \$9.50 to \$50.00 in our Catalog.
 Domestic Monarch, 9.18, complete as shown, \$48.50
 Domestic Monarch, 9.20, complete as shown, \$50.50



Extension Table 9.75
 No. 262
 Another Big Value, made of hard-wood finished surface oak, golden finish, extends to 6 feet and has 45 in. top. Only one of the big table values found in our Catalog. **\$9.75**



Dresser and Stand 9.35
 A Substantially Built, Inexpensive Dresser, made of hardwood with rich golden surface, quarter-cut oak finish. Case contains three long drawers, easy running. Solid posts, paneled ends and double-ply top, which measures 18x38 in. A British bevel mirror, 15x22 in., in neatly carved frame. No. 200—Price \$6.75
 Stand to match, containing one drawer and one cupboard. No. 200A—Price \$2.60

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LIMITED
 DEPT. C.T., 173-177 BANNATYNE AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, CAN.

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There's a NEPONSET Roofing for Every Building



HERE'S one thing about roofings you ought to know—a "slowly made" roofing is the only kind that is slow to wear out.

Every foot of NEPONSET Roofing is made, not on the how fast but on the "how-good-can-it-be-made" principle. This takes time. But it's the only way to surely make a roofing absolutely reliable and 100% weather and waterproof. You buy roofing for an investment. But a half-made, "hurry-up" roofing is the worst kind of an investment. You pay almost as much. What do you get? A quick-spoiling roof—a roof that's only half a roof—a roof that is a constant nuisance and source of expense. NEPONSET Roofing is slowly made—to give a service of years—not merely to sell.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for name of nearest dealer.
Surely Send for Roof Book—FREE

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

Other Neponset Roofings are—Neponset Shingles for residences; Neponset Proslate, the colored roofing.

BIRD & SON (Est 1795), 866 Heintzmann Building, Hamilton, Ont. Montreal St John, N.E. Winnipeg Vancouver

Also makers of Neponset Wall Boards, used in place of walls and plaster, and Neponset Waterproof Roofing Paper

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

Onions

Twelve varieties were sown in uniform test rows April 18th. The yields given are calculated from the product of 30 ft. rows, the rows being 15 inches apart.

Variety	Color	Shape	Yield per Acre
Large Red Wethersfield	Red	Flat	1023 22
Salzer's Wethersfield	Red	Flat	813 6
Johnson's Dark Red Beauty	Red	Flat	619 30
Extra Early Red	Red	Round	609 49
Ailsa Craig	White	Globular	609 49
Danver's Yellow Globe	Yellow	Oval	600 09
McKenzie's Northland	Red	Round	564 8
Red Early Flat	Red	Flat	503 21
New Australian Brown	Brown	Round	435 35
Pickling Onions			
Early Barletta	White	Flat	212 57
White Pearl	White	Flat	193 36
White Queen	White	Flat	87 7

Pease

Fifteen varieties of pease were sown on April 23rd, and, with the exception of Sutton's Excelsior, which failed completely, all germinated uniformly.

Variety	Ready for Use	Average No. of Pease in Pod	Texture	Flavor
American Wonder	June 24th	5	Very good	Very good
Early Pilot	June 28th	5	Very good	Very good
Gregory's Surprise	June 24th	5	Very good	Very Good
Gracias	July 1st	8	Very good	Good
Heroine	July 8th	8	Good	Medium
June	July 8th	8	Good	Medium
McLean's Advancer	June 30th	5	Very good	Good, very sweet
Nott's Perfection	July 2nd	6	Very good	Very good
Premium Gem	June 26th	6	Very good	Very good
Quite Content	Aug. 8th	9	Good	Medium
Rent Paver	July 12th	9		Not tested
Rivenhall Wonder	July 14th	9	Good	Good
Reliance	July 3rd	8	Very good	Very good
Stratagem	July 10th	9	Very good	Excellent
Telephone	July 10th	7	Very good	Very good
Thos. Saxton	June 27th	6	Good	Very good
Western Beauty	June 26th	6		Not tested

Gregory's Surprise and American Wonder are recommended for earlier use. Stratagem and Reliance are two of the best later varieties, but many of them are very good.

Tomatoes

Twelve varieties of tomatoes were sown in the hotbed on April 11th, and were set out in the garden the first week in June. The plants were all severely pruned and tied up to stakes so that the sun would shine on the fruit. The following results were obtained: Five average plants were selected from each variety, and the results given were based on the results from these five.

Variety	No. of Plants	Ripe Fruit		Green Fruit		Total
		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	
Sparks' Earliana, Sunnybrook Strain	5	24	9	3	8	28 13
North Adirondack Earliana	5	24	3	3	7	27 13
Chalk's Early Jewel	5	15	7	8	3	23 10
Prosperity	5	21	13	1	7	23 4
IXL	5	15	10	5	7	21 1
Florida Special	5	12	7	8	5	20 12
Alacerty 2-24-9	5	15	13	2	4	18 1
Alacerty 2-24-10	5	15	11	2		17 10
Rennie's XXX Earliest	5	13	9	3		16 7
Bonny Best	5	11	2	4	8	15 10

Besides the results given in the above tables, the following kinds of vegetables were also under test: Carrots, cucumbers, marrows, parsnips, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, squash and turnips, but the lack of space prevents a fuller report at this time. Any person desiring any information on the varieties of these vegetables may secure the same by writing to the Experimental Farm.

Beets

Six varieties were sown in uniform test rows on May 9th, and were harvested on September 10th. The following yields are calculated from the product of a 30 foot row, with rows 30 inches apart:

Variety	Shape	Texture	Flavor	Yield per Acre	Outward Appearance
Early Blood				bus. lbs.	
Red Turnip	Oval	Coarse	Medium	1229 20	Large, rough
Eclipse	Varied	Coarse	Fairly good	1122 52	Not uniform
Ruby Dulcet	Flat	Rather coarse	Good	919 36	Large, rather rough
Meteor	Round	Very fine	Good	900 12	Uniform smooth
Egyptian Dark					
Red Turnip	Flat	Coarse	Fairly good	871 12	Rather rough
Black Red Ball	Round	Very fine	Very good	561 26	Small, excellent quality

(To be concluded in May)

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

Proper Protection Means no Labor Lost
Your Crop is Safe if You Insure With

THE CANADA HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Winnipeg

LOSSES PAID IN FULL PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

No risk or worry on your part. A little judgment and foresight will save your annual revenue. We carry your risk at the lowest possible rates consistent with Full payment of claims of 100 cents on the dollar.

Applications for Agencies Invited

Ask your Local Agent for rates and letters from our satisfied Policyholders, or apply direct to us.

Applications for Agencies Invited

MATTHEWS-WRIGHTSON & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED

720 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

Other Policies that Provide Positive Protection

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1859

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features that are very advantageous to the assured, the most important being the blanketing of all contents of the house or barn under one item, the only property on the farm we ask for specific insurance is live stock.

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE demands the attention of every Car owner.

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Consult our Local Agent for rates, or apply to

Applications for Agencies Invited

MATTHEWS-WRIGHTSON & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED

720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

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Don't forget that we guarantee our Advertisers

How to

"Uncle News Letter gives the following killing and..."

"The m... killing turk... up by their... with a knif... ing one or... across the... ward from..."

"After st... brained by... the knife u... the roof of... way as to s... skull direct... The knife m... when the pe... the bird g... quiver whc... after which... easily."

"The fe... picked in... Flights, ma... breast, legs... are usually... ped undraw... long wing... price on... methods of... turkeys and... nically the... Baker, Colo... lege, Fort C..."

Far

Handsom... does. A pre... arily a pro... pin our f... a good app... The mo... thirty per ce... loss could b... a little atte... things imm... birth."

There was... yard stench... healthful, bu... learned bette... solutely no... hog pen."

How to m... becoming a s... slaughter of... in time prod... and a milk... is an early r... tise."

How to Kill and Dress a Turkey

"Uncle Sam in his Weekly News Letter, dated December 3, gives the following directions for killing and dressing a turkey:

"The most common way of killing turkeys is to hang them up by their legs and stick them with a knife in the mouth, making one or two cuts diagonally across the point of the knife forward from the edge of the skull.

"After sticking, the birds are brained by running the point of the knife under the eye or into the roof of the mouth in such a way as to strike the inside of the skull directly between the eyes.

The knife may be slightly twisted when the point reaches the brain, the bird giving a characteristic quiver when properly brained, after which the feathers pick easily.

"The feathers are usually picked in the following order: Flights, main tail, back, sides, breast, legs and thighs. Turkeys are usually dry picked and shipped undrawn to the market. The long wing feathers bring a good price on the market. The methods of killing and dressing turkeys and chickens are practically the same."—Charlotte A. Baker, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Farm Snapshots

Handsome is as handsome does. A pretty cow is not necessarily a profit producer. Better to pin our faith to the cow with a good appetite.

The mortality in little pigs is thirty per cent, and most of this loss could be avoided by giving a little attention to the young things immediately after their birth.

There was a time when a farmyard stench was regarded as healthful, but in our day we have learned better. There is now absolutely no excuse for a filthy hog pen.

How to maintain the dairy is becoming a serious problem. The slaughter of heifer calves must in time produce a dearth of cows and a milk famine, unless there is an early resort to better practice.

If Every Farmer Realized the Extra Crop Value of a COCKSHUTT DISC HARROW

even our immense plants could scarcely keep up with the demand. Every farmer, whether his acres numbered 10 or 1000, ought to own a COCKSHUTT HARROW because it

Increases the Yield of even The Best Soil

Just try the plan of DISKING your soil both before and after plowing. The crop results will amaze you. The first disking forms a top layer of fine soil; the second disking gives you a seed-bed as deep as the furrow itself. All of which means early, swift and substantial strength.

How the Common Defect of Other Harrows is Overcome in the COCKSHUTT

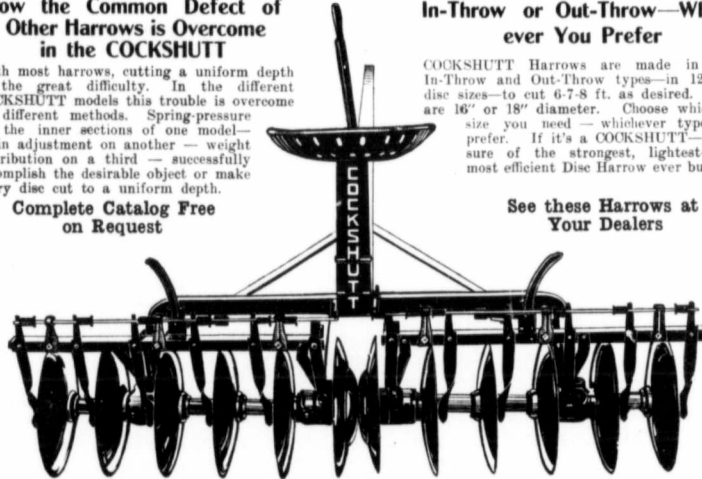
With most harrows, cutting a uniform depth is the great difficulty. In the different COCKSHUTT models this trouble is overcome by different methods. Spring-pressure on the inner sections of one model—chain adjustment on another—weight distribution on a third—successfully accomplish the desirable object or make every disc cut to a uniform depth.

Complete Catalog Free on Request

In-Throw or Out-Throw—Which-ever You Prefer

COCKSHUTT Harrows are made in both In-Throw and Out-Throw types—in 12-14-16 disc sizes—to cut 6-7-8 ft. as desired. Discs are 16" or 18" diameter. Choose whichever size you need—whichever type you prefer. If it's a COCKSHUTT—you're sure of the strongest, lightest-draft, most efficient Disc Harrow ever built.

See these Harrows at Your Dealers



COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

There is much money in milk—for the middlemen who specialize in it. In proof of this, note the prosperity of makers of condensed milk and of dealers in butter and milk. The farmer needs to get a firmer hold of the milk-pail.



The man who has money in the bank and lets his wife pump the water and scrub worn-out floors, may also have riches in Heaven, but he'll never connect.

Some Farm Snaps in Saskatchewan

320 acres, all cultivated, 2½ miles from Rainton on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Price only \$28.00 per acre.

320 acres, 1½ miles from Guernsey, on the Winnipeg, Saskatoon line of the C.P.R. Price \$28.00 per acre. 45 acres ready for crop.

160 acres, 3 miles from Lestock on G.T.P. Railway, one of the best mixed farming districts in the Province of Saskatchewan. Good water and good log house and stable. Price only \$12.00 per acre.

J. M. REID, 649 Somerset Building, Winnipeg

OUR TENTH ANNUAL CATALOG

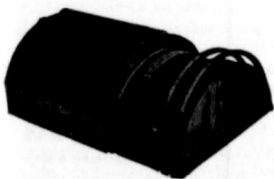
is a Dandy. In addition to explaining fully the mechanics construction of the Gould Balance Valve and the splendid results to be obtained by its use, it also contains other information of value to engine operators.

HOW TO SET A SLIDE VALVE

is explained fully and is easy to understand. Write for Catalog No. 10 and a copy of the "Evidence." Both books sent postpaid. Address:

Gould Balance Valve Company, Kellogg, Iowa

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



NO. 1 HARD

Winnipeg, April 2, 1914.



Closing prices at this date were as follows:

Futures		
Wheat, May	91 3/4	
July	93 3/4	
Oct.	87 1/2	
Oats, May	36	
July	37 1/4	
Flax, May	139 1/2	
July	142 1/2	
Barley, May	46 1/4	

Cash Grain		
1 Nor.	90	
2 Nor.	88 1/4	
3 Nor.	86 3/4	
2 C.W. Oats	34 3/4	
3 C.W. Oats	33 3/4	
3 C.W. Barley	44 1/2	
4 C.W. Barley	42 1/2	
1 N.W. Can. Flax	137 3/4	
2 C.W. Flax	134 3/4	

Wheat—The past week has been one of great weakness and severe decline, and at this writing is about two cents a bushel lower on wheat than it was a week ago. The cause of the weakness has been, first, the continued fine prospects in the winter wheat country, where there has been magnificent rain providing moisture enough to last for a long time. All the crop experts that country report magnificent prospects, and are predicting 600,000,000 bushels winter wheat crop, that is, 150,000,000 bushels more than last year. Of course, there will no doubt be some set-


backs and deterioration. Then again, this market has been brought during the winter months almost to a standstill by small speculators with narrow margins. As soon as prices commenced to break, liquidation set in and stop losses were reached in our markets. We cannot see at this time any reason to expect or hope for much better prices, although reactions are bound to come. There has been some export business done in the past week, but nothing near enough to take care of the wheat which has been thrown overboard by the speculative world.

Oats—The market in oats has been very dull, and prices have followed the course of the wheat market in sympathy. There is very little moving, and until navigation opens we do not expect to see much demand or any better prices.

Barley—This grain is also about one cent lower, caused by the weakness in other grains. There is no demand, very little moving, and the market is dead. We do not look for much better prices in barley even at the present time.

Flax—Flax has had quite a severe break of as much as 3 cents a bushel during the week, but there was a slight recovery yesterday. We still feel friendly to flax, and believe this break was merely a shake-out of Longs, and the prices will eventually be much higher. Our American correspondents in Duluth think the same way. They feel very friendly to flax, but are decidedly bearish on wheat. Receipts are light, the demand is good, and the opening of navigation will undoubtedly see our stocks very quickly reduced.

GREAT WEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING



Fighting for Honest Competition

- WE DO NOT buy old wire and make it into fencing.
- WE DO NOT spend thousands of dollars for advertising trying to push 2nd and 3rd class fence.
- WE DO NOT believe in blackmailing our competitors.
- WE DO BELIEVE IN A FAIR AND SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERYBODY.

Write for prices and catalog mentioning the quantity of fence required and the purpose it is needed for.

The Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd. 76-80 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

Distributing Offices: Messrs. Reynolds & Jackson, Calgary, Alta. Messrs. Race, Hunt & Gidley, Edmonton, Alta.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

What the City and Town Clean-Up Campaign Means to the Farmer

By G. DARLING

At first sight the big City and Town movement means nothing to the farmer. Analyse the movement and it is of vital importance.

Cities and towns are the worst offenders in the matter of weeds in the Northwest. Vacant lots and wild cat subdivisions are ly-

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING OUR FITTED SHARES

FREIGHT PREPAID ON \$25 ORDERS

Write for Catalogue

Absolutely Guaranteed

H. R. HAWKEY & COMPANY

Hardware Mail Order Specialists

WINNIPEG Reference: Bank of Hamilton MANITOBA

GENUINE GREGG EVENERS

SIMPLEST AND STRONGEST MADE



Made for two, three, four, and five horses abreast, for Wagon, Manure Spreader Gang, Sulky and Disc Plows; also five and six horse Tandem Eveners for Gang Plows. Made extra heavy and strong.

ASK YOUR DEALER for Genuine Gregg Eveners. If he does not handle them, write us, we will see that you are supplied.

GREGG MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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



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

HEIDER EVENERS

are the means of many short-cuts in farming. They save time, labor and horses, consequently make you money. The Heider line is complete and manufactured in the largest evener factory in the world and is no experiment. They are made right by expert workmen, of best material and fully guaranteed. Why take chances with the ordinary kind when you can get the best? ASK YOUR DEALER for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, write us for free circular showing entire line and we will tell you where to get them. Address: Heider Mfg. Co., 725 Main St., Carroll, Iowa.

Write for Free Circular Showing Full Line

ing uncultivated in and about the cities. They become breeding places for all kinds of weeds and, unmolested they grow, ripen and eventually their seeds are blown far out over the country to find their resting place on the farmers' land.

Farmers spend thousands of dollars every year endeavoring to eradicate weeds—yet, they never succeed and how can they when the cities and towns furnish them free with seeds in great quantities.

Vacant lots and subdivisions about the city and town do not seem to come under the supervision of the weed inspectors and no one else makes it their business to see that they are cleaned up. What is the answer?

Many places in the West will start a "Clean-Up" campaign this year. They are setting aside the first week in May for the purpose, beginning on Sunday, May 3rd. On this day the clergymen will preach sermons from their pulpits on the cleanliness from the moral and hygienic point of view, also on the unfairness of one man in a community making it difficult for his neighbors to keep their gardens and farms in the most productive state, owing to weeds, etc., blowing from his land to theirs. Monday will be observed as fire prevention day and citizens will be urged to clean up their

It Makes no Difference whether you have a single, double or compound engine, or what size it may be,

The Practical Force-Feed Oil Pump

is guaranteed to furnish plenty of oil for and properly lubricate it.



Pumping Axle Grease

Look at it force it out like a Bologna sausage — another demonstration which proves the superiority of "The Great Cold Weather Lubricator." The oil never gets too heavy.

It pumps the dope cold as well as hot — thick as well as thin — dirty as well as clean.

Write for catalogue, prices and full information.

McCallough Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

CRANE & ORDWAY CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Distributing Agents for Western Canada

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

premises b... and residen... Tuesday... It will be... pose of get... homes clea... nesday, ba... day the ba... up and p... burned and... tions taken... will be urg... of everythi... and a bree... up the goo... will be clea... houses whi... Thursday... paint day... be preached... papers; its... the preserv... etc.—its s... beautifying... acts from... view.

Friday w... and fly day... spring mea... than a dol... One fly kil... more to... thousands l... distribute d... them early... to be... Saturday... Arbor day... every year... trees, flow... the cities a... try.

Now do... this to all... West? Get... and the f... weeds is... Urge it on... when next... demand it... councillors... manding it... merchants... school boar... campaign o... cative to th... could learn... lots and in... terest in ag... and in a rec... The camp... ests—it me... therefore g... your farm.

The I... By...

As a mor... he has pain... by a thousa... ings all his... he has head... till he is a... theory of th... was made to... or rheumat... pessimism, a... sand balsam

premises both in the down town and residential sections.

Tuesday will be front yard day. It will be set aside for the purpose of getting the front of their homes clean and sweet. Wednesday, back yard day. On this day the back yards will be dug up and planted, garbage will be burned and the winter accumulations taken care of. Every citizen will be urged not only to dispose of everything which is unsightly and a breeder of flies, but to keep up the good work. Back alleys will be cleaned up and old out-houses whitewashed or painted.

Thursday will be observed as paint day. The need of paint will be preached through the newspapers; its absolute necessity in the preservation of wood, metal, etc.—its saving in repairs, its beautifying qualities and how it acts from the health point of view.

Friday will be set aside as weed and fly day. One weed killed this spring means more to the farmer than a dozen killed next year. One fly killed this spring means more to a community than thousands killed in the fall. Flies distribute disease and death—kill them early and there won't be many to bother anyone later on.

Saturday ends the week in Arbor day—the day set apart every year for general planting of trees, flowers, vegetables, etc., in the cities and towns of the country.

Now do you see the value of this to all the farmers of the West? Get the cities to clean up and the farmers' fight against weeds is made less strenuous. Urge it on your market town when next you call there—demand it. Give the town councillors your reasons for demanding it, talk it over with the merchants. Take it up with the school board and explain how a campaign of this nature is educative to the children, how they could learn to cultivate vacant lots and in this way take an interest in agriculture when young and in a receptive state.

The campaign is to your interests—it means fewer weeds and, therefore greater profits from your farm.

Frost Fence

Covers Canada.

A Purely Canadian Product

We Make Our Own Wire

Sold Through Dealers Only

The Farmer has had so much occasion to complain about cheap fence made from cheap wire, that nearly all see the importance of buying goods with a reputation for service, and turned out by a known and reliable firm.

Cheapness in the Cheap Fence is being Worked Harder than Ever this Year and the farmer is asked to "Save Money" by a "direct-from-factory-to-user" policy, and cut out the agent's profit. But, is he told about the possibility of his getting scant and cheaply-made goods? Or is he told that these identical goods are offered to dealers at a still lower price, although he is encouraged to believe that he is supporting a policy which gives him the preference?

Farmers Have No Positive Means of Knowing What Sort of Material They are Getting, Unless It is the Branded Make of a Responsible House Whose Goods Have a Reputation for Service Do you know of any fence whose individuality is so pronounced as the "FROST"? **That tight-lock binding is our trade-mark.** When this is offered to the farmer, he can be absolutely sure that he is getting "FROST" Fence, which means full weight and a great big measure of extra service and perfect satisfaction.

We Make:

Gates—All Galvanized. Fancy and Plain, all sizes.
Coiled Wire—Each bundle tagged with a guarantee of quality.
Stays and Locks—For Field-Built Fences.
Tube Posts and Rails—For Lawn Fences.
Iron Fences—Many handsome designs. Send for special catalogue.

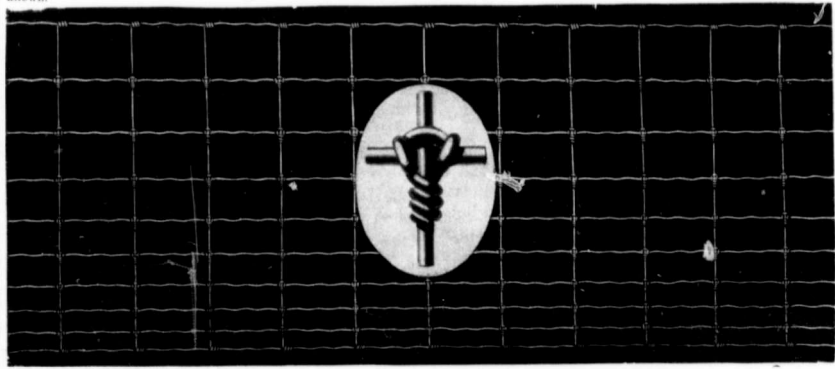
Wire—All sizes from 6 to 16 gauge, any degree of pliancy from hard steel to dead soft, including Soft Galvanized Wire, Barbed Wire, Telephone Wire, Hay Wire and Ties, Oiled and Annealed Wire, Staples, Fence Hooks.

Send for our Catalogue—it goes to the heart of the Fence question. If we are not already represented in your locality, write us for agency.

The Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited

Winnipeg, Man. - - - Hamilton, Ont.

Cut below shows one of the many styles of FROST Fence. All FROST Wire, which is drawn true to gauge, carefully tempered to the proper hardness and thoroughly galvanized in our own mills by expert workmen who have had years of experience in wire-making. Note our neat and doubly secure lock. It is the finishing touch to our perfect fence. "FROST Fence sells best where best known."



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

The Dolorous Way

By WALT MASON

As a mortal man grows older he has pains in hoof or shoulder, by a thousand aches and wrenchings all his weary frame is torn; he has headache and hay fever till he is a stout believer in the theory of the poet that the race was made to mourn. He has gout or rheumatism and he's prone to pessimism, and he takes a thousand balsams, and the bottles

strew the yard; he has grip and influenza till his soul is in a frenzy, and he longs to end the journey, for this life is beastly hard. And his system's revolution is Dame Nature's retribution for the folly of his conduct in the days of long ago; in his anguish

nearly fainting he is paying for the painting, for the wassail and the ruffling that his evenings used to know. We may dance and have our innings in our manhood's bright beginning, but we all must pay the fiddler, pay him soon or pay him late, and a million

men are paying for the dancing and the playing, who are charging up their troubles to misfortune or to fate.

There is enough good in even the worst man to reform the world.—Lincoln Steffens.

FARM PROBLEMS

By G. CORA HIND

THE winter fairs of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, held in the early part of the month of March, must not be passed over, without comment for they certainly marked a new era in mixed farming in the Canadian West.

Brandon Winter Fair coming first, and being the older fair, merits most of the attention. It had three outstanding features, viz., the strength of the Canadian-bred Clydesdale classes, enormous increase in the number of fat steers, and the increase in number and the improvement in quality of the sheep and swine exhibits.

The horse exhibit has always been the strongest feature of the Brandon fair, but for many years the emphasis was on imported horses. Gradually, however, the Canadian-bred classes have increased, and, this year, the number and good quality of both stallions and filly foal classes was wonderful; the stallion foal classes particularly gave promise of an early supply of sires of the type best adapted to Canadian requirements. Clydesdale men are learning wisdom from their rivals—the Percherons—and, while they have wisely sacrificed nothing in the way of quality in feet and legs, they are breeding for heavier tops. The Percheron exhibit was also a very commendable one, but the choice animals were nearly all imported. The Canadian-bred classes were not well filled, and there were very few entries in them to outstanding merit. The strength of the two and three-year-old mare classes, however, was such as to indicate that, in the near future, a better and larger showing of Canadian-bred Percherons may be looked for. The Percheron men are learning also from the Clydesdales, and there was a noticeable improvement in legs and feet, and, taking the exhibit as a whole, there were more good movers of this breed than have ever previously been shown at Brandon.

Steer Classes

The showing of 83 fat beesves, as against 35 in 1913, was certainly an evidence of remarkable growth, and undoubtedly afforded the manager of the fair greater satisfaction than improvement in any other direction.

Glen Carnock Victor, the second, was on exhibition, and his victory at Chicago was no doubt

a very large element in the improved exhibit of fat steers.

The offer of substantial prizes for steers fed by boys under 17 brought out 7 entries—all very creditable. The decision of the management to offer \$1,000.00 in prizes for steers fed by boys under 17 at the show of 1915 is an evidence of the enthusiasm and faith of these men in the work of the Brandon winter fair in developing the live stock industry of Manitoba.

Sheep

Mr. J. H. Gridale, Director-General of Experimental Farms for Canada, who judged in the sheep classes, was very enthusiastic over the improvement in the quality of the sheep, and the condition in which they were shown.

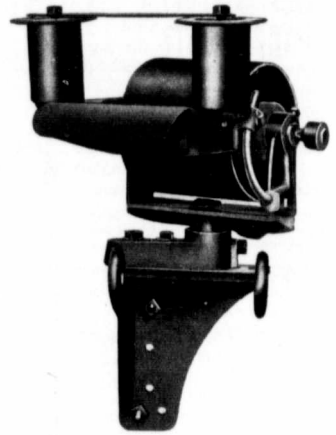
Col. McEwan, of Ontario, who judged the hogs, was equally complimentary.

From start to finish the fair was a success; not only in the number of those who attended, but in the number and quality of the exhibits, and, best of all, in the increased number of exhibitors. It is always better to have ten men with a steer each than one man with ten steers.

The Parting of the Ways

The Brandon winter fair has reached a crisis in its history in more ways than one. The present splendid accommodation under which the fair is housed is due entirely to the enterprises of the citizens of Brandon, and the farmers of the surrounding district. This accommodation represents a cash investment of \$200,000, and, this year, it housed exhibits worth at the most conservative figures \$1,000,000. The equipment was taxed to capacity, and 75 stallions had to be accommodated in stables down town. Before the fair closed, the management estimated that the additional land and equipment necessary to adequately house the show for the future would necessitate an additional expenditure of \$75,000. Though the show is absolutely provincial in character, it has received very scant support from the Provincial Government. There has been a yearly contribution to the prize list, but not a dollar towards the buildings and equipment, and the contributions to the prize list have only been secured by repeated delegations waiting upon the Premier and his Cabinet; they have invariably been treated as suppliants, not as men who were doing, a

When you think Belt Guide think



"Saska"

and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

THE Litchfield Down-Lo Manure Spreader

The Spreader with the High Under Clearance



Thirteen to eighteen inches of general clearance under the machine and same clearance under front axle as found in the high machines. Compare this with the 8 to 10 inches clearance found under other low-down spreaders.

Don't buy a Sled when you are paying for a Manure Spreader. Any machine soon becomes a sled in muddy and rough ground if it hasn't sufficient under clearance. Most manure spreaders are made too close to the ground and are soon out of business.

Get full details of the special features of this spreader. Its NO-CHOKE BOX, its BULL-DOG CYLINDER. With these our low-down spreader has plenty of traction without making any change in size of wheels and tires.

A. Spreader, medium height, 70 bushels capacity, \$152.00. B. Spreader, medium height, 100 bushels capacity, \$160.00. S. Spreader, down-low, 80 bushels capacity, 152.00. Y. Spreader, down-low, 60 bushels capacity, \$140.00.

THE Litchfield Steel Farm Wagon



Litchfield Truck Under 12,000 Load.

THIS IS THE VERY latest thing in Farm Wagon construction. It embodies an I-beam steel axle with semi-steel skis connected to the ends by a patented fusing process.

THIS PRINCIPLE eliminates all holes, using neither bolts nor rivets through the axles anywhere, thus retaining the greatest possible strength and stability.

WE USE large skis with the very latest thing in pressed steel wheels, which are far better than wood wheels. Bear in mind these are not the old-fashioned style of cheap steel wheels. The wheels are oiled with solid grease cups, thus obviating the need for removing the wheel for oiling purposes.

THESE GEARS are built in two sizes. The Jumbo Wagon, full front and rear hounds, working capacity 5,000 lbs., built either with 30-34 in. or 34-40 in. wheels, using 5 in. tire and 3 1/4 x 10 in. skin. The Little Giant Truck with rear hounds and with the front construction arranged for T tongue, working capacity 3,500 lbs. using either 30-34 in. or 34-40 in. wheels with 5 in. tire and 3 x 9 in. skin.

This is the desirable rig, indestructible, everlasting, all steel except the tongue, bolsters and reach—and remember at a price that is way below the same quality in the wood construction. Steel Truck, 5,000 lbs. gear, \$48.00; 3,500 lbs. gear, \$38.00.

The Litchfield Laundry—Most Complete and Easy Laundry Outfit for the Farm Home.

With this ideal and inexpensive power combination, the clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the bluing tub while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. It means immense labor saved, time saved and a great saving of wear and tear on the fabrics being cleaned.

No back-breaking work for the woman. THE ENGINE DOES THE WORK OF TEN FOILING WOMEN.

Send at once for Complete Illustrated literature of this the greatest event in Home Economics since Washing Machinery was first heard of.



Burridge Cooper, Ltd. Sole Canadian Agents Winnipeg

All prices quoted are for cash with order. Address all inquiries to Winnipeg.

F work a trying F please too li

Name TH

great work much desired in Mar Brandon gu fair the ass \$100,000 for is not to be s can see its some burde should it be is the Provi benefits, and Government hind this a farmer who make it his that fact up ber seeking is little dou winter fair l tually stim mixed farmi the Provin Agriculture

Sask The event Saskatchewan of their sple sented to th tion by th The excell brought out hibits than the public, place in w judging, tu ands. The Saska unlike that been most

Questions for You

How would you like to fix up your separator, increase its capacity so it will do more and better work at less expense, be free from break-downs, fool proof, and relieve you of the irksome task of trying to get the men to pitch the grain upon the feeder as they should.

How would you like to be able to say to the pitchers "Pile it on as fast and in any way you please" and know that your separator would get the grain in an even flow never too much, never too little?

- How would you like to **KNOW**, that no teeth or concaves will be broken?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that there will be no **winding** in wet flax?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that the sieves will not carry over any grain?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that the blower on your machine will **never** clog?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that there will be **no litter** under the feeder?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that slugging the cylinder **cannot** happen?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that all bundles enter the cylinder **end first**?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that the feeder belt will **not** be burned?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that the pitchers **cannot** plug the cylinder?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that **no** costly repairs will be needed?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that your threshing troubles are **past**?
- How would you like to **KNOW**, that you can make some **Money** for yourself?

YOU may KNOW all these things just for asking, simply write your name and address below, and mail to us, and we will tell you HOW.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____

The Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.
DEPT. E., REGINA, SASK.

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

great work to stimulate that much desired end—mixed farming—in Manitoba. The City of Brandon guaranteed the winter fair the association's bonds for \$100,000 for the present arena. It is not to be supposed that the city can see its way to further assume burdens of this kind, nor should it be asked to do so. It is the Province as a whole that benefits, and it is the Provincial Government who should get behind this and push, and every farmer who is interested should make it his business to impress that fact upon every local member seeking re-election. There is little doubt that the Brandon winter fair has done more to actually stimulate interest in mixed farming in Manitoba than the Provincial Department of Agriculture has ever done.

Saskatchewan Fair

The event of the winter fair in Saskatchewan was the opening of their splendid new arena, presented to the winter fair association by the city of Regina. The excellent accommodation brought out larger and better exhibits than ever before; while the public, having a comfortable place in which to watch the judging, turned out in thousands.

The Saskatchewan winter fair, unlike that of Manitoba, has been most generously treated

by the Provincial Government and officials of the Department of Agriculture are among the most hard working of the band of men to contribute their time and energy to making that fair a success. Special mention should be made of the Live Stock Commissioner, J. Cochrane Smith.

Co-operative Abattoirs

The live stock men of Saskatchewan have decided upon a Co-operative Cold Storage and Abattoir Co., and the erection of a plant at a suitable point in the province. The Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable W. R. Motherwell, has promised that they shall have government assistance, probably along the same lines as that extended to the co-operative elevators. Personally, I hope that the government will not furnish so large an amount of the necessary capital. As I have said before in these columns, it is time that the farmers should do something to develop their own co-operative business, and follow, in this particular, the very excellent example as set them by the farmers of Denmark. A co-operative cold storage packing and abattoir plant is a move in the right direction, provided it is under good practical management, and the farmers will be much more likely to see that they have

HARROW WHILE YOU PLOW



Don't go over your land twice when once will do. The ground is always easiest to level when it is just plowed.

The CHRISTIANSEN LINE OF PLOW ATTACHMENTS is the most complete to be found anywhere. Made to fit any style or make of plow, moldboard or disc.

THE CHRISTIANSEN ENGINE PLOW HARROW is the only harrow on the market today that can be used successfully after an engine gang. It can be adjusted to any angle, and does not interfere in the least with turning at the ends. Adjustable to same angle for all sizes of plows.

Can be changed to a horse-harrow in a few minutes

NO DRAW BAR REQUIRED

Don't begin your Spring work until you have investigated our line of harrow attachments. They have no equal. More of them in use than all other makes combined.

PRICES FOR ENGINE PLOW HARROWS

6-bottom, 2 sections	\$18.00
8-bottom, 3 sections	24.00
10-bottom, 4 sections	30.00
Gang Plow, 36-in.	10.00
Triple Plow, 48-in.	11.00

If your dealer cannot supply you remit us direct. Money refunded if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Dealers wanted in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Christiansen Harrow Co.
 331 Austin Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

Saves \$2 per day for every plow and man.

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

such management if their own stake in the business is much.

The growth of the swine industry has been so rapid that it is very necessary that there should be provision of this kind to prevent a glutted market and consequent lowering of prices. The receipts of hogs on all the large markets in the West during the past ten months is ample to prove that the breeders have got over the old difficulty of an all-year-round supply, and many of them are now having two and some of them three litters coming in during the year. It has only been a matter of a little management and care in the matter of providing suitable buildings for the newly-farrowed sows and pigs.

Union Stock Yards

Calgary has made a judicious settlement of its Union Stock Yard difficulty, and has most wisely combined all the interests, viz., those of the farmers or shippers, the railways, and the existing packing house industries, with adequate control by the City Council. Jas. E. Poole, of Chicago, who is recognized throughout the United States as one of the best authorities on live stock market conditions, asserts that only when all these interests are combined and working harmoniously can the raiser of live stock hope for the best market for his products. The difficulty of the Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg has arisen from the fact that the Packing House interests were excluded. This was done in a laudable attempt to prevent the increased profits from increased shipments going into the hands of the owners of the yards without any corresponding reduction in the cost of handling. The Union Stock Yards of south St. Paul are an example of what may happen if there is no limit set to the profit which may be made by a Stock Yard Company. The Winnipeg railways claim that the Winnipeg packers and abattoir men were not willing to go into a proposition where the percentage of profit was limited. The abattoir and packing house men, on the other hand, declare that they were not consulted in this matter, and that they would have been willing to go in on the basis of a limited profit. Be that as it may, the Union Stock Yards have started out with the existing Packing House interests violently antagonistic to them, and it has been a very serious upset to the cattle market, and it is the raisers and shippers of cattle who have to pay the shot. A government-owned public abattoir at the new yards was implied, if not absolutely guaranteed, but, so far, it has not come to pass, and, in the

Has it Ever Happened

that you were short of help at threshing time, or that your expenses were too heavy? You can guard against this.

The Answer is—

Hart-Brown Wing Carriers

ATTACHES TO ANY SEPARATOR WITH ANY FEEDER, OLD OR NEW



Mr. Hart B. Carrier will prove the best hired man you ever had. The carrier attaches to the main sills and main frame of separator, putting no weight on feeder. It delivers the bundles to the band knives straighter, more evenly and uniform than is done by hand. It facilitates rapid and steady threshing. The troughs swing about as is most convenient, and the carriers will save the services of from two to four pitchers, and if used with the Hart Universal Thresher Racks will

SAVE EIGHT TO TEN MEN AND TEAMS

The Hart Universal Thresher Rack fits on any wagon or truck gear, has no derricks or other complicated parts for unloading—only a simple pull-off gate that holds the load while the rack is withdrawn from beneath it.

No waits at the machine for an opportunity to unload. No time wasted in pitching off.

One rack and driver will do as much work as two ordinary racks, two drivers and one field pitcher.

Racks may be purchased complete, or you can **Build Racks Yourself**. We will furnish plans, specifications and license.



Sold by **Canadian Avery Company**

WINNIPEG, Man. - and - REGINA, Sask

Manufactured by **HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, ILL.**

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

Ladies' Hair Combing
Made up in any style

Elite Hairdressing Parlors

207 New Enderton Building
Portage Avenue
Winnipeg

Specialists in Wigs
Toupees, Transformations
Etc.

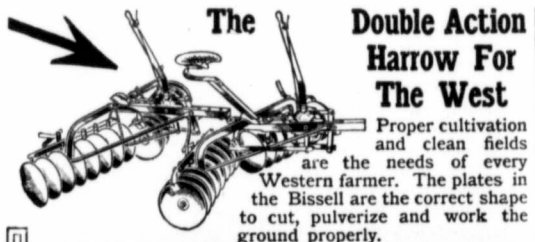
Correspondence invited on matters relating to hair. Advice free. A full line of the best toilet articles and hair dyes carried.

Our Motto: "Best Service Every Time"
Dr. J. KLEIN, Proprietor



Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

Deal With Our Advertisers



The **Double Action Harrow For The West**

Proper cultivation and clean fields are the needs of every Western farmer. The plates in the Bissell are the correct shape to cut, pulverize and work the ground properly.

BISSELL DISK HARROWS

Simplicity of construction, every part built for business, proper balance and the knack to get right down to perfect work make the 'Bissell' ideal for Western farms. These double action harrows have one disk out-throw, the other in-throw, giving two full width cuts. Connect up 4, 6 or 8 harrows with engine power for a large complete Disking Outfit. Write Dept. L

Manufactured exclusively by **T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELOF, ONT.**
Write to any of the **Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses**

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

meantime, much scatt men absolu and, so far, panies are the new y2 substantial The whole have been a been taken the new cor the Union 5 is no doubt will ultim town, but, in stock breed more especi toba—are p Te By the tin seeding has in Manitoba very active 1 under way once more t do not plant ed seed, no ! do it. It i to test the of their see plates and t fannel, even to go to tl method of se of the agricu tested. The a matter of ; uture of m aluestone. has been laid cases in grai meetings on reating seed, though it sh ary to say about it, but, erience, it is re still hund the Canadian 'ess in this re mer, in the weeks spent the amount o both in wheat especially the nous. No m aspect a clear take the ord reating his se Seedir Another wa at be repeate of not seedin 5th of May. quote the F otherwell, w the success of rowing the w a Northern Sa Any man who orthern Sa: the 15th of Ma ts and he is e deserves." A Cru A woman er ain crowded

meantime, the market is very much scattered. The abattoir men absolutely refuse to move, and, so far, other abattoir companies are not willing to build at the new yards without further substantial bonuses for so doing. The whole of this trouble might have been avoided had more care been taken in the formation of the new company which controls the Union Stock Yards. There is no doubt that the Union Yards will ultimately come into their own, but, in the interval, the live stock breeders and shippers—more especially those of Manitoba—are paying the shot.

Testing Seed


By the time this is in print, if seeding has not actually begun in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, very active preparations will be under way for that work; so, under more the warning, is issued, do not plant untested or untreated seed, no farmer can afford to do it. It is easy for everyone to test the germinating quality of their seed with the two tin plates and the moist pieces of flannel, even if they do not wish to go to the more elaborate method of sending it to any one of the agricultural colleges to be tested. The treating of seed is a matter of a very small expenditure of money in formalin or bluestone. So much emphasis has been laid by lecturers on diseases in grain at all farmers' meetings on the necessity of treating seed, that it seems as though it should not be necessary to say anything further about it, but, from personal experience, it is evident that there are still hundreds of farmers in the Canadian West who are careless in this regard. Last summer, in the course of the six weeks spent in the grain field, the amount of smut discovered, both in wheat and oats, but more especially the latter, was enormous. No man has any right to expect a clear crop if he will not take the ordinary precaution of treating his seed.

Seeding Wheat

Another warning, which cannot be repeated too often, is that of not seeding wheat after the 15th of May. Once more I wish to quote the Honourable W. R. Motherwell, who, in speaking of the success of Segar Wheeler in growing the world's prize wheat in Northern Saskatchewan, said: "Any man who plants wheat in Northern Saskatchewan after the 15th of May deserves all he gets and he is likely to get all he deserves."

A Cruel Stab

A woman entered a railway train crowded with tourists and



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White Rose Motor Gasoline

is made to a standard—not to a price. Users everywhere report a saving of from 25% to 40% in the cost of operating their traction engines and automobiles. It is worth YOUR while to investigate further.

National Carbonless Motor Oil


Is the ideal lubricant for automobiles and gas tractors. Specially made for use in connection with White Rose Motor Gasoline. A prominent Winnipeg physician who uses the above combination, said: "Results are marvellous—never cleaned a spark plug in two years."

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Rex Motor Spirit and Lily White Engine Kerosene

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Address Office nearest you



CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA.

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NOTICE

The William Galloway Co. Ltd. of Canada

Now carry the Famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery and merchandise in stock at Winnipeg to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember, all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory, wholesale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you investigate our machines and direct from factory, one-profit plan of selling before you buy any other style or make. We have thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest prices backed by the strongest guarantees and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever when you buy on our liberal plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with freight paid both ways. Write us, get familiar with our money saving plan. Read this advertisement. Then send for our catalog showing our entire line of merchandise for Canada's best farmers.

Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in steel from 1 1/4 to 15 H.P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm, truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators
The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.





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It only costs you a one-cent postal to get my big catalog. No postage to pay. No obligation to buy. Yes Sir! When you send for my catalog, I am going to make you the most liberal, co-operative profit-sharing offer you ever heard of in your life. Write me today!

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd., Dept. C7 Winnipeg, Man.

30 Days Free Trial—5 Year Guarantee

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

happened to take a seat in front of a newly married couple. She was hardly seated before the couple began making remarks about her which some of the passengers must have heard.

Her last year's bonnet and cloak were freely criticised, with more or less giggling on the bride's part; and there is no telling what might have come next if the woman had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of clever feminine strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the bridegroom, and in the smoothest of tones said:

"Madam, will you please have your son remove his feet from the back of my chair?"

MEN WANTED AT ONCE TO ATTEND the Chicago School of Gasoline Engineering in Winnipeg; to learn to operate and repair gas tractors, automobiles, auto trucks, also stationary, marine and tractor gasoline engines; only a few weeks required to learn. We have our own free employment agencies in most every large city in Canada and the U.S.A. Our school is steam heated, equipped with every modern machine used in connection with automobiles and gas engines; our head instructor is employed by the city of Winnipeg to lecture evenings on "Gasoline Engineering" at the city public technical school. Call or write for free illustrated literature.

Main Street (opposite City Hall), Winnipeg (Upstairs)

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Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.
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Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

Orator—"Now, then, is there anybody in the audience who would like to ask a question?"

Voice—"Yes, sir; how soon is the band going to play?"

The telephone girl was on her vacation and fishing. Someone on another boat called "Hello!" Just then she got a bite. "Line's busy!" she answered.

On the Soils of Western Canada
A Word of Warning

We are favored with the following letter from one of our subscribers and are very glad to give space to his comments on the constituents of our western soils. Ed.

AMONG the valuable and March issue of C. T. and helpful articles in the F., I notice extracts from the Government bulletin on "Preparing land for grain crops on the prairies." This bulletin is very good for all places to which it applies, but it should not be sent out without a word of warning, or information on the subject of alkali, especially sodium carbonate (salsoda or black alkali).

Only a small part of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan are supposed to contain alkali, and this may be true as far as containing sufficient salsoda Epsom salt, or bittern to directly poison plants, but there are large areas containing sufficient salsoda to spoil the texture of the soil, and make the subsoil waterproof.

Many an innocent farmer from the more humid regions will come West and settle on a nice open level piece of land, study the bulletin on preparing land for crops, then proceed to break shallow in the spring, and in the fall backset deep, turning up a layer of impervious saline clay that will harden like cement, and when wet will be "soup." The result will be disappointing, and the farmer will conclude the Government farms advised him wrong.

I am inclined to suspect that sodium carbonate is the cause of more failures than anything else here, and I also believe such soil can be made as productive as any, and more productive than some soils I know of. All who study the bulletin on preparing land should also have a copy of Bulletin No. 4, Second Series, from Ottawa.

The average farmer feels reluctant about going to work and treating his land with gypsum plaster when he has had no experience. Now, the Farmers' Union has a large number of local lodges with schoolhouses as meeting places, and they have a lot of entertainments to raise money for various purposes. I should think it would be in order to raise some money this way, and get a plot of ground to experiment on what could be done, where all members could have chance to see how it was done, and note effects.

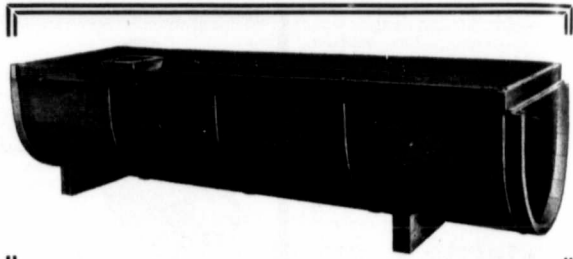
I do not for a minute claim

that cultivation has no effect on such soils, in fact, much of the soil I refer to has so little salsoda in it that it is harmful only in two ways—its effect on the texture of the soil, and its effect on the moisture problem.

The process of converting organic matter into nitric acid or free nitrogen for plant use is accomplished by bacteria in the soil (nitro-organisms).

These bacteria require special favorable conditions in order to multiply and do their work. They must have air circulating in the soil, moisture, warmth, they must have humus not only as source for obtaining albumenoids, but also as a backing or retreat, and they require lime in order to store the nitrogen generated. Although the product of the bacteria is acid it has been proved that they are more active in a slightly alkaline environment, in fact, without lime they will diminish on account of the acid which their own activity develops. Now in summer fallowing or breaking medium deep early these bacteria get the greatest chance to develop, unless their energies are absorbed by weeds or grass. Developing these bacteria gives the same volume of soil a greater capacity for moisture and also gets in readiness more food for plants, so it is evident one stands a better show of getting a crop even if there are traces of soda.

The effects of treating such soils with sypsum plaster are many. Primarily the effect is to turn the salsoda into Glauber salt, in other words change the most harmful ingredient of alkali into the least harmful. The result is to dissolve the waterproof layer of "hard pan" which underlies the land at a depth of seldom 3 feet, indeed in many places being the very surface. Spots not covered with sandy loam, being clay right to the surface, familiar in the West, when wet turn to mud, because the waterproof layer caused by salsoda prevents the moisture from going down, and it is held in the surface layer till it evaporates when the clay gets dry and hard, because it cannot draw up moisture from deeper down. Cultivation will help to prevent surface evaporation, and so improve matters some, but it will not dissolve the waterproof subsoil. Gypsum plaster will do that and more. It will also improve the texture of the surface soil, make it friable



When you think Thresher Tank, think

"Saska"

and ask any Implement Dealer in Western Canada, or write us for Special Delivered Price.

"SASKA" MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

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Peerless Ornamental Fencing accomplishes two great purposes. It beautifies your premises by giving them that symmetrical, pleasing, orderly appearance, and it protects them by furnishing rigid, effective resistance against marauding animals, etc.

Peerless Ornamental Fencing is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless ornamental fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.

Send for free catalog. If interested, ask about our farm and poultry fencing. Agents nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

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TRACTOR IGNITION

Demands Strong, Reliable, Damage-Proof Batteries.

Columbia Multiple Batteries are all this and more. They are the most economical source of current

on the market. Get one from your dealer. If he does not handle them, write us and we will tell you where to get them.

We will send you a 32-page book on Ignition, free. It gives you valuable points about finding and remedying trouble in gasoline engines and shows you how to keep your motor running properly. Address mail to

Tractor Department
Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd.
99 PATON ROAD, TORONTO, ONT.

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

and easier circulate th the minera soil, such potash an quired to grain. Th salubly by it is often earlier on s ment, for good kern nitrogen ar Such soil n humus and but new la crops at the if the rest v Gypsum p great deal (having in east of Calg The prob is also to deeper dow come up fr its dry, and tivation she wants of th Treating other mir matters. I sour soils and in alka salt, to go containing salt the r astrous. gypsum is even if use Last year we have h: We had bu left early. than 1/2 in inch, June eral rain be our farm v the higher being too r were a fail wet the y couldn't g You may s are what g which I wc had so muc have got shape and r we did last A lot of p not becau moisture bu near the su evaporates, ture from th derneath. I no better in surface tur could not w summerfall crop or eve crop, while June, 1912 hurt the gra It should while to ex plot to find and how to tried it I results. T

and easier to work, enable air to circulate through it and liberate the mineral constituents of the soil, such soils being rich in potash and phosphorous, required to ripen plump heavy grain. The minerals are held insaluble by the salsoda, though it is often apparent grain ripens earlier on such soil without treatment, forming little straw but good kernels, because of little nitrogen and much mineral food. Such soil needs manure to supply humus and organic plant food, but new land would raise good crops at the start without manure if the rest were done well enough. Gypsum plaster would save a great deal of the trouble they are having in the irrigation block east of Calgary.

The problem of moisture then is also to get the water to go deeper down when it is wet and come up from lower depths when its dry, and at the surface the cultivation should be to cater to the wants of the soil bacteria.

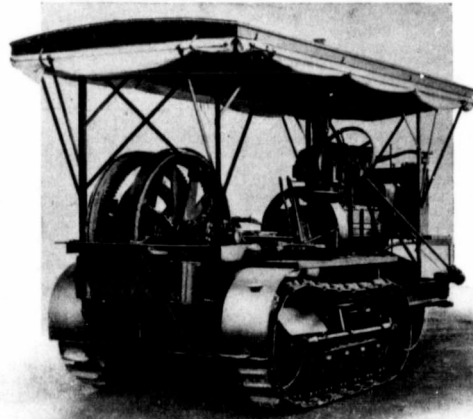
Treating the soil with lime or other minerals are different matters. Lime can be used on sour soils to overcome acidity, and in alkali composed of Epsom salt, to good effect but on soil containing salsoda or Glaubrr salt the result would be disastrous. The advantage of gypsum is that it is harmless even if useless.

Last year was the driest year we have had here since settled. We had but little snow and it left early. In April we had less than 1/2 inch moisture, May 1/2 inch, June 5/8 inch, the first general rain being July 14th, still on our farm we had good crop on the higher ground, some spots being too rank. The low spots were a failure on account of so wet the year before that we couldn't get them into shape. You may say the rains of 1912 are what gave us a crop. To which I would say if we hadn't had so much rain in 1912 we could have got the lower land into shape and raised more grain than we did last year.

A lot of people got light crops, not because we have too little moisture but the moisture is held near the surface, from which it evaporates, and can't draw moisture from the waterproof soil underneath. In 1912 such land fared no better in the heavy rains, the surface turning to mud so they could not work on the fields and summerfallow for the following crop or even harvest the current crop, while in the hot spell in June, 1912 such soil baked and hurt the grain badly.

It should at least be worth while to experiment on a small plot to find out what can be done and how to do it. If some have tried it I should like to know results. Theodore Friedrickson. Castor, Alta.

The All-Year Gas Tractor



THERE'S ONLY ONE
CATERPILLAR
HOLT
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Can't Slip
Can't Pack
the Soil

The Caterpillar is Best for Every Job

PLOWING

Doesn't pack the soil. Absolutely no danger of damaging crop. Turns in narrow headlands.

HARROWING

DISCING

SEEDING

CULTIVATING

Speed—two miles per hour. Covers large acreages at less cost than horses. No soil packing.

ROAD BUILDING

HAULING

Can be turned completely around with one wheel as a pivot. Positively non-slipping, no danger of damaging city pavements or culverts and bridges.

BELT WORK

Four cylinder, four cycle motor provides plenty of steady, smooth power for all sorts of belt work.

The Caterpillar Tractor gathers profits while other tractors gather rust. It plows when the ground is too soft for other tractors; it hauls when the roads are too slippery for them.

The famous Caterpillar track distributes the weight of the tractor over so great a surface that soil packing or miring is impossible. Caterpillars are working successfully on swamp land where even horses cannot go without bog shoes.

The track is the BIG Holt Caterpillar feature, but it is not the only one. It is backed by a motor and frame, ignition, lubrication and cooling systems that have put the Caterpillar in the lead of all traction engines.

A new Caterpillar folder No. CA 67, has just been issued. It contains some interesting facts and figures that you should have—be sure to send for it.

The
Canadian Holt Manufacturing Company, Limited
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

U.S. SALES OFFICES OF THE HOLT MFG. CO., INCORPORATED:
Peoria, Illinois; New York, N.Y.; Lininger Implement Co., Omaha, Neb.; Spaulding Deep Tilling Machine Co., Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, California; San Francisco, California; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash.

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POULTRY PAYS WELL
by using our improved, safe, sure, simple hatcher of 19 years experience by a Canadian.
Our Hatchery Prices Save You Half.
Special adapted for Canada—heavy lumber construction with built-in incubator—no heat tank, self regulation necessary, ready to use. QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Two HATCHERY TRUCKS. P.P. Order direct or postal orders free return.
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88 1/2 BASKETT, WIND.

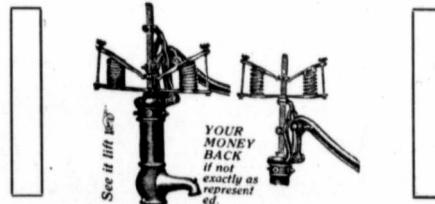
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Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepared for \$1.25. Warranted. Raschide Tablets, 25c. Ask dealer or send direct.
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Great West—Mighty Best

It may be a refreshing change iness yet secured in any month of from stories of "quiet times" to the Company's existence; applications being received for \$2,686,000 of Life Insurance. This is a new Canadian record.

THE "HERCULES" PUMP GOVERNOR

is the new name for THE ADVANCE PUMP GOVERNOR
WHICH WE NOW CONTROL IN WESTERN CANADA



See it life size

YOUR MONEY BACK if not exactly as represented

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Write for our Pump Governor Pamphlet which gives all information, and also a plan to MAKE A LITTLE MONEY without soliciting, collecting or obligation on your part.
The Western Steel and Iron Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada

OUR YOUNG FOLK CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris.

Girls' Cozy Corner

Cumming, Alta., Jan. 11, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: May I join your Girls' Cozy Corner? This is my first letter to your Club. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I enjoy reading the girls' letters very much. Our town is Vermillion, I think it is a very nice town. I have four brothers and three sisters. My father has gone to the farmer's meeting tonight. I am not going to school at present because we have no teacher. I am ten years old, will be eleven the twentieth of February. There is going to be a party at our school the sixteenth of January. The name of our school is Paradise Valley. Well I think I will close with a riddle. I went to an apple tree with apples on. I picked no apples off I left no apples on. Answer—I picked one apple off I left one apple on. Well I guess I will close hoping to see my letter in print. I remain your loving cousin,

Marie Eyben.

Nanton, Alta., Jan. 27, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my first letter to the Cozy Corner. I am nine years old. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss McIntyre. I like her very much. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Jessie and Francis. Their ages are seventeen and fifteen years old. My brother's name is Paul. He is twelve years. I have two cats and one dog. My cats' names are Tom and Puss. My dog's name is Rip. Papa takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I hope I can see my letter in print. I will close for this time. From your dear cousin,

Leona Tehman.

Asker, Alta., Jan. 28, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: As I see a lot of these Cozy Corner girls writing to your club I thought I would write my first letter. I am seven years old and am going to school everyday. I am in Grade 2. My father takes the Thresherman and Farmer and thinks it is just fine and so does my mother. I will tell you what I got for Christmas. I got a doll and beads, and a handkerchief from mama, postcard holder from grandma, a perfume bottle, handkerchief satchel, and a brooch, a jug of chocolates from my aunts. I have four sisters and three brothers and they are all going to school except three. We have four horses, eleven head of cattle, seventy chickens, and forty pigs, two sheep. I see in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer the boy's prize letter. Now girls let us hurry up and see if we cannot beat the boys. Hoping this letter will jump the W.P.B. so will close with a riddle. Upon a great hill there is a red bull, he eats and eats and never gets full. Ans.—Fire. Wishing the club every success. From cousin,

Ethel Krefting.

Arcola, Sask., Jan. 30, 1914.

Box 202.

Dear Cozy Corner Girls:

I am sending in a fairy story of which is the title "Jack and the Beanstalk." Once upon a time there lived a boy named Jack. He had a mother to support. He had no father for he had died when Jack was very little. They were poor and the mother worked for

a living for them both. The only thing they had was a cow named Bessie. At last the time came when they had to sell her for to get enough money to buy food. So Jack took the cow and started off to market with her. On the way he met a butcher carrying a hat full of beans. He stopped Jack and asked him where he was taking the cow and he told him that he was taking her to market. The butcher said, "I will give you this hat full of beans." Jack studied a moment and then said, "All right I will take them," so then Jack gave him the cow and took the beans and started home. When he got home his mother was very angry and threw the beans out of the window. That night they went to bed very downhearted and sad. The next morning when Jack awoke he looked at the window and he saw something awful dark. He got up and went to the window. It was a big bean-stalk which had grown up that night. He was so surprised that he didn't know what to do. He called his mother and she got up and looked at it too. It was about 200 feet high. After a while Jack began to tease his mother to let him go up it. At last she gave consent and up Jack went. When he got up at the top he discovered a large sized house and went to the door and rapped. A woman came to the door and asked what was wanted so Jack told her he was hungry. She took him in and gave him a meal. She told Jack that he was in a giant's house. Jack began to swallow his dinner pretty fast and just as he was eating his last bite he heard the giant's step coming so the woman took him and popped him into an oven which had two doors to it. The giant came in and began to smell around and at last he said, "I smell meat cooking." So he walked right up to the oven and opened one of the doors and as quick as anything Jack flew out of the other door and down the beanstalk. The giant followed him but Jack got down before the giant and he cut the bean stalk so it fell to the ground and the giant was killed. Jack searched his pockets and found a lot of gold so Jack and his mother were rich and lived happy ever afterwards. I am 12 years old and am in the 6th grade at school. Yours truly,

Ethel Butt.

Esterhazy, Sask., Jan. 25th, 1914.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my first letter to Girls' Cozy Corner. I am not going to school now. It stopped in Oct., 1913. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer this year. I have 2 dogs and 1 ca. for a pet. I call the cat Puss and the dogs Puppies and Leon. My father has 12 horses and 10 cows, 8 pigs, 200 hens and 3 geese and 5 turkeys, 3 little calves. I have 2 brothers and one sister. I think I will close my letter with love to all the girls. Yours truly,

Annie Lomenda.

Reston, Man., Jan. 1, 1914.

Box 79.

Dear Cousin Doris: I want to ask you if when writing a story to your Club if you have to make it up or can you write one you have heard or read?

From Julia Fraser.

I like to have your stories original.

Dear Campers: What splendid letters of adventures we have this month! You are beating Johnnie-Bry out this month. In fact I have decided to leave his adventure out this time to make room for our own boys. It was difficult to award

the prize this month. The offer still continues. A book will be given to the boy who writes the best letter to this department. Beat the girls next month boys! Sincerely,

Canadian Boys' Camp

We have some splendid letters we are saving for next month.

PRIZE CONTEST

A book will be awarded to the boy who gives the best answers to the following questions. Send in answers before May first.

1. What is the only civilized country in the world where milk is not used?
2. In what way does a cow eat grass different from the sheep or horse?
3. Where does the cow get its cud?
4. Name five articles made from the parts of a cow?
5. Where is the best mutton in the world?
6. Where are the Southdown sheep raised?
7. The strings of the violin are made of catgut? Where is catgut obtained?

Boys' Prize Letter

Venna, Sask., Jan. 30, 1914.

Dear Camper: I would like to join you. We have eight horses and six cattle, six pigs, two cats. I have a dog named Sport. Who likes to hear about adventures? I will tell you about mine. One Saturday in January two other school boys and I went rat trapping and left in the morning. One boy stopped at our house. He and I went one a miss and the other boy joined us. We had to walk four miles. We were looking for rabbits on the way. We reached there in three hours. We ate our dinner, and then started to cut a nest in the hills. The hills are a yard in height and three yards around. We had ten traps. As we were walking through the high grass in the swamp one boy heard the howling of wolves. He started to run. We thought they were coming for us. One boy picked up his axe and the other got a spear. I got one too. We thought that we would get a lot of skins and sell them. But the wolves did not come. We went around to see our traps. One trap had a rat in it, but the other had none. We skinned this rat and threw the rest of it away. We set the trap

again. We waited there for an hour, talking about the walk. We thought it was time to go home, so we pulled at the trap. It had another rat. We lost no time in skinning it. As we were walking home I saw a rabbit run in the grass. I called to my friend; they saw it again. One of the boys said if he had his brother's big rifle he would soon kill the rabbit. When we reached home we were so tired that we could not walk another mile. This is the greatest time we ever spent. So good bye.

Merritt Isherwood.

Dumas, Sask., Feb. 3rd, 1914.

Dear Campers: I saw by the last paper that Cousin Doris wanted us boys to write of some adventures, so I am going to write one of the Moose Mountains. One day my brother and I started back to see a beaver dam and their houses. Our two dogs followed us. We kept walking on till we came to a lake. This lake is known for its springs. There was a little ice on the lake, and the springs were spurting up through the ice. All went well, and at last we arrived at the beaver dam. The beavers in a creek stopped old logs out into lengths and plastered with mud. There were muskrat houses on the pond also.

We came back to this lake, and the two dogs went up the bank to hunt rabbits we thought. In about five minutes a dog barked. I turned first and said to my brother, "A yellow dog is chasing one of ours." He turned and shouted wolf. There right within a dozen yards were three big wolves coming on. They seemed not to have seen us. We shouted and they turned and ran. After that my brother said he would never go into the mountain without a rifle, but he has lots of time. He also says if any one had seen him they would have said his hair stood on end (which did).

Well I will close, as I have written enough, have I not, cousin? Well, I wish you a Happy New Year. Wishing the club every success.

I remain,

Willie Brownlee.

Wellwood, Feb. 2, 1914.

Dear Campers: This is my first letter to your Club. I am 13 years old. My father has taken the Thresherman for some time and we find a lot of instruction about gasoline engines in it. We have two engines; one is a Gilson the other is a Galloway, but it is just for washing. I go to school in the winter up till summer holidays. We are just one mile from the school. The name of

FREE

PLAY BALL

FINE BASEBALL OUTFIT FOR BOYS

EXTRA PRIZE

EMPIRE'S SCORER

BOYS—Don't spend several dollars for a baseball outfit. Buy yours today and you can get **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, this magnificent, big league baseball outfit consisting of a high grade leather catcher's decker, extra well padded, with raised heel and web thumb; a dandy all leather fielder's glove; a jim-dandy full size leather baseball bat; and a pair of extra fine rubber-soled shoes you could wear.

It looks just like a team's mitt and with it you can keep accurate tally, either as a spectator at the big league games, or as umpire for your own team, of all the runs, hits, and innings, etc. of both teams, and no pencil is required. In addition to these, every boy who orders the outfit can also receive the finest pair of rubber-soled shoes you could want.

BOYS, GET THIS DANDY OUTFIT AND YOU WILL BE THE PRIDE OF THE TOWN.

Just write us today and you will receive by return mail postage prepaid, only **25** Hours of Flowers, our dandy full new perfume, to sell at only 10 cents each. There are eight different, lovely odors: Beauty Rose, White Lilac, Wood Violet, Carnation, etc., and as every boy always wants two or three, you will sell them in no time. Return our \$2.00 when the perfume is sent and you will receive at once the complete baseball outfit just as represented, and when you close the boys' year outfit get just two of them to earn one as you did. Write the baseball shoes are yours as well. They are guaranteed to fit well and give you satisfaction. Hurry, write today. It is easy as wink to sell only **25** of these delicious perfumes and this grand outfit with no postage in time. Don't pass this chance by. Write today.

72

REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. BB 17 TORONTO, ONT.

Win

For \$1.00 per subscription. For \$2.00 per subscription. For \$3.00 per subscription. For \$4.00 per subscription. For \$5.00 per subscription. For \$6.00 per subscription.

Votes will be awarded to the person who has the most votes.

PONY CONTEST

Please credit me with my name. NAME.....

Signature of this club. This club will be returned.

Winnipeg Telegram's Twentieth Pony Contest

\$30,000 worth of Ponies and Outfits already awarded Boys and Girls of West. Nominate yourself and share in next distribution

Eight Pony Prizes Including handsome Matched Team and the Plebald Champion "Chief"



Fifteen Grand Prizes and a Cash Reward for every Candidate not a Grand Prize Winner

FRISKET, CHIEF, FRED, FRED, CURLY, DORINA, TRAMP, TINKER, RIP

Unprecedented Prizes in Telegram's Great Juvenile Contest

A glance at the wonderful prize list only briefly described below and but vaguely illustrated above, is evidence of the phenomenal distribution of unprecedented prizes that The Winnipeg Telegram will make to the boys and girls of western provinces on June 10th. Eight pony prizes headed by a handsome matched pair, with complete driving outfit, fifteen grand prizes in all, and a cash reward for every contestant who does not win a grand prize, justifies the statement that never in the history of juvenile competitions in Canada have these rewards been approached. This is the Twentieth Pony Contest that has been conducted by The Winnipeg Telegram, and it is by a big margin the greatest of the series. It is the contest to join, for it has more and richer rewards than any of its predecessors and, as every candidate gets a prize, it is not a game of chance. The Telegram has already presented ponies and outfits to over one hundred boys and girls in Western Canada, and these ponies have been won in the mountains of British Columbia, in the ranch districts of Alberta, on the prairies of Saskatchewan, the rural sections of Manitoba and in the towns of New Ontario. The boys and girls who have already won ponies cannot enter this contest, neither can those residing in the City of Winnipeg. This competition is absolutely for the boys and girls of the Western Provinces and they alone will be allowed to enter. It costs nothing to be a candidate, and a little effort for the few weeks this contest is in vogue will put your name on the shipping tag of one of these enviable rewards.

Ponies of Health and Happiness. Childhood's Most Faithful Companions

First Prize—The handsome matched team "Fred" and "Freda" and an elaborate new driving outfit, especially ordered for this great pair of miniature aristocrats.
Second Prize—The plebald champion "Chief" and his new carriage and harness. This pony was the sensation of the American show ring last year.
Third Prize—"Frisket," a very handsome and perfectly conformed young shetland

mare and a new and complete driving equipment.
Fourth Prize—"Curly," a little black shetland horse of exceptional quality and all the driving accessories.
Fifth Prize—"Dorina," a classy little black mare and her new carriage and harness.
Sixth Prize—"Tramp," a good brown gelding, kind and gentle, buggy and harness.
Seventh Prize—"Tinker," a good honest and

faithful little gelding, and all the driving requisites.
Eighth Prize—"Rip," a brown shetland gelding, buggy and harness.
Ninth Prize—Bicycle, lady's or gent's.
Tenth Prize—Photograph and six records.
Eleventh Prize—Eastman Kodak, printing and developing outfit.
Twelfth Prize—Gold watch and fob, lady's or gent's.

Thirteenth Prize—Gold watch and fob, lady's or gent's.
Fourteenth Prize—Gold watch and fob, lady's or gent's.
Fifteenth Prize—Gold watch and fob, lady's or gent's.

Handsomen Matched Team and Driving Outfit

FIRST PRIZE



Fred and Freda

VOTE SCHEDULE

HOW VOTES COUNT ON THE DAILY TELEGRAM	No. Votes
For \$1.00 paid on single subscription.....	2,000
For \$2.00 paid on single subscription.....	5,000
For \$3.00 paid on single subscription.....	8,000
For \$4.00 paid on single subscription.....	15,000
For \$5.00 paid on single subscription.....	16,000
For \$6.00 paid on single subscription.....	20,000

HOW VOTES COUNT ON THE FARMERS' WEEKLY TELEGRAM	No. Votes
For \$1.00 paid on single subscription.....	4,000
For \$2.00 paid on single subscription.....	10,000
For \$3.00 paid on single subscription.....	16,000

The vote schedule announced above will prevail without change throughout the competition.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Votes will not be awarded on payments less than \$1.00.	1 Yr. 2 Yrs. 3 Yrs. Daily Telegram... \$2.00 \$4.00 \$6.00 Farmers' Weekly Telegram... \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00	Votes will not be awarded on clubbing offer.
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NOMINATION BLANK

PONY CONTEST EDITOR, Winnipeg Telegram.

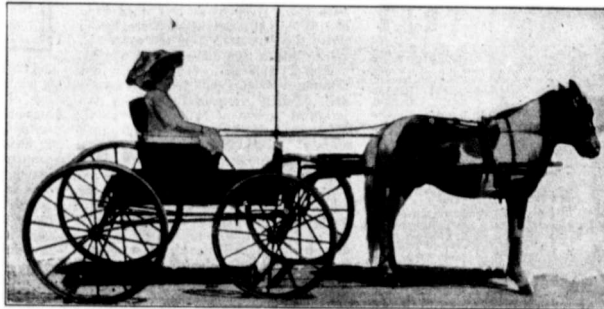
Please register my name as a contestant in The Telegram Pony Contest, and credit me with 5,000 votes. I have read the rules of the Contest and agree to name..... ADDRESS.....

Signature of Parent or Guardian.....
 This blank, properly filled out, will bring you further information and supplies by return mail.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Ten Thousand free votes will be awarded for a candidate's first subscription.
- A Telegram pony button will be sent to every candidate nominated. This button is positively the most unique reproduction of playmates and their ponies. Don't fail to get one.
- Nominations or subscriptions from the city of Winnipeg will not be accepted.
- Nominations are free. The nomination blank, properly filled out, registers a candidate with 5,000 votes free. Special subscription blanks and further information will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of nomination.
- The contest closes at 1 p.m., June 10th, 1914. This means that no money or subscriptions will be accepted after that hour.
- No employe of The Winnipeg Telegram will be allowed to compete.
- Votes will not be awarded on subscriptions not accompanied by a remittance.
- Subscriptions will not be accepted outside of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario west of Great Lakes.
- A candidate is nominated and registered when the nomination blank, properly filled out, has been received by the Pony Contest Editor.
- A candidate can only be nominated once. Votes to count according to schedule announced after nomination.
- Subscriptions for more than three years will not be accepted.
- The vote schedule on subscriptions to The Farmers' Weekly Telegram is higher than on comparative subscriptions to The Daily Telegram. Contestants who are forced to confine their canvasses to Weekly subscriptions have an equal chance to win.
- Prizes are awarded according to the votes obtained. The candidates with the highest number of votes will get the first prize, and so on, until the awards have all been distributed.
- In case of a tie for the last grand prize, two or more prizes will be awarded the contestants so tied.
- Votes cannot be bought or transferred from one candidate to another. Bona fide subscriptions must be sent in.
- A commission of 10 per cent, will be paid all contestants who do not win a prize, on the money he or she collects.
- Candidates must not deduct their commission. The cash awards will be paid when the contest closes.
- Votes will not be awarded on payments of less than \$1.00, or on a fraction of a dollar.
- Both new and renewal subscriptions count.
- The Pony Contest Editor will acknowledge receipt of all monies and award votes as lists are received.
- Votes will not be awarded on clubbing offers with other papers.
- The vote schedule announced will not be altered during the contest. There will be no period when double votes are allowed.
- The decision of the Pony Contest Editor is final in all matters pertaining to this contest.
- Boys and girls who have already won ponies cannot enter this contest.
- Ponies and outfits will be shipped by express—all charges prepaid.
- Remit by money, express order or postal note.
- Delivery of mail is at risk of candidates. We are only responsible for remittances and subscription lists received by us before closing hour of contest.

CONTEST CLOSIS 1 p.m. JUNE 10th, 1914



SECOND PRIZE. The Plebald Champion, Chief, and Outfit

it is Wellwood though it is not in town. It is a pretty old school, it is in the centre of a small bluff in which we play. Our teacher is a man and I like him very well. He seems to be a good man. We have nine horses, also eighteen cows, one we are milking is fresh. We have several pigs; they are all pretty fat now and we are trying to sell them. I would like to correspond with some of the campers. I have read the letters they have been sending to the Thresherman but never wrote till now, but better late than never, and I hope my letter will escape the W.P.B., and I hope to see it in next month's paper. I will be looking for it. I like hunting and go out whenever I can but I am not a very good shot. The biggest game I ever shot was a prairie chicken. It came and lit by the garden fence and I went out and shot it. I like reading and I read every good story and enjoy them all unless it is a very poor book. Some of the books I have read are The Swiss Family, Robinson, The Man from Glangarry, The Lonesome Trail. There are a few exceptionally good ones and if the readers of Boys' Camp can send me the name of a good book I will try and get and read it. Well I think my letter is long enough, such kind as it is, so I guess I will close. Good bye and good luck.

Herbert Graham.

Webb, Sask., Jan. 31, 1914.

This is my first letter to the Club. I thought I would like to join your Club. I hope this letter escapes that terrible W.P.B. I hope I will see the letter in print as it is my first letter. There is so much snow here that we cannot do much work outside. There are 2 feet of snow here and it gets 30 below zero. My father has six horses and 2 colts. My brother was leading one of the colts out to water when the colt ran ahead of him and kicked him right on the forehead, but it did not hurt him very much. We have 5 head of cattle and 2 calves and 69 pigs. We have a 1/2 horse power engine and a grinder to grind feed for the stock. I am 11 years old in July. I go to school in the summer time. We have a 1 mile and half to walk. I am in the fourth grade. There are about 16 who go to our school. There are 5 girls and 11 boys. We live 10 miles from town. One day last summer my brother and I went out shooting with a twenty-two rifle and shot 11 gophers with 14 shells. We caught with traps 97 gophers last summer. I guess this is all for this time for it is getting 10 o'clock and soon will be going to bed. I remain,

Douglas Victor Mitchell.

Raymond Edward.

What a splendid example of manliness! I am proud of this camper who does not like to see animals suffer. C.D. Earl Grey, Sask., Feb. 2, 1914.

Dear Boys' Camp: This is my first letter to your Camp, and I hope it escapes the W.P.B. I guess I will see it in print. We have been in Canada 11 years. I like Canada very much. I guess pretty many of the boys are trapping. I caught 5 muskrats last fall. I have a cat skin that I am going to tan. I do not like to have the trap out over

night because an animal will get in it a cold night it will have to sit there and suffer and freeze to death. I got over a dollar for my muskrat skins. We have got 13 horses with colts, 15 head of cattle. I horse-backed on a little pony and watched our cattle last fall. I was not at school last fall. I have written to four clubs and got a button from every one. I will close now. My brother takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I like to read the Boys' Camp. Yours truly,

Ernest Forman (age 11).

New York's "Story Lady."

"Say, Bill, you better come on in! De waters fine! De Story Lady's tellin' one to-night."

A freckled, snub-nosed, fighting-chinned member of a West Side gang turned as he was entering the door of one of New York's branch libraries and presented this cordial invitation to another member of the gang. Bill hesitated, cast a reluctant glance toward a game of craps—then followed. After all, craps was an old story, and the fame of this remarkable entertainer had been reaching his ears lately. He decided to hear for himself.

In the assembly room a big, cheery basement, more than twenty boys were gathered—boys representing as many nationalities as they represented varieties of noses and freckles and chins. In their midst sat Miss Anna C. Tyler.

She was telling a story of the story of "Captains Courageous." She sat leaning forward, absorbed in the tale, meeting the forty-odd eyes fixed upon her, drawing close to the group; suddenly, in the midst of the "Boys of Harvey, a fire engine rushed by the door. Not a move was made to follow it. Without interruption Harvey continued his adventures. Imagine the spell-binding powers of a narrator who can cause a gathering of a score of boys to ignore a fire engine!

Miss Tyler is New York's "Story Lady" to hordes of the younger members of that city's population. Under her supervision the library in the branch of the Public Library has been developed to such an extent that thousands of children, children of the foreign districts, children of the poverty-stricken districts, children who have never before been told a story—unless, perhaps, as a sugar-coated part of school work—are sitting open-mouthed and listening to the best tales that the world's literature affords. In the year 1912, the number of story hours reported from thirty-six libraries was 1,609, and the attendance at these entertainments was 38,147. Entertainment, mind. There is absolutely no compulsion, no "lesson" about all this. The delight of the tale is its reason for being and the thirty-eight thousand may listen or not, as they please. Results show whether they please.

In the modern revival of the ancient art of story-telling, Miss Tyler's work stands out strikingly, a highly developed, vitally significant labor with all of our greatest city for its field. What she has wrought among the children of the East Side and the West Side, the up-town and the down-town, looks like the wand-waving of some sort of a clever, up-to-date fairy godmother. Children by the hundreds have been drawn within the circle of books by her magic. They have come trooping as if a Pied Piper had called; but instead of a tragic captivity there awaited them the sudden entrance into a new and splendid world.

Miss Tyler believes that no bait lures children to books as effectively as this art. "Tell a group of little folks Ash-jensen's story of 'The Queen at the Bottom of the Sea' and they immediately besiege the shelves where the fairy tales are kept," she says. "Older girls, hearing the plays of Shakespeare, suddenly awake to find them interesting, whereas they had offered no temptation on the printed page. And let a roomful of boys hear from skilled lips the account of an Indian raid, and they will beg for American histories—boys who previously have looked upon the library as a place to be scorned. Yes, the gangs come to us—gangs that began by trying to break up our story hour. That's the most wonderful part, perhaps, of the whole work—what it is doing for the gangs."

It is true that young ruffians who came to throw tin cans in at library windows remain to listen, spellbound. Sometimes Miss Tyler gives them railroad stories, sometimes Western stories, sea stories, lively history. Again, she sets up a stereopticon, and travels with them over the Rocky Mountains or through the Philippines. Bill, who went to form his own opinion of her, had listened no more than five minutes before he was rapt—and so with countless other Bills. The most of them have never taken advantage of one of the library privileges before—books had held no attraction. But if the books on those shelves hold more stories like those Miss Tyler is telling, why let's take out a card and become a member of the library.

Best of all are the clubs she establishes. Boys and girls enjoy organization, in fact they have a human weakness for office-holding, very much like their elders. Miss Tyler has an eye for this fact. She drops in at an branch one evening where the group of listeners is gathered about one of her lieutenants who tell stories under her direction.

"How would you like to organize this circle into a club, now that you've formed the habit of coming here every week?" she proposes.

Applause. The word "club" is one to conjure with. She presents her plan, taking care to leave as much planning as possible to the young people. They are to elect their own president, draft their own by-laws.

She herself, as often as possible, drops in at each of the clubs, and her deputy in the branch gives attention to their doings. But much of the time they meet without older guidance and listen to the story which one of the members reads or tells. The twenty boys' clubs usually meet in the evening at an hour when the library is a good place in which to be; the twenty-two girls' clubs are held in the late afternoon. The latter show a liking for Shakespeare's plays, for dramatic poems such as "Hiawatha," and for wholesome love stories like "The Brushwood Boy."

In thirty-six branches where story-telling goes on as established as a regular part of library work. The buildings chosen are those most frequented by children; adult readers, especially foreigners, are often hard or impossible to win, but children make easy converts to books. Bulletins are posted announcing the entertainment several days in advance, and eager suspense hangs in the air—quite as eager as if the event were the presentation of a new "movie." When the door of the story room is opened a crowd of hungry waifs is found waiting to be fed with delicious morsels of literature. In every branch Miss Tyler chooses one librarian as her deputy—the choice being made by competition—and this chosen story-teller is trained by her in the technique of the art, which involves many qualifications such as voice, mimetic gift—in fact the endowment and some of the training which make an actor. Miss Tyler tells her stories simply, without "elocution"; sometimes word for word as they are written by the great authors of the past and present, sometimes in her own words. The art that holds a room breathless is hers to the finger tips.

Sarah Comstock in American Magazine.

THE FOSTER-MOTHER

By Dr. JOHN H. DOYLE

[This story appeared so incredible when we received it that, though knowing of Dr. Doyle, its author and the owner of the dog, through personal friends, his neighbors (for we lived once in Fall River), we wrote him for further confirmation. He writes: "I do not blame you for doubting my story as it does seem incredible, but it actually happened. My wife, mother and sisters, and many of our neighbors were witnesses of the facts. I was myself under the impression that what occurred was a physiological impossibility.

"Cleo was my constant companion except when I was called out at night on a sick call, when she would go to my wife's room and guard it till I returned. Then she would go to her own bed. In fact if I told all the wonderful things she has done I should be looked upon as

out of my senses. The picture is a poor one as she yawned just as I snapped the camera."

I have had the pleasure of witnessing an exhibition of the deep-seated maternal instinct that is possessed by the lower animals, particularly the dog, and I felt that it would be of interest to all lovers of the dumb creatures.

This story has to do with Cleo, a beautiful and intelligent English setter.

At the time, Cleo was about one year old, and was accompanying me in my rounds about the farm. With us was an old white bulldog who, as a rule, was in the habit of attending to his own affairs, but always held his ground should any thing or person attempt to interrupt "the even tenor of his way."

It so happened that I had to go to the basement of the house, and both dogs were following, as was their custom. While passing through one of the cellars, I discovered, in a box on a shelf, four feet from the floor, our cat, Judy, with four new kittens, about two days old.

Judy, immediately upon spying the dogs, became concerned about the safety of her children and made a flying tackle at the bulldog. As was but natural, the dog defended himself, and in the twinkling of an eye, Mrs. Judy was dead with a broken neck.

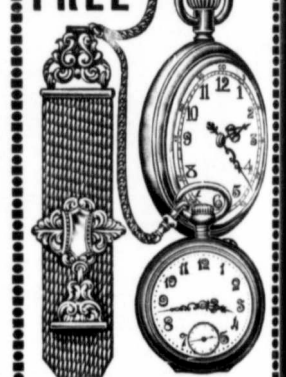
I was greatly incensed at the bulldog, even though he had at no time been the aggressor, and, to punish him, I took him to the stable and penned him up. Then after disposing of the cat's body, I went to the cellar wondering what I would do with the kittens.

In the excitement of the moment I had completely forgotten Cleo, and imagine my surprise when I saw her lying in the box with the kittens and fondly cuddling them up to her, giving them the greatest of attention; and she seemed to be very proud and happy in the possession of her newly adopted family. In a few moments the kittens ceased crying, and seemed contented, as they snuggled up to their new foster-mother.

I was very much interested in watching this pretty picture, and very proud

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THESE WATCHES, which we offer absolutely free, to every boy and girl, are made in the latest style. Guaranteed Swiss movements—see nickel case, fancy dial and hands, and heavy French crystal.

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of Cleo, so that she should be with them for results.

Cleo had always been a very good dog, but she whistled when she felt. She family she had could be often box. But I find her, as soon returned to me, to break off I got the kitten this was not right to eat. I thought to see it

attend to jumped from distance of foot with a remark on one of them and fondness of love a kind eyes, was

The problem presented itself to get rid of it. But attempt was made. When I discovered that Cleo was nursing at Cleo

Now Cleo by her own, an action that it was able for her to on closer examination of her own flow of milk was compelled to stop a day, in order to make, as the

By this time they were able and I decided them. In order to carry her them, and finally in another part stayed for a few days, and I was restless for hope around; from her usual

A short while distant state. After a stay of an entire met by two who were now had forgotten 7 days, and immediately, the house only chased to another Cleo has since and she gave till she had been a reminder and we think

A SIMPLE B PE

By the mothers who in Porter's Baceous diet

the most success found that is can be dependence of weakness part of the child

It is a God age, and one of nutrients very especially. It is simple and is free from drug of any kind of Canadian Wheat process of man perfectly digestible most delicate

It is nature's rhoea or sum manufacturer the food full specific purpose effectively empur list of bright

French Doll FREE

to the little girl selling 50 sets of our Birdy, Floral, Snow, Comic, (Christmas, Easter, Valentine, Mother, Thanksgiving, Living in season), Postal Cards, (6 in set for 10¢), the doll has sleeping eyes, long flowing curls, jointed limbs, very daintily dressed. Send your name and address today plainly written, we will send cards free. Returns us money when sold and we will mail doll and set big catalogue of free premiums for boys and girls. Toronto Dept. M. 4 Toronto, Ont.

Cleo, so though I would leave her with them for a while, and watch for results.

Cleo had always been a very obedient animal, but she refused to answer to my whistle when I called her for her usual feeding. She was so anxious about her family she had no desire for food, if it could be obtained only by leaving the box. But I finally insisted on her coming to me, and she reluctantly obeyed. However, as soon as she took the bone she returned to the box with it, and began to break off little pieces, and tried to get the kittens to eat them. Of course this was not possible, as they were too young to eat. It surely was a pleasing sight to see that so-called "lower" animal attend to those kittens. When she jumped from the floor to that box—a distance of four feet—she would land with a remarkable lightness, and never touch one of the kittens; she would lick them and fondle them; and the expression of love and tenderness in her big, kind eyes, was a most touching sight.

The problem of feeding the kittens now presented itself, and I had about decided to get rid of them, as it was useless to attempt to feed them from a saucer. But imagine my great surprise when I discovered the kittens peacefully nursing at Cleo's breasts.

Now Cleo had never had any puppies of her own, and I was under the impression that it was physiologically impossible for her breasts to secrete milk. But on a closer examination I found she had a free flow of milk, and that the kittens were feasting to their hearts' content.

Cleo stayed with them for nearly two weeks, never once leaving the box, only for her food, and then returning almost immediately, and always with a portion of her own meal for the kittens. The flow of milk became so great that I was compelled to massage her breasts twice a day, in order to prevent them from clogging, as the kittens could not use it all.

By this time their eyes were open and they were able to drink from a saucer, and I decided to take Cleo away from them. In order to do so I was compelled to carry her, as she refused to leave them, and finally I took her to a friend in another part of the city, where she stayed for a few weeks. While there she was restless for some days, and would mope around; this being quite different from her usual disposition.

A short while after I went away to a distant state, and took Cleo with me. After a stay of one year, we returned, and on entering the old home, we were met by two of Cleo's foster-children, who were now full grown cats, but they had forgotten their good friend of former days, and immediately proceeded to get rid of her. She was allowed to come in the house only after the cats had been chased to another room.

Cleo has since had a family of her own, and she gave the puppies the same loving care that she did to the kittens. She has been a remarkable dog in many ways, and we think her the finest on earth.

A SIMPLE BUT WONDERFUL NEW PREPARATION

By the unanimous testimony of mothers who have fed their little ones on Porter's Baby Food, this natural farinaceous diet for children is acclaimed the most successful food they have found that is perfectly digestible and can be depended upon under any condition of weakness or irregularity on the part of the child.

It is a God-send to invalids of any age, and one of the most easily digested nutriment yet discovered for dyspeptics especially. Like all lasting successes, it is simple and inexpensive and absolutely free from drugs or harmful ingredients of any kind. Made entirely from Canadian Wheat, Flour and Oat Meal, the process of manufacture renders it perfectly digestible by the youngest and most delicate baby.

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caused by lightning to any structure and its contents if said structure has been rodde by our ninety-nine p.c. pure copper cable. We give an absolute guarantee to this effect, and we know we are taking no risk in doing so.

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No building which has been protected by the "TOWNSLEY" system has ever been damaged by lightning storm, while others in the immediate vicinity have gone up in smoke.

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and our protecting cover (which is the least expensive insurance you ever paid) not only guarantees you against loss of property, but the inconvenience arising from such destruction, and the double loss in being put out of business till it has been replaced.

Write us at once for full particulars. Agents wanted in Western Canada

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

may be used to great advantage in the kitchen. It makes a delicious custard and will be found invaluable for thickening gravies, etc.

Porter's Food is no recent or doubtful experiment. For over thirty years it has been manufactured and widely used with unqualified success in England, although only recently placed on the Canadian market. The proprietor of the food has lately had the troubles of the mothers of our prairie homes brought home to him so very strongly that he has taken steps to have it manufactured specially from Canadian grown ingredients and to place it within easy reach of those mothers.

We have pleasure and every confidence in recommending the article to our readers and to call their attention to particulars of it which will be found in our advertising columns.

NO REST FOR THE HORSE

There's a union for teamster and waiter, There's a union for cabman and cook, There's a union for hobo and preacher, And one for detective and crook.

There's a union for blacksmith and painter,

There is one for the printer, of course, But where would you go in this realm of woe,

To discover a guild for the horse? He can't make a murmur in protest, Though they strain both up and down hill:

Or force him to work twenty hours At the whim of some drunken brute's will.

Look back at our struggle for freedom— Trace our present day's strength to its source.

And you'll find that man's pathway to glory

Is strewn with the bones of the horse.

The mule is a fool under fire; The horse, although frightened stands true,

And he'd charge into hell without flinching

'Twixt the knees of the trooper he knew. When the troopers grow old, they are pensioned.

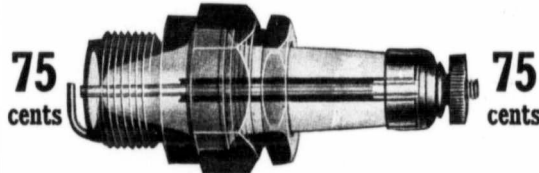
Or a berth or a home is found;

When a horse is worn out they condemn him

And sell him for nothing a pound.

Just think, the old pet of some trooper, Once curried and rubbed twice a day, Now drags some rascally wagon,

The Bull Dog Spark Plug



With the introduction of High Tension Magnetos it has been found necessary to design a Plug which will withstand the intense current this type of Magneto generates, ordinary spark plugs giving more or less trouble. In the Bull Dog we employ heat resisting materials in the manufacture of the electrodes that have proven satisfactory and we confidently offer this Spark Plug to all engine and automobile owners.

The North American Machinery Co.

Box 1534 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg Phone Main 5036

With curses and blows for his pay. I once knew a king of racers, The best of a cup-winning strain; They ruined his knees on a hurdle, For his rider's hat covered no brain. I met him again, four years later, On his side at the foot of a hill, With two savages kicking his ribs, And doing their work with a will. I stroked the once velvety muzzle, I murmured the old name again. He once filled my purse with gold dollars; And this day I bought him for ten. His present address is "Sweet Pastures," He has nothing to do but to eat; Or loaf in the shade in the green, velvet grass, And dream of the horses he beat. Now, a dog—well, a dog has a limit; After standing all he thinks his due, He'll pack up his duds some dark evening.

And shine out for scenes which are new. But a horse, once he's used to his leather, Is much like the old-fashioned wife: He may not be proud of his bargain, But still he'll be faithful through life. And I envy the merciful teamster Who can stand at the Bar and say: "Kind Lord, with the justice I dealt my horse, Judge Thou my soul to-day." —Life.

Moving Picture Machine FREE

To the girl or boy selling 40 sets of our Birthday, Floral, Social, Comic, Christmas, Valentine, Easter, Thanksgiving in season, Post Cards (10 in set for 10c). Machine is complete with film and slides, shows great pictures, can be used in a few hours after delivery. Send in your name and address plainly written. We will send each free. Returns on money when sold, and we send premium postpaid. Get our big premium list for boys and girls.



Toronto Novelty Co. Dept. Toronto, Ont.

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DO YOU PATRONISE OUR ADVERTISERS?

OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON



Morning Prayer

Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store
And may I be so favored as to make—
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.
Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed,
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence when I should defend.
However meagre be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that shall aid my kind—
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.
Let me to-night look back across the span
Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to boast or man—
"The world is better that I lived to day."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Dear Readers:

Our new heading is bringing many letters of appreciation, since the expression indicates a closer relationship. "Our Women Folk" feel that this department belongs to them—and it does. For this reason we have opened a correspondence column this month for "Our Women Folk" to discuss any subject they desire; it is an open forum. If they wish to discuss temperance, political equality, educational conditions or conditions resulting from lack of compulsory education, or any other live topic of the day, we shall be glad to publish their letters in our correspondence column. Our readers in Saskatchewan have been interested in the reports of the Home Economics Societies, and we have asked the Homemakers' Clubs for their reports and papers. They are responding heartily. We are pleased with the reports this month. There are also some independent clubs, and we are glad to hear from the Mechanics and Literary Institute of Crystal Lake.

The editor of this department is looking forward to the time when the whole department will be filled with reports, letters and articles from our readers. Judging from the present number, that time is not far distant.

Sincerely,

P. R. H.

MECHANICS AND LITERARY INSTITUTE

Crystal Lake, Sask. We are glad to be in touch with all who prize the home-making qualities in man or woman, for the home is the foundation of our future citizens; without proper home surroundings we cannot expect good citizenship. Our society here (which, by the way, is in a flourishing condition) was first organized under the name of the "Ladies Literary Association." At about the end of the first year our school inspector, Mr. E. Stevenson (now of Balcarres) was visiting us and he suggested that we reorganize and take the name of

"Mechanics and Literary Institute;" then we would receive from the Government dollar for dollar for all we put in books. This we did, and it has marked quite satisfactory. We now have our library building (twenty by thirty-six) on an acre of ground donated by our worthy townsman, Mr. John Ness. This is on the bank of the beautiful Crystal Lake with such pure cold water that for a limited time only during the summer is it warm enough to go bathing.

We have a fine stock of books, and we wish it remembered that if any care to unite with us in this good work any book sent us, which will be worth one dollar, will place your name forever among our honorary members. The Government only allows us to take in two townships for voting members; so those outside who have helped us with their one dollar we call our "Honorary Members" and retain their names in honor. Each year we buy two large frames, which hang in our building, one containing the names of our voting members, the other of our honorary members. Each year we give a prize for the most artistic rustic seat placed on our acre. We have a fine showing already, and if I have a picture left will send it, which shows part of the seats or chairs and our rustic handstand. Dr. Cash, of Yorkton (our M.P.) has made our society some very liberal donations for which we are very thankful. If any member of the Manitoba Homemakers' Club should ever come to Crystal Lake we will certainly try to make you feel at home, and am confident you will be pleased with our library work.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Reynolds Wilson,
Secretary.

We were pleased to receive the picture and hope to have it in next month's issue.

Home Economics

We publish every report we receive. Kindly address all reports and letters to my private address—983 Grosvenor Avenue, Winnipeg—P. R. H.

MIAMI

Although the weather was not all that could be desired, over sixty ladies gathered in the Presbyterian Church on Friday, Feb. 20, to listen to and take part in the Home Economics Society's meeting.

After singing a verse of "The Maple Leaf for Ever," the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Jones was then called upon to give a short address on "Rest Room Ideas." He stated that a rest room and reading room would prove very beneficial to our town and country as a whole. When a farmer comes to town he cannot state exactly what time or how long he will be, while his wife has to wait and wait until she is tired out. She does not wish to occupy space in the stores longer than is necessary, and so takes a walk up and down the street. How much more restful and convenient it would be for her if she could go to a comfortable room, find an easy chair, a magazine to read, partake of a cup of tea or coffee and a light lunch while she is waiting for her husband.

A discussion followed Mr. Jones' talk and many ladies and a few gentlemen gave their opinions, and all were in sympathy with starting a rest room. Indeed, they would go farther and

include a reading room for our young men as well.

Dr. Shanks gave an instrumental, which was greatly appreciated by all present.

Our president then called upon Dr. Swinden for a talk on "Why is it that there are more infectious diseases in the month of February than in any other month?" He explained fully the definition of "infection." Also a child loses so much vitality during the winter months by being "shut in" (so to speak) and so cannot resist the infection. The main reason being the lack of fresh air in our houses.

A discussion followed this paper, and many spoke about the spread of contagious diseases. It is the duty of every member of the society to report to the health officer any contagious disease that she knows of. Furthermore, parents are sometimes foolish, for instance, if a certain family has diphtheria in the home, and the parents absolutely refuse to let a placard be put up to that effect. Then what will be the result? Probably there would be no bad results in their own home, but what about others who come in contact with it. One death or more may be caused because of the obstinacy of only two people. Parents, this should never be. Do as your health officer dictates and he will thank you.

Mr. Berry sang an old favorite, which was enjoyed by all.

Rev. Mr. Leech gave a short address on "The Social Side of Our Society," emphasizing the fact that one woman discovered the greatest remedy which the world has ever known, and that woman was gradually taking her place in the affairs of the world to-day. The H.E.S. is non-denominational and therefore it was a good thing for women to meet and study cooking, work in the home, etc. Indeed, it would be very economical to the men if they only realized it.

The meeting was closed with the National Anthem.

VIRIDEN

I wish to apologize for the delay in publishing this report. The paper was in some way mislaid.—P. R. H.

Our membership for 1913 was 103. Our meetings are very well attended indeed. I am sure the average attendance has been sixty or more. Every meeting has been most interesting. Papers on various subjects have been given. We do not confine ourselves strictly to home topics, but try to touch as many subjects as possible relating to home and community life. Our musical numbers are always good; in fact, the response for help for our programmes is always most hearty; everyone is willing to help.

The officers for 1914 are: President, Mrs. Dayton; first vice-president, Mrs. Hosmer; second vice-president, Mrs. Petch; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Burgess; directors, Mesdames Gee, Caldwell, Schoenau, Bayne, T. Gibbings, P. McDonald and Hugginton.

No especially new work was undertaken this year. The interest in the rest and reading room is kept up, and is doing good work; also support given to the cemetery association.

Mrs. Bayne, Secretary.

MINNEDOSA

The Minnedosa H.E.S. met in the rest room on February 26, twenty members and three visitors being present. The meeting opened with singing the Maple Leaf. The minutes were read and

adopted. Two very interesting papers were then read by Mrs. Grierson and Mrs. Ewens on "Spring House Cleaning." House cleaning on the farm should commence early while it is possible to get the men to help with all the heavy work. Everything should be removed from bedrooms before papering or painting commences; the beds well cleaned with borax or turpentine and the mattress well aired before replacing them. Mrs. Grierson advised cleaning the kitchen first, it being the most difficult therefore the most difficult to clean, also recommending cleaning windows with coal oil mixed with water and polishing with newspaper. A very clean dustless mop can be made from the legs of old cashmere stockings soaked in kerosene.

The members decided to have a sale of Boston brown bread and baked beans to raise funds for the rest room. Mrs. Cooper gave a thorough report of the presidents' conference, after which the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Miss Annie G. Lamont, Secretary.

MANITOU

The regular monthly meeting of the H.E.S. was held Saturday afternoon and was well attended. A new department this year is that five women take charge and are responsible for each meeting. Owing to the unavoidable absence of two of the committee for this month, two papers had to be cancelled. Mrs. Rowe's paper on "Food Values" will likely be heard next month. A reading from "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" was highly appreciated. Mrs. G. T. Armstrong was appointed correspondent for the Canadian Home Journal. About thirty women partook of the refreshments at the rest room after the meeting.

A special meeting was held on Jan. 20, at which the Provincial President addressed us on home economics work generally. Mrs. Dayton spoke first of the scope of the work, showing in how many ways our societies may help the communities in which they exist. They can be particularly useful in welcoming newcomers and bringing lonely women into contact with those who are doing themselves in a social way. Our work is even more important than the agricultural societies' work. They can at the improvement of cattle and horses and grains; we are striving to improve communities and help people. The president told us, too, of the progress that is being made throughout the province in home economics work. We find that we are doing much the same kind of work, but methods vary, and the account of what other societies are doing contains helpful suggestions. Some quite small places are accomplishing a great deal.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Dayton for her address. This is her second visit to Manitou, and we all always be glad to have her come again. After the meeting a very dainty lunch was served in the rest room by Mrs. Laekey, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mrs. J. McIntosh and Miss Forrest. Mrs. Dayton was very much pleased with the appearance of our rest room.

The February meeting opened with the Hon. President, Mrs. Brown, in the chair. A communication was read from the secretary of the Women's Canadian Club asking if we as a society desired to have the addresses given to that club printed and read at our meetings. The society was unanimous in wishing to have those addresses.

Mrs. Rowe read a paper on "Food

Values," which enclosed. Mrs. Brown, in the H.E.S. re The Valentine and quite a sum being made for all of the programmes are sent to each were served at

The February Home Economics meeting of Mrs. Brown, Feb. 7th was held during were twenty many of those Thornton, our chair. Our presoners given by Miss Dutton's suggestions we are sure, will amateur dress thanks was a Miss Dutton, tress, who s then closed wi The March some of Mrs. A March 7th. A whole meeting air president, not be with us she may be wi ing. Mrs. Pric ing in her abe gate to the m College, she g meetings she sang "Annie L manner. Miss meeting with usual votes o Anthon closed Mrs. Cowan th Mrs.

HOME
We are r welcome the our departme the excellent as this mont

CUT
An enthusias the town had when a Branc Club was organ the direction o ment of the C the University, sabet being to the home and t ing the women a common inter denominational work should re of the women o like.

Mrs. H. Stor organizer, adv Mrs. M. H. paper on "The P and Dr. Nelson Youth." Both c had a practical Club.

The following, President, Mrs Mrs. Carr; s Peterson; direc Bird and Mrs. Robertson.

The first me some of Mrs. Friday in Janu meet. All ladie invited to atten

CUT KNIFE
AIM TO SU

Since its org Homemakers' C annual activi able something from the beg' deliberation decided that accomplish the set out to raise

values," which I hope to be able to disclose. Mrs. G. T. Armstrong gave an account of the meeting of presidents of the H.E.S. recently held in Winnipeg. The Valentine Tea was very enjoyable and quite a success. Arrangements are being made for a St. Patrick's social in all of the rest room. The yearly programmes are being printed and a copy sent to each member. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

DELORAINÉ

The February meeting of the Delorainé Home Economics was held at the home of Mrs. Archie Renton. Although Feb. 7th was one of the stormiest days we had during the past winter, there were twenty-seven ladies present, and many of those from the country. Mrs. Thornton, our president, was in the chair. Our programme consisted of two papers given by Mrs. Archie Renton and Miss Dutton on sewing. Many helpful suggestions were thrown out, which, I am sure, will prove a bonanza to the amateur dressmaker. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Renton and Miss Dutton, also to Mrs. Renton as hostess, who served tea. The meeting then closed with the National Anthem.

The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Cowan on Saturday, March 7th. A gloom was cast over the whole meeting when it was learned that our president, Mrs. Dr. Thornton, would not be with us through illness; all hope she may be with us at our April meeting. Mrs. Price presided over the meeting in her able manner. Being our delegate to the meeting at the Agricultural College, she gave us a full report of the meetings she attended. Mrs. Kilborn sang "Annie Laurie" in a very pleasing manner. Miss Mary Cairns favored the meeting with a piano solo. After the usual votes of thanks, the National Anthem closed an enjoyable afternoon. Mrs. Cowan then served afternoon tea. Mrs. Will. Perry, Secretary.

HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

We are more than pleased to welcome the Homemakers' Clubs to our department and feel grateful for the excellent papers they have sent us this month.—P. R. H.

CUT KNIFE, Sask.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the town hall on Tuesday evening when a Branch of the Homemakers' Club was organized. This work is under the direction of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan. The object being to promote the interests of the home and the community, by bringing the women of the district together in a common interest, as its aims are non-sectarian and non-political, the work should receive the hearty support of the women of the town and country alike.

Mrs. H. Storer, of Battleford, district organizer, addressed the meeting.

Mrs. M. H. Argue gave a splendid paper on "The Practical Value of Music," and Dr. Nelson's on the "Hygiene of Youth." Both of these excellent papers had a practical bearing on aims of the Club.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Argue; vice-president, Mrs. Carr; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Peterson; directors, Miss Warden, Mrs. Bird and Mrs. Bastedo; auditor, Mrs. Robertson.

The first meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Robertson on the first Friday in January at 2.30 in the afternoon. All ladies interested are cordially invited to attend.

CUT KNIFE HOMEMAKERS' CLUB AIM TO SUPPORT A DISTRICT NURSE

Since its organization the Cut Knife Homemakers' Club has shown signs of unusual activity. The spirit to accomplish something has been the watchword from the beginning. After a careful consideration of our needs it was decided that a district nurse would accomplish the most good, so we have set out to raise funds in order to secure

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MILLERS TO THE PEOPLE

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a nurse for this district. It may be quite an undertaking, but we try to remember that. The reason most people do not achieve more is because they do not attempt more. We are certainly making the attempt; what we achieve we will be able to tell you better at the end of the year. We are fortunate in our president, Mrs. M. H. Argue, who has not spared herself in any way in order to make a success of our meetings, and as a result this spirit of enthusiasm is transmitted to all the members. This club work not only helps us in a social way, but when we come together with a common object in view we get a broader and larger outlook on life; it takes us out of the rut of small worries and gives us a view of the greater needs of mankind. The mingling of many small streams forms the larger river, which, in its turn, swells the mighty ocean.

Yours truly,
Carrie Peterson,
Cor. Sec.

HYGIENE OF YOUTH

Paper Read at Cut Knife's Homemakers' Club by Dr. Nelson

The necessary ability for the successful accomplishment of the work of life is the result both of the character and direction of the training received and of the physical and mental vigor to which that training has led. Our present day system of training the young at home and at school often fails to produce efficiency for the work of life, and it is plain that less training with more staying powers is better than excessive training with consequent loss of vigor.

A large part of early life is spent in the process of education and, in proportion to the care and thought expended by parents and teachers with growth and development reach their highest expression, or ill-health and disease result. I have no hesitation in saying that a due amount of care has never been bestowed on the young human be-

ing. In the training of the young the individual must be regarded as a whole so that mind many not be developed at the expense of the body or vice versa. Children differ in character and capacity and consequently the teacher in his endeavor to pass all pupils through the same process does not bring about the result required. Instead some are forced beyond their powers, while the capabilities of others remain dormant. Too frequently the development of the body is ignored while mental growth is all that is sought.

The proper aim therefore of training in youth being the attainment of the highest development of mind and body should be realized by those concerned. A proper knowledge of each child's constitution is necessary. Those who should receive the most careful forethought are:

1. Those who are sickly.
2. Children who have had an ailment which may recur under unfavorable circumstances.

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Satisfaction, which is no small consideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, which you are sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

Easily proven — these are all facts capable of easy demonstration and proof to any user or intending buyer of a cream separator. Every De Laval agent is glad of a chance to prove them by a De Laval machine itself—without the slightest obligation on your part unless entirely satisfied.

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 Agencies the World Over

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3. Children who though as yet healthy come of an ailing deceased stock. Hereditary ailments are apt to appear sooner or later. But favorable conditions during the period of growth lessens or does away with this tendency. To ignore such tendencies may hamper the child through life and bring misery not only to himself, but possibly to his descendants.

In a child a constitutional disease is usually regarded as a necessary evil and the parents never dream that the mischief might have been avoided by an alteration of circumstances. We should never forget that a vigorous manhood or womanhood is the greatest of all blessings and that the door of its attainment is a healthy childhood. Parents should understand that the greatest endowment they can bestow upon their children is good health and after that a sound education. By the exercise of proper forethought this may usually be obtained.

The three main factors exerting an influence on health are: 1, Hereditary; 2, surroundings in which reared; 3, food. Appropriate surroundings are the conditions necessary to produce typical health and strength. Failing this we can only expect imperfect growth and ill health, early disease and an absence of a vigorous old age.

Of course, the country is the best and only place to rear children. But if they are confined in rooms during the day and in bedrooms at night with insufficient space and ventilation that air has to be rebreathed, the country becomes little better than the city. There is no habit more common, more uncleanly and more unhealthy than that of living, working and sleeping in badly ventilated rooms and breathing and rebreathing the same air. It causes illhealth and deficient growth and renders the human being disposed to the attack of poisons from without. There is no doubt that these conditions greatly favor the development of the germ of consumption. Authorities state that even healthy children in proportion to body weight require about twice as much pure air as adults.

Quality of soil is of great importance as regards health. It is known that water lying stagnant on the surface of land is detrimental to good health, but it is not so well known that unhealthiness is also produced when the subsoil is water-logged. Efficient surface and sub-soil drainage so as to lower the water level even a foot or two may banish pulmonary tuberculosis and diarrhoea from an entire district and greatly improve the general health of the people. Children who possess that form of delicacy which renders them susceptible to constant colds, those having a hereditary tendency to rheumatism, consumption, neuralgia, kidney diseases, etc., might be saved much misery could they pass their youth in a dry, warm situation.

As regards clothing it must be borne in mind that the skin is a most important gland and requires protection to enable it to do its work and to prevent its functions being arrested by sudden chills and other changes of temperature. In this country when the temperature of the body is always higher than that of the atmosphere the use of clothing is to prevent the waste of heat of the body.

The skin regulates the temperature of the body by means of the blood vessels. The cooling power of a sweating skin is great and the chill arising from clothes damp, after-exertion or getting wet is well-known, but no one catches cold or becomes chilled from keeping on wet garments so long as he is warmly clad; i.e., so long as rapid evaporation or freezing is prevented. A non-conductor therefore should be worn next to the skin in order that changes of temperature should not be too sudden. Wool of various thickness is the best covering of the skin in summer as well as in winter. It should be remembered that the bodies of children are less capable of resisting heat and cold than of adults. But the worst of all clothing for children is too much clothing. Often one sees children who because considered delicate are burdened with an amount of clothing which prevents their skin from ever being dry. By a reduction of the excessive clothing the delicacy usually disappears. Clothing should keep the skin warm, but not moist except under active exertion. When moisture is perceptible on the skin under ordinary circumstances by day or night the clothing is excessive and harm will result. In this country the summer season should be well established before a change is made in the thickness of the underclothing — much illness is occasioned by a premature change suggested by a few warm days in April or May.

Much care should be given to keep the feet always warm, for neglect of this means unnecessary illhealth, often wrongly blamed on inherent delicacy. One continually sees children who are always ailing and are consequently described as very delicate whose delicacy comes of the mother, but only in this that she does not know the value of warm, dry socks and thick boots.

Next in importance to fresh air, sunshine and locality in the nurture of the young, is food. Without nourishment appropriate in quantity and quality bodily vigor is impossible, resistance to diseases falls and diseases arise.

In the young, food has not only to nourish the existing tissues, but has to provide for their further growth. Therefore abundance of food is necessary. The amount which a child can eat, though astounding, can safely be allowed provided it be plain and wholesome. Adults assert with wonder that children eat more than they do. Naturally they do or ought to do. If they fail to do so the prospect of vigorous growth is seriously impaired. While it is only too easy to overfeed the adult, overfeeding is almost impossible to those still growing, provided the food is not rich in quality. The latter more rapidly produces digestive disturbances in the young than in the adult. Those who attend to the welfare of children should accept as an axiom that a healthy child's appetite is the surest guide to the requisite amount of food so long as it is plain and wholesome. But avoid too many delicacies. A large proportion of the sufferings of adult life arise from the inappropriate food and cooking and the hasty meals of childhood.

Again variety of food is essential and the meals should be wisely arranged. A substantial meat meal should be provided for breakfast and dinner so that the heavy meals may be consumed before the principle morning and afternoon work commences. Lighter meals may be taken in the after part of the day. On the other hand, a meat meal three times a day is unwise. There should be no piecing between meals and the meals should not be too far apart. Sufficient time is rarely allowed the young for efficient mastication of their food. Again no work should be imposed upon boys and girls without previous food. Food first, work after, should be an invariable maxim. To work before food means that the material necessary for the performance of the work must be absorbed at the expense of the system and to the hindrance of growth.

I would especially point out the necessity of children being taught to use their teeth for purposes of mastication. In this way only will teeth be kept serviceable, for there can be no doubt that the main cause of the deterioration of the teeth in civilized races arises from their insufficient use owing to the use of the knife and fork in their stead. Twice a year at least children's mouths should be inspected by the dentist.

Concerning the suitable kinds of food for youth, I would say: Meat twice a day — at breakfast and dinner; vegetables and fruit are important; whole meal is more suitable than white bread; porridge is an invaluable article of diet. Sugar, so often denied, is indispensable, being their main heat forming food, and the most important factor in the growth and work of muscle. Milk should take the place of tea and coffee. As regards sleep, regular hours and a sufficient number are essential. A child under ten years requires about eleven hours; under fifteen years about ten hours; under eighteen years nine hours. Exercise of the body is necessary to attain a maximum of growth and vigor. Boys usually receive enough of this, but the physical education of girls is neglected. Parents and teachers should aim to impress them that they should be physically strong. They should be taught the necessity of being strong as well as graceful and naturally instead of artificially shapely.

A word regarding moral training in youth. At no period of life is more steadfast guidance essential owing to instability of character and inexperience, yet few boys and still fewer girls receive the needful aid from their home training. A foolish policy of silence is substituted.

I hope that I have made it plain that to produce a sound human being it is

necessary that there should be a development of both mind and body during youth. It is during this period only that we can form character and develop mental and physical capabilities.

An excellent paper by Mrs. Argue on the "Practical Value of Music" will be published in our May issue.

KELSO, Sask.

The Homemakers' Club at Kelso has only been in existence seven months, having been organized in August last by Miss Baldwin from the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. Although we have not a large membership, we are getting to be well known in the district and hope to double our number during the summer months.

We held our meetings in the school basement and greatly enjoy these little social times together, but we realize that we have by no means reached yet a perfect Homemakers' Club meeting yet. At present we have no organ or piano and, through the kindness of our president, the best we can yet attain unto is selections on the phonograph, but we are looking forward to the time when we shall have an organ of our own and introduce into our meetings some good musical items. The subjects hitherto discussed have been: "Pickling, and how to make home-made vinegar"; "Preparing fowl and vegetables for the table"; "pudding and salad recipes"; "Christmas presents and candies"; "Home sewing and dressmaking." A three months' programme is being prepared, which we will send in our next letter.

We held a "Hard Times Social" in December last, which was considered to be so good that we have been asked to get up another. The proceeds from that bought gifts for the boys and girls at Christmas.

In January a dance was given and this month a "Concert and Weigh Social." This, besides making lots of fun for all present, brought in \$22.95 towards our organ fund. The concert consisted of solos, duets, readings, etc., and a short talk on Homemakers' Clubs by the corresponding secretary. The weighing business caused great amusement. Each gentleman drew the name of a lady, and one after another the "couples" went forward to be weighed; one cent per pound was charged for the difference of the gentleman's weight above that of the lady's. The buxom matron was desired for more than the slim maiden by those whose pockets were light; for if the lady proved to be the heavier the gentleman had nothing to pay.

We are aiming to make all our socials so good that to advertise anything in connection with the Homemakers will ensure a successful gathering. Next month our president is to give a paper on "Raising Spring Chickens."

With greetings to all Home Economics Societies in Manitoba,
 Yours truly,
 Emily Cox,
 Cor. Sec. Kelso H.C.

THEODORE AND DISTRICT HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The first meeting was held on the 18th of August when our club was first organized with fourteen members. No papers were given owing to the newness of our club. Our next meeting was held on Sept. 17th. A paper was given by Mrs. Wylie on "Canning Fruit"; also one by Mrs. Thompson on "Swatting the Fly." The next meeting was held on Oct. 15, which was addressed by Miss Delwry, Superintendent of Homemakers' Clubs, giving us a larger idea of what our work consisted of, thus helping us a great deal along different lines.

At the November meeting a paper was given by Mrs. Yeman on "First Aid Nursing," demonstrated by Mr. Yeman. The paper was well worth hearing and very helpful indeed. A reading was given by Miss L. Adamson. Next meeting was held on Dec. 17. An excellent paper was given by Mrs. A. Adamson on "Dressing Fowl," at the close of which the hostess Mrs. Spencer served a dainty lunch. Our next meeting was held on Jan. 21. A paper deserving much credit was given by Mrs. Gregory on "Canning Meat for Summer Use." Arrangements were made for getting up

a supper in Feb also appointed February meeting in spite of the paper was given by "Canning Cor. Spencer on "S. making arrangement. A com to see if thro of clothing, ship of thir

HYDE PARK

The meeting the winter dance in aid of is sick. We ings again sh

WILLOWMOON

The meeting Mrs. Fisher. T ing the Maple reads present. bread and appi cided to posti tled roads were Sunshine Co. two needy ca good papers v seed in Grow by two of th ing was give "How to Care good recipes the members. National Ant will be held Southgate.

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DOMES!

In presenti judicious buy keeping to the makers' Club, that E. shall r any way be c times the th from their ver practice. Th apology if my mere platitude The import accounts in an small, cannot l by so doing t the real value at. I would i advisibility of regular allowa The practice o into the hab parents for whenever they principle, as I learn the real money is spent

a supper in February; a committee was also appointed to get up a play. Our February meeting was quite a success in spite of the very severe weather. A paper was given by Mrs. A. D. Tracy on "Canning Corn;" also one by Mrs. Spencer on "Saving Steps." We are now making arrangements to start a rest room. A committee has been appointed to see if there are any families in need of clothing. We have now a membership of thirty-nine.

HYDE PARK CLUB, SANDWICH

The meetings were discontinued during the winter, but we are giving a dance in aid of one of our members who is sick. We expect to open our meetings again shortly.

Mrs. A. Martyn Dodd,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

WILLOWMOOR HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Fisher. The meeting opened by singing the Maple Leaf. Roll call—12 members present. Minutes from last meeting read and approved. It was then decided to postpone social and debate until roads were in a better condition. The Sunshine Committee rendered help to two needy cases during the month. Two good papers were given on "How I Succeeded in Growing Onions and Cabbage" by two of the members. A good reading was given by Mrs. Partridge on "How to Care for a Husband." A few good recipes were given by several of the members. The meeting closed with National Anthem. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Southgate.

HOW I SUCCEEDED IN MAKING AN ONION BED

By Mrs. Fisher

I prepare the soil in the fall with a mixture of ashes and soot, well worked in the soil. I have my seed bed sloping to the north. Then I plant my seed in March if possible to work the land. I plant seed in rows ten to twelve inches apart. When plants are large enough I thin out to about four or five inches apart. I always make sure to have a good, firm bed when planting seed. I find Red Weatherfield seed very good, also the small white picklers.

HOW I SUCCEEDED IN RAISING CABBAGE

By Mrs. Gubbe

I sow my seed on Good Friday in boxes, and when big enough, each plant having three leaves, I transplant in a hotbed. Then when strong enough plant in the garden. I plant mostly at sundown with plenty of water, and keep plants shaded from the sun until they have taken root. I use Winningstadt and Early Jersey Wakefield seed. When the cutworms are troublesome I use cans with the bottoms taken out to protect the plants from the worms.

PENSE, Saak.

This very helpful paper was read at the Pense Homemakers' Club meeting:

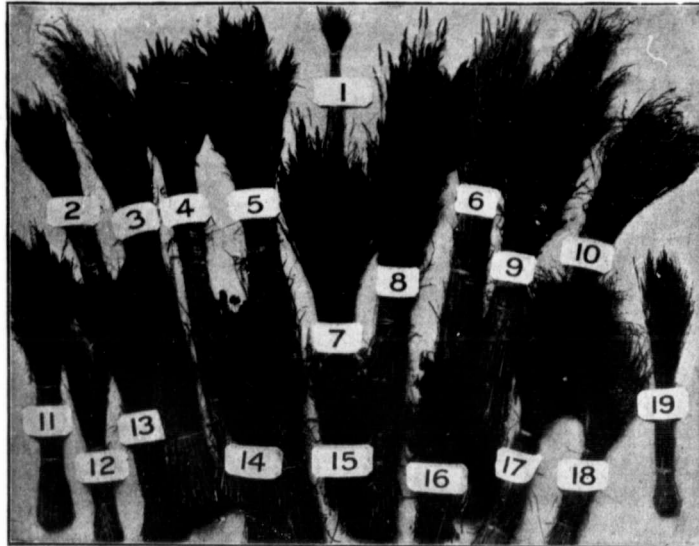
DOMESTIC BOOKKEEPING

In presenting this small paper on judicious buying and domestic book-keeping to the members of the Homemakers' Club, it is more than probable that I shall say nothing which can in any way be considered new, but sometimes the things that we all know are, from their very familiarity, neglected in practice. This, then, must be my apology if my remarks all seem to you mere platitudes.

The importance of keeping careful accounts in any business, no matter how small, cannot be exaggerated. It is only by so doing that a proper estimate of the real value of money can be arrived at. I would urge upon all parents the advisability of making their children a regular allowance, no matter how small. The practice of allowing children to get into the habit of running to their parents for ten or twenty-five cents whenever they like is the worst possible principle, as in this way they never learn the real value of money. Then let them keep a strict account of how the money is spent, and balance the account

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Per 100		Per 100		Per 100	
1	Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail).....	8	Dactylis glomerata (Rough Cocksfoot or Orchard Grass).....	15	Anthyllis vulneraria (Kidney Vetch or Yellow Sand Clover).....
2	Festuca rubra (Red Fescue).....	9	Festuca elatior (Tall Fescue).....	16	Trifolium hybridum (Alsike Clover).....
3	Avena elatior (Tall Oat Grass).....	10	Festuca pratensis (Meadow Fescue).....	17	Poa pratensis (Kentucky Blue Grass).....
4	Phleum pratense (Timothy).....	11	Poa serotina (Late Meadow Grass).....	18	Lolium perenne (English Perennial Rye Grass).....
5	Bromus inermis (Brome Grass).....	12	Festuca ovina (Sheep's Fescue).....	19	Festuca duriuscula (Hard Fescue).....
6	Agropyrum tenerum (Western Rye Grass).....	13	Poa compressa (Canadian Blue Grass).....	20	Trifolium pratense (Red Clover).....
7	Agrostis vulgaris (Red Top Grass).....	14	Trifolium pratense (Red Clover).....	21	Fodder Corn, North West Dent.....
Alfalfa.....\$20.00 to \$24.00 per 100					

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- 500,000 Maples, 2-3 feet, from 1 cent to \$1.00 each.
- Russian Golden Willows, at \$5.00 per 100.
- Russian Golden Willow Cuttings, at \$4.00 per thousand.
- Laurel Willows, 2-3 feet, at \$5.00 per 100.

POPLARS, BASSWOOD, ROWAN-TREES, and all other hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. CARAGANA and LILACS for hedging at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per hundred.

100,000 hardy fruit bushes and trees at lowest prices. Write for Catalogue to

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO., LTD.
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at the end of the month. It is a good way to teach them the value of money and a safeguard against getting into the habit of wasting money, a habit that is so much more easily acquired than cured. At the end of the month when they look back over their account the little items which did not seem extravagant at the time look far worse when set down in black and white, and they may begin to say to themselves: "Did I really get good value for that money or was it not rather a wasteful expenditure?" Then by degrees they will begin to make plans as to what they are going to do with their money. I am going to save up for this, or to buy that, and this is just the sort of

spirit you want to encourage. They are beginning to learn the value of money. Every housekeeper should have a regular allowance for running the house, no matter whether it is small or large, and should keep careful accounts. It is so often the practice that the wife orders whatever she wants for the house and at the end of the month the husband gives his cheque for the account. This is a very bad practice and is unsatisfactory for both sides. It is also apt to result in great hardship because it not infrequently happens that a woman is left a widow who has all her life depended entirely upon her husband in the conduct of all money matters, and when she finds herself

without his help she is utterly at sea as to business methods or the value of money, and may be very much imposed upon in consequence. There are, of course, on the other hand, some women who have much better business heads than their husbands and upon whom the husband depends largely in the purchasing of many things in addition to the regular household supplies. There are some farmers' wives who can do well enough out of the butter and eggs they sell to pay for the upkeep of the house, but it is just as important to keep accounts in this case, even more so, than if a regular allowance is drawn. Where the former method is in vogue write down each day how many eggs

you got, and at the end of each week debit your house account with the number of eggs at market price and credit poultry account. When you sell any eggs, credit house account and debit cash with the amount. Keep a separate account for poultry and debit the account with all the feed you use at market price and everything in the nature of supplies you buy, and credit the account with the eggs as already noted. Also credit the account with all birds killed for the house or sold. In the same way with butter, debit the house account with the number of pounds of butter at each churning and credit dairy. Credit house account and debit cash with all butter sold. To keep an accurate dairy account is a much more complicated matter, as it necessitates the weighing and testing of each cow's milk at every milking, perhaps hardly comes under the heading of domestic bookkeeping.

I am presuming that you are using the double entry system for your cash book, which is the simplest and most modern system. Every item is entered in two columns as a debit and a credit. You can also use this cash book in place of the old-fashioned journal. For instance, if you keep a bank account, every deposit you make is a credit to the cash account and a debit to the bank. Every cheque you draw is a credit to bank and a debit to the account for which the cheque was given. Every amount you receive in cash is a debit to cash and a credit to the account for which the money was received. Every payment made in cash is a credit to cash and a debit to the account for which the money was paid out. Before leaving the subject of butter and eggs I would like to say that I think every housekeeper should have a flock of poultry. Even on a small town lot you can keep a flock of ten or a dozen hens by building a wired-in run, and hens will do as well in a run if properly fed as they will running at large. The house scraps that would otherwise be wasted will form a large portion of the daily ration for hens, and the eggs are a great help to the housekeeping account.

If a little plot of garden could also be grown this again is an important factor in housekeeping. No vegetables taste so good as those you have grown yourself, and for good reason, because they are so much fresher. Again the scraps from the vegetables come in well for the hens.

These latter remarks come more particularly under the head of judicious buying, and under the same heading I would strongly recommend to those not living on a farm and keeping pigs the advisability of purchasing a pig and picking it yourself. You can buy good fresh pork at seven cents per pound, whereas ham and bacon costs from 28 to 30 cents, and nothing you can buy is as good as home cured ham and bacon.

Don't be a bargain hunter. Perhaps I may have been unfortunate, but I do not think I ever bought a bargain that turned out to be much of a bargain after all. I have known women who had trunks full of stuff that they had bought because they were so ridiculously cheap, and they hoard them possibly for years until they become a regular nuisance to them. When looking for a bargain you buy something that you do not actually require, but that you think may come in useful some day, simply because you think it is so ridiculously cheap. Nothing is cheap if you don't really need it. I hope I have not wearied you and that these few remarks may be of some slight use to you.

Correspondence Column

This column is open to "Our Women Folk" for discussion on any subject that interests women.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton—It is almost a year since I received your letter and the booklet, "Helps for Expectant Mothers." I read the little book and I felt while doing so that a very true and kind friend was giving me some very precious advice and wise suggestions about a very delicate matter. I did not write for the booklet because of myself, but I knew two young wives who, I thought, would appreciate a friendly chat about just such matters. I was not disappointed in

this. Each wife was an expectant mother, and as each one read your booklet in turn each expressed her delight in the loving thoughtfulness that had composed so much very valuable advice for needy, suffering women. Thank you very much indeed for the love that prompted you to give in that way such help as only an expectant mother can understand in saying "Thank you," but it is none the less sincere because of its tardiness.

The Editor must have been thinking hard about our "Women Folk," and I congratulate him on the happy change of names. The word "our" makes a broader claim upon us of possession. We own each other—each is interested in the welfare of her sister. What will make one of us happy has the sanction of all of us. Our efforts to uplift and ennoble belong not to "A Woman's Department," but to "Our Women Folk." How they will appreciate what is being done for them in this way remains yet to be seen, but from the many encouraging reports of societies I am very sure that each one is trying to show you, dear Mrs. Hamilton, that your loving sympathy for them is not wasted.

I would have liked very much to have attended the lecture course for women in Manitoba Agricultural College, but home duties detained me, but my best wishes were breathed that many who were at liberty might attend and benefit in such a way that they may give help to sisters in need.

I read with interest the drama played by "Our Women Folk" lately and regretted that distance hindered me from being among the audience. My husband is in sympathy with "Votes for Women." He says there are many things that are unfair. He told me that he could sell our farm and take the children, and I could not hinder him. The law does not recognize a wife at all. She may bear as many burdens as the husband (she often bears more), and she bears the children, but she has no claim.

I cannot see why women voting will destroy the home-making. My opinion is that mutual interests shared would make a mutual home better. The fact that so many good men are on the side of "Our Women Folk" is a strong plea for our rights as voters. I think we will get it. Then all honor to those women who have so nobly worked to bring about a change. It's time for a change, and wouldn't it be so glad if we had the chance to change.

Yours very sincerely,
Prairie Rose.

A Link Missing between The Department of Agriculture and the Home Economic Societies

We are asked by one of our subscribers to publish the following letter which has already appeared elsewhere.—Ed.

To the Editor Canadian Thresherman and Farmer,

Dear Sir,
On the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture "to meet in the Board Room of the Agricultural College to discuss matters relating to Home Economics Societies" representatives from all the societies in the province gathered round the table, on February 18th. Most of these same representatives had already met in the morning to decide whether there was anything of common interest that ought to be brought up. Principal Black occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an address dealing chiefly with what had been done for the H. E. Societies by the college, preparing courses, delivering lectures, etc., had meant sacrifice on the part of the staff, none of them receiving any remuneration for this extra work. It was very satisfactory, however, to know their work had been appreciated. Not a single complaint of any sort had reached them from any society. Mr. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, followed Principal Black. He regretted the unavoidable absence of the Minister and announced that Miss Gowell had been engaged as extension lecturer, and that in the future the societies should receive an annual grant of fifty cents per member up to twenty

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if fed on PORTER'S FOOD. Many mothers need assistance in nursing their children and must have an efficient substitute either in cow's milk or a suitably prepared food.

Porter's Food is made entirely from Canadian Wheat-Flour and Oatmeal. The process by which it is manufactured renders it perfectly digestible by the youngest and most delicate babies. It is to be used with cow's milk and water, and

will prove to be the best possible substitute for Mother's Milk.

The accompanying picture shows a year and a half old boy, whose mother was unable to nurse him longer than ten weeks. He was then fed entirely on Porter's Food, and was still taking it up to the time this photo was taken. Porter's Food is sold by druggists in Winnipeg in 35c. and \$1.00 tins, and being an entirely Western Canadian product of the highest merit, approved by the medical profession, will appeal to Western Canadian Mothers.

I am prepared to supply this food anywhere in Canada, and make a special offer to Canadian Thresherman readers to deliver free, by parcel post, a 3-lb. tin for one dollar. There is nothing to equal this in Canada, and you get the food fresh, pure and wholesome, direct from the manufacturer.

If you require a feeding bottle for the baby I will send two 1-lb. tins and the best kind of bottle, with teat and brush, for \$1.00, delivered free at your post office. Pin a dollar to the coupon and mail it to me to-day. This food may be just what your baby needs.

Address _____
NOTE.—State whether you want a 3-lb. tin or 2 lbs. and bottle outfit.

Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me a 3-lb. tin of Porter's Food, or 2 lbs. and bottle outfit.

Name _____
Address _____
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members, and twenty-five cents per member for the number over twenty. Mrs. Salisbury next read a provincial report. (The provincial president was calmly ignored.) Four societies have been organized this year. Miss Gowell was then introduced. She spoke of her work in the East and hoped that her work here should prove equally pleasant. Mr. Putnam had been her "Ontario Home Economics father" and now Mr. Black will be her "Manitoba Home Economics father." Reports were now called for, but the women begged leave to change the order of business and lay an important matter before the meeting. The chairman did not see how he could allow the programme to be altered; it had been carefully prepared. The women urged that it was a matter of vital importance and hoped he would see his way clear to allow it to be dealt with at once. The reports could wait, and, besides, no reports had been asked for and none prepared. But the chairman was firm. He was aware, he said, that a meeting had been held down town at which no doubt some plans were laid; but it was not his intention to allow any discussion in this institution. He was willing to meet any of the presidents in his office, but if the women wished to carry on any discussion that he did not consider to be in the best interests of the societies, they must find some other time and place. It was pointed out, however, that "here and now" was the place and time; that if the intention was to dobar discussion, the women had been called together under false pretences, for the invitations explicitly stated that the meeting was for the discussion of business; that there were complaints and if Principal Black had not heard of them it was because the college had ignored the Advisory Board whom the societies had elected as their representatives to treat with the college and the Department, and to whom they considered it proper to report. Some of these complaints were read. Finally the chairman gave way and a resolution was moved asking for

the following amendment to clause 22 in the Home Economics Societies' Act: "That the direction and supervision of these societies be vested in an executive composed of the Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, six women, members from the H.E. Societies of the province elected in convention, and one representative from the Agricultural College, the president of this executive to be one of the six representatives of the H.E. Societies, and the secretary to be appointed by the said executive." The mover of the resolution called attention to the fact that nearly all of the societies called attention to the fact that nearly all of the societies had organized under a pamphlet that provided for a provincial executive of six women, and this executive is not even mentioned in the act as it now stands. In seconding the resolution it was pointed out that there are two sides to Home Economics work—the technical side with which the college can give valuable help, and the practical side, really the more important, which must be managed by the actual workers, the members themselves. It was only reasonable, then, that the women doing this work should have a voice in its management. Principal Black would have nothing to do with the resolution, said it meant separation from the college, and that if the women wished to break away to do so, there were other ways of using the money. (The Deputy Minister had reported over \$2,000 spent for the societies, principally in printing courses, reports, etc.) If the amendment were allowed he should resign his position as principal of the college. The women protested that they did not wish "to break away," but to co-operate. Principal Black insisted that the resolution could not be interpreted in any way except as a wish for separation. He was asked why he had an Advisory Board elected, to which he replied that he intended the president of the board to occupy the chair at conventions. He had thought any woman would consider it

an honor to preside in the least for Gowell rose at self stunned a spirit so unlike consider," she a big enough, old to run us." Miss her frankness toba women had not consider it person. Mr. saying, "Hand asked if it was that it be plac Agriculture. I anxious in favr Bedford promis and get a repl, ports were the Rest rooms see out the provin has opened or. Some have m grants to help One society ha vass for person out the district

THE M By Je

"Mother is everything rev pivot gets rust very apt to go times well, too Now mother pivot, if she is as truly as sh must love her good care of he she denies her air and wholes sensible amoun pleasures, she t fort and happi she gives her h able and help out again in i in their school in her attrac others whose power to lead them to go.

PLEA By M

Some one ma remark about Mrs. Allen. I astonishing ho about children any, I've com visits of the un ways teach me something I ha sometimes get children's mater some of the lo ways to cheris rightfully prac don't have t material needs we need her to have an illust husband's sister winter. She is children were fo she asked if wh at night. It m to think how g a so much to d I had grown in what ought to washed the chi to the prayers something else, bed with a hast for it. There w story while the Then Isabel rep and sang some p prayers, and af dren joined her, byma. We hav I could hear a when she turn would come out and sing until t times she wou the piano at th playing until th

an honor to preside at such a meeting. He was told that the women did not care in the least for an empty honor. Miss Gowsell rose at this point to express herself stunned at the exhibition of a spirit so unlike the Ontario spirit. "We consider," she said, "that we have a man big enough, old enough and wise enough to run us." Miss Gowsell was thanked for her frankness and that even if the Manitoba women had Mr. Putnam, they would not consider it wise to be run by any one person. Mr. Bedford here interposed, saying, "Hand me the resolution," and asked if it was the work of the meeting that it be placed before the Minister of Agriculture. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of presenting it, so Mr. Bedford promised to attend to it at once and get a reply in a week. Verbal reports were then given for the societies. Rest rooms seem very popular throughout the province. Nearly every society has opened or is hoping to open one. Some have managed to get municipal grants to help, maintain these rooms. One society has made a successful canvass for personal subscriptions throughout the district.

One of the Presidents.

THE MOTHER A PIVOT
By Jeanette N. Phillips

"Mother is the pivot around which everything revolves in the home." If a pivot gets rusty or crooked, things are very apt to go in a jerky way, sometimes well, too often ill.

Now mother must be a self-preserving pivot, if she is to do her part well. Just as truly as she loves her family she must love herself well enough to take good care of her health and mind. What she denies herself in the way of fresh air and wholesome food and sleep and a sensible amount of recreation and social pleasures, she takes away from the comfort and happiness of her family. What she gives herself in the way of reasonable and helpful reading, she can give out again in interest with her children in their school work and social progress; in her attractiveness to them and to others whose esteem they value; in power to lead them where she wants them to go.

PLEASANT DREAMS
By Margaret Blaine

Some one made the usual disparaging remark about "old maid's children," and Mrs. Allen looked up to say, "It's astonishing how much we can learn about children from people who haven't any. I've come to look forward to the visits of the unmarried aunts. They always teach me something new, or recall something I had forgotten. We mothers sometimes get so busy caring for the children's material needs that we forget some of the lovely ideals we meant always to cherish. Some mothers are so frightfully practical. The woman who doesn't have to care for the children's material needs has kept her ideals, and we need her to set us right again. I have an illustration. You know my husband's sister made us a visit in the winter. She is fond of children, and the children were fond of her. After awhile she asked if she might put them to bed at night. It makes me rather ashamed to think how gladly I consented. There is so much to do just at that hour, and I had grown into the habit of hurrying what ought to be a leisurely hour. I washed the children in a rush, listened to the prayers thinking all the time of something else, and bundled them into bed with a hasty kiss. Isabel took time for it. There was always a frolic, and a story while the washing was going on. Then Isabel repeated one of the Psalms, and sang some dear old hymn before the prayers, and after a few days the children joined her, learning the Psalms and hymns. We have an open stairway and I could hear all this downstairs. Then, when she turned the lights out, Isabel would come out on the landing, and sit and sing until they were asleep. Sometimes she would vary this by coming to the piano at the foot of the stairs, and playing until they were asleep.

A Letter from Buckingham Palace

The Columbia Phonograph Co.
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New York City, N.Y.

Sep. 6, 1912.

Gentlemen, Please accept my heartfelt congratulations on the remarkable success of your Grand Opera records. It is possible that such artistic reproductions of the human voice would have been impossible had it not been for the fact that you have so cleverly arranged to have the most famous vocalists of the Grand Opera, both here and in the United States, to sing your records. It is a great pleasure to me to see that the Columbia Phonograph Company has also succeeded in the production of such comparatively recent original records. I am sure that your records will be a great success, and I am sure that they will be a great success, and I am sure that they will be a great success.

Believe me,
Faithfully Yours,
Alfred Harrison
Music Librarian to
His Majesty the King.

Columbia
Columbia Records
Note the Name

No wonder that Royal approval is given such royal music. Name the Masters of Music—Ysaye and Parlow on the violin; Hofmann and Scharwenka on the piano; Bonci and Garden in Grand Opera and you name but a few of dozens of the most famous artists who make records exclusively for the COLUMBIA. Send for catalogue and interesting booklets. Or better still, come and hear your favorite music on the new GRAFONOLA. COLUMBIA records fit any machine and the GRAFONOLA plays any disc record—without exception.

Columbia

All Columbia Machines Sold by

Winnipeg Piano Co.

333 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

"One night my husband told me that their mother had always done that while they were little. She had been a fine musician, and after her marriage she had made it a rule to use the hour after the children were in bed to keep up her music. He said he could never remember of having gone to sleep unhappy when he was a child. Always the last thought was of the sweet music sounding in his ears. 'And,' he added laughingly, 'I believe it always gave us pleasant dreams.' At any rate, it was a powerful influence for harmony in their home. It not only sent the children to sleep happy and helped to turn their minds in pleasant channels, but it gave them a knowledge of and a love for fine music.

"Isabel has been gone a month now, but the children are still sung to sleep. They're not the only ones that are benefited. I am picking up my music again, I get my other work accomplished just as well, and I believe I have pleasanter dreams myself."

The booklet entitled "Helps for expectant Mothers" will be sent free to any wife who writes to 983 Grosvenor Avenue, Winnipeg—Pearl Richmond Hamilton.

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song;
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought 'tis sweet to live;
Somebody said, "I'm glad to live;"
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right.
Was that somebody you?

Nobleness of character is nothing but steady love of good, and steady scorn of evil.

Inquisitive persons out West are trying to find where all the flies go to. Why not look in the stores that never advertise?

Every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven with the work of the world.—Ruskin.

Recipes

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Used in Baking Receipts

Two saltspoons equal one coffee-spoon.
Two coffee-spoons equal one teaspoon.
Fifty-five drops equal one teaspoon.
Five teaspoons (dry) equal one table-spoon.
Four teaspoons (liquid) equal one tablespoon.
Four tablespoons (liquid) equal one wine-glass.
Four tablespoons (liquid) equal one half cup.
Eight large tablespoons, or two wine glasses, equal one gill.
Two gills equal one cup.
One cup equal one half pint.
Two cups, or fifty-two tablespoons, equal one pint.
Two pints or four cups, equal one quart.
One cup granulated sugar, equal one half pound.
One cup of butter (solid) equal one half pound.
One rounding tablespoon butter equal one ounce.
One heaping tablespoon sugar equal one ounce.
One tablespoon (liquid) equal one half ounce.

CORN CREAM

3 cups white sugar, ¼ cup corn syrup, ½ cup water. Boil until it forms a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Then remove and stir in very gradually the stiff whites of two eggs. Stir in 1 cup of walnuts and flavor with vanilla.—Kate E. Norton, Norton, Alta.

SUET PUDDING

1 cup suet, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants, ½ cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, a pinch of salt. Steam or boil for 3 hours.—Mrs. John Wannamaker, Elorado, Ont.

SCOTCH BROTH

3 lbs. beef, ¼ cup pot barley, 1 large carrot grated, 1 large onion, small piece cabbage, small piece of turnip (cabbage and turnip chopped fine). Put on barley with half a gallon of water and let boil for one hour, then put in meat and vegetables and boil for two hours. Do not add any more water in the last hour's boiling. Salt to taste.

SPICE LOAF

½ cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, a little salt.—Mrs. W. M. Evans, Vancouver, B.C.

NUT BREAD (SUPERIOR TO CAKE)

4 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder; sift together 4 times. Add ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped walnuts, ½ cup figs or dates, 3 eggs (beaten light). Add milk enough to make a dough; knead; put in pan ready for oven; let rise for 20 minutes, then bake 1½ hours in a slow oven.—Catherine Sutherland, Hamilton.

SULTANA FUDGE

3 cups of sugar, ¼ cup of molasses, ½ cup of nut meats, ½ cup of milk, 2 squares of chocolate, ½ cup of Sultana raisins.
Boil the sugar, milk, chocolate and molasses together to the soft ball stage. Remove from the fire and beat in the nut meats and raisins. Beat until thick, then turn into well buttered pans, and when nearly cold, cut into squares.

CARROT PIE

Stew the carrots till well done; rub through a sieve; take a pint and a half of carrot, three eggs a large half-cup of sugar and enough rich sweet milk to thin the mixture sufficient to fill three

pie pans previously lined with rich paste and partly baked in the oven, put them back in the oven and bake till the filling rises up puffy; remove immediately to avoid curdling. Spice with ginger-cloves and cinnamon.

TEA BISCUITS

3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda and 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoon salt sifted in flour, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup of sugar, 1 teacup of milk. Mix and roll out and cut into cakes. Brush over the top with a beaten egg and sugar. Bake in a hot oven.—Mrs. Geo. Pool, Wayside, Ont.

PEPPERMINT CREAMS

1 cup of granulated sugar, ¼ cup of water, 6 drops essence of peppermint.
Cook the water and sugar till a little lifted on a fork or spoon; spins a thread. Do not stir while cooking. Remove from the fire, add the peppermint and stir till the candy thickens and looks cloudy. Drop immediately from a teaspoon onto a greased paper or plate. If the candy becomes too hard to drop, warm by standing the saucepan over hot water for a moment.

Other flavorings, such as wintergreen, orange, rose, clove and cinnamon can be used to make a variety of candies after this recipe.

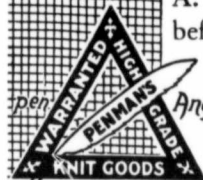
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The Saving Grace

Complete Story By
MADAM SARAH GRAND

ADVENTURING beyond the lines one night, I was nabbed by a reconnoitring party of the enemy, and carried off in the dark.

We halted at daylight at what appeared to be a fortified farmstead. Soldiers, more or less ragged, were camping round about, and passing in and out of the open doors.

I was hurried to an outhouse, flung in, and locked up. I happened to alight on a heap of straw. After long hours over rough ground, done mostly at the double by persuasion of the butt end of a rifle, no bed of down could have been more grateful to my aching limbs. Groaning and complaining I wallowed in the straw, making a nest for myself. I was conscious of a pale twilight in the place, but I had no curiosity. I did not care to see where I was. The one thing I craved for was insensibility—sleep!

Next thing, I was trying to recollect what had happened. "Must have been asleep," I surmised aloud.

"Must have been asleep!" a voice made answer like an echo. "I should think so, old man! About twelve hours, I should say. It's time to pull yourself together. Eat and drink, if you can't be merry. Your rations are beside you. I haven't touched them."

I felt about and found a can with some liquid in it, which I drank at a draught. I also found a tin dish on the ground beside me with food on it, which I wolfed ravenously.

"How's that, eh?" he asked, encouragingly.

"Deuced stiff," I replied, with my mouth full. "Ring for the second course. I'm ready."

He laughed. "Short commons," he said. "But they're decent chaps. They share and share alike with us."

"How do you know?" I asked.

"Because some days they bring me a good whack," he said. "Fresh supplies brought in, I suppose."

"How long have you been here?" I asked.

"A hundred years, I think," he replied. "I got nabbed out scouting. Volunteer. Yeomanry."

Presently he rose, and began to walk up and down.

"I must have some exercise," he said. "I'm infernally cramped."

"Don't they let you out for exercise?" I asked.

"They did—on parole," he replied. "But one of the chaps

broke his parole—got caught and brought back."

"Serve him right. Beastly cad," I exclaimed, with all the contempt I could express.

"Yes," he agreed. "I was that chap."

We did not speak for hours after that. In the interval I decided that I had set him down gentleman on insufficient proof.

The silence became irksome at last. I wished he would break it, but as the slow hours dragged along it seemed that he never would. Delicacy again. The "beastly cad" was not going to force his acquaintance upon me. Finally I spoke. "What do you do with yourself?" I exclaimed.

"Make plans for escape."

"Do you see your way?"

"No. But I'm hopeful now you're here. Two heads, you know."

He was in his old place, with his back to the wall. I went over and sat down beside him, and we discussed possibilities. It was a fertile subject. We both knew of cases, of desperate attempts, successful and unsuccessful. We talked ourselves to sleep that night, and began next day.

But the conversation was not confined to means of escape. My companion was a brilliant raconteur. His stories were anything but edifying, but they carried their own excuse in the interest they excited, and served well to pass the time. He showed himself a shameless scamp, but he was such a fascinating scamp that what I couldn't condone I didn't believe. I thought he was lying just to entertain me.

Our rations were brought by a genial talkative orderly. I knew little of the language, but my fellow prisoner spoke it fluently, and used to beguile our jailer with conversation to keep the door open while we ate. It was a relief to have bright daylight even for that short time.

One morning the orderly was more genial than usual, and the talk was particularly animated. It ended in a burst of laughter.

"What was the joke?" I asked, when we were shut up again.

My companion was writing. "One that will keep," he said.

"I'm making a note of it for you."

"Can you see?" I said.

"I can manage," he answered.

"Shut up."

He was busy for some time.

When at last he spoke, he called my attention to a shutter high up in the wall opposite the door. A beam from the slit that



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

gave us what light we had shone on it at the moment.

"There is our hope of escape," he said.

"There's no foothold on the wall," I objected. "We can't reach it."

"Can't we!" he rejoined. "Just you see if you can't stand on my shoulders."

He was a tall, rather heavy man, and I was a good height too, but light and slim; and we were both gymnasts. To stand on his shoulders was easy enough, once I got my balance; and I found that I could reach high enough to get a good hold of the shutter. It was insecurely fastened on the outside. We waited till nightfall, discussing the chances in whispers, for fear of being overheard.

"Why didn't you think of it sooner?" I asked.

"I've been thinking of it all along," he answered. "I noticed it from the outside when I was on parole. This outhouse stands up against the wall that surrounds the farm. You can drop on to the wall from the windowplace. Nothing of a drop, that. And from the wall again down, outside the enclosure, a goodish fall. But you'll do it all right. Then you'll steer by the stars, straight for your camp. It lies due south—"

"We'll steer, I suppose you mean," I interrupted.

"Oh, all right," he rejoined. "That orderly chap let out that they're off to-night, most of them. That's what I've been waiting for. A raid somewhere, I guess. The guard will be slack," he yawned noisily. "I'll have a sleep, I think, to pass the time."

I rather fancied that sleep was a pretence to stop further discussion.

During the long dragging hours that followed, I planned our escape a hundred times. I would get through the aperture, turn somehow, reach down to him, and haul him up. It seemed easy enough. When he awoke, I told him my plan.

"Capital!" he said, and then shouted with laughter—infectious laughter in which I joined uproariously, although I didn't see what we were laughing at.


Before we began operations he put a little packet in my hand. "Stow that somewhere safely," he said.

"What is it?" I asked.

"It's a keepsake," he answered. "And the joke you saw me writing."

"Oh, thank you," I said, and took the little packet without much thought. Your gentleman scamp is apt to be whimsical: also he is sentimental, usually.

"Now to business!" he exclaimed. "But first, old chap, if you don't mind, shake hands. You



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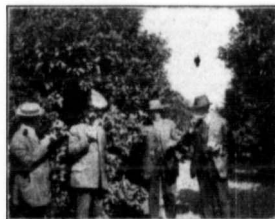
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know me pretty well, I should think, by this time."

"If you think I believed your yarns—" I began.

"Shut up," he interrupted roughly. "I ask you to shake hands. It will do you no harm. And it will do me good."

I thought him a sickly sentimental loon to waste time on such foolishness, but I humored him. He fairly clung to my hand. I thought he would never let go.

The shutter opened outwards. The woodwork into which the staples were driven was rotten, and gave way easily. He sprang me up from his shoulder, and I got through and turned round, as I had planned. But when I tried I found that I could not reach down to him. He had never supposed that I could.

"What did you calculate the length of your arms at, you genius?" he jeered in a whisper.

"I'll not go without you," I protested.

"You've got to go, you con-

found blithering ass," he rejoined.

I had my suspicions of that animated conversation with the orderly. My companion had played it low down once, by his own showing, and might again. I half thought that he was giving me away somehow.

"Don't rob me of my last chance," he pleaded, putting all his powers of persuasion into the words. "I'll make a dummy with my coat, and cover it up with straw in your corner. That will deceive the orderly beast when he comes in the morning. I can distract him with talk besides, and you can't. That'll give you time. You can be back with a rescue party in twenty-four hours. Be off, like a good chap. And—God bless you."

This did seem sense. Even on foot it was not so many hours from camp, and the return ride would be nothing. He might be giving me away, but then he

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might not. This last reflection decided me.

"You'll be all right," were his parting words. "And I'm all right too. Shrive, forgiven, at peace. Remember that. Awaiting my release tranquilly."

It all worked out as he had anticipated, except that it took me much longer to find my way back than he seemed to think it would. What was left of me was greeted with a cheer when I staggered into camp. They thought I'd been sniped.

"A rescue party for a wastrel like that!" the C.O. exclaimed when he had heard my story. "An awful outsider—I know him—disgraced his name. A taking chap, too; but not worth risking good men's lives for."

"It was awfully decent of him, sir, to insist on letting me go," I

ventured. "I'm pledged to make the attempt."

"What's that you've got in your hand?" the C.O. asked abruptly.

"A packet he gave me. I was to open it—"

"Open it," he interrupted.

I obeyed. The packet contained a little well-worn prayer book, "The gift of Kathleen—"

Wrapped round it was a scrap of paper on which he had written in pencil:

"Please see the lady, give her the book, and tell her this is my first parting from it. That genial Johnny this morning gave me a tip. We are both to be shot tomorrow; why, particularly, he didn't know. One of us would be enough, I think. I told him so. That was the joke. Good-bye and good luck."

The rescue party arrived in time to bury him.

An Extra Turn

Complete Story By G. R. SIMS

THE enterprising manager of the Imperial Music Hall had put up "Macbeth," with short turns when the curtain was down between the acts. Five short turns were put on in accordance with the terms of the Lord Chamberlain's license to the Halls to perform stage plays.

An artist in ginger whiskers, a false nose, and an eye-glass, came on directly the curtain had descended on the Banquo Act, and in a decidedly amateur manner sang a song in which he described himself as "The Piccadilly Pot."

I surveyed the performer through my opera glasses, and immediately uttered an involuntary ejaculation.

The ejaculation was "Great Scott."

It was the only one that occurred to me at the moment.

I had recognized the amateur in spite of his whiskers and the nose.

Detective-Inspector Jubber of the Q Division—one of the smartest officers of the Criminal Investigation Department—was singing identity to any of my neighbors. Jubber and I were old friends, and had spent many nights in the underworld of crime, which was his happy hunting ground.

A few minutes later there was a slight confusion behind me, and cries of "sit down!"

I looked around and saw Inspector Jubber, now in his everyday clothes, accosting a man who was seated in the middle of one of the back rows of the stalls.

There was a brief exchange of remarks, and then the two men made their way out together, and

as I glanced at the exit door I saw that Jubber had a very tight grip of his companion's arm.

I guessed what had happened. The eminent detective had affected a smart arrest in the stalls of the Imperial.

I sent in my card and was presently ushered into the Inspector's room.

"I thought you'd come round," he said. "What did you think of my performance?"

"I haven't quite grasped it yet," I replied.

"Oh, it's very simple. I had information that a man wanted had gone to the Imperial. I thought the best way to locate him was to have a good look around the house from the stage; so I got the manager, who is a friend of mine, to let me go on as an extra turn and sing that rotten song—it's the only one I know—and have all the faces in the auditorium before me. I soon spotted my man, and you saw me arrest him. Wasn't a bad dodge, was it?"

"No, indeed. But you took a lot of trouble," I replied.

"The man was worth it. Sit down and light a cigar, and I'll tell you all about it.

"It is a matter of personal pique, you see. The man I took out of the stalls had paid us a shabby trick. He had made a fool of me and if there is one thing I hate it is being made a fool of. Would you believe it, that fellow actually made me keep a crowd back while he committed a robbery in broad daylight."

"Never!" I exclaimed.

"It seems incredible, but he did. He took advantage of the fact that I was unfamiliar with his features,

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and played me the shabbiest trick a thief can possibly play on a policeman.

"A month ago, about ten o'clock in the morning, I was in a quiet suburban road in my district, when I saw a small crowd gathered round a motor car and some cinematograph operators with their machines on the footpath. The man who was directing the operations evidently knew me, for directly I came upon the scene he stepped up to me and said 'Inspector, we are taking a film.' He handed me at the same time a card of a well known firm in the business. 'These people will get in our way,' he continued. 'I should be so much obliged if you would keep them out of range of the camera until we have finished acting the scene, which represents the robbery of a man in a motor car. We shan't be long if you'll help us.'

"I looked at the motor-car and wondered what the Picture Palace people would be up to next in their desire for realism. The chauffeur was gagged and strapped to the driving wheel. Inside the car was an elderly gentleman who was also bound and had a thick scarf tied tightly over his mouth.

"A man representing one of the robbers had secured a case, which the operator informed me was supposed to be a jewel case, and another of the band was relieving the old gentleman of his pocket book and his watch and chain. As soon as the supposed robber had secured the jewel case, he jumped into the operators' car which was waiting close by, and in another minute the whole party had finished their job, put their cameras into their own car, and got in after them.

"Then, to my surprise, they drove off, raising their hats politely to me as they passed, and thanking me for my assistance.

"I was a little astonished as they had left their 'victims' in the other car bound and gagged. I supposed that the said 'victims' were actors engaged for the performance, and were only lightly bound and would release themselves, but they remained struggling and gasping just as I had first seen them when they were being photographed.

"Instantly it occurred to me that something was wrong. I removed the gag from the chauffeur, who immediately began to shout, 'Stop them! Stop them!'

"In another moment I had learned the astonishing truth. The car was the property of the steward of the Duchess of Earlwood. The steward was the old gentleman who was gagged and bound inside it. He was taking the jewels of the Duchess to her bankers for safe custody during her Grace's absence on the con-

tinued, where she was to undergo a strict cure. A gang of international thieves had got information concerning the steward's intended journey, and they had hit upon the device of stopping the car and abstracting the jewels; while, in order to guard against interruption by the crowd or the police, they pretended to be cinematograph operators stage-managing a scene for the picture palaces.

As soon as I had grasped the situation I telephoned in every direction to have the car stopped. But I was too late. The thieves had got clear with their booty, and I don't suppose the Duchess will ever see her jewels again.

"But this evening I ascertained that a man who had put the job up—he was the operator who had requested my assistance and is known as 'Chicago Jack' had been seen to enter the Imperial.

And so, for the moment, honor is satisfied, and now you know the meaning of the extra turn which brought me on sandwiched between the acts of "Macbeth" at the music hall.

"I cannot compliment you upon your turn," I said smiling; "but my heartiest congratulations on its success."

We shook hands and parted, and I stepped out into the street with a broad smile upon my face, for I knew that three months previously the Inspector had invaded a lonely house in another portion of that district under the impression that it was the rendezvous of a gang of thieves, only to find that it was the property of a cinematograph company, and that the extraordinary "goings on" that the neighbors whose houses overlooked the garden had reported to the police were rehearsals of scenes afterwards to be taken for the picture shows.

It was probably this circumstance that had disarmed the Inspector's suspicions when he came upon the motor car robbery in the quiet suburban road and was politely requested by the principal robber to give the thieves the assistance of the police.

Simmons had returned from his vacation. "I certainly enjoyed the husking-bees," he said to a young woman. "Were you ever in the country during the season of husking-bees?"

"Husking-bees!" exclaimed the girl. "Why, of course not! How do you husk a bee, anyway, Mr. Simmons?"

"Then you weren't always a black sheep?"

"No, mum. I started my career as a Wall Street lamb."

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A NOVELTY IN MYSTERY STORIES
THE SECRET OF LONESOME COVE
 By
SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS
 AUTHOR OF AVERAGE JONES ETC
 Copyright, 1913, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Continued from page 81 March

They left him, groaning at his door, and went to look up Dimmock, the rummage man. But he was wholly unable to throw any light on the former owner of the reports, in which the drawing had been tucked away. There the investigation seemed to be up against a blank wall.

"Isn't it astounding!" said Sedgwick. "Here's a portrait antedating 1830, of a woman who has just died, young. What was the woman I saw; a revenant in the flesh?"

"If you ask me," said Kent slowly, "I should say, rather, an imitation."

Further he would not say, but insisted on returning to the Nook. As they arrived, the telephone bell was ringing with the weary persistence of the long-unanswered. To Kent's query, Lawyer Bain's voice announced:

"I've been trying to get you for an hour."

"Sorry," said Kent. "Is it about the newspapers?"

"Yes," said the Lawyer. "I've got the information." And he stated that four newspapers went regularly to Hedgerow House.—The New York Star and Messenger and The Boston Eagle to Alexander Blair, and The Boston Free Press to Wilfred Blair.

Over this information Kent whistled in such melancholy tones that his host was moved to protest.

"You're on the track of something, and you're keeping it dark from me!"

"I'm not travelling the most brilliantly illuminated paths myself, my young friend," replied Kent, and lapsed into silence.

The artist set the Elliott sketch beside the copy, and compared them for a time. Then he fell to wandering desolately about the studio. Suddenly he turned, walked over to his friend, and laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Kent, for the love of heaven, can't you do something for me?"

"You mean about the girl?"

Sedgwick nodded. "I can't get my mind to stay on anything else. Even this infernal puzzle of the pictures doesn't interest me for more than the minute. The longing for her is eating the heart out of me."

"My dear Frank," said the other quietly, "if there were anything I could do, don't you think I'd be doing it? It's a very dark tangle. And first of all I have to clear you—"

"Never mind me! What do I care what people think?"

"Or what she may think?" Sedgwick's head drooped. "I didn't consider that."

"It may be the very center-point for consideration,"

"If there were only something to do!" fretted the artist. "It's this cursed inaction that is getting my nerve!"

"If that's all," returned Kent slowly, "I'll give you something to do. And I fancy," he added grimly, "it will be sufficiently absorbing to take your mind from your troubles for a time at least."

"Bring it on. I'm ready!"

"All in good time. Meantime, here's a little test for your intelligence. Problem," continued Kent, with smile: "when the bewildered medieval mind encountered a puzzle too abstruse for ordinary human solution, what was its refuge?"

"Magic, I suppose," said Sedgwick after some consideration.

"Good! You get a high mark. The medieval mind, I may observe, was at times worthy of emulation."

"Explain."

"I am seriously thinking, my dear young friend," said Kent solemnly, "of consulting an astrologer."

"You're crazy!" retorted Sedgwick.

"I wish I were for a few hours," said Kent with entire seriousness. "It might help."

"Well, that's where I'll be if you don't find something for me to do soon. So, come on, and materialize this promised activity."

"If you regard a trip to the Martindale Public Library as activity, I can furnish that much excitement."

"What are you going to do there?"

"Consult the files of the newspapers, and pick out a likely high-class astrologer from the advertisements."

"That has a mild nutty flavor; but it doesn't excite any profound

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We don't tell you ours is the only good gas engine. But with its wonderful built-in gear driven magneto—furnished with all engines over 1 1/2 H.P.—with other striking advantages—with the same standards of quality adhered to that have put the name Armstrong to the very front—we do claim that it is close to perfection. After comparative tests side by side with other engines, they have seemed to put the Armstrong Engine in a class by itself.

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If you need an engine, you should at once write us. Just say "Send **Armstrong Facts**." Do it today.

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354 Drinkell Block, Saskatoon, Sask.
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emotion in me except concern for your sanity."

"You've said that before," retorted Kent. "However, I'm not sure I shall take you with me, anyway."

"Then that isn't the coming adventure?"

"No; nothing so mild and innocuous?"

"Are you asking me to run some danger? Is it to see her?" said Sedgwick eagerly.

"Leave her out of it for the present. There is no question of seeing her now."

The artist sighed and turned away.

"But the danger is real enough, and pretty ugly."

"Life isn't so wholly delightful to me just at present that I wouldn't risk it in a good cause."

But this is a bigger risk than life. There's an enterprise forward which, if it fails, means the utter damning of reputation. What do you say?"

"Kent," said Sedgwick after a moment's thought, "I'm thirty-two years old. Ten years ago I'd have said 'yes' at the drop of the question. Perhaps I value my life less and my good name more, than I did then. What's the inducement?"

"The probable clearing up of the case we're on."

"Is that all the information I get?"

"I'd rather not tell you any more at present. It would only get on your nerves and unfit you for the job."

Again Sedgwick fell into thought.

"When I come to tackle it," continued Kent, "I may find that one man could do it alone. But—"

"Wait. You're going into it, are you?"

"Oh, certainly."

"With, or without me?"

"Yes."

"Why couldn't you have said so at first and saved this discussion?" cried his host. "Of course, if you're in for it, so am I. But what about your reputation?"

"It's worth a good deal to me," confessed the scientist. "And I can't deny I'm staking it all on my theory of this case. If I'm wrong—well, it's about the finish of my career."

"See here, Chet!" broke out his friend. "Do you think I'm going to let you take that kind of a chance for me?"

"It isn't for you," declared the other with irritation. "It's for myself. Can't you understand that this is my case? You're only an incident in it. I'm betting my career against—well, against the devil of mischance, that I'm right. As I told you, I'm naturally timid. I don't plunge, except on a practically sure thing. So don't get any foolish notions of obligation

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to me. Think it over. Meantime, do you care to run over to the library? No? Well, for the rest of the evening I can be found—no; I can not be found, though I'll be there—in room 571.

"All right," said Sedgwick. "You needn't fear any further intrusion. But when is our venture?"

"To-morrow night," replied Kent, "Wilfred Blair having officially died, as per specifications, to-day."

CHAPTER XIV

The Lone Fisherman

Trout are a tradition rather than a prospect in Sundayman's Creek. Some, indeed, consider them a myth. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, however, and a fisherman, duly equipped, might have been observed testing the upper reaches of the stream on the morning of July tenth. Although his rod and tackle were of the best, his apparel was rough, not to say scrubby. An old slouch hat was drawn down over his forehead, and staring blue glasses sheltered his eyes against the sun, which was sufficiently obscured—for most tastes—by a blanket of gray cloud, promising rain. Under arching willow, and by promising rock, his brown tackle flickered temptingly, placed by an expert hand. But, except for one sun-fish who had exhibited suicidal curiosity, there was none to admire his proficiency. One individual, indeed, had witnessed it, but without admiration—an urchin angling under a bridge for bullheads.

"Wat yer gittin' with that rig?" he had inquired with the cynicism of the professional.

"Oh, some snags, and an occasional branch, and now and then a milkweed," returned the angler amiably.

"Well, you can't fish below the nex' bend," the urchin informed him. "Them folks that bought Hogg's Haven has wire-fenced off the creek."

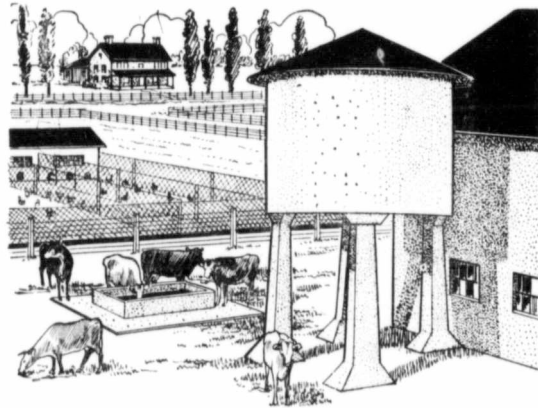
"I had just as lief get tangled in a wire fence as any other kind," replied the angler with cheery pessimism, whipping his fly into a shaded spot where a trout would surely have been lurking if the entire salmon family hadn't departed for the Happy Fishing Grounds, several generations back, in consequence of the pernicious activities displayed by an acquisitive sportsman with an outfit of dynamite in sticks.

"Suit yourself," retorted the boy. "You won't get nothin', anyhow."

The rumble of a vehicle distracted his attention, and he looked up to observe with curiosity a carriage full of strangers pass



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THE most practical tanks, whether for water or sewage, are built of concrete. They never rust, rot, dry out or leak. They never need new hoops or paint. They last a lifetime and seldom require repairing, which makes them the cheapest tanks that can be built.

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Canada Cement Company Limited
779 Herald Building, Montreal**



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Yes, sir, it does—because it provides its own line shaft and pulleys, and you can move it any where—and at the right speed for the job.

GILSON *Four-Cylinder*

It is a power house on wheels. Adjusts itself to any condition, makes itself useful in more ways than any other engine. Gilson Engines run from 1 to 100 H.P. Write for particulars.

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across the bridge. The strangers were all in black. The angler had looked up, too; but immediately looked away again, and turned to continue his hopeful progress toward the bend. Not until he had rounded the curve did he pause to rest. Beyond sight of the youthful Izaak Walton, he waded out upon the bank, procured a glass, and applied it to his eyes, turning it upon the willow grove on the borders of the Blair estate. The briefest of surveys satisfied him, and he resumed his fishing and his waiting. He was waiting for the funeral service of Wilfred Blair.

Notice in the Boston and New York papers had formally designated the burial as "Private." That invaluable aid, Lawyer Adam Bain, who seemed to have his fingers on the pulse of all the county's activities, had informed Kent that telegraphic summons had gone out to a few near relatives, and that the relatives, together with a clergyman, were expected that morning. That is why Chester Kent, a famous master of the art of fly fishing, was whipping a "dead" stream.

For a patient hour longer his questing flies explored unresponsive nooks and corners. At the end of that time he sighted a figure coming from Hedgerow House, and dodged into a covert of sumac. The glass brought out clearly the features of Alexander Blair, set, stern, and pale. Blair walked swiftly to the willow thicket where lay Captain Hogg and his unnamed victims, looked down into the raw fresh excavation, and turned away. Another man, issuing from the house, joined him. From his gestures Alexander Blair seemed to be explaining and directing. Finally both returned to the house.

"Handling the whole business himself," commented Kent. "I like his courage, anyway."

Half an hour afterward the little funeral procession moved from the house. There was no hearse. Six men carried the coffin. They were all strangers to Kent, and their clothes gave obvious testimony of city origin. Half a dozen other men, and three women, heavily veiled, followed. Kent thrust his glasses into his pocket and lifted his rod again. By the time the clergyman had begun the service Kent was close to the obstructing fence. He could hear the faint solemn murmur of the words. Then came the lowering of the casket. The on-looker marked the sumptuousness of it, and thought of the rough hemlock box that enclosed the anonymous body in Annalaka churchyard. And, as his fly met the water, he smiled a little, grim, wry smile.

It was over soon. The black-clad group drifted away. One

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CROWN BRAND makes the kiddies strong—builds them up this cold weather—"grown-ups" like it too.

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Both including Pipe for the nominal sum of **\$1.25**

The lowest price at which these two papers will be offered this year is \$1.25. It makes no difference whether you take the pipe or not, the price is the same. While the supply of these pipes lasts they will be given away free to all who subscribe. Better get your order in early and be sure of a good smoke.

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Winnipeg, Man.

Find enclosed \$1.25, for which send the "Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer" one year, and the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer," one year, together with pipe to the following address:

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For - It is a building and for the Human Body. For the Human Body. For the Human Body. For the Human Body.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For—It is penetrat-
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Sores, Bruises, or
Wounds, Felons,
Cancerous, Boils,
Human Corns and
Blisters. **CAUSTIC BALSAM** has
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We would say to all
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of poisonous substance
and therefore no harm
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Made in types for every kind
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Leads them all. It's the Best Dollar
Tobacco sold anywhere.
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member paused to glance with
curiosity at the roughly clad
angler making his way up stream.
For Kent judged it wise to absent
himself now, foreseeing the ad-
vent of one keener than the
mourners, whose scrutiny he did
not desire to tempt. Shortly
Gansett Jim came to the grave.
Hastily and carelessly he pitched
in the earth, tramped it down, and
returned. Carriages rolled to the
door of Hedgerow House, and
rolled away again, carrying the
mourners to their train. Not un-
til then did Kent snug up his
tackle and take the road.

No sooner had he reached the
hotel and changed into dry
clothes, than he made haste to
the Nook, and thus addressed
Sedgwick. "Now I'm your man
for that tennis match."

"Kent, I don't like your looks,"
observed his friend, remarking the
scientist's troubled eyes.

"Don't you? Where are the
implements of warfare?"

"Here they are," said the other,
producing rackets and balls. "You
look to me done up."

"Well, the great game is always
something of a gamble, and being
usually played for higher stakes
than money, is likely to get on
one's nerves."

"The great game?" repeated
Sedgwick inquiringly, giving the
words Kent's own emphasis.

"Yes. The greatest of all games.
You know the Kipling
verse, don't you?"

"Go stalk the red deer o'er the
heather.

Ride! Follow the fox if you
can!

But for pleasure and profit to-
gether

Afford me the hunting of Man."

"So, we're man-hunting, then,
to-night," said the artist quickly.

"Far from it," replied Kent,
with fervency. "Let's drop the
subject for the time being, won't
you? I've had a morning none
too pleasant to look back on, and
I've got an evening coming none
too pleasant to look forward to.
Therefore, I shall probably give
you the licking of your life on the
tennis-court."

"As to the evening," began
Sedgwick, "while I'm—"

"Frank," cried Kent, "there's a
query trying to dislodge itself
from your mind and get put into
words. Don't let it!"

"Why?"
"Because at one single question
from you I'll either bat you over
the head with this racket or burst
into sobs. It's a toss-up which."
He threw the implement in the
air.

Kent played as he worked, with
concentration and tenacity, back-
ing up technical skill. Against his
dogged attack, Sedgwick's char-
acteristically more brilliant game
was unavailing, though the con-

Big Ben



**He's Big All Over
And Good All Through**

Big Ben is built for endless service.
He has no "off-days," no shut-downs.
He has four years of existence have been
one long record of on-the-dot accu-
racy. 7,000 Canadian dealers say that
he does more efficient work for less
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He'll guarantee to get you up either
of TWO WAYS—with one long,
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good big call, or on the installment
plan, with short rings one half-minute
apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake
up gradually, and he'll stop short in
the middle of a tap during either call
if you want to shut him off.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000
strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every
day. Their sparkling triple nickel-
plated coats of implement steel; their
dominating seven-inch height; their
big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures
and hands; their big, easy-to-wind
keys—all make Big Ben the world's
master clock.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant look-
ing fellow. His big, open honest face
and his gentle tick-tick have earned
him a place in thousands of parlors.
The next time you go to town call
at your dealer's and ask to see Big
Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send
a money order for \$3.00 to his makers
—Weclux, La Salle, Illinois—and
he'll come to you prepaid.

In return for one little drop of oil,
he'll work for you a full year. From
"Boots on" to "Lights out"—365
times—he'll guarantee to tell you the

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To the Unprotected

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were due to accidents, and of the balance
the causes were impossible of forecas-
ting by any medical examination. The
last two who died after a single pay-
ment left families of five and seven chil-
dren respectively, practically without
protection, save for the Life Insurance."
—From The GREAT-WEST LIFE RE-
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LET THE LESSON SINK IN!

The security of Life Insurance may be obtained AT
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Ask for rates at your own age

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Well Drilling Machines

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on engines or horse powers. Strong, simple, durable. Any mechanic can operate them. Send for catalog.

WILLIAMS BROS.
ITHACA, N. Y.

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Established 1878

Capital Authorized..... \$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 5,925,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits..... 5,100,000
Total Assets..... 72,000,000

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.
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Store Ladders, Etc. HAY TOOLS

of all kinds. Write for descriptive circular and prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hinges in sections—Stays. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency gives to right party who will buy in quantity.

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THE ORIGINAL PECH

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THE OLD RELIABLE Easiest to operate
Bores Faster Most Durable

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GUS PECH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

MONITOR WELL AUGERS AND DRILLS

Write for prices and Illustrated Catalogue.

LE WARS, IOWA U.S.A.
Branch House—REGINA, SASK.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

test was not so uneven but that both were sweating hard as, at the conclusion of the third set, they sought a breathing space on the terraced bank back of the court.

"That's certainly a good nerve sedative," said the artist breathing hard; "and not such rotten tennis for two aged relics of better days, like ourselves."

"Not so bad by any means," agreed his opponent cheerfully. "If you had stuck to lobbing, I think you'd have had me, in the second set. Wonder how our spectator enjoyed it," he added, lowering his voice.

"What spectator? There's no one here, but ourselves."

"Oh, I think there is. Don't be abrupt about it; but just take a look at that lilac copse on the crest of the hill."

"Can't see anyone there," said Sedgwick.

"No more can I."

"Then what makes you think there's any one."

"The traditional little bird told me."

"Meaning, specifically?"

"Literally what I say. There's the bird on that young willow. You can see for yourself it's trying to impart some information."

"I see a grasshopper-sparrow in a state of some nervousness. But grasshopper-sparrows are always fidgety."

"This particular one has reason to be. She has a nest in that lilac patch. A few minutes ago she went towards it with a worm in her beak; hastily dropped the worm, and came out in a great state of mind. Hence I judge there is some intruder near her home."

"Any guess who it is?"

"Why it might be Gansett Jim," replied Kent in a louder voice. "Though it's rather stupid of him to pick out a bird-inhabited bush as a hiding place."

The lilac bush shook a little, and Gansett Jim came forth.

"He went to Carr's Junction," said the half-breed curtly.

"You found his trail?" asked Kent.

The other nodded. "This morning," he said.

"Find anything else?"

"No. I kill him if I get him!" He turned and vanished over the rise of ground back of the court.

"Now what does that mean?" demanded Sedgwick in amazement.

"That is Gansett Jim's apology for suspecting you," exclaimed Kent. "He is our ally now, and this is his first information. What a marvelous thing the bulldog strain in a race is! Nobody but an Indian would have kept to an almost hopeless trail as he has done."

"The trail of the real murderer?" cried Sedgwick.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

Head Office Winnipeg

Paid-up Capital..... \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 3,400,000
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This Bank, having over 300 branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. It has correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

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Certainly does "get" Gophers

Gophercide is different from any other gopher poison ever offered—and better! Its three great advantages are: It is easy to prepare. Gophers eat it greedily. It is SURE to kill.

GOPHERCIDE is a preparation worked out by our own chemists. It has all strychnine's deadly killing power, without its tell-tale bitter taste or the difficulty of preparing it.

Gophercide is 80 times more soluble than strychnine, so there's no trouble at all in poisoning a batch of grain with it. Besides, Gophercide doesn't stay on the outside, but soaks right into the grain, and stays there even after days of exposure.

The gophers don't notice any taste at all in Gophercide. They eat the grain greedily, where they wouldn't touch wheat poisoned with ordinary strychnine. And Gophercide "gets" them every time.

Here is what Mr. Wm. Shears, of Forward, Sask., writes about it: "Re the 'Gophercide' Poison, I beg to say that I found it to give entire satisfaction and can recommend it as a Poison for the quick dispatch of Gophers."

One 50c. package of Gophercide will kill 350 to 400 gophers—7 or 8 put out of the way for a cent!

Get busy—get a package of Gophercide from your Druggist—try it out—and then tell your neighbors about it.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

8

Will I It v acres any o Mo more Do quickl micall by u Steam Hillcre Hillcrest Mention this mag remove the b before the h Fleming's is a special re blenting—It report, curb, C a 100 must not unlike any oth be limited, quired, and yo FLEMIS Vete descriptions and labels, and all kind of a reme FLEMIS 45 Church Mention this mag IN CA Give FIRST PRU This is just a return Montclair medical district, Canada. There is everybody stands on the magnificent pri the need to fortune. ENGLISH PARTICULAR COOKE Feder HAMILL: Mention this mag

Hillcrest Steam Coal Will Save You Money

It will plow more acres to the ton than any other coal.

More heat units—more power—

Do your plowing quickly and economically this year by using Hillcrest Steam Coal.

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the bluish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blennorrhoea—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Corn, Caprot, Hoof, etc. It is similar in its action to a simple blister, but is equally gentle and does not irritate and does not blister. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blennorrhoea, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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FREE

\$10,000

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Given Away

FIRST PRIZE \$3000 IN GOLD

This is just a plain business proposition to admit Montreal views, Hamilton's own high class industrial district, and is open to every person in Canada. There is no catch or fake about it, and everybody stands an equal chance of securing one of the magnificent prizes. Write today and start on the road to fortune.

ENCLOSE STAMP AND FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE MAILED YOU

COOKE & GOULDING
Federal Life Building
HAMILTON - ONT

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

Kent shook his head. "You're still obsessed with dubious evidence," he remarked. "Let me see your time-table."

Having studied the schedules that the artist produced for him, he nodded consideringly. "Boston it is, then," he said. "As I thought. Sedgwick, I'm off for two or three days of travel—if we get through this night without disaster."

CHAPTER XV

The Turn of the Game

Night came on in murk and mist. As the clouds gathered thicker, Chester Kent's face took on a more and more satisfied expression. Sedgwick, on the contrary, gloomed solely at the suspense. Nothing could be elicited from the director of operations, who was, for him, in rather wild spirits. The tennis match seemed to have sweated the megrims out of him. He regaled his chafing friend with anecdotes from his varied career; the comedy of the dynamoter's hair; the tragedy of the thrice fatal telephone message at the Standard Club; the drama of the orchid hunt on Weehawken Heights. From time to time he thrust a hand out of the window. Shortly after midnight there was a splatter of rain on the roof.

"Good!" said Kent, stretching elaborately. "Couldn't be better. Life's a fine sport!"

"Couldn't be worse, I should think," contradicted Sedgwick.

"Depends on the point of view, my boy. No longer can my buoyant spirit support your determined melancholy—without extraneous aid. The time has come for action. Be thankful. Get on your coat."

Sedgwick brightened at once. "Right-o!" he said. "Get your lamps lighted and I'll be with you."

"No lights. Ours is a deep, dark, desperate, devilish, dime-novel design."

"Ending, most likely, in the clutch of some night-hawk constable for violation of the highway laws."

"Possibly. We've got to chance it. 'Come into the garden, Maud,'" chanted the scientist.

Sedgwick started. "I thought we were going to motor somewhere. What about the garden?"

"About the garden? Why, somewhere about the garden there must be, I should guess, certain implements which we need in our enterprise." He executed a solemn dance-step upon the floor and warbled,

"Oh, a pickax and a spade, a spade,
For and a shrouding sheet!"

(To be continued)



The Safest Breech-Loading Gun Built!

The Marlin

hammerless repeating shotgun is a fine-appearing, beautifully-balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; no holes on top for gas to blow out through or water to get in; can't freeze up with rain, snow or sleet; its solid steel breech (not a shell of wood) permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety; it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built.

It is Hammerless with Solid Steel Breech (inside as well as out)—Solid Top—Side Ejection—Matted Barrel (which costs \$1.00 extra on other guns)—Prest Button Cartridge Release—to remove loaded cartridges quickly from magazine without working through action) Double Extractors—Take-Down Feature—Trigger and Hammer Safety. Handles rapidly; guaranteed in shooting ability; price standard Grade "A" 12-gauge gun, \$22.50; 16-gauge, \$24.00.

Send 3 stamps postage for big catalog describing all Marlin repeating shotguns (hammer and hammerless), all Marlin repeating rifles, etc. Do it now!

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

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

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.
A. NAISMITH, President R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President
A. F. KEMPTON, Sec. and Mgr. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00
Security to Policy-holders 640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

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

Alex. Naismith, Pres. S.H. Henderson, 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, 1912 \$34,606,660.00
Assets over Liabilities \$587,537.67

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED, 31st. Dec. 1912, 23,261

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

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

National Trust Company, Ltd.

TORONTO, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, MONTREAL, REGINA, SASKATOON
Capital and Reserve, \$3,000,000

The strain and worry of managing Estates will all be borne for you by this Company.

A PRIVATE Executor may die or become incapable of acting before the completion of the Trust. A Trust Company is PERMANENT and will survive the longest Trusts.

This Company's financial strength and expert staff ensure responsible and capable administration.

We act as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Liquidator, Assignee, Financial Agent

Money to loan on Improved Farm Property.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

D. H. COOPER, Manager, Winnipeg Branch, 323-325 Main Street.
C. Y. STANIER, Secretary.

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

REGISTERED TRADE MARK




JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our CUTLERY by Seeing that This EXACT MARK is on Each Blade.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA
JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

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

CAEW



"BAT"

PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.

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



Conducted for the benefit of Dealers, Threshermen and Farmers who have anything to sell or exchange. Five cents a word for each insertion.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED to hear from owner of good threshing machine for sale. Send description and price, Northwestern Business Agencies, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone no matter how poor, can acquire riches "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 496-20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OKY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Save your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All metals welded satisfactory. The Manitoba Welding & Manufacturing Co., 621 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

We have on hand at present a very full line of Rebuilt and Second-hand Engines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of buying, when we will be pleased to tell you what we have and quote prices. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same guarantee as new ones and of course are carefully repaired and look exactly like new. If you write us at once we are sure to have the size you almost want.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 1-32 H.P. Port Haron engine, rebuilt and in first class shape.
1-American-Abell 20 H.P. engine, rebuilt.
1-Minneapolis Separator 4472, rebuilt. With all connections.
1-3254 Avery Separator complete, just rebuilt.
1-3680 Avery Separator to be rebuilt complete.
2-Avery 30 H.P. double undormounted engine.
1-30 H.P. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap.
1-J. I. Case steel 12590 separator complete with all attachments.
1-4270 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work.
If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods.

HARG BROS. & NELLEMOE Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

ENGINES

- 3-25 H.P. White tractions thoroughly rebuilt and in good shape. Each \$ 180.00
1-16 H.P. American Advance traction \$ 700.00
1-18 H.P. Minneapolis traction \$ 600.00
1-20 H.P. Braddon Cornell, Portable \$ 3400.00
1-20 H.P. White traction \$ 3200.00
1-Aukman & Taylor, 25x50, all attachments \$ 4400.00
1-40x62 Waterloo separator, all attachments \$ 400.00
1-36x60 Goddard separator, all attachments \$ 300.00
1-36x60 American Abell, all attachments \$ 325.00
1-36x56 Felahie separator, all attachments \$ 300.00
1-32x56 Great West separator, all attachments \$ 200.00
1-36x56 Great West separator, all attachments \$ 200.00
2-White Challenge separators, thoroughly rebuilt, all attachments, Each \$ 900.00
Write us re new goods—We have the best.

FOR SALE—Complete power farming outfit consisting of 56 H.P. Eagle gas tractor which has only plowed about 600 acres. 10-bottom Avery self-swinging gang, drills, packer, harrows, binders, J. I. Case 36-inch separator complete. Also wagons, blacksmith tools, in fact, practically everything necessary to handle a section or more of land. Will sell at a bargain to close out, as I have disposed of my farm. Address, Julius Westens, Minto, North Dakota. Machinery on farm at Maidstone, Sask.

FOR SALE.

- No.
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine.....20540
15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine.....15833
15 Horse Compound Portable Engine.....13429
18 Horse Simple Traction Waterloo.....829
20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey.....323
20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey.....323
20 Horse Simple Traction Sawyer-Massey.....1116
20 Horse Compound Traction Engine Case 7936
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine Case.....1721
20 Horse Simple Traction Engine Case.....16012
32 Horse Simple Traction Engine Case.....19019
J. I. CASE, THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED TO TRADE—A 35 H.P. steam tractor and a 10-bottom Cockshutt plow for cattle or horses. Outfit guaranteed in first class shape. J. F. Crosby, Warrington, Man.

FOR SALE—Five 30 H.P. Big Four traction engines, latest model, nearly new. Will sell at a great sacrifice and on easy terms to suit the purchaser, providing collateral furnished is satisfactory. Apply MCK, c/o Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

FOR SALE—Bargain. Established machinery repair business, containing all necessary machinery tools and equipment in one of Manitoba's oldest and best farming districts. Also 8 roomed dwelling, shop and property. Reason for selling, owner getting too old to handle business. Address: J. W. Box 3164, Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE—1 110 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 1 80 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 1 75 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 2 25 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 1 60 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 1 45 H.P. simple traction
1. I. Case engine, 1 45 H.P. simple portable
1. I. Case engine, 1 30-60 oil tractor
1. I. Case engine, 2 40-62 separators
1. I. Case, 2 36-58 separators
1. I. Case, 1 25-50 separator
1. I. Case, 1 24-42 separator
The above separators are all equipped with leathers, windstacks, and automatic grain handlers. The 110, 80 and 75 H.P. engines are equipped with contractor's fuel bunkers. We also have for sale two second-hand J. I. Case 30 H.P. automobiles, which will be sold at reasonable prices. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Regina, Sask.

PEDIGREE SEED WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY—Big strong seed with breeding money back guarantee. Surprisingly low prices. Get samples and catalog showing how these seeds are bred by both the Garton and Swedish systems. Harris McFadden, Farm Seed Expert, successor to Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Winnipeg. We also have a large stock of order seed, and carry complete assortment of all farm seeds.

MR. FARMER—Do you want to dispose of some of your land? If you have any clear title land (either wild or improved) that you have not been able to sell in the regular way, send us a complete description of it, giving location, etc.; and we will promptly send you full particulars of good exchanges that we can make year after year in the way of revenue producing property in Winnipeg. We specialize on exchanging properties, and are in touch with nearly all the desirable exchanges in the city. You pay us nothing till we complete a deal that is satisfactory to you. N. M. Waldo & Company, Realty Exchange Specialists, 318-320 Sterling Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TO FARMERS—Do you want to sell your farm? If so write at once for particulars of one system for making quick sales. Real Estate Listing and Exchange Bureau, 510 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LANDS—In blocks of ten to one thousand acres, sale or exchange. B.C. Land Co., 409 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. Phone Main 2472.

OATS—"Victory" ("Seeger" in Swedish)—Bred by Prof. Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden. First introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. In 1909 we procured from the breeder, tested for several years, proved it a great oat—and have supplied our trade every year since. Two lots this season, both grown on our own farm in Saskatchewan. "A" from our own seed, direct last year. "B" from our original importation. Yield 120 bushels per acre, 95c and 80c. per bushel respectively, in ten bushel lots, bags included. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Shop-worn National Cream Separator, guaranteed new \$25.00 each. Raymond Mig. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

312 ACRES—Improved, five miles from Moose Jaw, 320 acres near Munster; 1,280 acres near Gainsborough; 160 acres improved, near Carievale; 640 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Lanigan; 320 acres near Wroxtton; 1,280 acres near Borden. Write for full particulars regarding any parcel in which you are interested. Canada Lands, Limited, 400 North Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For land, horses or cattle, one 35 horse power steam engine and separator. One improved 10-bottom Oliver steam plow, all in good running order. Write Box 1, Gadsby, Alta., Canada.

ATHABASCA, ALBERTA—The Gateway to the Peace River country is recognized as Western Canada's next big city. Time was when Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver were the same size that Athabasca is to-day. We desire anyone to produce any single acre or parcel of close-in property in these cities which is not now worth from ten to a thousand times what it sold for then. Athabasca offers the same opportunities to-day. Write us for literature. No obligation to buy. Edmonton Land Company, Limited, Dept. E, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

LAND—30 miles from Winnipeg. All mixed farming lands. Good transportation, from 1/2 mile to 3 miles from railway. Water at 15 feet. Garden City Land Company, 318 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Phone M 429.

WANTED—To buy small separator. 20 H.P. gasoline to drive. Address: Box 88, Grandview, Man.

REBUILT ENGINES and separators bought and sold. Do you want a good rebuilt automobile? Experts sent out to all parts of Sask. Agents for Geo. White & Sons engines and separators. Rumely, Gear Scott, and Advance lines. The G. M. Gaves Machine and Motor Co., Sutherland, Sask.

GAS ENGINEER—Desires position season 1914. Thorough knowledge Hart-Parr construction, also experience I.H.C. Some time in repair shop. State wages. D. Patrick, Foam Lake, Sask.

WANTED—Position as engineer on Rumely Oil Pull tractor, 30-60 preferred. Have been with Rumely Company for two years, rebuilding tractors and giving advice. A high preference as to locality. Reply stating wages to J. French, 633 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.

FOR SALE—Four bottom 12-inch engine gang. In first class condition. Both breaker and swivel bottoms go with plow. A bargain for quick sale. Address Felix Bescoy, Box 45, Stonewall, Man.

WANTED—By experienced certificated steam engineer and thresherman, positions for the full season's work, plowing, etc. Guarantee satisfaction. By return of mail, we can furnish references. Address, T. Cookson, Box 17, Tofteld, Alta.

Advertisement for CLEVELAND Grindstones. Includes an illustration of a grindstone and text: "Don't Take Chances on a Poor Grindstone... We are the biggest producers of grindstones in the world... CLEVELAND STONE CO. 1125 LEADER NEWS BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO"

Advertisement for Acetylene Headlights for Traction Engines. Includes an illustration of a headlight and text: "Complete in one apparatus. The best on the market. Indispensable for plowing at night or moving over rough fields, and bad roads... AMERICAN ACETYLENE STOVE CO. 512 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn."

Water Scarcity Booms Business for Well Drillers

Enormous increase in immigration, scarcity of pure water and alarming spread of TYPHOID FEVER are booming the well-drilling business. Entire populations demand pure well water.

Well drillers are making from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day clear profit the year around. Magnificent money-making possibilities for live men everywhere who want to work—men who have a reasonable amount of money to invest in machinery—men who can grasp the exceptional opportunity for engaging in this business NOW—a business VITAL to the country's prosperity and growth.

Immigration Compels Immediate Action!

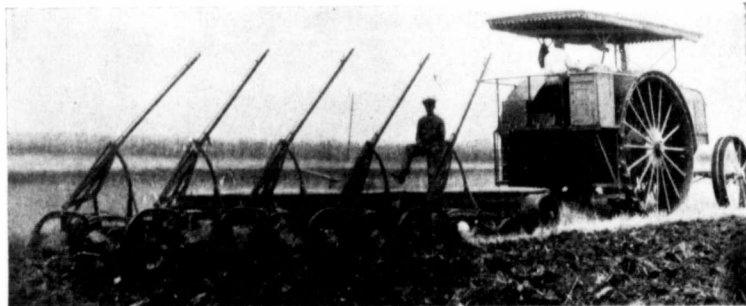
Hundreds of thousands of families are settling throughout Canada, and every household requires a pure supply of fresh water. Crooks, lakes, ponds and shallow wells, now contaminated in every locality, are being condemned by health authorities. And the drilled well is the people's only alternative. Today, there is ten times more drilling to be done than men to do it. Get into the field, simplify the work with

Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery

Built for Service Since 1867—Cuts the Cost—Trebles the Profits

Advertisement for Armstrong Well-Drilling Machinery. Includes an illustration of a well-drilling rig and text: "For nearly half a century Armstrong Machinery has been... 'I clear \$50 a day above expenses, right along.' THOS. KELLEY." "Why Well Drilling Beats Threshing... Armstrong Well-Drilling Outfit costs from one-half to one-third that of a threshing outfit... ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., 354 Drake Block, Saskatoon, Sask., Home Office and Factory Waterloo Iowa"

HUBER



HUBER FOR POWER

Farmers and Threshermen recognize the necessity for mechanical power. There may be a difference of opinion as to what form of the power is best adapted to the work in each individual case. That is a detail that each man should determine for himself.

For the man who prefers the internal combustion gas and oil tractor for his work, we have a machine that will fill the bill, and in a size most suitable.

The big size, the "Thirty-Sixty," is shown above. There is not any farm or threshing job that it is not able to handle successfully. It has a powerful 4-cylinder motor, generating force sufficient for all usual and unusual requirements.

For fuel, it is regularly fitted to burn either gasoline or kerosene. The user has the advantage of selecting the one that is most convenient or the cheapest in his community. He will be well satisfied with the results in either case.

If your operations are not extensive enough to justify you in buying the big tractor, then we have other sizes for work that does not need as much power as the big tractor furnishes.

The "Twenty-Forty" will give a good account of itself under all circumstances, for either belt or traction work. The motor is 2-cylinder opposed.

Our smallest tractor is the "Fifteen-Thirty;" but it will do the work of the quarter section farm nicely. It is also 2-cylinder opposed.

For the man whose preference is for steam power, we have the Agricultural Engine in sizes from 16 to 30 horse power. In the heavy Plow Engine type, we make them from 20 to 30 horse. All are equipped with band pulley, so that they are good for either belt or traction work.

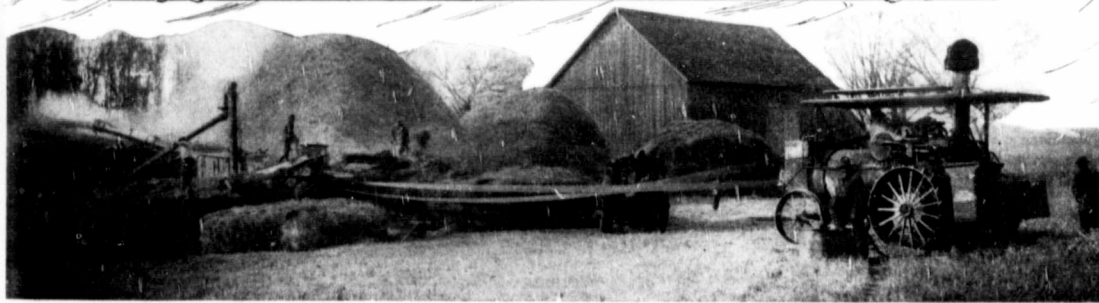
All Huber steam engines are mounted on the self-contained return-flue boiler; the one that produces the most steam with the least consumption of fuel and water. All may be equipped with our patent friction guide. With this device, the engine guides itself by steam power. It relieves the operator of the hard work of steering by hand wheel.

We would like to confer with you regarding your need for power; or the threshing machine to run with that power. We make the complete line, and can take care of your wants.

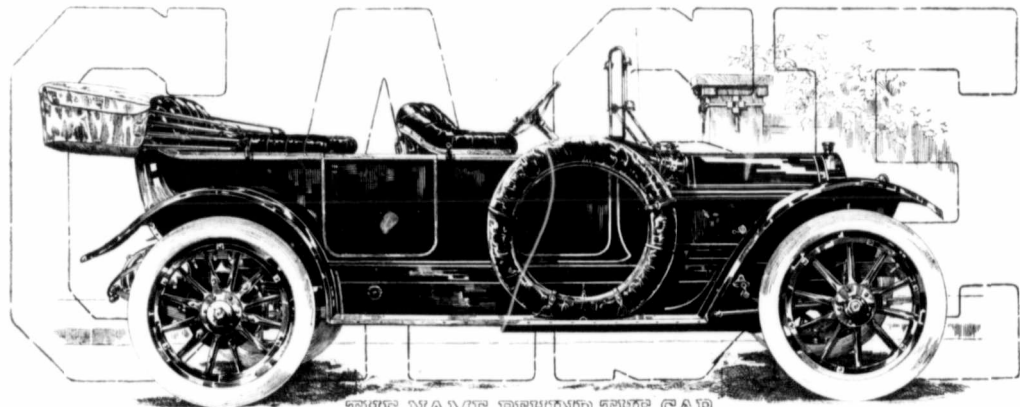
THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.,

Cor. Logan and Arlington, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Home Office and Factory, - - - - - Marion, Ohio, U.S.A.



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



THE NAME BEHIND THE CAR

Seventy-Two Years To Build This Car

HERE is the newest "Case Forty." No man ever owned a machine more beautiful.

And it is complete in its every detail. Not one single feature that might lend *comfort* or *convenience* has been omitted. (Its equipment is listed below).

But *calculating* men, these days, go farther. They ask, *who made the car?* What experience has the builder had? Has he ample Capital? Has he a Plant sufficient in size to manufacture *economically*? And what does it cost him to *sell* and *distribute*? Is he in the business to *stay* or is he a mere fortune seeker?

These things one *must* know, if he would get the utmost for his money. For no car can ever exceed the experience and efficiency of the organization which builds it. That's certain.

Seventy-Two Years

Long before automobiles were known, this company was expert at machine making. The *grandfathers* of the present generation bought Case machinery; their *sons* did the same;

now the *grandsons* are buying Case Automobiles.

This *experience*, this *fidelity* to public trust, has made the Case Company one of the largest manufacturers on the American continent.

We did not organize this company to build automobiles. We built automobiles because we had the organization, because of our mature manufacturing experience.

Low Selling Cost

The Case Car is built in a factory which regards *waste* and *haste* as crimes.

But our economies do not stop when the car is completed.

We deliver from factory to consumer, at lower cost than any other concern we know.

We had 9,000 regular established dealers anxious and willing to handle Case Cars from the moment the first allotment was built.

And these men were eager to sell Case Automobiles on the same basis on which they were selling other Case products.

We had 65 branch houses and over 500 traveling representatives who immediately began selling Case Cars along with our other lines at practically no added selling expense to be charged to the purchaser.

Case Cars have never been taxed with heavy

selling expense. Thus have we reduced both *factory* and *selling costs* to their lowest.

The price one pays for a Case Car is nearer its factory cost than any other car we know.

We Give All We Can

Certainly no other maker was ever so well equipped to give value as we. And, rest assured, that in this day, when competition is so keen, we are sharing with you every possible benefit that we enjoy from our unique position in the automobile industry.

So you'll see *beauty*, *luxury* and *convenience* brought to its highest stage in every Case Car.

And each month you will be more and more pleased with its *performance* and *durability*. For the Case is noted for its *hidden values*.

You must take *somebody's* word when you buy your car for the things hidden beneath the surface. Do you know any other maker who can point to a seventy-two years' record like this?

Visit a Case Branch or Dealer

You may have our Catalog. It describes the Case Complete "40" at \$2300, the Case Complete "35" at \$1850 and the NEW Case Complete "25" at \$1250. Three sizes, three horsepower, three prices—all of Case Standard quality—all Case Complete Cars. All built by a maker capitalized at millions of dollars. But do not stop with the Catalog. Go to our nearest branch or the local Case dealer. See the cars themselves. *Then* judge. See the car that never disappoints.

What Other Maker Gives This Completeness?

Westinghouse Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment.

Bosch Magneto (2-Point, Dual System).

Warner Auto-Meter.

8-Day Clock—Rim Wind.

2-Tone Electric Vibrator Horn.

Firestone Universal Quick-Detach-able Demountable Rims.

Extra Tire on Rim.

Two Extra Inner Tubes.

Tire Cover.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires (37 x 4 1/2).

Weed Tire Chains.

Timken Full-Floating Rear Axle.

Timken Front Axle.

Rayfield Carburetor, water and air heated, Dash Adjustment.

Mayo Impulse Tire Pump.

Genuine Pantasote Top, and Dust Hood. Side Curtains, folded in top, easily adjusted from seats.

RainVision Ventilating Windshield.

Electric Head Lights.

Side Lights, Combination Oil and Electric.

Electric Tail Light.

Electric Dash Lamp.

Work Light on Long Wire.

Robe Rail, Foot Rest and the usual tools, Tire Repair Kit, Jack, etc.

T-Head Motor (4 1/2 x 5 1/4).

Forty Horsepower.

Wheel Base 124 inches.

Price, \$2300, f. o. b. Racine (including all the above equipment).

See also the Case "25" at \$1250 and the "35" at \$1850, F. O. B. Racine.

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY

741-791 State St., INCORPORATED Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA & CALGARY

