

H. D. SCUDDER

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

WINNIPEG CANADA

NOVEMBER
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

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

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FREE WHEAT

There's a time for everything and therefore there's a point at which certain debatable subjects either become first principles or take their place among those things that should be interred and forgotten. If they are permitted to live any longer in neutral territory they become a source of waste and weakness, worry and perpetual warfare.

The question understood by "Free Wheat" comes under this head. It has been long enough in all conscience the subject of debate. Its economic points have been unsparingly laid bare by every interest and political party and it must now be lifted away from every taint of partizanship.

It seems there are a few hundred "arguments" against the participation by the farmers of Canada in any advantages that the unrestricted marketing of their wheat across the line may mean to them. But we haven't seen in all the correspondence nor have we heard from any platform a single solid reason why it should not have free inroad to the American market.

For one thing "We need the money," says a contemporary, very aptly. That is a final reason in the judgment of most people, but the real sportsman sees in it a principle of common justice that there is no way of circumventing.

The thing is between two millstones at the present moment. The railway milling interests will not see it from the national standpoint; the farmers will not see it from the viewpoint of the millers and the railroad interests. It will become a tug of war in which votes will have a mighty lot if not everything to do with it. The farmers can force it with less effort that it takes to force anything in legislation if they will but stick together. Will they? It is perfectly certain the other fellows will stand pat to a man and die in the last ditch if necessary.

But the time for talk is over—

Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Requires No Expert Attention

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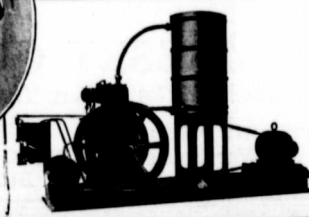
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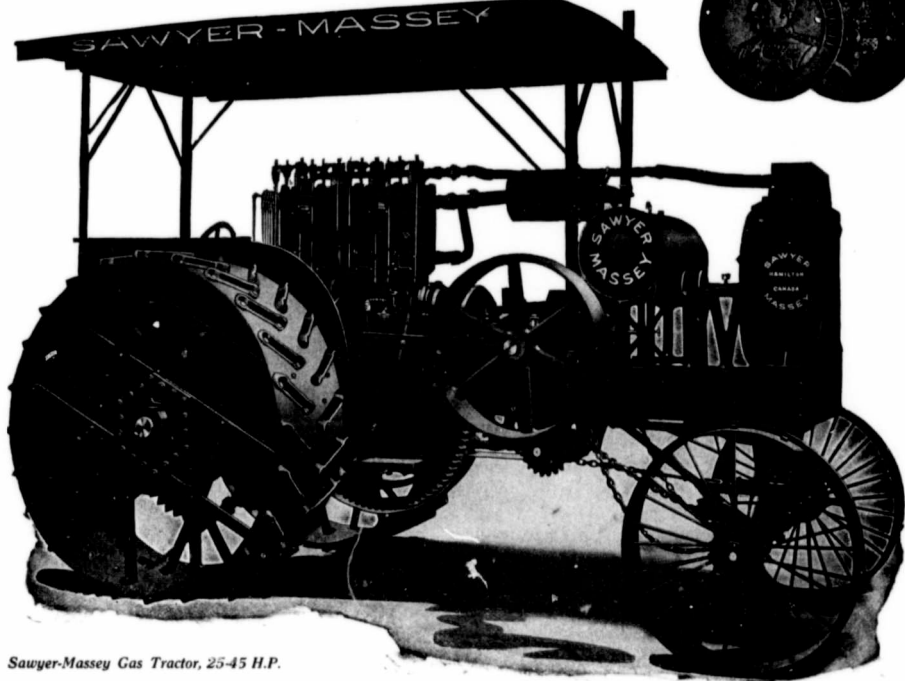
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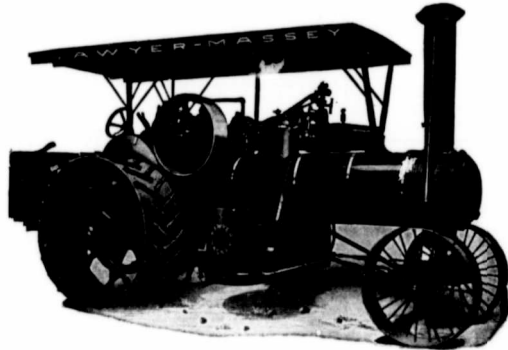
Sawyer-Massey "Great West" Thresher, built in five sizes, from 40-inch cylinder by 64 inch body to 25 inch cylinder by 42 inch body.

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Vol. XX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1915.

No. 11.

TO find out what Canada can do and make her do it is the task which has been assigned a commission recently appointed by the Dominion Government. This is a tall job under any circumstances, but it is by no means an insuperable one where heart and brain is wedded to the business.

The parliamentary annals of Canada have been wonderfully prolific in commissions. It might be said for the sake of argument that all of them have done good work, but it cannot be alleged that the net result to the country in every case has justified the cost in time and money that these courts of inquiry have incurred.

It is the fate of much of the kind in every country that its fruits begin to decay, if not to perish entirely on the day on which the commission is disbanded. Information of the first importance has been dug up. It has been given a brief lifetime by the daily press, but its value to the state is entombed with the written or printed transcripts of proceedings pigeon-holed in the vaults of the record office.

That was before the war, however, and such a war as we are now supporting, was unthinkable, except in the minds of those elect scoundrels to whom war is a necessity. This new "Economic Commission," it may be inferred has been inspired by the war, or rather the conditions which the war has imposed on Canada and which are likely to exist over a longer period than the most reckless of optimists would dare to prescribe.

This commission is the outcome of a report of the committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-General on 28th June, 1915, and from which we quote:

The Prime Minister observes that the need is everywhere recognized of stimulating greater production in Canada, and especially agricultural production, the immense importance of which has been emphasized by reasons of conditions arising out of the war.

A COMMISSION OF EXPLORATION

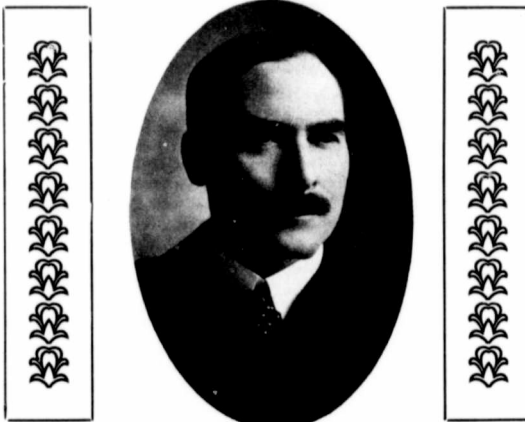
That in connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production it is necessary to bear in mind the importance of

- (a) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer;
- (b) Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration;
- (c) Increasing the acreage under production;

of which only a small percentage is at present tilled.

The conditions of soil, climate and situation are so varied as to emphasize the necessity of pursuing methods of cultivation and purposes of production which are especially suited to any particular locality under consideration.

The great area of territory embraced within the Dominion creates unusual problems which affect:



Senator Lougheed, K.C., Chairman of Commission

- (d) Attracting immigration of a type which would aid in ensuring a large and permanent agricultural population;
 - (e) Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; and,
 - (f) Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.
- (a) Distribution of products in our home markets and the trade thus created between the several provinces and their various communities;
 - (b) The transport of products to our national ports from which they shall eventually reach their destination abroad; and,
 - (c) Their transport to the market of destination abroad.

The Prime Minister further observes that the agricultural production of Canada is of a highly diversified character and is spread over a great territory comprising an enormous area of fertile land

The Prime Minister states that so far as is compatible with con-

ditions herein mentioned it is manifestly in the public interest that before export the product should be converted through manufacture in Canada into the form in which it is proposed to be consumed or used; thus encouraging and stimulating those industries subsidiary to agriculture, which can be carried on successfully in the Dominion.

Important questions as to the marketing of our food products, including consideration of the time at which and the methods by which this is accomplished, should receive careful attention. The value of co-operative efforts among the producers, and the importance of reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer, should not be overlooked.

It has been represented to the Government that large numbers of persons who before emigrating to Canada had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not settled upon the land in Canada, but have been attracted by the opportunities for obtaining high wages in cities and towns and in the construction of railways and other works. The opportunities for thus obtaining work have recently become considerably restricted, and this result has brought about a greater degree of unemployment than usually prevails. It further appears that very large areas of land for which homesteaders have secured patents are not under cultivation, and it is considered that the causes which have led to these results are a proper subject for thorough inquiry.

In connection with the subjects above alluded to, consideration should be given to the conditions which will arise upon the conclusion of the present war and to the resulting opportunities for a vigorous and effective policy of immigration which should have as its object the purpose of attracting to our shores immigration of a suitable type, and of inducing the settlement of an agricultural population upon the fertile uncultivated lands which are abun-

dant both in Western and in Eastern Canada. In this connection inquiry should be made as to the means by which and the lines upon which the Federal Government, whether upon its own sole initiative or in co-operation with Provincial Governments can best carry out an effective scheme of colonization.



Dr. J. G. Rutherford,
Supt. of Agriculture and Animal Industry
C.P.R.

OUR SOLDIER CITIZENS

The return to Canada, after the conclusion of the war, of the Canadian troops now gallantly fighting beyond the seas for our Empire and the probable immigration into Canada of other British soldiers and of men from the allied armies, after peace shall have been established, should also engage the attention of the proposed Commission in order that every reasonable opportunity through the assistance and co-operation of the Federal and Provincial Governments may be afforded to those who may seek employment.

The Prime Minister further observes that the question of transportation whether by land or water carriage is for reasons above indicated closely connected with the problems under consideration. With this should be considered the advantages which would undoubtedly be derived from permanent improvement of highways which are in truth an important part of our transportation system.

The approaching completion of two additional transcontinental railways is a very important element in our transportation problem. It has been represented to the Government that their construction has considerably anticipated the present capacity of the Dominion to provide traffic for trunk lines; while on the other hand important portions of newly settled territory are without the facilities which would be afforded by branch lines incident to a more carefully considered system of

railway development. The condition thus created invites the careful attention of the Commission.

As Canada has been and will be for many years a borrowing country requiring capital for extending and developing its agricultural and manufacturing industries, and as the securing of capital at reasonable rates of interest is essential for increased production and continued progress, this subject should also be taken into consideration. It is to be observed that no proposal which would deter capital from seeking investment in this country, or which would unfairly affect that already invested under established conditions, would in the final result assist Canadian producers in any branch of industry.

It seems reasonable that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for widening and extending our markets to the advantage not only of Canada but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be created or extended. The steps

a greater Canada than its greatest friends have ever dreamt of. There never was an opportunity like the present. There never was a subject so worthy of the very best of Canadian heart and brains, and we take comfort in the feeling that there probably never was a more capable team hitched on to anything of the kind as we find in the personnel of this court of inquiry.

Senator Lougheed, leader of the Dominion Government in the Senate will be chairman of the new commission, and associated with him will be St. J. B. Rowland, of Montreal; W. Smith, M.P. for South Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Dominion veterinary-general, and now superintendent agricultural section Canadian Pacific Railway Company Resources Branch; J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor congress; Wm. Farrell, of Victoria; E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, hon. president Sask. Grain Growers; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto; and Senator W. B. Ross, of Nova Scotia.

The Farmer

**It isn't just sowing the right kind of seeds
That wins; for good seeds may be sown
In soil that may give up its life unto weeds
Which claim the seed bed as their own;
It isn't the skimming o'er many broad fields
That brings home the bacon and bread;
It isn't the numskull that gets the big yields—
'Tis the farmer who uses his head.**

already taken by the Government for that purpose would be brought to the attention of the Commission and their consideration invited."

Here is a programme of work big enough and broad enough for any combination of genius that can be set to work upon it. It outlines a reason for investigation that more than justifies what may have to be spent upon it—always provided that the government will immediately, and with all the energy of which it is capable, give effect to the finding of these men.

What's the use of delegating a representative expert body of men to inquire into certain conditions if when they have presented their facts and their no doubt unanimous judgment on these facts they are politely thanked and told that "we will consider your finding, gentlemen, in due course."

There have been too many expensive and fruitless "commissions." Let this one be given all the string our national purse will let out, but let its fruit be seen in

W. J. Black, formerly principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed secretary to the commission.

It had been the intention of Sir Robert Borden to appoint the late Sir Wm. Van Horne as head of the commission, and but for the subsequent illness and death of Sir William the commission had been in full swing long before this date. The premier is to be congratulated, however, on his appointment of Senator Lougheed to fill the position—as indeed on every member who will serve under the Senator.

Of our Western men on the commission who are of some account to what is after all the asset of the country (agriculture) we rejoice to see the names of Dr. Rutherford, E. N. Hopkins and of Professor Black. The success of any scheme of the kind while it is operative lies to a great extent with the secretary. Mr. Black's lifelong experience in agriculture, his long term as principal of Manitoba Agricultural College and his gluttonous appetite for hard work eminently fits him for his part

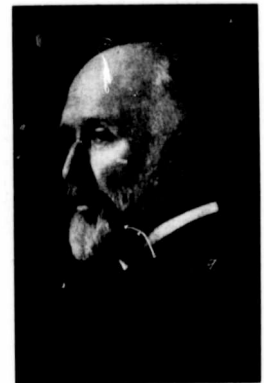
of the job which will in this case be no sinecure.

Dr. Rutherford's record is as well known as that of any of our Canadian public men. M. Hopkins first of all, is a conspicuously successful farmer, and his identity with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, his fine record of real work for the farmers while he was president of that association will disarm all criticism on the part of the producing interests as to the composition of this board of inquiry.

The operations of this commission will be watched with unusual interest. Its programme is bristling with interest—every item in it being a subject of the most vital import to the future of the Dominion. Some natural curiosity will hover around the thought—"are the men all big enough and round enough to do their work with a strictly impartial regard to the national interest and not as it appears to them from one side or another of a political blind wall?"

Candidly that suggests where there will be at least some gnawing doubts in the public mind. As to the personal character, ability and ripe experience of every individual of the commission there is probably not the shadow of a misgiving, but have they—all of them or any of them—so far emerged from the ingrained weakness of Canadian public men as to be able to swear to their own satisfaction: "Whatever happens, I will be true to the state?"

What a chance for these men by simple honesty of purpose to distinguish themselves and earn the undying gratitude of all who will follow them. As the old camp-meeting optimist said to his congregation: "Gemmen—look not mournfully into de past of your fo'fathers. Dey is doin'



John Wesley Flavelle,
Pres. Wm. Davies & Co. Ltd., Pork Packers,
Toronto.

time right enough now fo' der own sins. De future am behof you as clean as de whitest snow and dere is a time comin' that hab neber been yet."

There is one feature in this programme that we have taken very much to heart and that is the future immigration policy of our Dominion government. From many references in the past to this question in the pages of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer we have tried to suggest where a very great measure of success if not complete success might be achieved by taking a wholesome lesson from the past blunders not of one but of successive administrations.

If this paper is published in any "interest," it is that of the farmer. We are proud to find ourselves lined up with that interest. Than the real farmer as we know him, the man who has fairly and squarely worked his way to success by careful producing, careful marketing and careful husbanding of his means, we can conceive no finer or more worthy body of men on the face of the earth.

But there are a very large number of men who call themselves farmers who have no other title to the name than the fact that they live on a piece of land which has been given to them by the government. Sometime ago we called attention to one of these—an immigrant from England, to whom we sent a trained farm hand, whom he agreed to take on for twelve months. After working him double shift at the figure agreed per month (contracting for the whole year) he parted with him at the end of a month's harvesting for the only reason that he could no longer "afford" to use him.

Now this farmer was donated a quarter section on the most absurdly generous terms; he pre-

friend whom we sent out as hired man describes the wastage of product and general filth of those three-quarter sections as "undescribable."

And this is the sort of man whose voice is heard above every uproar denouncing the rascality of the manufacturer, the jobber, the railways and every conceivable medium he has to meet in the way of business. "The farmer is being exploited," he shrieks, and lets every one who will listen to him know that he is "out" to see that the farmer "comes into his own!"

A careful study of the effect of our present homesteading laws and a personal knowledge of very many cases of would-be settlers who cannot accept these conditions satisfies us that whatever the commission fails to make an impression upon, it will have to make a whole-hearted frontal attack upon the whole immigration policy.

We need not amplify on the fact that many thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of "unde-

The men we want are those thousands of fine fellows who are sweating out their lives on old country farms for a beggarly pittance compared with what the same intelligent industry would produce in Manitoba. They have drunk the spirit of self-help with their mother's milk. They are not seeking help but merely the opportunity to help themselves with an assurance that they are not to be victimised by land-jobbers as soon as they set foot in the country.

What can these men bank on? Here is the case of an agricultural laborer possessed of an industrious wife and four healthy children evenly mixed. He has lived all his days on the farm, working for one of the most intelligent and successful mixed farmers in Aberdeenshire. His savings are no more than sufficient to bring himself and his little crowd to Canada and leave him when he lands say, at Winnipeg, with some \$800 or \$900.

To whom then can that man look, not merely for "advice," but

many such capable men, with and without families, who are seeking just what we have to offer them, but who are held back by want of a confidence for which they cannot be blamed. The immigration department has done some fine things in the past, but with all its care something is still needed to take up the case at the point where



W. J. Black, B.A.
Secretary of the Commission.

the immigration authorities have left the immigrant.

There are many thousands of industrious and provident fellows in the British Isles to-day who would give much to feel absolutely safe in pulling up their stakes to accept what Western Canada has to offer them in a better return for their capital and labor than conditions at home can ever lead them to hope for. A man with a wife and a few young olive branches has to think seriously and know just where he is at before he will burn his bridges behind him in moving from old Scotland to build a home under conditions of which he practically knows nothing. Assurances of a kind have been given, but he has heard quite as much of the disappointment of neighbors who have made the attempt. They have been misled or they have presumed too far on proffered assistance.

Certain land companies owning large tracks of property opened their mouths very wide on this subject a few years ago, but private enterprise will not meet this case. Men who are strangers to the country are very difficult to satisfy with anything short of a "government guarantee." So many immigrants have been exploited by unscrupulous kerbstone men it is useless any longer for almost any private outfit to advertise its plan indiscriminately.

But the idea properly taken hold of by the government would meet with a far different reception. It is essentially a scheme whereby a man shall earn his way to his property, and in which the poorest man with no other possession but character and fitness may have at least a fighting chance.

Who Uses His Head

**It isn't the farmer who tills the most soil
That gets the best pay for his work;
It isn't a question of how much men toil,
Although it will not pay to shirk.
The man who succeeds is the fellow who tries
To learn the best methods, instead
Of plodding on blindly; he tries to get wise—
The farmer who uses his head.**

sirables" have been admitted—really induced by a process of bribing to come into the country. Every one knows what is an "undesirable" person for Canadian citizenship, but every one does not seem to be so clear as to what will be the very best kind of citizen we should cultivate from henceforth, and how that prospective neighbor should be handled right up to the point at which he becomes "a man of independent (means as well as) mind."

No man wants to be coddled however much he may want and would welcome legitimate assistance.

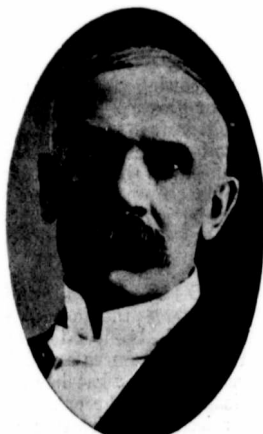
No man wants any more help than the means to help himself. Anything beyond that is enervating, demoralising. Our past immigration policies have demonstrated this in a way that need no longer be explained in detail.

In June (1915) issue of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" there appeared an article under the caption of "An Immigration Policy—if we but had our way" from which we reproduce the following:

for real assurance as to the maintenance of his family while he is waiting for the first fruits of his work on the virgin soil? He wants to fairly and squarely earn every dollar, he will accept no "charity," not even a loan, but it is evident that if he is to prove a satisfactory settler, he must be protected while he is turning over the land and doing what we are all seeking to get at by "advertising" and urging men of this type to come and take a hand in.

The man with easy capital is a comparatively rare bird. He can take care of himself, but if we are to get the right sort in sufficient quantity to make a great country, we must concentrate recruiting on the type of farm labor here referred to. From all past experience, from some of the most brilliant records of old time farmers (in Southern Manitoba particularly) this is the class of man whose acquaintance we want to cultivate—whom we ought to encourage at any cost that does not rob him of one particle of his independence.

We have personal knowledge of



E. N. Hopkins of Moose Jaw,
Ex-President, Saskatchewan Grain Growers
Association.

empted on a second, both of which he is working almost single handed while holding down a third quarter some seven miles off! One young, seasoned Ontario

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,
PRESIDENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

J. D. DUTHIE,
EDITOR

E. W. HAMILTON,
MANAGING DIRECTOR



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WINNIPEG, CANADA



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Nov.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

1915

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 complainant is made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurrence, 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."

THE LATEST IN SHEAF-LOADERS" on front cover of this issue has suggested to us, as it probably will to many readers, a train of thought which might lead to amazing results. The "heart" of that picture, we think, is in the dog. All these things suffer from reproduction, but even in the picture that dog speaks in language far more telling than anything we can print of the delight he is experiencing in his "job." For the moment he is happy in the companionship of his young master, and proud of the fact that he is considered strong enough to provide the tractive power for that great load of grain and "beef" to which he is yoked. Had you been there when the picture was taken, you'd have seen the flame of enthusiasm flashing in that dog's eye, and when you touch the spark plug of enthusiasm you strike a living force that cannot be dealt with on dead surfaces.

NOTHING IS SO CONTAGIOUS AS ENTHUSIASM. That dog "caught" it from someone else, and ten chances to one it was from the boy. We haven't had

the privilege of meeting that boy yet, although he sent us this picture of himself and his pal, but we are as sure as we are now writing about him that he is a dyed-in-the-wool enthusiast—on at least one point. More than likely that will be found to be some feature of the farm that intensely interests him. We are not familiar with his case—how he is encouraged or disheartened, but we think we have guessed right the very first time when we say that neither he nor his dog are the victims of any "polar frost of indifference" at the hands of those who have bred them.

MAY WE PUT IN A STRONG PLEA at this time for the boys and the girls of our farm homes? Let us cease talking about them being the "hope of the country" and get down to the real business of taking them to our hearts, and by "every wile that's justified by honor," harness them to the service of the country in that capacity in which they have proved themselves again and again to be the actual leaders in intensive productive effort. Have you noticed what the boys and girls just across the line have been doing during the past 3 or 4 years? Do you know that in one State alone (Ohio) twelve hundred boys in the summer of 1914 added \$20,000,000 to the productive wealth of that State? By the application of brain work, they raised the average yield of Corn per acre from 35 to 81 bushels.

THIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT is but an incident of what is going on there and in the neighbouring States who are catching fire all the time and refuse to play second fiddle in this fine orchestral symphony. The business men of the State sent round the hat among themselves and sent the

entire twelve hundred boys to Washington, to New York City and later gave them a trip to the big Panama show at San Francisco. One of these boys was champion corn grower of Ohio two years in succession, raising 131 bushels on an acre in 1913 and 153 bushels in 1914, but the old heads of Ohio felt that it was the entire twelve hundred boys who deserved their gratitude and all the encouragement they could give them.

SOME CLASS TO THIS METHOD of handling a bunch of boys! The first of these boy corn champions was one unpretentious youth of 14 years who in 1910 raised 228 bushels on one acre. This was in the State of South Carolina. He has been called "the greatest human advertisement ever let loose" and, as will be gathered from the above record from Ohio State, his wonderful performance has set a match to the zeal of the "entire country under cultivation." And he has been beaten by a competitor in Alabama who raised in 1913, 232 bushels of corn at a cost of less than 20 cents a bushel. Not any of these results were obtained at haphazard. It was scientific treatment of soil and all other conditions kept going by that unquenchable enthusiasm—that white-heat interest we find only in young souls.

AND WHAT OF THE GIRLS? Well their story is scarcely less remarkable if we had space to tell it. They have also distinguished themselves in corn growing but have established still more wonderful records in growing and canning tomatoes and other vegetables as well as fruits according to the advantages or limitations of soil and climate of their respective states. One average example is that of a young lass who raised 5,354 pounds of tomatoes on a tenth of an acre at a net profit of \$132.39. Another in 1914 raised 7,027 pounds, also on a tenth of an acre, preserved 1,620 pounds of these in cans and glass jars, reaping a profit of \$146.20!

OUR CANADIAN BOYS AND GIRLS will never suffer in comparison with their cousins across the line—if they are given a chance. We hear quite a good deal of isolated cases in which the young people of our Prairie Provinces are doing fine things. We are not in the least belittling what has been done or is in progress. Our plea is "pile on the encouragement" and let there be no voice raised to dishearten any effort of the kind. We shall have something more to say about what is due to the boys and girls in our next, which will be the Christmas issue. These war times and the drain they are making on our young manhood are raising some serious problems, the end of which we cannot yet foresee, but we know that if they are to be solved it will be by the boys and girls of to-day. In God's name open your heart to them.

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Failing to receive paper, you should notify the office at once, when mistakes, if any, will be corrected immediately.

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

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"Non-Skid"

"MILES OF SMILES"

That is what you have if your car is equipped with
"MALTESE CROSS" Tires

Look for the TRADE MARK on the Road

"The Tread Mark of Quality"

The latest addition to the "Maltese Cross" family
 is the "PARAGON"—a pattern
 tread at a moderate price

"Maltese Cross"



"Paragon"

Manufactured Solely by

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NOT IN ANY
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 OR COMBINE

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

How to Scrape a Bearing

It should be emphatically stated that this is not a task which should be attempted by an inexperienced amateur mechanic, but there is no reason why the keen owner-driver, with a taste for mechanics, should remain inexperienced.

Arrangements can generally be made with a garage so that the method of procedure can be watched and explained, and then under the watchful eye of a skilled



mechanic, an attempt to carry out the work may be made by the pupil.

It has already been explained in these columns that a bearing is adjusted by letting, together the two split brasses, i.e., filing a slight amount off the longitudinal division. When this has been done the scraping may be begun, the

object being to bed the brasses down on the shaft.

The shaft and brasses are wiped clean and a mixture of red lead and lubricating oil—called "rattle"—meared thinly and uniformly over the shaft. It is best applied with the tip of a finger, and should be rubbed on well until almost dry.

The bearing brasses are then carefully bolted into position on to the shaft, taking care that they are in their correct position, and the bearing given a turn or two. The brasses are then removed and the high spots on the bearing are plainly visible, being marked with rattle from the shaft. These high spots are scraped with the special hard steel tool known as a scraper. An old file carefully ground up smooth with sharp edges makes an ideal scraper, and is most frequently employed. The bearing is again bolted up and removed and the scraping repeated until the brasses bed uniformly on the shaft.

The correct method of scraping can only be learned by experience and example. The right hand guides the cut and the pressure of the left hand regulates the depth of the cut. The method of holding the tool is shown in the illustration.

When to Use Bronze Bearings

For bearings that must stand heavy pressures, some form of bronze or brass is used. A bronze, or a phosphor bronze, is best when the bearing must also

stand high temperatures, such as the piston pin bearing of a gas engine where the piston is attached to the end of the connecting rod. Here the bushing must withstand the heavy pressure and high temperatures produced by the explosions within the engine cylinder.

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1914

GRAIN COMMISSION

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG

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

References: Bank of Toronto
 Northern Crown Bank and
 Commercial Agencies

McBEAN BROS.

Consign your grain to the OLDEST GRAIN FIRM in Western Canada who have the farmers' interest at heart. If you have not yet done business with us, give us a trial. Write us for pointers on the market. Our specialty is high prices and prompt returns.

Don't sell at street or track prices. Ship in car lots, then wait for either inspection or out-turns before selling. This means money to the shipper.

Hold your flaxseed at home in the granary. Don't be afraid of low prices this season.

If your car is already loaded and you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. bill it to Fort William, Ont., and if on the C.N.R. to Port Arthur, Ont., and be sure to mark on the shipping bill "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man." This enables us to check up grading and weighing without any chance of missing it.

McBEAN BROS. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

October 1, 1915

Old Implement Firm Under New Management

Announcement has reached us to the effect that the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary with head office at Toronto has changed its management and that Mr. A. T. Thom is now general manager and secretary-treasurer.



A. T. Thom, Gen. Manager and Secretary, Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co.

Mr. Thom though a young man in years is an old timer in the implement business. Born at Watford, Ont. in 1883 he at an early age entered his father's implement business at that place where he learned it in its every detail. Ten years ago he started with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. as accountant from which position he was promoted to be secretary-treasurer and is now general manager of the same concern.

The growth of the Canadian West and the large demand for implements manufactured by his company made it necessary that a more aggressive policy be pursued. Mr. Thom is now in Western Canada where he has been for some time studying the situation and acquainting himself with western conditions and the needs of the western farmer in so far as farm implements are concerned.

Mr. Thom is if anything aggressive, and we trust that under his management his company will receive the full share of patronage that his ability and his goods deserve.

ACORN Uni-Lite FREE
Turns night into day. 300 candle power. Carry as a lantern; use anywhere as a lamp. Weather proof. For house, barn, garage, camp and around the farm. Write for big free offer. Special opportunity to farmers, stockmen and motorists. Agents make big money. Write tonight.
UNITED MANUFACTURERS, W.P.

A Needle-Less Phonograph

Don't think this means a superfluous or "needleless" instrument, but it refers to a wonderful invention recently perfected by which it is no longer necessary to use the enormous quantities of needle-points which have had to be changed every time a fresh disc was placed on the machine. This is an unwearable jewel point reproducer made by the great and well-known French Company, Pathe Freres. It can be adjusted to any instrument, and is really a wonderful accessory inasmuch as it saves all the annoyance, inconvenience and expense of the old time "tin-tacks."

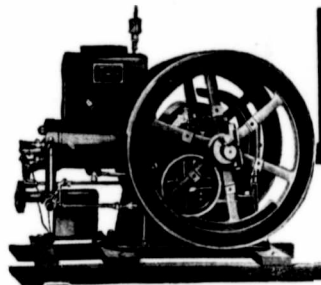
These are being marketed in Western Canada by the Canadian Phonograph and Sapphire Disc Company of Winnipeg, who are giving one free to every purchaser of twelve of their "Diamond" Discs which are unsurpassed by anything made for quality and clearness of expression. We have much pleasure in referring our readers to the announcement of our friends on another page, and apart from the discs they supply to speak in the highest terms of their latest model "Pathephone."

New Implement Firm for Winnipeg

A new implement firm has come into existence in the city of Winnipeg known as the Gasoline Engine and Supply Company, Limited, with premises at 104 Princess street. The members of this concern are practically all old timers in the business, having been connected with the old Burrige Cooper Company for a number of years.

It will no doubt be remembered that the Burrige Cooper Company went into liquidation some few months ago, and as this concern has handled a number of valuable lines of implements which were very well known throughout the Canadian West it was deemed advisable by the men who are at the head of the new concern to carry these lines of goods.

The Gasoline Engine and Supply Company has nothing however to do with the old Burrige Cooper Company. A full line of gasoline and kerosene engines will be handled as well as grain grinders, electric lighting machinery, hand and power washing machinery, grain elevators, pump jacks, small threshing machinery, engine gang plows and belting and threshing supplies. Their line of gasoline engines include the famous "Waterloo Boy" one man tractor, announcement of which appears in another part of this issue. We wish the new concern every success in their efforts.



Their Power Lasts

Quality First

Type H is built in four sizes:

7 h. p.	Terms Price	\$250	F.O.B. Winnipeg
5 h. p.	Terms Price	165	
2½ h. p.	Terms Price	90	
1 h. p.	Terms Price	60	

The easiest way to sell engines is to build them so cheaply that they can be sold at lower prices than any on the market.

Such engines are "dear at any price." The Fairbanks-Morse way is to put the best workmanship and materials money can buy into each engine built, to subject it to trials that only a high grade engine could stand up under, and, finally, to sell at a price which makes the Fairbanks-Morse product — quality considered — the greatest engine value in Canada.

We know that every intelligent farmer in the West will prefer our way.

VALUE IS DETERMINED BY WHAT YOU RECEIVE NOT BY WHAT YOU PAY

Don't buy an engine just because it's cheap. Our Type H Engine, here illustrated, is easy to start, very economical to run, possessed of enormous power for its rating, and more than that, its power lasts.

Terms to suit your convenience. Five per cent off for cash

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON WINNIPEG CALGARY

Now, while you think of it, fill in and mail the coupon to us — we will send you FREE a copy of "Power on the Farm," a book which should be in every farmer's hands.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Winnipeg
Please send me FREE a copy of your book "Power on the Farm."
Name:
Address:

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

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs.
8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.

Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

Cushman Light Weight Engines
For All Farm Work — 4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed — speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Scheduler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

Farmer's Mandy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job. Same Engine Used on Binder.

The ONE Binder engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise." Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free. Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd., 250 Princess St., Winnipeg

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

Your Farm Needs a Waterloo Boy One Man Tractor

IT IS A REAL ONE MAN MACHINE

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

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

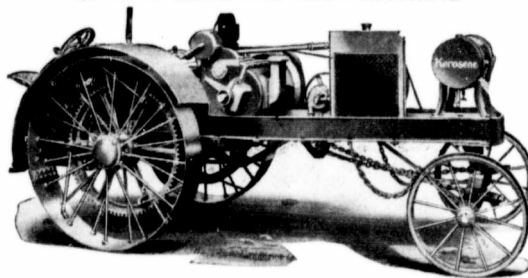
It is a kerosene tractor built especially to operate on the heavier fuel.

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

It has high tension magneto requiring no batteries.

It has semi-steel gears. It has a cooling system of the most approved type.

Its working parts are dust-proof.



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

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

It is easy to operate and economical on fuel.

It has sliding gear transmission.

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

It will pull 3 plows under favorable conditions.

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

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

It is backed by a Rigid Guarantee that thoroughly protects the Purchaser—and

It is Special Value — Write for Prices

WATERLOO BOY ENGINES AND PUMP JACKS — Cash With Order Prices

1 3/4 H.P. Air cooled engine on skids	\$ 45.00	8 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	\$240.00
1 3/4 H.P. Air cooled engine on skids, pumping	65.00	12 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	360.00
1 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	45.00	No. 0 Pump Jack, single geared	4.80
1 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids, pumping engine	68.00	No. 1 Pump Jack, single geared	5.40
2 3/4 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	70.00	No. 2 Double geared	7.20
4 1/2 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	115.00	No. 3 Pump Jack, double back geared	9.60
6 H.P. Hopper cooled on skids	165.00		

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

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

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

For further information write

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co., Limited

104 Princess Street
WINNIPEG CANADA

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

Oil Changes for Temperature and Wear

The use of oil of a different grade in summer as compared to the grade used in winter is not now as common as it was a few years ago due to an increased tendency on the part of the car user to merely demand a medium oil from the garage he happens to be passing, dumping that into the crankcase and letting the results take care of themselves. Not a few makers recommend the use of a lighter grade of oil in winter than in summer owing to the fact that the oil has to work at an entirely different temperature due to the increased average temperature of the cooling water.

A tendency which is increasing and which is meritorious in the use of oils with heavier viscosity for worn cylinders. The ability of an oil to maintain the dual oil film — on piston and cylinder is sorely taxed if the viscosity is low and the clearance high. For this reason an engine which in its earlier days of perfect condition was qualified to use a medium or light oil will be better lubricated after wear by a medium or heavy grade.

EXHAUST VALVES

How to Keep Them in Good Condition

AS the result of improvements, an average distance of 1,500 miles can be covered before the exhaust valves of an automobile show signs of requiring attention, and there are doubtless many instances of much greater distances having been covered without the valves having been taken out. It is not advisable, however, to leave the valves without attention for an indefinite period, and after every 1,500 miles they should be taken out and examined. It is much easier to deal with a valve if it has not been left to deteriorate to any marked extent than if otherwise would be. In the former case simple methods of treatment will suffice, whereas if a valve has been neglected so that it has got into a bad state it cannot be dealt with except in the lathe and by the use of special tools to cut a new surface on the valve and possibly also on its seating.

Concerning the actual details of grinding in a valve it is not necessary to repeat these, as the manipulation is such common

knowledge; it is, however, proposed to refer to some of the points which are liable to be overlooked or insufficiently attended to.

It is important when the valves are taken out that some sort of test should be made to see whether they are approximately true and concentric. This applies more particularly to the exhaust valves, subjected as they are not only to the mechanical shock of operation, but also to the intense heat of the exhaust gases. The tendency to warping is considerable at that part of the valve stem just below the head. A properly

designed valve is intentionally made much stronger at this point than elsewhere, and it should not warp appreciably if the engine has been run normally, but if otherwise, and the valves have been severely overheated, even the extra strong "neck" provided may fail to keep it true.

If a lathe is convenient, valves can be easily tested for accuracy between the centers. Failing this, the condition of them will have to be tested with a straight-edge, or better still, a gauge cut out of sheet metal so as to fit close along the stem, neck and head of the valve. Once made, a gauge of

SHIPPERS

We shall be glad upon application to send you free the "Winnipeg Grain Trade News and Produce Record," containing the closing prices for all cash and future grains, also live stock market news. Personal attention given to all shipments, grading rechecked, and settlements forwarded promptly.

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In Small Engines, Threshing Machines (both new and second hand). The greatest chance you will ever have to buy goods from a carefully selected stock at less than manufacturers' cost.

OHIO ENGINES

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

BADGER ENGINE

14 H.P. Standard stationary (rebuild)	200.00
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DIAMOND 4-CYLINDER TRACTOR

20x36 H.P. rebuild ext. wheels	\$1500.00
Regular price	2750.00

LITCHFIELD MANURE SPREADERS

At prices from \$71.70 to \$118.30

GADE ENGINES

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

INGECO ENGINES

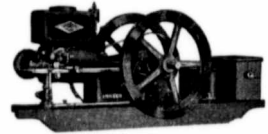
25 H.P. Standard portable (new)	\$ 893.60
12 H.P. Standard stationary (new)	414.15
10 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new)	256.35
8 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new)	197.90
6 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new)	148.70
4 H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new)	98.55
2½ H.P. Farm Eng. Hopper cooled (new)	57.65

GEISER ENGINES AND SEPARATORS		AA Sep. 40x60 complete (rebuild)	
22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (new)	\$ 800.00	AA Sep. 40x60 complete (rebuild)	\$1000.00
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Portable (new)	1200.00	A Sep. 36x56 complete (new)	1064.29
45 H.P. 4 Cyl. Tractors (rebuild)	1900.00	C Sep. 30x46 no blower (new)	597.25
20 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuild)	500.00	5 Sep. 27x39 complete (new)	693.55
22 H.P. Single Cyl. Portable (rebuild)	600.00	5 Sep. 27x39 complete (rebuild)	500.00
35 H.P. Double Cyl. steam traction	2500.00	4 Sep. 24x32 Straw Car (new)	351.12
1 Strite tractor 12x24	\$ 900.00	3 Sep. 25x29 Straw Car (new)	281.47
		Regular cash price	1350.00

Supply is limited and there will be no more when these are sold.

Cash only except in case of Tractors, Portables and Threshing Machines for which reasonable secured terms will be considered at increased prices.

R. S. EWING, Assignee, 200 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg



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

this sort can be used indefinitely with the same set of valves, and with a little practice in testing a valve at various positions the slightest inaccuracy can be detected. The truing of a valve stem is best done by pressure and not by hammering, which is liable to do more harm than good. With suitable grooved blocks of metal, or even hard wood, and the pressure, obtainable between the jaws of an ordinary vise, it is a simple matter to "reset" a valve by applying the pressure at a proper point, and thus forcing back the stem where it diverges from a straight line.

There is no doubt that many engines are run with the valves defective as regards this matter, and consequently not only does the valve never obtain a proper seating but a great deal of unnecessary wear is caused on the valve guide. This worn condition explains why so much oil leaks down the valve guides of certain engines. Grinding-in should be done intelligently, always keeping in view the fact that it means a certain amount of wear on the valve and seating—especially the latter—every time the operation is performed. It is, in fact, not unusual to find that the grinding-in has been so vigorously and so frequently done that the valve has sunk well down into the seating. If it be found that

the valve face has some unusually deep "pit" marks in it, the better plan is to have the valve refaced in the lathe or by the use of a valve cutter, otherwise by the time the marks are ground out the seating will have been worn to an excessive and disproportionate degree.

A point which does not as a rule receive attention is that of preventing the abrasive material used in grinding from reaching places where it can do harm. The tendency is to use far more of the abrasive material, such as emery or carborundum, than is necessary for the actual operation. The surplus amount is very liable to reach the valve guides, and possibly also the cylinder, as the abnormal marks or scratches sometimes found on the cylinder surface indicate. A precaution against this taken by careful operators is to pack some cotton waste into the port and below the valve head. Failing this, great care should be taken after the operation thoroughly to clean all around the valve and down the guide with a kerosene-moistened rag to clear away any trace of the abrasive material. Finally, should it be found, after say 1,500 miles of running, that the exhaust valves get into a bad state and show signs of intense heat, the scaling showing what is termed "scaling" or flaking, some abnor-

mal circumstance in the running may be suspected, such as faulty carburetion or water circulation, or it may be a throttled silencer, and this should be attended to.

Three-Cent Gasoline by New Process

The perfection of a process whereby 100 gallons of crude oil will yield 100 gallons of a kind of gasoline 50 per cent more efficient than the present grade of automobile gasoline, is the achievement claimed by W. H. Stevens, for many years an employe of the St. Louis Water Department.

Stevens, after experimenting for three years to find a substitute for gasoline, has obtained a patent on his process. He is now negotiating with the Standard Oil Co. for the sale of his patent and the formula of chemicals used in his process. This process, Stevens says, is not simple, but is very economical and can produce gasoline at a cost of three cents a gallon.

The first step in Stevens' process is to strain the crude oil to remove from it all traces of carbon. After this chemicals, of which Stevens alone knows the formula, are added and the result is—according to the inventor—an amber colored fluid which does not leave carbon deposits on the cylinders.

Stevens has tried his substitute gasoline in a Ford, Dubuc, Maxwell, Buick and Overland and made a final test of it in a motorcycle. He claims that a car which will run 12 miles on a gallon of gasoline will run 18 miles on his substitute.

At present independent oil producers are able to get but one gallon of gasoline from four gallons of crude oil by distillation. The Standard Oil Co. has a process by which it gets one gallon of gasoline from 2½ gallons of crude oil.

THE BEST HORSEMEN IN THE WORLD ARE THE COSSACKS.

If you want to know how the Cossack keeps his horse fat, plump and vigorous. How he prevents and cures the common ailments of the horse. How he makes a worn out, tired and sick horse feel like a two year old. How he makes a horse appear at its best for a show, race or sale. Write for a copy of

"The COSSACK and HIS HORSE"

It will prove interesting reading and will be sent to you free on receipt of your name and address on a post card.

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

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We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List
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Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.
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We also buy Hides and Seneca Root

Why an Ignition Plug Breaks Down With Magneto Power

By J. G. ZIMMERMAN

Frequent complaints have been made when an engine which was formerly equipped with a battery and coil is supplied with a magneto that the plug insulation gives out. The reason is not clear to anyone not knowing the difference between the voltage of a battery and that of a magneto.

The voltage of a battery is constant at the value which a voltmeter will read but the magneto is entirely different. The latter voltage is of a very decidedly varying value and the voltmeter which reads its average or effective value will read something lower than the maximum voltage. Hence, it is easy to see that the reading of six volts from a magneto is not the maximum but the average or effective value.

When using the voltage of the magneto, it is usual to make the circuit contact in the igniter at or near to this maximum voltage. Hence, the effect is to subject the insulation of the insulated pin of the igniter to some value much higher than the battery voltage can reach. This is one reason why the isolation breaks down.

But there are other reasons which are important. The spark which is developed at the break is due to the sudden dissipation of the stored energy in the core of the coil or of the magneto armature iron. The stored energy is dependent on the value of the current present when the break takes place. Now, if the magneto with its higher voltage at time of contact can supply more current than the battery can at a lower voltage, the arc voltage at the break will be higher. This assumes that the speed of the break is the same.

If the current at the time of break is the same for either type of igniter system and the stored energy the same, the result with either system should be the same.

In view of the above facts it is well to bear in mind, when making any change of ignition system, to see that the plug or insulated igniter point is of proper construction to stand the new system voltage. With a highly insulated plug, any type of make and break system in use should work all right.

Another point to bear in mind is the fact that if a mica insulation is not kept tight it is apt to give out, due to the soaking in of oil which then carbonizes and acts as a short circuiting conductor. The "kick" of the breaker current is very severe and may run

up to over two hundred volts at times.

Since it is standard now to replace the insulated terminal with a new one in changing systems or when trouble occurs, it is better to replace the troublesome pin with a new one designed properly.

Why the Blacksmith Waters His Fuel

The problem of the watered blacksmith coal is explained in the following manner:

When the blacksmith desires the intense heat of which his forge is capable he invariably throws a little water upon the coal. The same course is pursued by the stoker who would get the utmost from his boilers.

And the poorer the quality of the coal the more imperative the necessity for wetting it.

It seems paradoxical, for from the beginning all people everywhere have regarded water as the one reliable agency for extinguishing fire. Such, indeed, it really is, if used in proper quantity, as experience has amply demonstrated.

Chemistry explains the paradox very simply, however, when it informs us that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion of two to one. That is to say, in every molecule of the fluid there are two atoms of the former and one of the latter.

Now, oxygen is the chief agent in combustion. Oxidization is a synonym for burning. The rusting of iron, the corrosion of silver and the burning of wood are identical processes, all due to the agency of this powerful element which is so widely distributed through all nature. To feed oxygen to flames is greatly to intensify them, therefore. This is exactly what is done, in fact, when they are fanned.

Hydrogen, on the other hand, is a gas which burns readily and with the most intense heat.

Very evidently if water is separated into its constituent elements, the oxygen and the hydrogen, no longer bound together, are able each to perform its natural functions. The former adds greatly to combustion, and the latter not only burns readily but materially intensifies the heat.

This is precisely what occurs when a small quantity of water is added to the coal fed to the flames. There is not enough of the fluid to extinguish the fire. Instead the fire acts upon the water, dissolving the bonds which unite its component gases, thus setting the oxygen free to accelerate combustion and converting the hydrogen into fuel of tremendous heating power.

Reduced in Price FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

We make these bargain prices simply to reduce our stock. The engines are all absolutely new and in perfect condition. This special sale lasts until our stock is cut down to a certain point. Then the old prices go into force again. You need an engine and when you get one you might as well get the Best, especially when it costs no more money than you have to pay for a low grade machine.



Special Cash Prices
3 H.P. Stickney... \$145
5 " " " " 205
8 " " " " 280

STICKNEY ENGINES

Easiest to Start
Easiest to Keep Running

The Stickney needs no introduction. Everyone knows it and its reputation as the simplest, strongest, most reliable engine the farmer can buy. It has a modern and unique cooling system. Its ignition system is wonderfully simple and can be removed without tools. It has a visible spark and a straight line valve motion. Pump feed or gravity feed.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
(Western Branches) Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Steam or Gas Tractors

Equipped with

PICKERING
"THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS"

give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF
ENGINE

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

The Pickering Governor Co.

PORTLAND

CONN., U.S.A.



Chiropractic

Completely Restored
this almost helpless case of
Articular Rheumatism

MISS THRIFT



Suffered from the above malady (principally in her feet) for two years. Walking caused her almost unbearable pain. Eighteen months ago she took 2 months CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS, since when she can trip along without a remembrance of her former painful ailment.

BY THE SAME SIMPLE AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS I CAN ALMOST CERTAINLY CURE YOU. IF I FEEL I CANNOT, I WILL NOT EXPERIMENT, AS CHIROPRACTIC IS NO GUESSWORK.

You can See or write personally to hundreds of my patients including this young lady and the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer will testify to at least a dozen of these which this magazine has taken the trouble to investigate at first-hand. Write for complete details.

Telephone Main 234

Dr. H. J. Munro 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Graduate of Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.




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



Chisel Tooth Saws

SHAFTING PULLEYS AND BELTING

Engines and Boilers—Band and Circular Saw Mills—Log Jacks—Kickers—Niggers—Loaders—Edgers—Trimmers—Slashers—Butting Saws—Lath Mills—Shingle Mills—Wood Working Machinery



WATEROUS PORTABLE SAW MILL

No. 0 SAW FRAME with Improved Saw Guide, turn-down timber gauge, wheel splitter and 6-in. friction feed works.
No. 1A LOG CARRIAGE with 3 steel girder log seats. Knees with taper set and Peel dogs, overhead ratchet set works with steel ratchet wheel, spring receder, 56 feet steel V and flat track, cable driven drive and tightener pulley, Belt and Chisel tooth saw.



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

Lighting the Farm Home

What's the use of all the agricultural prosperity we hear about if it cannot be used for increasing comforts and conveniences in the farm home? A happy home life is the chief end of rural activities; fields, barns and profits are but a means to this end.

Of the many improvements which may be added to the better homes of the future that of lighting is one of the most important. In many farm homes the lighting system has not kept pace with the farm implements. The kerosene lamp was a big improvement over the tallow candle, and quite as decided an improvement is possible by the use of electricity.

It is suggested that the dismal effect from coal-oil lamps in many farm houses is one of the causes of driving boys and girls to the allurements of the city. "The bright lights" is more than a figure of speech. Also many of the older ones are prone to sell out the old place and move to town where things are lit up and made cheerful.

The only objection to electricity is that it costs money to get started. This is an obstacle to those who haven't got the price. To some it is an objection because they are stingy. It is an open question which class is more to be pitied. But in these days of war prices and good crops the farmer who hasn't tasted some prosperity is rare indeed. In fact the farmer generally is about the most independent citizen, whereas the cities are full of unemployed, or men

working on short time, while many—probably the majority—spend every cent of a slender income for mere subsistence.

Electricity is safe, clean and comparatively cheap. Good tungsten lights are eye-savers, cheer-makers, labor-savers; they reduce the insurance rates and lessen the dangers from fire. On the whole, electricity is the most satisfactory and practicable lighting plan for country houses just as it is by far the most economical system for towns and cities.

We enjoyed a visit not long ago at a farm home where the whole farmstead was completely equipped with electric lights. Hen-house, barns, sheds, cellars, porches and even the front gate could be made to blaze out in one grand burst of glory at the turn of a switch at a low cost, counting the high quality. The house had the latest indirect, ceiling lights shedding a soft but powerful light throughout the rooms. The effect on the mind of such lights is very marked, tending to peace and healthfulness.

Out in the shed there was a gasoline engine, a dynamo and a storage battery. During the day while the engine was pumping water, grinding feed or doing other farm tasks, the dynamo was attached and for a trifling extra expense the storage cells were filled with the "juice" all ready for use at night without running the engine.

The wiring had all been done by home talent and the entire cost

of dynamo, batteries and material was less than \$250 for a 280-acre farm. The equipment is good for ten to twenty years with a maintenance cost less than that for furnishing the lighting equivalent in lamps, oil and labor.

In addition, the current can be used for small power purposes such as running the sewing machine, churn, washing machine, etc. An electric iron which can be attached to an ordinary light socket makes an ideal present for mother. It will save her precious strength and prolong her days. We know one busy housekeeper who says that with this device ironing day is deprived of half its labor. She sits on a high stool and slides the smooth iron back and forth without fatigue.

An Enforced Bargain Sale

A genuine opportunity while it lasts is at the disposal of our readers in the enforced sale of a number of stationary farm engines, gas tractors and grain separators which is now being conducted by R. S. Ewing of 200 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg.

Mr. Ewing is acting as assignee for an old-established jobbing house, which under stress of conditions has been obliged to suspend, and the assignee has been instructed to effect a speedy clearance on any reasonable footing of price and terms to responsible buyers.

The machinery (which we can say is of the very best type of recent farm equipment) is nearly all new, and where specified as rebuilt may be taken to be new for all practical purposes. The stationary engines run from 2½ to 12 horse-power; tractors and general purpose portable engines

from 20 to 42 horse-power and the separators (with and without blowers) are of all sorts of convenient sizes.

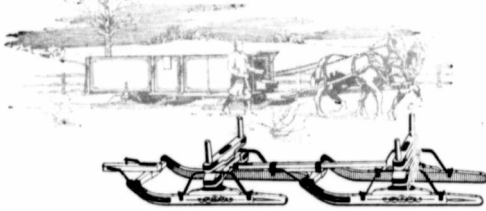
The prices quoted are stated to be less than the manufacturer's cost, and no reasonable offer will be turned down to transfer the whole stock from warehouse to the farm.



Coal!

PITTSSTON HARD	
(Pennsylvania Anthracite)	
	F.O.B. Mine
Egg	\$6.85
Stove	6.85
Nut	7.10
YOUGHIOGHENY STEAM	
Screened Lump	\$4.03
Run of Pile	3.73
ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEAM	
Run of Pile	\$2.25
FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAM	
Run of Pile	\$2.25
CANWESCO	
(Lethbridge District)	
Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.75
BURNRITE	
(The best from Drumheller)	
Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.50
ROUND HILL	
Screened Lump	\$2.60
SOURIS	
Screened Lump	\$1.90
Run of Pile	1.65
Terms—\$5.00 deposit with each car and sight draft for balance with Bill of Lading.	
Order through your Local Secretary and secure advantage of car-load buying.	

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary
MOOSE JAW, Sask.



WINTER HAULING MADE EASY

FOR the use of our customers whose hauling cannot be stopped by the snows of winter, or to whom the snows are welcome, as furnishing a smooth hard road over which to move their products, we offer a line of bob sleighs so complete that each man may find in it the kind of sleigh he needs and uses.

Unless a sleigh will stand hard knocks, it is of little value in Canada. Therefore, we make these sleighs, above all else, strong. Even the lightest one-horse sleighs are as strong as selected pieces of high-grade wood and steel and the most careful workmanship can

make them. No imperfect or unsound material finds its way into the manufacture of these goods.

Each sleigh we sell is guaranteed, with fair usage; to carry its load over ordinary roads and to do the work intended for its size. We make a liberal guarantee arrangement to take care of the satisfaction of our customers.

See our line before you buy. It is handled by I H C local agent who will show you how big a line it is. Or, if you cannot conveniently see the agent, drop a line to the nearest branch house and we will send full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Hamilton, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., London, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., N. Battleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

HORSE POWER DEFINED

**Weight and Good Material
Necessary for Pulling En-
gine—When Buying
Consider Speed
and Pull**

Horse power is a term that is easily misunderstood, and that may mean much or little, according to its use. For example, one frequently sees a high-powered machine stuck in the mud, while a machine equipped with much less horse power goes through the same spot easily. Surely forty horse power does not mean the pulling strength of forty horses or the mud holes would not claim their victims. In this case horse power must be translated largely into terms of speed and not actual strength for the heavy pull. The high powered machine on good roads goes easily and swiftly for long distances without tiring, and in this way becomes the real equivalent of the forty horses that are supposed to be lodged beneath its hood. In the same way the lower powered car, built with more thought to the necessities of negotiating difficult roads, may expend its horse power more directly in the form of heavy pull and, therefore, be a better machine to go over muddy roads

than the one with the larger engine.

Following this same line of thought, the engine on the aeroplane has a high rated horse power, designed primarily for speed. The same is true in motor boat engines, but the engine that does feed grinding is built for a much lower rate of speed and is intended to do heavier work. So horse power may be worked out in terms either of speed or pull, and we have the trotter engine on the one hand and the drafter engine on the other. A recognition of this fact will show the importance of weight and excellence of material in an engine designed for pulling purposes. The engine intended to produce speed must necessarily be made as light as possible in order not to add to the weight to be conveyed by it; but the engine calculated to pull a heavy load must have weight, partly in order to secure traction, but largely that it may stand the heavy pounding of the moving parts, the shocks of road resistance, and the wear and tear caused by the load behind it. Consequently, when one is in the market for an engine he must consider the purpose for which it is to be employed.

Speed and Pull

To speak of a forty horse power automobile as the equivalent in

power of the forty horse power tractor, merely illustrates vividly what is meant. The one, calculated for speed, cannot do the work of the other, calculated for pull. If an engine is so designed that it will not produce speed and has not the necessary strength to produce pull, it must needs be a failure; just exactly as a tractor engine would be a failure if one tried to use it as an automobile. Whatever the design, the relationship to the work done must be kept constantly in mind and no claims of selling agents as to rated horse power should be given any consideration unless the engine will show in an actual long continued working test that it can stand up to the work required. This is said because there are numerous concerns making extravagant claims as to the cheapness with which they can manufacture farm tractors, and as to the power which these affirmed tractors, when manufactured, develop. On the admission of one of the leading men in one of these concerns, a tractor which is now being sold for future delivery, pulled a two-lay plow in light sandy soil the distance of forty rods! That was the best he could say for his machine. On a level road a man could pull a load of hay nearly that far without getting winded. Just as well argue, therefore, that

he is the equivalent of two good horses.

When we are buying machinery let us forget the terms used by the technical folks and ask for performance. Concerns with reliable goods to sell will be glad to accommodate by showing what they can do under reasonable conditions named by the buyer.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Loss of Compression

One of the questions most frequently asked in the inquiry columns of the automobile journals is for an explanation of compression losses in the cylinder of the motor. The answer of the expert editor in a large majority of the cases directs the inquirer's attention to the condition of the piston rings. These questions would indicate a pronounced state of ignorance on the part of many automobile owners as to the true function of the piston ring and the important part it plays in power production.

Compression depends upon the ability of the piston rings to prevent gas leakage from the combustion chamber around the piston head. To accomplish this object it is essential that the rings should have the most perfect and exact seating or fit throughout

their entire circumference, and furnish no opportunity for the excessively volatile gasoline vapor undergoing compression to find passage, however minute, either through or past them.

The unequal tension secured by the ordinary one-piece, eccentric type of piston ring, because of its single point of expansion, and its open vent is responsible for much compression loss. The expansive force of this gasoline vapor is tremendous and in a high speed machine, such as the automobile motor with the piston reciprocating a thousand times a minute, any such looseness of unsealed opening means continuous waste of power.

More than this, it means serious wear of the cylinder that eventually necessitates regrinding. The same condition permits surplus oil to find its way up into the combustion chamber, causing excessive carbonization and all the trouble that results therefrom—back-firing and smoking engines.

An understanding of these points will enable the owner to solve for himself many otherwise puzzling problems in connection with the operation of his motor car, power boat or stationary engine. He will be in a position to detect and check power waste and save the delicate mechanism of his motor from injury and breakage.

FEED ROOM ENGINE

Labor Saver in Handling Grain—Engine Runs Conveyor or Elevator Grinder and Cutter

There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether the grinding of feed in ordinary circumstances was profitable. That it was beneficial no one disputed; but when we consider the expense of double handling large quantities of grain, of hauling it, perhaps over bad roads and for several miles, to mill and back again, figuring out the expense of grinding on the toll taken, it is in many cases questionable whether there will be anything left after the extra expense is met, to represent an extra profit.

With the gasoline engine properly installed no extra work is required to convert any coarse grain into ground and easily-digested meal. Instead of carrying the threshed grain from the separator in bags or bushel measures to the granary, a chain conveyor or elevator run by the engine will carry it in a steady stream from a small trough stationed near the thresher into elevated bins in the feedroom above the stables. Below these bins and with its hopper connected with them by means of



**Buy a GOOD SLEIGH
An ADAMS**

IDLENESS wears out equipment much swifter than work.

All the more reason why you should use only ADAMS SLEIGHS.

The eight or nine months they stand unused yearly has practically no effect on their strength.

Because they're built of better materials—in a more substantial manner—than most builders deem necessary in sleighs.

Adams OAK Runners resist hard work and heavy loads.
Adams Hardened STEEL or Cast Iron Runners (your choice) are proof against hidden holes and frozen ruts.
Adams STEEL NOSE PLATES fend off snow-covered rocks.
Adams BENCHES and BOLSTERS are designed for the toughest winter service in Western Canada.
Adams REACHES, COUPLINGS and COUPLING CHAINS are made to take any load. An Adams Sleigh is good for any winter work you ever want done.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

Our nearest Branch or Dealer will be glad to show you the big line of ADAMS Sleighs. Made in one of the biggest and finest vehicle plants—COCKSHUTT QUALITY through and through.



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

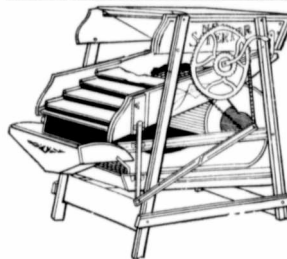
conveyor troughs or chutes, stands the feed grinder, belted to a line-shaft or directly to the engine. By the opening of one or more slides a stream of any grain or a mixture of two is conveyed in a regulated stream to the hopper of the mill, which may then be left to do the grinding unattended, while the rest of the feeding is being done. The discharge from the mill may be arranged to fall directly into a conveying and mixing bin, which, supplied with wheels and shafts, is wheeled along the row of feed chutes and all lifting or carrying off the grain is avoided. By this means a great deal of work is actually saved the feeder, while at the same time the grain is reduced to its most efficient state.

Another advantage lies in the fact that all the grain is fresh ground as needed, which it cannot be when taken to some neighboring mill. It is well known that ground meal is far more likely to taint, heat or become infested with insects than whole corn is, and the same is true, though in a less degree, with wheat and other grains.

Engine Serves Many Purposes

With the gasoline the feed is always ground fresh, just as needed, without extra work or attention and with the same power that is pumping the supply of water or doing some other farm

King of Wild Oat Separators



**The Lincoln
"New Superior"
Wild Oat
Separator**

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

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

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

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

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers. Made in Sizes 24, 32 and 42 inches, wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
286 Princess Street, Winnipeg

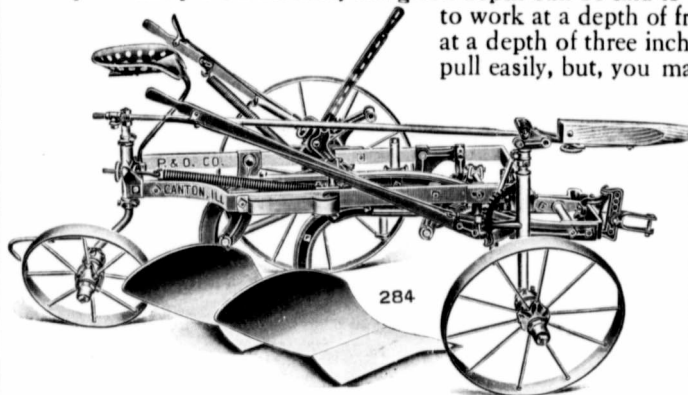
EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS

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



What Does "LIGHT DRAFT" Mean?

The plow that pulls most easily at a given depth can be said to be Lightest in Draft. If the plow is set to work at a depth of from 5 to 7 inches, and strikes hard pan at a depth of three inches, and rides the hard pan, it will still pull easily, but, you may be plowing only three inches deep.



Now when the Diamond strikes hard pan, what happens? The traces tighten a little, the horses pull a little harder, but you are still plowing 5 or 7 inches, as the case may be, and you are breaking the hard pan.

And other unfavorable conditions produce the same result. We have one case on record where six horses were hitched to a Diamond Sulky Plow, and a field broken which had sent nearly a dozen other plows to the scrap heap.

The P. & O. Diamond is also built in three furrow. Any standard type of bottoms can be furnished.

BUILT BY PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF CANADA, LTD. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Winnipeg Brandon Regina Saskatoon Yorkton North Battleford Estevan Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

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

chore. By a very little attention various mixtures may be provided. It is no longer necessary to have a number of different mixtures stored away or else feed the same mixture alike to the working horse, the fattening steer, the growing calves of the dairy cow. The farm feed mill and gasoline engine outfit lend themselves especially well to the compounding of balanced rations for any purpose.

Most animals are inclined to bolt their grain and then pick over their roughage very gingerly, tossing it out upon the floor, if that is possible, in order to search out the choicest morsels, then a part of it is destroyed while the rest is being culled over. If, instead of the feed being delivered to them in a form that rather invites an attack of playful horns, it is run through a cutter or shredder, and the chaffed hay then mixed with the grain and fed in tight boxes, there is practically no waste. The feed is all taken with a cleaner relish, while at the same time the heavier metals are not so apt to reach the stomach in a heavy mass. By adding only a few dollars to the price paid for a grinding mill one may be obtained which will, in addition to preparing grain for stock, supply the

graham flour. The cobmeal attachment should not be forgotten either, where the home ring is run. While the nutrition in the cob itself is small, it serves well as a mechanical mixture, and helps to lighten the other up and render it more digestible by exposing it to the action of the gastric juices.

FARM POWER

Light Tractor for the Farm

Undoubtedly there will be great development in the field of tractor farming during the next few years but it is likely to be mostly along the line of standardization. Not all of the widely differing ideas as to design and construction which are now being promoted are going to stand the severe test of performing actual farm work in the hands of the average farm operator. Not many years ago the variation in automobiles was vastly greater than it is to-day. Some of the ideas of design and construction were proven unsatisfactory or impracticable and, as a result, automobiles have now become standardized to such an extent that the purchaser of any of the standard makes of cars can rest assured that his car is built upon sound principles.

Tractors are destined to undergo a process of standardization similar to that through which the automobile has passed. In the meantime, it is important that the prospective buyer study most carefully the merits of the different makes before making his purchase. As is true of any line which is experiencing remarkable activity and apparently gaining rapidly in popularity, the tractor field is not entirely free from the fake promoter who endeavors to take advantage of the situation. In this connection it may be mentioned that both farmers and dealers are much more likely to realize a profit from the purchase of tractors than they are from the purchase of stock in a tractor promotion scheme.

A mistake which many are likely to make and which is to be avoided, is the purchase of too light a machine for the work that it is intended to perform. The fact that steam engines and gas engines are rated in a different manner and that the whole matter of rating power machinery is quite confusing to those who have not made a special study of the subject, makes it difficult to determine the size of tractor which will most economically perform various farm operations. It would require the space of an entire ar-

ticle to discuss the question of rating power implements and we hope to give you something along that line in a later issue.

One reason why there is danger of selecting a machine which does not possess sufficient power lies in the fact that, in comparing tractors with horses many fail to give due consideration to the amount of surplus horse power which they have been employing in their farm operations. It is common practice to use at least four horses to draw two fourteen inch plows. The power required to draw them through ordinary soil is sufficient to make a good day's work for four horses. It is true, however, that four good horses are capable of developing, for a comparatively short time, several times the amount of power necessary to pull two plows through ordinary soil. This surplus power is readily available in case it is necessary to plow over a steep grade, or if a spot is encountered which may be more difficult to plow.

A surplus of power over and above that required under ordinary circumstances is just as desirable and economical, if not more so, in the case of many other farm operations as it is in plowing. The man who does not take into consideration the many advantages of ample power when purchasing

Own a VESSOT FEED GRINDER

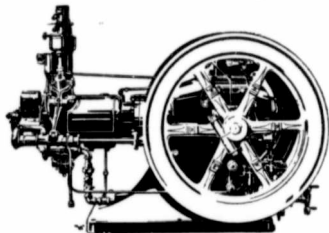
—Run it with a—
Small MOGUL or TITAN Engine

WHAT better recommendation than this could a feed grinder have—It grinds barley corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings of any kind of mixed grain or any other feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired, and removes foreign substances. This is the claim for the **Vessot Feed Grinder** made at Joliette, Quebec.

It grinds all feed stuff—because of its excellent grinding plates. So well known are the original Vessot plates, and so highly thought of by all who know them, that numerous imitations are appearing on the market. To insure our customers getting genuine plates, we have arranged to have the trade mark, "S.V." placed on every genuine Vessot plate so plainly that you cannot go wrong. Look for the "S.V."

As fine or coarse as desired—and we mean what we say. Vessot grinding plates have such a nicety of adjustment and do their work so uniformly well that a clean, satisfactory job is assured. The two-sieve spout removes all foreign matter, from nails and stones to dust and sand.

One caution only—use steady, reliable power to drive a Vessot grinder, such power as is furnished by an **International Harvester** oil engine—**Mogul** or **Titan**.



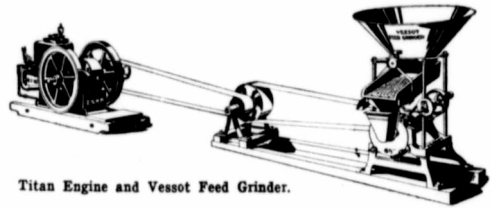
Mogul Tank Cooled Stationary Engine.

Buy a Vessot feed grinder in the size best suited to your work and a Mogul or Titan oil engine to run it. There is no better feed grinding outfit.

See the IHC local agent, or write to the nearest branch house for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Hamilton, Ont., Lethbridge, Alta., London, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., N. Battleford, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.



Titan Engine and Vessot Feed Grinder.

his tractor will find himself seriously handicapped and unable to obtain its full efficiency.

Furthermore, the use of mechanical power will make it advisable in many cases to combine into one operation what has previously been accomplished by two or more separate operations. This will be done in order to effect a saving of man labor. The attachment of discs and harrows behind the plows, and pulling the entire outfit with a tractor is an example of the combining of farm operations.

New Grades of Seed Grain

Special grades for seed wheat, oats and barley are now authorized by Order-in-Council as follows:—

No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed wheat shall be composed of 85 per cent Red Fife or of Marquis wheat, sound, clean, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel.

No. 1 Canada Western seed oats shall be composed of 95 per cent white oats, sound, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 36 lbs. to the bushel.

No. 3 Extra Canada Western

seed barley shall be composed of the six-rowed barley, sound, plump, of fair color, free from other grain, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, weighing not less than 48 lbs. to the bushel.

These special grades will be given for the crop of 1915 only on car lots of grain that are inspected into the Government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and the seed will be made available to farmers and seed merchants at the close of navigation or about December 1st. The advance in prices over commercial grades will be just sufficient to meet the extra dockage required, and the cost of cleaning, storing and sacking when the latter is desired by purchasers.

It is not anticipated that the operation of these seed grades will perceptibly alter the quality or value for milling purposes of the commercial grades of grain, as cars of grain for seed will be selected primarily on the basis of freedom from noxious weed seeds.

Co-operative Marketing of Eggs and Poultry

While the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the organization of Co-operative Egg and Poultry Mar-

keting Associations have been largely confined to date to the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, the need and opportunity for work of this kind in the Western Provinces have not been overlooked.

From the fact that co-operative marketing of poultry products was something entirely new, it was thought advisable to thoroughly test out the practicability of the system before extending it to a wider area. Satisfactory results having been obtained in the East arrangements are now being made to extend the work to the Western Provinces.

The new field to be organized will receive the benefit of the experience of men who have been associated with the co-operative work since its inception. Mr. T. A. Benson, who for the past three years has been in charge of the co-operative organization in Prince Edward Island is being transferred to the Province of Alberta to fill a position similar to that which he has held in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. J. H. Hare, who has had an extensive experience in this work, not only with the Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture, but also during the last two years with the commercial and marketing end of the work undertaken by the Live Stock Branch, has been given general supervision of the

Egg Circle work being conducted by the Branch. Mr. Hare is now in the Western Provinces and will devote the greater part of his time for the next year to directing operations there. For the present he will confine his activities principally to the Province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. R. J. Allen, B.S.A., has been appointed to take immediate charge of the organization of co-operative Egg and Poultry Marketing Associations in Manitoba. Mr. Allen has had an extensive experience not only in Departmental work but also in the commercial field and goes to Manitoba well fitted to carry on this work effectively.

Mr. Wm. Kerr, B.S.A., who was in district representative work in Ontario for some time previous to joining the staff of the Live Stock Branch, and who has been associated with Mr. Benson in Prince Edward Island during the past summer, is now in charge of the work in that province. Both during his college course and later, during active work in the field, Mr. Kerr has made a special study of the theory and practice of the co-operative marketing of farm products. He enters the work in Prince Edward Island, therefore, well equipped to take up the problems that have developed in connection with the advanced nature of the work at that point.

The "Double Barreled" Farm Engine

The tractor that is going to pay the small farmer—not merely to "pay" him but to sensibly increase his profits—is a light weight engine that will not pack his land, while at the same time it steadily develops a draw-bar pull that will easily negotiate say 2-fourteen inch plows in breaking, or three in stubble at a reasonable speed. The maximum of efficiency in this way has been attained by the "Universal" Tractor now being manufactured and sold by the Western Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg.

This extremely compact, powerful and inexpensive tractor has been doing wonders, particularly in its recent field trials. It pulls a 24-disc drill, an 8-foot cultivator



The One Man Universal All-Purpose "Horse"

or a 10 foot disc harrow with perfect ease, and in the harvest field (especially in handling the heavy straw of 1915) it has replaced horse flesh in a way that has won the highest praise in point of economy, as well as in the humanitarian relief it has afforded hundreds of over-strained animals. Further, so handy is the "Universal," it can be hauled or backed into almost any position or out-building, and used for the multitudinous chore work of the farm. What it can do in belt work cannot be outlined in a brief space, but the effect of it is that the owner of this tractor (which he buys primarily for his field work) does not also have to buy any auxiliary to do his feed-cutting or any of the usual domestic offices.

Electric Light on the Farm

Electricity cannot be supplied to the farm house as easily as to the city residence, but electricity for lighting is particularly desirable on the farm, and various types of farm lighting plants have been in use for some time. Profiting by early mistakes and gaining knowledge through experience has helped the electric manufacturers to develop low-priced and efficient small lighting sets.

The electric light in burning

consumes no oxygen from the air, gives off no odors and is clean, cheerful and inexpensive. The horrors of a fire occurring during the winter should be enough to induce farmers to abandon oil lamps and other means of illumination. The cost of farm electric lighting plants decreased somewhat after there was competition and when the number of plants being made increased. The newest lighting units are compactly arranged and have the dynamo switchboard and batteries all assembled permanently and connected up so that an electrician is not needed to connect up these parts, and since the batteries are sent out fully charged by some manufacturers there is no chance for errors. In most cases a gasoline engine is sold as part of the lighting plant, but, as many farms have an engine already in use, to buy another just because it is part of the electric lighting plant is a needless investment.

Lamps having filaments made of tungsten giving a very bright, cheery light, are stronger when used on low voltage systems than on the higher city voltage, so that the farmer has some advantage here. The lamps will not break so easily and will burn a great number of hours. The rating of an electric lighting unit for twelve lamps, sixteen lamps, etc., does not mean that only the specified number can be placed in your home, but it means that not more than that number should be turned on at one time. As a rule, the number of lamps installed is about twice as many as the plant rating. Electric lights can be turned on or off so easily that ordinarily not more than one-half the lamps will be burning for any length of time together. Ample protection against damage to batteries and other equipment is provided on the latest types of lighting sets, and as a rule entirely successful results are obtained.

To Prevent Worms in Hogs

To guard against worms and to insure general health and thrift in hogs, Mr. W. H. Peters, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, recommends the following: Mix thoroughly two bushels of wood ashes or pulverized charcoal, one peck air slaked lime, one gallon pulverized copper sulphate, one quart of salt and one pint flower of sulphur.

The best way to feed this is to place it in a box where the hogs can get it at any time, as they only eat what is good for them. It can also be fed to them once a week in case this is more convenient than to keep it where the hogs have continual access to it.



It looks like silk or satin in the head-light's searching ray;
It feels like kid or swan-down on a cold and dreary day;
It wears like battle armour and its price is but a mile,
When the "Dollar" is contested with any hand-wear now in sight.

"Casey Jones"

The DOLLAR GLOVE, made from good-wearing chrome-tanned horsehide

**LOOKS LIKE SILK
FEELS LIKE KID
WEARS LIKE IRON**

There isn't a better glove made in North America. There isn't so good a glove anywhere near the price—and every pair is

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IF NOT IN YOUR TOWN WRITE DIRECT TO THE

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WINNIPEG

What Is Meant By The "UNIVERSAL" Light Weight Farm Tractor



It means a power supply for every purpose on the farm—unequaled by any other tractor and belt combination now operating. It has the GREATEST DRAW-BAR PULL for the weight of any tractor built. It will pull two 14 in. plows in breaking and three in stubble at a speed of two miles per hour. It will pull a 24 disc drill, an 8 ft. cultivator or a 10 ft. disc harrow. It will haul a 4 ton load on practically any road with ease. It will drive any machine requiring belt power up to 18 h.p. capacity.

NOTE: The "Universal" is so compact, you can take it into the smallest out-building and make belt connection with anything in sight. It thus SAVES YOU BUYING A STATIONARY PLANT and fills the dual purpose of the most powerful light-weight tractor and the finest stationary engine you can buy.

Its Low Price Will Surprise You

The price of the "Universal" will be increased after January 1st, 1916. All orders received up to that date will be shipped at the present price. Get in on this tractor special to-day. Protect yourself on price. Fill out and mail the coupon and we will send you free, full information about Draw Bar Pull, Speed Change, Engine Power, etc.

Western Steel & Iron Co. Limited
WINNIPEG - MAN.

Western Steel and Iron Co. Ltd.
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 Please send me full particulars of the Universal Tractor
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN

By
REV. DR. J. L. GORDON



The Courage of Despair

WHEN the bottom drops out of things, when the winds are contrary, when the ship rocks, when the stars disappear, one by one, when stocks are down, when defeat follows defeat, when everything goes wrong—then is the time to call the Council of Your Faculties. There never was a difficulty which could not be solved. There never was an evil which could not be overcome. There never lived a tyrant who could not be dethroned. There never breathed a devil who could not be cast out. The finest sort of courage is that which is generated in the hour of despair. If you are a true man, then you are at your best when things are at their worst.

It has been said that Disraeli could never speak so well as when influenced by despair.

Keep Your Eyes Open

THIS is the mechanical age. Everything turns on a swivel and is fixed by a bolt or a screw. The most modest home, in its mechanical construction, is blessed with a hundred inventive contrivances. Locks for the door, snaps for the window, drains for the cellar, traps for the sink, buttons for the electric light, tacks for the floor, hangings for the wall, etc., etc. Whoever discovers a need or provides a remedy is hailed as a benefactor. Youth, keep your eyes open. Invent something. Remember that simplicity is the law of successful invention. By the by, here is an illustrative paragraph:

"Noticing that window-glass exposed near the seashore soon loses its polish by the sand constantly blown against it, an American has invented a new way of grinding and etching glass. Instead of the usual acid, he employs fine quartz sand, and this is driven with great force by a blast of air against the glass, and in fifteen or twenty seconds an embossed design can be wrought. The parts meant to be deadened are exposed, whilst those intended to remain polished are covered. The storm of wind and sand work the lovely design. So God often makes afflictions work soul-beauties in us that else would never be seen."

Your Prejudices

GET rid of your prejudices. I say, get rid of them! For we all have them; rich and poor, ignorant and educated, high and low. Get rid of envy, narrowness, jealousy and crankiness. Be broad, generous and serene. Let there be no clouds in the sky of your thought. Ever drink of the clear waters of intellectual sincerity.

James Russell Lowell tells us of a man who went forth to seek Truth and finally looked for her in a well. Seeing the reflection of his own person there, he took it for the person he sought, and declared that Truth was far more beautiful than he had thought. The scientists of Galileo's time refused to even look through his telescope. So warped was the great mind of old Dr. Samuel Johnson that he could not see anything good in Scotland or her people. Even in an impersonal work like a dictionary his personal peculiarities were visible. Thomas Carlyle refused to attend an anti-vivisection meeting because he heard that Cardinal Manning was to be there, saying that "the same roof could not cover them both." To a distorted vision the whole world looks awry.

Don't Rush

DON'T rush. Don't push. Don't crowd. Move along like an ocean steamer—steady, quiet and sure. Walk as though you were sure of every step. Speak as though you had sufficient breath for the perfect articulation of every word. When you write don't "flourish"—it's a waste of ink. Move quietly through the world the incarnation of dignity, repose and power. Remember the words of Emerson: "Energy is repose." The strong seldom boast.

When Thackeray was in New York, he would sometimes take his stand at the corner of a street to watch the passing crowd as a study in national character. Had he seen a man of stalwart frame walk slowly by he would have said there goes an Englishman. In all the years that I have known Ingersoll, I never saw him in a hurry. The crowd might rush by, but he never quickened his pace, but walked slowly as if in deep thought.

At the Cross Roads

OH youth of the farm and village. Be moan not your lot. Stay where you are and "saw wood" until you get your "pile" and then be careful where you go. You might get lost in New York. You might be robbed in Chicago. You might feel lonely in Montreal. You might lose your money in Winnipeg. You might forget the address of your hotel in Philadelphia. Take a trip occasionally but keep your roots well watered in your native village. Caesar was passing through a little town among the Alps attended by his officers, when one of them said he wondered whether there were any contentions for office in that place. Caesar replied, "I had rather be the first in this town than second in Rome."

You Can Do It—If

YOU can do it—if you think you can. There is only one final and fatal defeat—that is when a man is defeated within himself. So long as you are victorious within you are safe. Battles are won in the brain before they are achieved on the battlefield. Be clear in your thinking and the world will make a path for you. Few men know where they are going or what they want. But the great man possesses a grasp of things. He knows what he wants. He knows where he is going and he expects to "get there" in the end. If you don't believe in your own "idea," how can you expect other people to believe in it. It is said that Admiral Dupont was explaining to Admiral Farragut the reasons why he failed to enter Charleston harbor with his fleet of ironclads. He gave this and that and the other reason. Farragut remained silent till he had ended, and then said, "Ah, Dupont! there is one reason more." "What is that?"

Two Voices

THERE are always two voices. Faith and fear; Courage and cowardice—"You Can" and "You Cannot." Listen to the voice of Hope. Sing the song of Good Cheer. Remember that faith is fundamental. No genius was ever a chronic doubter, unless he made his living as a professional infidel. The most vital word in the vocabulary of achievement is BELIEVE. Listen to the voice of Hope.

When Gutenberg was working in his cell in St. Aborsgot monastery, he heard a voice warning him that his invention would be the great engine of evil whereby bad men would sow broadcast the seeds of sin and crime, and so posterity would curse the man who invented the printing press. He took a hammer, and was already actually breaking the type and the matrices in pieces, when he heard another voice, bidding him desist, and declaring that, while his great invention would be perverted to evil ends, God would use it still more mightily to secure the final triumph of the right and spread the knowledge of his truth.

Your Emotions

MY Boy—Listen! Don't be ashamed of your emotions. Were you ever homesick? Don't deny it! Were you ever in love? Don't blush at the thought of it! Were you ever "melted" by an address? Don't cover up the fact. Were you ever conscience-stricken? Don't forget about your tribulations of soul! Cultivate soul qualities. Listen to every inward voice. Ask yourself a thousand searching questions. Place your life before the mirror of your mind. Talk with yourself. Talk with your God. Commune with your conscience. Neglect not your inner nature. Remember that all mental suffering has a spiritual value. Be rich in the fabric of your soul.

H. D. Sedgwick, in his "Essays on Great Writers," makes this penetrating remark about Macaulay: "He never was in love; he never comprehended the meaning of religion. Untouched by these two great causes of human growth, Macaulay left Cambridge a very efficient machine, self-possessed, ready, eloquent, of high principle."

Belated Kindness

CROWN each day with a kind deed. Study to be kind. Reduce kindness to a system and tenderness to a science. Think kind thoughts, and let your interpretation of the deeds and misdeeds of others be kindly. A thoughtful preacher pathetically remarks:

"Oh, the pathos of love's belated offerings! I have seen, no matter where, a little child in her coffin in starched white dress and new shoes with patent leather tips, who never wore a white dress, and who walked barefoot till the little toes were blue. I have seen her with a new doll in her arms when she was dead, and she never owned a doll while she lived! I have seen the alabaster box kept on a shelf and the child's ears boxed for climbing to smell of it, and the box broken to shed fragrance at the funeral! And I have moralized with great sadness and almost with scorn on the futility of the gifts that come too late. And then I have been somewhat glad, though with a melancholy gladness, that even then, when late, so late, the heart opens with a little of love and gratitude."

SERVICE

The one most gratifying thing when you purchase a Thresher, Engine or Tractor is to get good service from the builders of it.

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The Nichols & Shepard Company is equipped to meet your wishes.

It has a two-acre warehouse at the Minnesota Transfer to supply the great Northwest.

This is ten days nearer to the market than is the Factory.

It has large branch houses at all large implement distributing centers, where machinery and repairs are always on hand.

It has loading facilities at the Factory where a whole train load of machines can be shipped out each day.

Large stocks of repairs are carried at the Factory and each branch and warehouse where your orders can be promptly filled either night or day.

Customers are given just as much attention and are paid the same regard and respect after they buy as is given to the intended buyer.

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This is what you get when you buy a Nichols-Shepard Steam Traction Engine or Oil-Gas Tractor.

This is what you get when you buy the Red River Special which "Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill."

It makes money for you and it saves money for you.

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

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BRANCH HOUSES (With Full Stock of Repairs) At

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Don't You Want Bigger Profits?

PROFITS—that's the vital factor that interests you threshermen. To do your work quickly and satisfactorily is your constant aim. And that's the very reason a Case threshing machine will interest you.

Have you ever considered the years of experience that have been embodied in every Case separator? It represents every improvement gained in our 74 years of building good machinery. J. I. Case himself was a farmer. He knew the farmer's needs. And when he set out to build his first threshing machine, he set out to build a good one. And he succeeded. Although at that time it was crude, compared with the Case of today, it was, nevertheless, the nearest to a perfect machine at that time.

During all these years have come constant improvements. New improvements that mean cleaner and faster threshing have been added from time to time. Everywhere we have embodied features that would add to the efficiency of the Product—an efficiency that means bigger profits for the thresherman

Today, thousands of threshermen are using Case machines. They are satisfying the demand for good clean and fast work. Not alone that, but their steel construction has protected the thresherman against the constant danger of fire that in recent years has destroyed so many wooden machines.

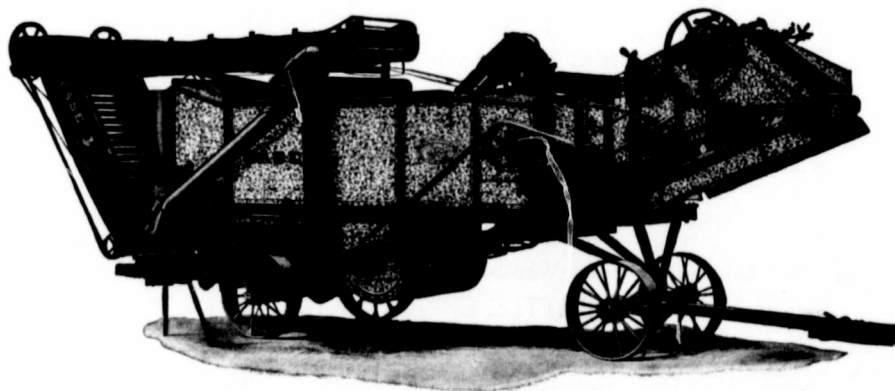


You won't go wrong with a Case—that's sure.

"BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY".

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

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



Case Machines Give Lasting Service

THE strength and durability of the Case Threshing Machine lies partly in the fact that the frame is constructed very sturdily. With its steel construction there is absolutely no danger of warping or getting out of shape. The strength of every part is carefully figured. Each part is carefully put together. To give a good substantial support to the structural parts we have used heavy steel channels. Then, also, note (from the illustration) the front part of the frame, particularly where the cylinder rests. Here we have used extra heavy boiler pressed steel plates to give it proper support.

The frame supporting the cylinder is further securely braced by four angle irons of ample strength and brought together at a common point in the center of the front axle, thus properly distributing the load between the front and rear axles.

Strong substantial T rails and angle irons are used in bracing the rear of the machine. The most severe or extreme climates fail to effect this type of construction.

But this is only one of the reasons why Case machines are being chosen by thousands of farmers each year. Next month we will explain additional features showing why Case machines do the best work in quickest time and at least cost. In the meantime write for our new Catalog on Case Machinery. It's illustrated with scenes, photographs, color reproductions, etc. Send for it today. It's free. We pay the postage.



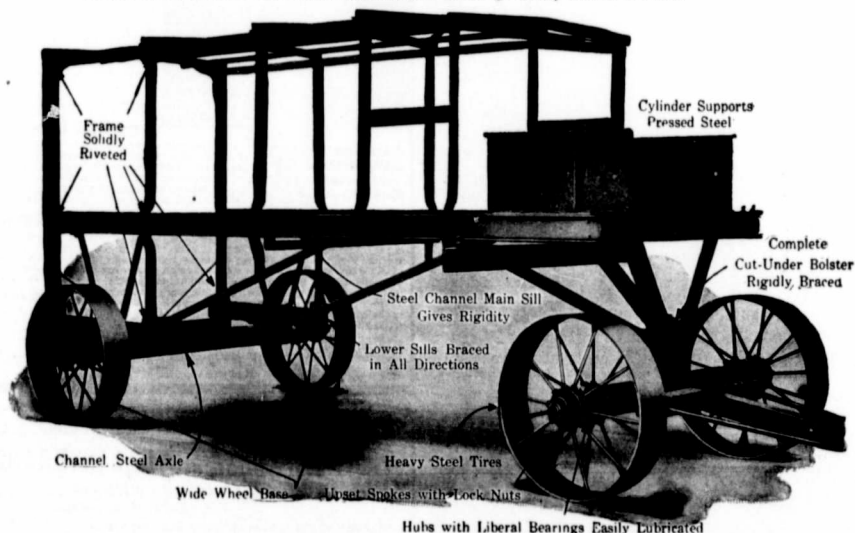
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Structural Steel Frame — Sheet Steel Side and Deck Sheets are Solidly Riveted to Frame





THE DAIRY COW AS A FOOD PRODUCER

By Charles Cristadore

MILK is the most indispensable and valuable of all foods. Were there no other foods upon this earth we could live alone on cow's milk. It has within it the constituents, well balanced, to supply every want of the body, and by its intelligent and free use the Bulgarian lives more than the allotted span of three score years and ten, for in the Bulgarian village the man and woman 100, and even 125 years of age, are encountered.

The average contents of milk are water 87.4 per cent, fat 3.7 per cent, casein and albumen, milk sugar 5 per cent, and ash 0.7 per cent. Roundly speaking milk has about 13 parts of solid food and 87 parts of water. Let us see what food value these solids of milk possess. The water in the milk we must have as a dilutant for the organs of the body. The cream or fat imparts heat and energy to the body. All fat and oils and sugars and starches build up fat and are energizers. Lean meat is an energizer, but as such butter is about two and one-half times more valuable. The lean of meat, the casein (cheese) of milk, and the gluten of vegetables and cereals, all these impart energy also, but they do more than that, in fact, they do what fat, oil, starch, and sugar can not do, rebuild, upbuild, re-supply the waste caused by combustion constantly going on in the body. So the casein and albumen in milk; besides imparting energy, they make muscle tendon, skin, hair and nails. A gallon of cream consumed per day, cream devoid of any casein, could not do what a pint of milk could do in a flesh forming way. But despite the value of casein and albumen as a food, nitrogenous matter, also represented by the lean of meat and the gluten of cereals, we could not live indefinitely upon the casein (cheese) of milk alone, any more than could we live solely on the lean of meat or the gluten of wheat, without sadly impairing our bodily conditions.

Cow's milk has to it a peculiar balance, so necessary in proper nutrition, that no other food possesses. The balanced ration is a

changeable quantity depending upon the requirements of the physical consumer. The body requirements change from infancy, all through life into old age, because of occupation and bodily waste requiring more or less of one thing than another, less of energizers and more of protein, flesh formers and vice versa.

The man at his desk, the clerk in the store, the man doing hard manual labor in the lumber camp, the mine or on the railroad construction gang, their diet should not be balanced the same in each case. The tremendous meal of pork and beans tucked under the belt of the lumber-jack, who works all day in a 20 degrees to 40 degrees below zero atmosphere, felling timber, in his shirt sleeves and sweating at every pore, would, if consumed by a sedentary man, produce convulsions and death. Yet the high protein content of the bean, the fat of the pork and the carbohydrates in the beans, in practice a balance has been perfected that will keep the laborer healthy and vigorous to a surprising extent. The energizers and flesh formers seem to be wonderfully well balanced in pork and beans, for the man requiring that kind of diet. But in no food is such a perfect balance maintained as in cow's milk.

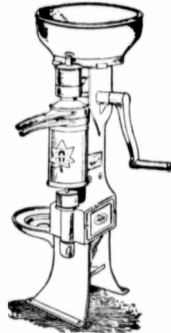
Milk does not shrink in the cooking as beef does, for instance, eight pounds of raw beef becoming but six and one-half pounds after boiling, five and one-half pounds after baking and but four pounds, five ounces after roasting.

I have always contended that the dairyman, not receiving what he thought was a decent price per quart for his milk, felt less responsibility as to giving decent, clean and safe milk. To illustrate: We pay, say, 8 cents for a quart of milk, and for the same amount of food in eggs, represented in that quart of milk we pay 8 cents for, costs us 29 cents (eggs at 35 cents per dozen). If we traded a quart bottle of milk for eggs we should get ten eggs. We must pay 15 cents for enough meat (at 22 cents per pound) to equal the food in an eight cents per quart bottle of milk. In other words the food in our meat costs us nearly 200 per cent more than does the food in our milk.

It is not what we put into our stomachs that really counts as food, it is what we digest and as-

THE WORKING COW

is the biggest producer in Canada to-day. Whether she is enabled to deliver the last dollar of profit she can yield depends upon YOU, Mr. Dairyman, in the selection of your dairy machinery. Not every "separator" will extract the maximum of butter fat from the milk, but a



"MAGNET" Cream Separator

will do it to a point of perfection, with ease to the operator, such as nothing of the kind has yet achieved.

The Clean SKIMMER

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

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

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

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10 Days Free Trial Charges Prepaid Send No Money

TWICE THE LIGHT HALF THE OIL NEW COAL OIL LIGHT Beats Electric or Gasoline

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merit of the Aladdin? We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon
I would like to know more about the Aladdin and its Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 208 Aladdin Bldg.
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.
P.O. Address: MONTREAL, Can. WINNIPEG, Can.

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 12 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 37 lamps out of 40 I called." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

NO MONEY Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1914	\$48,379,828.00
Assets over Liabilities	\$710,896.00

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED, 31st. Dec. 1914, 27,175

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

similate, and of all foods there is none ingested that is so completely digested and assimilated as cow's milk.

The dairy cow is the most useful of all animals. A cow giving 8,000 pounds of milk per year furnishes over 960 pounds or say 1,000 pounds of real food. It takes a year for a steer to add 500 pounds of weight to its body and that 500 pounds reduced to a real food basis, as done with milk, represents at most seventy-five to eighty pounds of food value as compared with the 1,000 pounds furnished by the most useful of all animals, the dairy cow. No wonder the East Indian regards the cow as sacred, and as a member of the family is so treated. The dairy cow is a great factor in our economic civilization.

Stalls and Stanchions

No dairy cow can do her best work by way of converting feed, air and water into milk and butter unless she is comfortable, and she cannot be comfortable unless she is kept clean and free from anything which might tend to irritate her.

Modern stalls are so arranged that a gutter behind the cows receives all the manure and prevents the cows from lying down in it. With this system it is essential that the cows be so confined that their hind feet will not be constantly slipping off the platform into the gutter and at the same time the gutter must be close enough to receive all droppings. Furthermore, the ideal method of fastening should hold the cow securely and yet permit sufficient freedom to prevent continually reminding her that she is a prisoner.

A good stanchion meets these requirements much more nearly than the method of tying cows with ropes or chains. The animal fastened in a stanchion is not permitted to move as great a distance forward and backward, but has practically unlimited freedom of its head. Within recent years stanchions have reached such a high degree of perfection that designs are now available which permit the cow to freely move her head from side to side and even reach back to her flanks; she can lie down and get up and can rest in as natural position and as free from restraint as she would out in a field.

Stanchions are more convenient than ropes or chains and there is much less danger of injury to animals confined in them. The possibility of an animal being allowed too much rope and becoming entangled in it is eliminated and they are not nearly so likely to get loose and injure themselves or others.

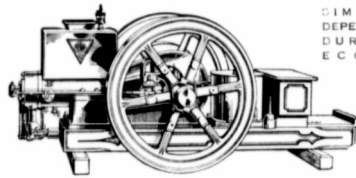
The points to have in mind when deciding upon the best type of stalls are, first, that they be so constructed as not to obstruct light or ventilation; second, that they are as free as possible from cracks or crevices which will collect filth and harbor bacteria; third, that they are free from sharp projections upon which an animal might injure itself; fourth, their durability and fifth, that they are of sufficient length to prevent one animal from trespassing upon the territory of another. Many an excellent cow has been ruined by the cow in an adjacent stall stepping upon her udder while she was lying down.

Many of the same considerations apply to the construction or choosing of box stalls and pens. They should be strong, durable, light and airy, easily cleaned and disinfected, free from all projections upon which an animal could possibly injure itself, and likewise free from cracks and crevices which will collect filth and become incubators for germs of disease.

The Stallion Out of Season

Many stallions are at least partially ruined between seasons. This is due to improper feeding and care. Some men starve their stallions after the breeding season on the theory that they cannot afford to feed liberally when there is no income. This is certainly a mistake. It does not even result in a saving of feed, as it will cost more to put the horse back into the proper condition when the breeding season opens. It is cheaper to keep a horse in good flesh all the time than to allow him to run down during a part of the year and then by heavy feeding for a few months bring him back to the required condition.

Crushed oats and bran with good hay is hard to beat. Ground corn or kafir, together with plenty of bran and oil meal, also make a splendid ration. Horses that are overfed on corn or kafir are never sure foal-getters. Bran is always a valuable supplement to any grain ration. It relaxes the system generally, corrects or prevents digestive disorders, and at the same time furnishes an abundance of bone and tissue building material. Soft, warm bran mashes once or twice a week will serve to keep the bowels in good condition, and a little epsom salts may be added. Roots should be used in some form during the fall and winter seasons. They certainly help to keep the stallion in good condition and to keep his digestive tract in a good healthy condition. In the spring a few pounds of grass or other green feed may take their place.



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Conditioning a stallion is not laying on flesh, but it is getting him in good health, improving his muscles and putting plenty of vigor and vitality into him.

The amount of grain that should be fed horses will vary so much in their requirements that it is difficult to name any definite quantity which a horse should have as a daily ration. It should be regulated by the man feeding the horse, and should be governed by the capacity and needs of the horse. A stallion should not be given more than he will clean up within a half hour after feeding. Always leave him a little hungry. Do not overfeed on hay, as it is not necessary to crowd the horse full of hay all the time. Do not stuff his manger full of hay once or twice a day and allow him to eat till he cleans it up. That is a poor way to feed hay. Chopped hay, mixed with the grain, increases the efficiency of the ration. The horse should be supplied with plenty of good, fresh, clean water. During the hot weather the horse should be watered quite frequently. Overfeeding and little or no exercise tends to cause swollen legs, scratches, grease; a wet stall causes thrush and canker.

When you have done your part so far as feeding is concerned, remember that the horse needs exercise. If you have a paddock in which he can run, so much the better. If there is no other way to furnish exercise, the horse should be walked. He must have exercise if you expect results from him. A horse that is confined is not a very sure foal-getter. The very best exercise for a stallion is to work him daily at some light work. If every stallion received a moderate amount of exercise, the number of foals would increase from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Keep him in a well lighted stable, and don't have him alone away from the other horses.

Another thing some people forget is grooming. Frequent and thorough grooming is very essential to keep the stallion comfortable and the skin in good, healthy condition.—W. L. Blizard.

The Importance of Grain Screenings

Weed-seeds made up 16 per cent of the total weight of a car of western-grown flax. A sample representing over 25,000 bushels of wheat contained only 92.6 per cent by weight of pure wheat, the remainder being largely made up of weed seeds. Such are the statements embodied in a pamphlet issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and that can be had gratuitously by addressing the Publications Branch of the same department.

The pamphlet is entitled "Grain Screenings," and R. Dymond, B.A., seed analyst, is the author, he having been assisted in the work by E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and F. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, who contribute "Results of Feeding Experiments" at the Central Experimental Farm. These are given with elaboration of detail that add much to the pamphlet, which the dedicatory announcement truly says "is of importance to all concerned in the production, handling and uses of grain and its products."

The heads of the different sections into which the pamphlet is divided are: Composition of Screenings, Uses of Screenings, Grinding Screenings, Screenings in Feeding Stuffs, Flax Seed Screenings and Feeding Experiments. The last mentioned were made most thoroughly with cattle, sheep, swine and poultry and the conclusions reached are elaborately tabulated. The importance of proper screening to the grain grower, thresherman, miller and feed manufacturer is minutely detailed and a summary given, in which it is set forth:—

That the material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

That up to the present, most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been re-cleaned and used in various forms in feeding live stock.

That on account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard, flinty seed-coats of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings re-cleaned over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the finer weed seeds (black seeds) may be satisfactorily ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separation and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly re-cleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per pound. Such material should never be fed as it is liable to introduce weeds that entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are useless as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock.



Big Ben

At Home on the Farm

In your room, or son's, or beside the hired man's bed. It's all the same to Big Ben for he's right at home. He knows it's his business to be first one up and to wake the others in time for morning chores.

Leave it to him to rouse the heavy sleepers—men who work long hard days and sleep like logs at night.

He's at home on the farm and sure to keep the very first day, same as he's doing on thousands of farms.

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That screenings without the black seeds, may be fed freely to horses, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings compose not more than 50 to 60 per cent of the total grain ration. Buckwheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the farmer in possession of much valuable feed which, if he does not need for his own use, will find ready sale among live stock men.

That the growth of weeds entails an enormous loss each year to farmers, and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit their use in ways that will bring about any increase in the number of distribution of noxious weeds.

Handling Manure

On the ordinary farm the loss of valuable fertilizing constituents due to careless handling of manure is sometimes thirty, fifty or even sixty per cent of the initial value. This means that, if the farmer had only half of the amount of manure, but took proper care of it, he would get the same value as he now gets, and incidentally with less than half the amount of labor.

Under ordinary conditions farmyard manure loses little or none of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the stable. The ideal place for preserving manure is in the boxstall, but this is very seldom practicable. Where considerable bedding is used the conditions are more favorable for the preservation of the liquid as well as the solid excrements.

It is when the manure is thrown out on a pile or spread around the barnyard and allowed to leach for perhaps weeks or even months, before being applied to the land, that the real loss occurs. Experiments have been conducted at the Cornell Experiment Station, and there, it has been found that after six months leaching cow manure has lost 33 per cent of the actual plant food constituents. In other words, cow manure, which before leaching contained 9.4 pounds of nitrogen per ton, only contained 5.6 pounds after leaching. In the case of phosphorus and potash the loss was not so great. For example, the fresh cow manure contained 2.82 pounds of phosphorus per ton before leaching and 2.29 pounds after exposure. It also contained 7.97 pounds of potas-

sium before leaching and 7.3 pounds after.

In the case of horse manure the loss was much greater. For example, before exposure it contained 9.8 pounds of nitrogen per ton, while after it contained but 3.89 pounds. The phosphorus was reduced from 3.25 pounds to 1.17 pounds. The greatest loss was in the potassium. There was, for example, 14.94 pounds of potassium in a ton originally and at the end of six months only 3.59 pounds. This loss in the horse manure is equivalent to 65 per cent of the total fertility value.

From the above it is quite evident that two of three things must be done if we are to get the most out of farmyard manure: The first is to keep it under cover. If this is not practicable the second method should be adopted which is to haul it directly from the stable and spread it on the land.

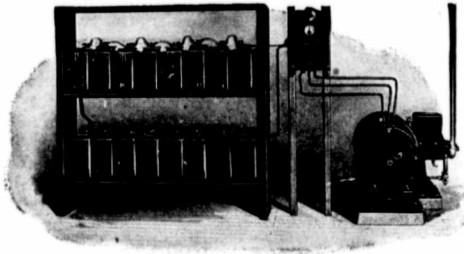
Possibly some one will claim that it should be decomposed first. The process of decomposition, no doubt, makes the plant food more available, and if this could be accomplished without much increase in the losses it would make the manure more valuable. Ordinarily, however, the losses more than compensate for the increase in value, hence it is claimed that manure is most valuable when fresh.

It does not matter whether the manure is hauled out and spread on as a top-dressing or left to be plowed down later. That there is very little loss of valuable constituents, especially during dry weather, when this method is followed, was demonstrated at the Dominion Experimental farm. Nitrogen is practically the only plant food constituent which escapes when there is no chance for leaching, and it was shown that when manure is dried rapidly very little nitrogen is lost. This is due to the fact that the bacteria which produce free nitrogen or volatile nitrogen compounds cannot subsist without the presence of moisture. This recommendation to apply manure directly to the land does not apply to the spreading of manure during the winter months on steep hillsides or land that is subject to flooding.

The soluble organic and mineral constituents of manure are much more valuable fertilizers than the insoluble. Particular care, therefore, should be bestowed upon the presentation of the liquid excrements of animals. If sufficient litter to soak up all liquid is not available water-proof pits should be provided.

What Causes the Loss?

The causes of the losses of valuable fertilizing constituents



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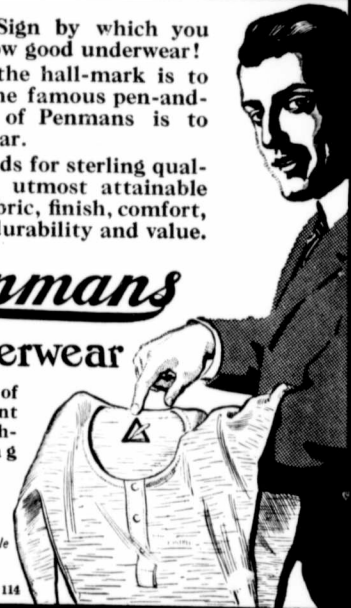
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during the process of decomposition is discussed in a recent bulletin from the Michigan Station. Bacteria seems to be largely responsible for the changing of the nitrogen compounds into volatile substances which pass off into the air. They cause the potash and phosphoric acid to become more soluble and hence capable of being leached out.

There are two general classes of bacteria which cause decomposition—the one living in the loose part of the pile where there is abundance of air, and the other living in the compact part of the pile where there is very little air. The heating of manure piles is due to the first class of bacteria. These bacteria break up the humus forming carbonic acid gas and ammonia, which will pass off into the air unless carefully handled. If there is much urine along with the solid excreta there will be considerable soluble nitrogen compounds present. These will probably soak down into the pile where they come in contact with the other class of bacteria which sets the nitrogen free. This bacterial action is responsible therefore for the loss of ammonia, free nitrogen and carbonic acid (which accompanies the loss of humus.) If this action is allowed to continue all the plant food except the mineral constituents will be lost, but these latter are left for the most part in a soluble form, so that if the manure is allowed to become leached there will be practically nothing of value left.

Size of Farm Engine

The proper size engine to buy on the farm depends on the work that is to be performed. A great many farmers make the mistake of buying their engines too small. An engine too small for the work is never a success. It causes a great loss of time if one is sawing wood or any other work and has to stop and wait for the engine to speed up, and will often become overheated.

Now let us look over the farm for the many things that can be done with an engine, such as pumping water, running a washing machine with a power wringer, a corn sheller, a grindstone or emery wheel, fanning mill, small feed grinder, electric lighting plant, while on many farms a cream separator and churn are also used.

The very best way is to construct a power house and run the machines from a line shaft. If possible place the power house near the well so the same engine may be used to pump

water. If the distance is not too great the power can be transmitted by extending the line shaft or if not more than 40 feet by a light chain run over grooved pulleys.

An engine of from 1-2 to 3 horse power would do any of the above named jobs, but if a 5 or 6 horse power were used it would do the work just as well and should not use any more fuel and has also the advantage of being able to run several machines at one time, this being especially good where electric lights are used, as it will double the usefulness of the engine. A good governor pulley should be used for the generator and separator.

A 5 or 6 horse engine can also be used for sawing wood, grinding feed, running concrete mixers and can be used for running silo fillers with carriers up to 14 inches. Such a rig for silo filling may not prove as satisfactory as a larger one but still a 6 horse engine and 14-inch cutter makes a good rig, especially if one has to consider the price. The engine should have power enough if it is in good order and not underrated. A 6 horse power engine with a 3-inch bore and 10-inch stroke should develop more than its rated power. A 5 or 6 horse power engine is best suited for the average farm.

On some farms larger engines must be used for running large silo filler, threshing machine, hullers, etc. Then it is necessary to get two engines, a 3 horse would then be large enough for the light work as the big could be used for grinding feed and sawing wood. It is not dangerous to saw with a large engine if a good saw is used and care is taken not to pinch the saw.

Smut in Grains

Simple Treatment Will Prevent Continuation of Pest

It is estimated that the field loss in the United States due to smut, amounts to over 35 million dollars annually. A proportionate loss in Canada would be from nine to twelve million dollars.

Out of the 500 farmers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces visited by representatives of the Commission of Conservation, only three were found to be treating their seed grain for smut. In Ontario, 23 per cent and in the Prairie Provinces about 90 per cent were found to treat their seed grain. The losses from this source are much greater than imagined by the farmer, and, even if only a small amount of smut was present in last year's crop, it will pay to treat the grain before sowing it this spring.

Several methods have been devised to control the various forms of smut, but, as the formalin treatment is the cheapest, simplest and most effective for stink-

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

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

SAVE THE COUPONS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

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

ing smut of wheat, smut of oats and covered smut of barley when properly used, it will be described. The commercial (40 per cent) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas, in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is then sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small pray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shoveled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for from eight to ten hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed may become re-infested from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything, therefore, which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

Metallic Roofing
 Labor Expense in Laying is Very Small—Excellent Protection Against Lightning
 By G. Gordon Complin.

As a durable form of roofing the sheet metal has advantages which recommend it to the builder, either in town or country. The lifetime of such a covering may be regarded as equal to that of the house itself.

Let it first be clearly understood that in sheet metal roofing, as in all other products, there are good and bad. The remarks which follow, therefore, are intended to apply only to reputable materials properly made and laid, materials which any good tinsmith will lay on a roof at a price well within reach of practically every builder.

Sheet metal is fireproof. Here lies perhaps its greatest virtue, and one that can hardly be overvalued. It is also lightning-proof. When a metal roof is properly "grounded" lightning may strike it with no more effect than if it struck out in a lake.

Sheet metal is comparatively light in weight, imposing no strain on the structure, and permitting the safe employment of light and inexpensive supports.

It is practically immune from affection by extremes of heat and cold. It will not snap with frost and ice, nor will it curl up, warp and twist under the summer sun.

It does not retain on into the night, the heat infused into it by day, but will cool off quickly, making sleeping quarters much more comfortable. This latter feature applies more particularly, perhaps, to Terne plates than to any of the other metals.

Sheet metal roofing presents a smooth surface, free from cracks and crevices. It thus affords no grip for snow, but permits same to slide off freely without freezing and the consequent "back-watering" and leaking. Its smooth hard surface also permits of its being walked on without damage. It also admits of a secure and watertight junction at valleys and hips.

The joints of a sheet metal roof are invariably close and snug fitting. For this reason, it is rarely disturbed by violent winds and cyclones—the wind can get no purchase on it.

The big item of cost in a sheet metal roof is material. The small item is labor. The purchaser thus has the satisfaction of knowing

that the bulk of his money is actually entering into the life and service of his roof—it is not being paid merely for laying it. The rapidity and ease of laying is also of advantage in another way, in that it admits of the buyer laying the room himself, or with unskilled help only, if it is not convenient to hire it done. This last clause applies in particular to the more simple, but none the less excellent, forms of galvanized shingles, tiles, etc.

Sheet metal roofing is durable. (Bear in mind that we are speaking of reliable materials only.) Plenty of metal roofs are in evidence to-day which were laid 30, 50 and 60 years ago, and which, by all appearances, are still good for many years' service. How many times they have saved their respective buildings from destruction by fire or lightning can only be a matter of conjecture.

Much harm has undoubtedly been done to the good name of metal roofing by the use in some localities of cheap material, which

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has proven short-lived. This should in nowise be held against the products of which this article treats, as if good material is used, there is ample evidence to prove that it will give generations of satisfactory service.

Few roofings can be repaired as neatly and easily as sheet metal should necessity arise. A patched roof is usually an eyesore, but with most forms of sheet metal, a repair or alteration can be made practically invisible.

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Further direct economy is effected by reason of the reduced insurance rate allowed on buildings roofed with fireproof roofing.

Barn Doors

If you were ever wakened in the night by a barn door flapping in the wind and knew that some of the stock had escaped or that the door would likely be broken from its hinges before morning, there is that argument necessary to convince you that sliding doors have an advantage over those hung by ordinary hinges. Sliding doors can be made very much larger than hinged doors and there is no possibility of sagging, provided good track and hangers are used and they are properly attached. Drifted snow causes but little inconvenience with sliding doors, they cannot blow open or shut, and they take up the minimum of space.

A hinged door standing part way open is a menace to stock. When an animal attempts to pass through from the side on which the door is hung, the door catches against its body and the more the frightened animal attempts to struggle through the tighter it is gripped between the door and casing. A knocked down hip or

other serious injury frequently results.

This danger can be overcome by the use of a sliding door suspended by a hanger with a hinge which permits a door to swing out when stock rub against it, and also prevents it from being torn from the track.

A good door can be made of matched flooring, and by making it double thickness with one thickness running at right angles to the other, you will have a door which will not warp. Building paper placed between the two thicknesses adds warmth to the structure. Beveled check rails will make the doors fit tight when closed.

Some sort of latch or device which will fasten automatically when a door is closed will prevent the accidents due to forgetting to fasten the stall or stable doors.

What is Farming?

Farming is not breaking clods; farming is not moving soil; farming is not plowing — these are some of the little bits of inevitable, unavoidable experience and labor. Farming is gathering sunshine, preparing the soil and the seed that the plant may come and, spreading its leaves, gather in sunshine and strength from old Mother Earth. Then when man eats the bread and butter the sun's strength let go inside runs the man. That is gathering wealth out of chaos. That is better than making money on the stock exchange, whereby the other fellow becomes poorer. That is gathering and humanizing for the service of the race the great unused powers of nature.—James Robertson.



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A WOMEN'S TALK TO WOMEN

— By —
LILIAN BEYNON THOMAS

PRAIRIE WOMEN

"It is easy to do new things in a new country," a lady said the other day when she heard what the women of Western Canada are doing.

Perhaps that is so. Prairie women have not such a wall of prejudice around them, as the women in older countries. In the West both men and women are building new trails, and they are anxious to build them well. Better than that, they are anxious to stand shoulder to shoulder in the building. They are not hedged around with false ideas as to what is woman's work and what is man's work. The men and women who have gone out on the prairie, to dig out of the soil a home, know that both the man and the woman must dig, if the wee kiddies that play around their door are to have a chance in life's race, and they dig without any regard for what an older, so-called civilization, may have thought as to what a man should do and what a woman should do.

The new settlers together piled the sods for the first shack or nailed on the boards of the first shanty. They stood together in the harvest field when the grain stood golden in the sunlight ready to be cut. When the real work of the world is waiting to be done there is no question of sex, the great question is who can do the work.

The prairie, not long since the home of the wandering tribes of Indians and the buffalo, has been made a great garden with wonderful waving fields of grain and comfortable homes, not by the work of men alone, and not by the work of women alone, but by the work of both together. And now when to the prairie men and women has come the great question of making the nation a good home, both men and women have squared their shoulders for the responsibility, and there has not been any pushing and shoving for first place. Hand in hand they are advancing, as they advanced on the virgin prairie. It took them both to make the wee home, and they realize that it will take them both to dig out of the minds of the people a system of living together that will be fair to all. A new civilization, in which the weak will not eternally lose even an opportunity and in which the strong will not hoard more than their share of the opportunities of life.

Will Manitoba Lead?

The women of Manitoba have hoped that they would be the first women in the Dominion of Canada to have the right to vote. In fact, for awhile it seemed as if there was no doubt about it. For years they have put up a very clever campaign. They made woman's suffrage a political issue. They were promised that if a Liberal government was returned to power they would be enfranchised if they presented a petition, signed by fifteen per cent of as many adult women residents of the province as men voting at the last election.

The Liberal government was returned to power, and the women got busy at once with the petition. With the assistance of the Grain Growers and the W.C.T.U., the Political Equality Leagues distributed over six thousand petition forms, with full instructions as to who should sign. This league also distributed forty-five thousand leaflets stating briefly why the women wish the franchise and why they were asking the women of the province to assist in getting the names.

The response of the women has been splendid. Special credit is due the country women who circulated the petitions in a very

busy season. The league believed that the legislature would meet in October, so it asked that the petitions be in by October 1st. This meant that the work of getting the signatures was undertaken at harvest time, and many women walked miles with those forms because the horses were all busy. One woman told of covering an eight-mile territory on foot, because her husband was using the oxen. Others told of hitching up and taking three children with them as they drove from house to house. Some went on horseback. Oh it was a splendid campaign, and the women of Manitoba have reason to be proud of the women of the province!

The petitions are not yet all in from the cities, but it is believed there will be forty thousand names. This is more than twice enough to fulfil the condition imposed on the women, and it is nearly twice as big as any petition ever presented to the government of Manitoba. It has been announced that the legislature will not meet until January.

The women of Manitoba have definitely answered the critics who said that the women did not wish the franchise. It is easy for people to tell the women what they want, but when the women

speak, they do not leave any doubt in the minds of anyone as to what they wish.



Mrs. Jamieson, Calgary
First Woman Judge of Juvenile Court in Canada

The Women of Alberta

The women of Alberta have been noted for some years for their progressiveness. It is some time since they had a woman appointed as judge of the Juvenile Court in Calgary. If my information is correct, they have a woman police officer in the same city. The province was the first to declare in favor of total prohibition, and they declared in no uncertain voice. The women took a big part in the temperance campaign.

The women belonging to the Women's Institutes and to the Association of Women Farmers are very progressive. They have for long been in favor of the franchise for women, and so it was not a complete surprise that Premier Sifton, when approached by the United Farmers, and requested to allow the people to vote on the question of enfranchising the women said that his government would bring in a Woman's Suffrage bill at the first session of the legislature. If that session is held before the session in Manitoba, it is possible that the women of Alberta may be enfranchised before the women of Manitoba. Well, they will have the goodwill of all the prairie women. This race for the franchise is a friendly rivalry. And after it is won there will be a friendly rivalry in the attempt to make the best possible use of it.

Saskatchewan Women May Get There Too

The women of the great central prairie province are not wholly out in the cold in the race for the franchise. They have organized a Suffrage Board, which includes

Continued on page 42

A PURCHASE AT
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For a quarter of a century THE BIRKS ANNUAL JEWELLERY CATALOGUE has solved the gift problem in thousands of Canadian homes.

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

OUR YOUNG CONDUCTED BY Cousin Doris. FOLK

Girls' Cozy Corner

TIME'S BOX

I wonder where the days live,
And where it is they go—
The sunny days in grassy ways,
The days that dwell in snow;
The little days that fly so quick,
The days that lag so slow.

I truly think that Time keeps
Them all within a box,
And only he has got the key,
And only he unlocks
The door and takes them out, you know,
And sends them off in flocks.

If I could get the key once
It would be fine, you know,
For if I did I'd lift the lid
And leave those creeping, slow,
Gray days, and take the dear days out,
So blue and quick to go.

—Alice Van Leer Carriek.

A BOOK OF FLAGS

The best piece of work that has ever come to this department came this month. It was a book of flags by Frances E. Whitehead of Silton P. O., Sask. She has drawn the flags very accurately and colored them with paints. Under each flag is an appropriate rhyme and all were carefully bound with ribbons into a neat book. Cousin Doris is so pleased with the work that she is showing it to some of the teachers here. The book is very original and shows artistic talent. It is a pleasure to award the prize to Frances E. Whitehead this month for her book shows hours of work.

C.D.

Prize offer—A prize of one dollar will be awarded next month to the girl who sends in the best essay on "My Ambition in Life."

Dear Cousin Doris: As I saw your competition in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer I thought I would try the second.

MY GARDEN

My garden is situated in a nice sunny place facing south. It is nine feet by twelve feet. I have vegetables and flowers in it. I made a path between

my vegetables and flowers so as not to have them mixed.

In the vegetable part I have, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and peas as these are my favorite vegetables. I have ten hills of potatoes, two rows of turnips, one row each of peas, carrots and onions. My potatoes are planted one foot apart each way. I planted the turnips in rows one foot apart and when they were big enough I thinned them out leaving sixteen inches between each plant. I next planted the carrots. They were treated in the same way as the turnips, only the distance to which I thinned them was only six inches. My onions are quite large now. I having thinned them out to about four inches between each onion. My peas came on good and I am sorry to say there are very few left. My vegetables grew good as there was plenty of moisture and are nearly as big as those of my parents.

I left a space for flowers as I like them better than vegetables, although I did not want to leave the eatables out. The flowers I got were some morning glories, sweet peas, sweet william, mignonette, double daisies, nasturtium and some pretty pansies. I arranged my flowers for height. Along the back of my garden I planted the pretty pink and white morning glories and many colored sweet smelling sweet peas, allowing them to climb up the fence. Next came some lovely red sweet william and mignonette was the next flower to be planted, as I thought it deserved a place among the best. Pretty double daisies in pink and white and nasturtiums were planted next and last but not least came lovely blue and yellow mixed velvety pansies in a place where they could be easily admired. The flowers are nearly all out in bloom and they look very pretty in the way I arranged them.

I will close with kind regards to the club, hoping to be one of those who will be successful. I am now fourteen years old. I remain, yours truly,

Edith Craik,
Edenwold P.O., Sask.

Horfield, Sask., Sept. 23, 1915.

Dear friend: I am going to write a composition on our garden. We have a very nice garden. There are all kinds of garden vegetables in the garden. We have a nice edge of trees all around the garden. We have a nice lot of turnips and carrots and a lot of other vegetables. We have some nice apple trees and

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strawberries. Strawberries and apple trees are not often seen in Canada. And a row of sunflowers all around the garden too. They look very nice. We have some nice currant bushes and some gooseberry bushes. They look very nice. But this year we had an early frost and froze the blossoms all off them. We covered everything but the fruit that night and they froze. We had another early frost this fall. It froze everything but the carrots and the turnips and a few other things. We have a lot of corn but it is getting ripe and we can't use it.

I think I will now close hoping I will get the dollar so good-bye.

Silton, Sask., Sept. 26th, 1915.

Dear Cousin Doris: I will write a few lines to The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I am eight years old and in the second grade at school. It is not very big. There is about 38 children going now. We have a very nice teacher, her name is Miss Baker. I had a pretty garden but the frost came and froze it all down. I am staying with a little girl, her name is Frances and my name is Doris. It is funny I happen to have the same name as you. We only had two weeks for holidays because to make up the time we lost last year. I live in a small village. We have a nice lake about a mile away. It is a lovely place for swimmers and skaters. I cannot swim or skate but I like to watch them. We live near Regina.

I will close, hoping my letter will please you. I remain,
Doris Prosser.

Canadian Boys' Camp

THE WHITE CZAR

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

The following poem was taken from an old reader. The White Czar was Peter the Great, the first great emperor of Russia. Batyushka means "Father dear"; a favorite name of the Russians for their emperor.

Gosudar means "sovereign"; a title applied to the czar.

Pillars of Hercules means, the rocks of Gibraltar—so called because Hercules is said to have torn them apart, thus making them straight.

Istanbul is the Turkish name for Constantinople.

THE WHITE CZAR

Dost thou see on the rampart's height
That wreath of mist, in the light
Of the midnight moon, oh, hist!

It is not a wreath of mist,
It is the Czar, the White Czar,

Batyushka! Gosudar!

He has heard, among the dead,
The artillery roll o'erhead;

The drums and the tramp of feet
Of his soldiery in the street;
He is awake! the White Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!

He has heard in the grave the cries
Of his people: "Awake! arise!"
He has rent the gold brocade
Whereof his shroud was made;
He is risen! the White Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!

From the Volga and the Don
He has led his armies on,
Over river and morass,
Over desert and mountain pass;
The Czar, the Orthodox Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!

He looked from the mountain chain
Toward the seas that cleave in twain
The continents; his hand
Points southward o'er the land
Of Roumlil! O Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!

And the words break from his lips:
"I am the builder of ships,
And my ships shall send these seas
To the Pillars of Hercules!
I say it; the White Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!"

"The Bosphorus shall be free;
It shall make room for me;
And the gates of its water streets
Be unbarred before my fleets,
I say it; the White Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!"

"And the Christian shall no more
Be crushed as heretofore,
Beneath this iron rule,
O Sultan of Istanbul!
I say it; the White Czar,
Batyushka! Gosudar!"

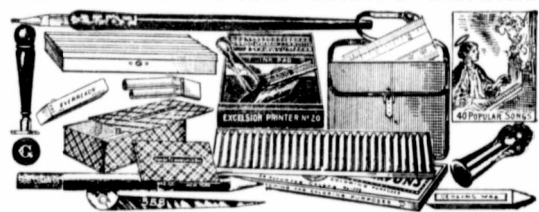
Dear Campers—I presume you were so busy harvesting and threshing this month that you did not have time to enter the "flag" and "garden" contests or do you let the girls cultivate the gardens? At any rate, you did not neglect the photo contest. Henry Paegz, of Chipman, Alberta, won the prize in the photo contest. He has a hound that he hitches to his wagon to haul sheaves. I wanted to put the picture in this department but the editor thought it was so good that he would use it for the November cover of our magazine.

Frank Paegz also sent an interesting photo of his dog and cart. He has his cat in his arms. What fun those two boys must have! They are very ingenious. I am proud to have them in our camp.

This month one dollar will be awarded to the boy who writes the best essay on "My Ambition in Life." What work do you expect to do when you are a man? The contest closes Nov. 15th. Now, boys, do not let the girls beat you this month. You know sometimes you beat them—and let us have more photographs.

Sincerely, Cousin Doris.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.



Henry Paige
Winner of the Photo Prize

Ferry Point, Alta.

Dear Campers—This is my second letter to your club. I wrote the first one in March, 1914, and have been reading all the letters since but I never got it into my head to write until just now and I have just got home from school. My two brothers and I, aged eight and eleven, go every day when there is school. My brothers and my father are going to batch it while my mother and sister go down to Cambridge, Idaho, to her family reunion.

We have one-quarter section of land, about forty head of cattle, eleven head of horses, about three hundred and twenty-five chickens, seventy-five of which are old ones, eight old ducks and five young ones, and about forty head of hogs, thirty of which we are fattening for the market.

I am thirteen years old, weigh ninety-five pounds and am five feet and three-quarters of an inch tall.

Well I guess I have written enough for once, so I will close as your cousin,
Fred R. Miner (age 13).



Frank Paige
With his Dog, Cat and Cart

The Spider in the Helmet

Major Lawrie was an officer who fought bravely in the Soudan war. One day, before the battle of Athara, he found a spider in the ventilator of his helmet, and watched it with some interest. The spider used to come out in the evening, and, having had its supper of flies, would return to the helmet for sleep and rest.

Major Lawrie allowed the spider to remain in its strange hiding-place, and even went into battle carrying his friend in his helmet. Major Lawrie escaped without a scratch; and the same good fortune attended him at Omdurman, where the spider again accompanied him.

When the war was over, Major Lawrie packed up his things to be sent home, and among them the helmet; and not till it was too late did he remember that the spider had been sent with the helmet. It must die on the road; for how could it find anything to eat in a tin packing case? The major was sorry. He had taken a great interest in the spider, and it was sad to have condemned it to a lingering death.

The first thing he did on arriving in London was to open the helmet box, expecting, of course, to find the spider dead; but not only was the spider alive and well, but it was the happy mother of two young spiders.—Christian Register.

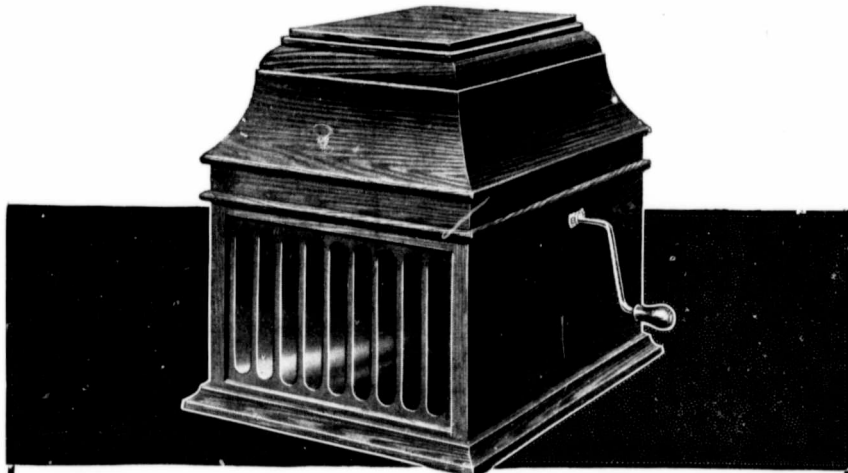
Outwitted

He drew a circle and shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.

ut love and I had th wit t win;

e drew a circle that took him in.

—Edwin Markham



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Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face from laughing at the funniest of minstrel shows. Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose, send it back.

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BIRDS BEFRIEND THE ALLIES

Many soldiers at the front have commented on the fact that the birds do not desert the region of the fighting line, despite the noise of the firing. But it is stranger still that the birds have ranged themselves on the side of the Allies against one of the most inhuman methods of German warfare. A soldier on short leave from the trenches tells how the winged friends of the Allies warn them of the coming of the clouds of poison gas when the Germans attempt that mode of attack at night-time.

In daylight the approach of the deadly cloud is easily detected. It is visible to the eyes of the watchers in our trenches, and there is time to take precautions against its effects. But in the darkness of the night the coming of

the gas is unseen. Then it is that the birds come to the help of our soldiers. Long before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches there is a great clamoring of birds awakened from their night perches. The birds fly away beyond the reach of the fumes, but in the meantime the British soldier is prepared.

RIGHT-GALLANT PARSON

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John French's despatches, as well as a compliment from "Eye-Witness."

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing stealthily with the object of making a surprise

attack on the British lines. Hastily telegraphing for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his force in a wood. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. As they retreated towards their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losses numbering ninety-five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U.F. Church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Boswells U. F. Church shortly before the outbreak of war.

PRIZE OFFER

A prize of one dollar will be awarded to the boy who sends in the best essay on "My Ambition in Life."

OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

Mother's Corner

ASHAMED OF MOTHER

By Eleanor Pierce Marquis

The mother walked down with her youthful son,
Who was off for vacation when school was done,
To bid him good-bye, as he went away,
When he turned quickly, and flushed to say
With a twitch of his handsome, boyish face;
"The fellows are looking—you stay in this place."
Cried the mother: "That I should live to see
The day when my boy is ashamed of me!"

"Ain't 'shamed of you, Ma, but the duds you wear;
You surely go looking like any old bear."
Remorseful he kissed her and went away,
But his pleasure was marred for many a day.
The mother rushed to her home and her room,
To study herself with a heart of gloom.
Looking long, then weakly and limply she sat—
"I never once dreamed that I looked like that."

She saw a woman, gray, faded and worn,
Of her youthful beauty, ruthlessly shorn
But worst of all were the "duds" she wore;
All wretched cast-offs from every score.
Not a thing she had that was good and fair—
Not a garment her charming girls would wear.
The rest were served first, and mother came last;
She heartily vowed such habit was past.
"My body, God's temple, which He made so fair,
Have I made a thing the crows to scare,
When my boy comes back from his trip this year.
A tidier mother will he find here,
When I'm tired, ask help, recreation not shirk;
Thus I'll be refreshed, and the rest learn to work.
In my home, at last, a queen I'll reign;
A queen, who has come to her own again."

Notice: We have had so many requests for the booklet, "Helps for Expectant Mothers" lately that we shall have more printed, so will those who have not received it kindly pardon the delay?
—P.R.H.

DO YOU WORRY?

Just to say "Don't worry," however, to the person who has got into the worry habit, is as useless as to say to a fire, "Don't burn." Throw water on a fire and it cannot burn. Throw the mind something else to do and it will not worry. That is the great secret—give it something else to do. When a worry begins to creep in, push it out with another thought. If you get "nervous" and feel like "flying to pieces" don't run to the doctor or the drug store, but laugh. Just think how silly it is, how

little it will matter in a hundred years, and say, "What difference will it make?" Cultivating a sense of humor has saved the sanity of many a person. I know a woman whose husband has resented her because of "incompatibility" and because he liked another woman better. In the beginning of his (second) attachment he confessed to a great sympathy for the Other Woman because her husband neglected her, never took her anywhere, never wanted to be at home evenings, either for companionship or the sake of guests. For ten long years he had been serving his own wife in exactly the same way, and at first the situation tasted somewhat bitter. Then she saw with the humor of it—and could laugh.

We have got to laugh. We must learn to look at the petty annoyances—not that losing a husband may be classed as such) with a smile, and the tragedies with calmness and restraint. We must learn to relax. From morning until night we hold our nerves up to a snapping tension and at night we cannot let them down. We must learn

the inconsequential value of the very things which seem of such vital importance. It is not a matter of life and death if the washing is not done on Monday, the ironing on Tuesday, the baking on Wednesday. Nobody believes in system or a methodical arrangement of affairs more thoroughly than we do, and yet it would be a poor day when we could not put away a basket of mending that ought to be done, or a pie that ought to be baked, to catch and hold some pleasure that may not come our way again. If our lives—and, consequently, our work is well systematized, if neither our affairs or our minds are allowed to become crowded and confused, we can at any time disturb the routine by going into some little by-path of pleasure only to come back refreshed, recuperated and better able to take up just where we left off.

There are many new cults of religions in these marvellous days—Theosophy, Christian Science, New Thought—and others. There is something good in all of them, but the best that is in any of

them bears a very definite resemblance to an old, old religion which has not always been understood, and which, perhaps, has needed the illumination of more modern interpretation. "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," was said by One over a thousand years ago. And now up spring these new religions whose whole doctrine is "rule your own spirit."

New thought is good thought, happy thought, constructive thought. Put a good thought in the place of a bad thought and the bad one has to go. That is all there is to it. If you are inclined to fret because the kitchen fire will not burn, bring your sense of humor to play on it and consider that the whole family will not drop dead even if the fire goes out.

Do not worry about unessential things and remember that it does no good to worry about even essential things.

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none

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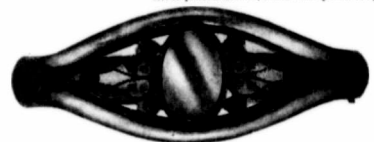
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If there is one, try and find it;
If there is none—never mind it."

One woman had a habit of repeating the following:

"As a rule a man's a fool;
When it's hot he wants it cool,
When it's cool he wants it hot—
Always wanting what is not."

The above is taken from American Motherhood.

A DISINFECTANT

A mixture of equal parts of turpentine and oil of eucalyptus dropped in a tin of boiling water and allowed to simmer for an hour is a good disinfectant. It also clears a cold in the head.

NURSING DIET

Mrs. R. E. C.—If you are not successful in increasing the supply of breast milk, you will have to offer your small son of eight weeks a mixed diet—that is, suitable modified milk to piece out your own supply. Perhaps you could arrange to give him artificial food at night so as not to disturb your rest. If your milk agrees with him, continue its use in part at least.

It is essential that you take sufficient rest and a reasonable amount of exercise in the fresh air. Avoid anything which worries or makes you uncomfortable. Tight clothing or shoes will affect the quality of the milk, while anxiety, fright, fever, or mental distress will make the quality of the milk much poorer. It may also lessen it or cause it to disappear altogether. Take an abundant mixed diet, using a moderate amount of meat. Take plenty of well-made soups, cocoa, milk, and cornmeal gruel. Suitable vegetables, plenty of graham bread and butter, plain custard puddings, stewed fruits, and sweet fresh fruits are also allowable. Eggs are excellent. Take a very limited amount of rather weak tea and coffee. Avoid rich pastry, salads, cabbage, pickles, sour fruits and anything else which disagrees with you or after eating which, baby seems distressed. Drink very freely of water—from six to eight glasses a day.

Home Economics

MANITOU H.E.S.

The Home Economics Society met in the Orange Hall on Saturday. This hall has been engaged for the next year and is very suitable. It is well lighted and airy and has a convenient kitchen. Owing to the harvest work fewer were present than last month, but the meeting was unusually busy and interesting. The subject on the program for September was "Lord Roberts," but Mrs. Gillerlain gave a splendid paper on "The Red Cross Society" instead. Those present asked that it be published in the Canadian Thresherman if the editor would accept, and had room for it. A secretary-treasurer was appointed to take care of correspondence, money, etc., in connection with our Red Cross efforts which are likely to continue during the war. It was suggested that we meet and sew for Red Cross, either the day before or the day after "The Associated Charities." This would save moving machines a second time. The secretary was instructed to procure a web of flannelette and a web of factory cotton from the Red Cross as they prefer to supply exactly what they wish used, and to buy wool in town for more socks, a better quality of wool can be got here than was supplied by the Red Cross. It is hoped that all the members will keep on knitting. The secretary reported \$10.00, the proceeds of a tea, handed in by Mrs. Swanson; also a donation of \$3.00 from two women in the country who were not H. E. members. The collection taken at the meeting amounted to \$5.60, and twenty pairs of socks and two scarfs were handed in. One member reported 1,075 mouth wipes, nine rolls of bandages and 56 towels ready to send away. Another member had 100 mouth wipes. Samples of these were shown the members. As our meeting day is a fixed one it was decided to take the yearly notice out of the

RED CROSS WORK

Paper Read by Mrs. Gillerlain at
Manitoba H.E.S.

In writing my paper for this month I have taken advantage of the privilege of selecting a subject other than the one chosen by the program committee. "Lord Roberts" was a good subject, especially just when our thoughts are full of war and warriors. He was a fighter first, his profession, in which he stood second to none, was to kill, if necessary, at any rate to put down the enemies of his country and ours.

Instead, I am going to ask you to listen to a few words on another force, a fighter, too, like "Bohs," but fighting disease and death instead of men, with a mission to help to save both friend and foe—The Red Cross Society.

Like many another world movement, the germ of the Red Cross idea came from a woman. She did not call to her the assistance of nations nor even of individuals. She saw the need of helping the soldiers, she felt it was woman's work and woman's place, so she quietly stepped forward and offered—herself. Florence Nightingale is not the founder of the Red Cross as far as I can find out, she was not on the committee which first took up the work. Still, I think that work began in 1854, nine years before the Red Cross Society was formed, when Miss Nightingale with her little band of heroic women left England for the Crimea. They found chaos reigned as far as hospital regulations and appliances were concerned. The wounded soldier had not once chance in fifty to recover. The surgeons were heroes, working day and night, but they had to rely on the soldiers for assistance, convalescents acting as nurses.

Sanitary conditions were conspicuous by their absence, and the men gave up the fight against the triple alliance of fever, filth and vermin and died by thousands.

Florence Nightingale brought about a

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great change—did a great work and paid a great price, for she returned to England wrecked in health, but still able to help in her beloved work by giving her experience in nursing and hospital reform, and by a number of books written while she was confined to her room.

In 1863 Henri Dunant, a Frenchman, gave his ideas of a service in aid of the wounded in war to the Geneva Society of Public Utility. The Swiss government took it up and Gen. Dufour, commander-in-chief of the Swiss army became its leader. Two international conventions were held, the final one in 1864, at which Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, United States, Austria, Norway and Sweden, Greece, Spain, Italy and Japan, Persia, the Roman states and other governments to the number of forty or more accepted the Red Cross treaty and guaranteed respect to its provisions. These provisions are, that the hospital flag of every nation must be a red Greek cross on a white ground, that all buildings, ships or vehicles floating this flag are neutral and are to be deferred to by all nations in their humane service and that the sick or wounded soldier is a neutral case.

The symbol of the flag is a tribute to Switzerland, its birth-place. The Swiss flag is a white Greek cross on a red ground. In the Red Cross the colors are reversed.

Each country which adopted the treaty has an international organization which alone is recognized by its own and other governments and other international organizations. There is a committee at Geneva which is the medium of communication between nations and keeps all in harmony.

The Red Cross was given a speedy trial in the war between Germany, Italy and Austria in 1866, Germany contributing three million dollars and five hundred men and women.

Next came the Franco-German war when Germany raised and used fourteen millions, while France, not so well prepared, expended two millions and cared for 100,000 wounded.

Turkey was the first to oppose the Red Cross emblem. They regarded it as having a religious significance and so violent was their hostility that a red crescent was substituted for awhile to secure recognition and co-operation. This was in 1876 when Russia, Serbia, Greece and Turkey were at war.

Queen Victoria instituted the order of

the Red Cross with which Her Majesty decorated ladies, English or foreign, recommended by the secretary of state for war for special exertion in nursing sick or wounded soldiers or sailors. It is a crimson enamel cross, gold edged on a dark blue ribbon red edged and worn on the left shoulder.

When the present war broke out, the Red Cross Society under General Sir Herbert Keogh was well equipped and ready for its part in caring for the sick and wounded. That was not because of actual preparation for war, but because the Red Cross during the blessed time of peace had broadened its work and stood ready to help at any time of disaster, fires, mine accidents or any other of the hundreds of cases where prompt and systematized assistance was needed. Under the awful stress of the first few months of war, when thousands were being wounded where hundreds had been in former wars, when battles lasted for days and weeks instead of hours as before, the supplies ran low, and although the good work went on it could not always be carried on as mercifully when, for instance, chloroform could not be procured. Still, those days are past, and now reports come that everything needed is supplied. In the case of well defined needs of home making, I believe this seemingly unending flow of supplies comes from just such work as we are doing to-day, where women, individually and in groups work with all their hearts to help our boys.

Since the introduction of the Red Cross methods we have it on the authority of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the death rate in war time has fallen in this way, and that whereas the soldier used to have to fight against infection and fevers as well as against the enemy, now he stands a far better chance of having a bullet or bayonet wound heal cleanly. He is inoculated against typhoid and typhus fevers. Sanitary conditions work to ward off cholera and disease of that nature and surgical science supplies every method of healing the wound.

In the American Civil War only 20 per cent of the thousands who died were direct victims of shot or steel preventable diseases claimed the others. In the present war conditions are almost directly reversed.

I would like to be able to cite cases of the wonderful heroism of the devoted men and women who are to-day doing this great work, but the honor roll will never be known in its entirety except

to the God who gives them strength to go on.

I read of three women who were living in a partly destroyed house, right on the firing line in Flanders. They had been ordered away, commanded to go to the rear and had not accepted the command and stayed where they were. They brought in sick and wounded soldiers and cared for them till they could be moved; they carried coffee to the trenches and worked every moment of the day and often of the night. All were decorated by King Albert and their stories were told with the names held at their request by an American newspaper correspondent. This correspondent told of being one evening at the wreck of a house which sheltered them when a shell from the German line struck quite near, one of the women quietly remarked: "I believe we are going to be bombarded again, that means another night in the cellar."

Surely it is such people as this who inspired a writer not long since to say: "The Red Cross is the soldier's final solace worn on the arm as a badge, it is a higher decoration than the Victoria Cross. It overcomes hate with love and evil with good, blesses the one who gives and the one who receives aid and recalls the words of the Man of Peace, who said: 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.'"

MINIOTA

A regular meeting of Home Economic Society was held at 3 p.m. with the president in the chair. After reading the minutes of the last meeting the president called on Mrs. Dayton of Virden for an address. She gave a splendid talk on the society in general. She touched on the social side, showing what a great deal of good can be done in that way. She also showed that a great deal more can be done by an organized body of women than singly and that our society could do much through the country amongst the foreign people in helping to make them better Canadians. Also that rest rooms and reading rooms were a great help to order.

Mrs. Dayton's address in every way was very helpful and constructive. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Dayton. I might say for a young society that we are doing good work, have good officers and membership is steadily increasing.

Mrs. A. Johnston.

VALLEY RIVER, MAN.

The Valley River H.E.S. met at the home of Mrs. Ben. Boughen on August 5th. The meeting was opened in the usual way by singing a hymn. Minutes from July meeting were read and adopted. Various letters from the M.A.C. were read offering help by sending demonstration car, but the members decided that they were too busy to attend.

Discussion followed on Red Cross work and how to raise money. Arrangements were made to have an ice cream social. A social evening was spent on August 13th and about \$26 was taken in.

This society sent \$40 to the Red Cross fund in August.


The September meeting was held on September 1st, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Watson. This was a social meeting and very little business was transacted. No meeting was held in October. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Boughen, on November 3, and a full report will be forwarded.

Sec-Treas. Valley River H.E.S.

MINNEBOSA

The August meeting of the Minnebosa Society proved as usual very interesting. The attendance somewhat outnumbering that of former meetings.

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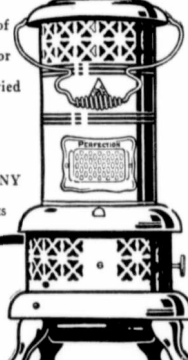
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The members were all delighted to learn from the opening address of the president that the sum of \$183 had been realized by the society from serving meals at the summer fair; part of which will be given to help the country branches of the Red Cross society in buying material. Fifty dollars of the money still in the Hospital Aid Fund was sent to the hospital to buy fruit and sugar, and ten dollars towards prizes for boys' and girls' club fair. Questions concerning the winter work and help from the college were voted on. A short course in dress-making getting the largest number of votes.

A very pleasing address was given by the Rev. J. Thomas, "Kind Thoughts, Words and Deeds," which was greatly enjoyed by all. The meeting closed with the national anthem.

September in place of the usual monthly meeting a public meeting was held in Knox church under the auspices of the H.E.S. Major Grierson, who presided spoke in complimentary terms of the work being done by the society. Mr. Cronbie rendered a spirited patriotic song. Miss Beddome, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Sirrett and Mrs. Eames pleased the audience with instrumental selections. Inspector Fallis gave an interesting address on the relation of the H.E.S. to the rural school. Mr. K. C. Newcombe, superintendent of education for the province presented to an interested audience in a very forceful way some of the modern methods of educational work, dealing particularly with the value of vocational training in the public schools. The meeting closed with the national anthem.

Ann G. Lamond, Secretary.

LA RIVIERE SOCIETY

The September meeting of the Home Economics Society was postponed from the regular day until October 1, on account of the wet weather.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Tuff. After opening with "The Maple Leaf," the minutes were read, approved and signed. The correspondence was then read and discussed.

After some discussion it was decided not to do anything towards a rest room as long as there was such need for Red Cross work. Some finished work was brought in for the Red Cross and some more sewing was distributed. Some of

the members had their knitting with them. One new member was enrolled. A dainty lunch was served by Mrs. Tuff and Miss Keating. The M. A. College extension will give lessons in dressmaking and millinery lessons will begin on Monday, October 18, in Mr. Jones' restaurant. A charge of 50 cents will be made to defray expenses.

Home Makers' Club

MAYFIELD

The regular meeting of the Mayfield Homemakers' Club met with Mrs. Edmonds, September 8th, with eight members and 4 visitors present.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Maple Leaf. Minutes were read and approved, followed by the roll call and treasurer's report.

A discussion of giving a tea to make up the deficiency in the treasury but was laid over till the next meeting.

The Red Cross work was discussed but as a society is about to be formed it was dropped. A box for the Bureau of Labor is to be packed on Sept. 29th at Mrs. Anderson's and sent to Regina. Roll call to be answered with quotations from English authors. After a dainty lunch and singing God Save The King, the autos brought us home in due time.

MEOTA HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The regular monthly meeting of the Meota Homemakers' Club was held on the afternoon of Sept. 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Bert Binns. There were eighteen members and three visitors present. Mrs. Dart presided.

Meeting opened by singing "The Maple Leaf" and reading and adopting minutes of previous meeting. Correspondence was read and disposed of.

The President read a report showing that \$189.95 had been cleared at the Red Cross booth on Meota Beach during the summer, as well as paying for the booth equipment.

Moved by Mrs. McMillan, seconded by Mrs. Gregory, that the report be adopted. Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to order Club pins, also to write Miss De Lury, Supervisor of Homemakers' Clubs, asking for a speaker some time this autumn.

The President gave a talk on the disposal of garbage in order to keep the home surroundings in a sanitary condition.

The carelessness of the campers, and the unsightly surrounding of their deserted summer homes were unfavorably commented on, and the Homemakers resolved to request the council to pass by-laws and to enforce the existing laws of sanitation, in order to keep next summer's campers in order.

It was decided to hold the October meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred Fitzgerald.

Business being disposed of, all enjoyed the bountiful hospitality of Mrs. Binns. Helen Duhaime, Secretary.

MOOSOMIN HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

At the agricultural fair held here in August, our club had a refreshment



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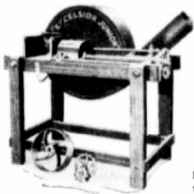


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10 in. 2.00
12 in. 2.25



Excelsior Junior Feed Cutter

This is a great machine for the man who is feeding from

5 to 15 head of stock. Fitted with Blower attachment on fly wheel to carry to the different parts of the barn. Elevates up to 20 feet. Can be run with from 4 to 6 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Sweep Horse power or windmill. Stop, Start and Reverse Lever within easy reach of operator. Price - - \$29.50. With Blower \$35.00

Price - - \$29.50. With Blower \$35.00

A. H. Farquhar, Sec.-Treas.

booth and made some money in that way. After all expenses were paid, we cleared 45 dollars, which we supplemented by 5 dollars from our funds. This we are sending to furnish a cot in the new Saskatchewan hospital. On August 18th we had a demonstrator from the University at Saskatoon and we had an exceptionally large attendance on that account. She gave us a very interesting demonstration on canning fruit and vegetables in various ways, and also gave a short talk on successful bread making. Cake and ice cream were served and all present agreed that a very profitable and pleasant afternoon had been spent.

A. H. Farquhar, Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF HATHERLEIGH HOMEMAKERS' SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the above Club was held in the school on Saturday, Sept. 4th. Owing to unsettled weather, only eight members turned up. Mrs. Kemsley acted as president and the meeting opened by singing The Maple Leaf, after which minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Communications were then read from Miss De Lury, of Saskatoon, and Miss M. Wright, secretary of Red Cross Society, North Battleford.

Miss Wood gave her report of the success of the Red Cross Tea, served by the Hatherleigh Homemakers on Aug. 28th, at the tea rooms in North Battleford. We were well pleased with the results, \$13.00 being handed over to the Red Cross Society.

Report of Bazaar Committee was read and approved.

It was moved and seconded that we hold a special meeting on Sept. 18th at the home of Mrs. Kemsley, at which we wish every member to attend, as we are to make a quilt for one of our members who has had the misfortune to have her home and effects burned. Mrs. Cowles suggested we have a question drawer at our next regular meeting. Any member having questions to solve please hand in before meeting starts. Mrs. Cowles invited the members to a thimble tea at

her home on Sept. 24th in honor of her mother, Mrs. Dolph, who is on a visit from Iowa.

The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem, after which our hostess, Mrs. Cowles, served a very dainty lunch and a social hour was spent.

Mrs. Ethel Youle, Sec.-Treas.

HEATHERLEIGH

A meeting of the above Club was held in the school on October 2nd. Eight members were present and four visitors. In the absence of Mrs. Kemsley, Miss Wood presided. After the opening exercises, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Communications were then read from Miss M. Wright, Secretary Red Cross, North Battleford; Dean Rutherford, of Saskatoon, and Miss De Lury, of Saskatoon, who proposes sending out a demonstrator to visit the country clubs towards the end of the month. We certainly hope to be among the favored clubs. Report of bazaar committee was read and approved. Mrs. Cowles moved the question drawer be postponed until after the bazaar, as we wish to devote all our spare time on working for the bazaar. Mrs. Mason seconded the motion.

We were pleased to have Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Cowles' mother, for a visitor and we hope to meet her again before she goes back to Iowa. It was decided to hold our next meeting at the home of Mrs. Finley. On the motion of Mrs. Bell, the meeting was adjourned. The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem, after which a very dainty lunch was served by our hostess, Mrs. G. Bell.

Miss Ethel Youle, Sec.-Treas.

"WHITE HEATHER," GOVAN, SASK.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, October 6th, the Club held an interesting meeting at "Crescent Grove," the home of the President, Mrs. J. G. Carr. 16 members responded to the roll call with Ways of Serving Potatoes. One new member was enrolled, making a total membership of 46.

The Secretary reported the sending of

Complete Crushing Outfits at 'Way Down Prices

Here's an All-Stover Outfit consisting of:

10 in. Crusher, 7½ H.P. Engine, and 30 feet of 5 in. Drive Belt - - - **\$233.50**

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The regular afternoon's programme consisted of two papers. "The Value of Holidays to the Homemaker," by Mrs. G. J. Bent, emphasized the importance of an occasional holiday for the busy housekeeper and proved it to be essential that she have rest and change, different company and environment. The second paper, by Mrs. J. G. Carr, was "Benefits from Club Meetings." Among the numerous ones mentioned were, the social intercourse among members, the

sympathy, interest and enthusiasm aroused in and by the club work, help from the interesting papers given which had disclosed unsuspected talents among the members, and closed with a plea that the whole Club continue to work together in trying to line up to the Club motto.

The Club will hold a special meeting early in November at Willow Range Farm, Mrs. A. Puffer's home, when Miss Harrison, of the University, Saskatoon, will be present to give demonstrations in domestic science.

Mrs. A. J. Currie, Sec.-Treas.

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The testimony of this lady and several hundreds of local patients will satisfy the most hardened sceptic that I can and will re-establish perfect health without any costly services if there is sufficient living tissue left in the patient. Write me at once for complete details. **NO BENEFIT—NO CHARGE.**

Telephone Main 234

Dr. H. J. Munro 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Graduate of Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.

The Keeley Treatment

The Keeley remedies are best known in their application to inebriety. There have been hundreds of thousands of people who have taken the treatment and it has been in successful and continuous administration for more than thirty-five years. The Keeley Institute system has been extended so that there is now one or more Keeley Institutes in nearly every state in the Union, besides two in Canada and one in England. The time required to effect a cure of the liquor addiction is four weeks, and there is no confinement. We look after patients carefully in order to see that they take their medicine with the utmost regularity and indulge in no misconduct, but this is managed in such a manner as not to irritate or annoy the patient. Liquor is not cut off abruptly, but its use is continued until such time as the patient is able to get along comfortably without it; usually patients voluntarily give up the use of liquor the second or third day. As our remedies are tonic in their effects, the general health is always improved.

In addition to the treatment for drunkenness, there is also a tobacco cure and a neurasthenia remedy. If a person who is addicted to tobacco does not inhale tobacco smoke or does not use snuff, good results can be obtained by the use of home remedies; snuff takers, however, and smoke inhalers should go to a Keeley Institute for treatment; these addictions are serious and no delay should be permitted in obtaining relief.

Our neurotine is adapted to ordinary cases of neurasthenia or nervousness and good results always follow from its use. We do not recommend it where the nervous debility is extreme or in cases where the patient's mentality is affected; for a case, however, where a nerve tonic would be beneficial, we have no hesitation in recommending our remedies; there is nothing in any of them which would be injurious to the most delicate constitution. Correspondence confidential. Treatment administered privately. Address: The Keeley Institute, Dept. T., 676 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg.

Owing to lack of space, several interesting reports and papers are unavoidably held over till next month. We have not discriminated with regard to these but publish in the order in which communications reach the office.

Our next will be our Christmas issue and will be an unusually attractive one in which full justice will be done to all matter held over from November as well as other material reaching us in the interval.

THE RIGHT START IN LIFE.

Parents, give your sons and daughters a chance. A business education will be worth more to them than a legacy. You can make no better investment for them, none that will be a source of greater satisfaction, pleasure, and profit. No adverse circumstances can deprive them of it. It will remain with them as long as strength and reason are left. Even should financial difficulties overtake the possessor, it is an asset that is beyond the reach of creditors, and it is a standing capital with which the holder can commence again in an honorable way, in a good position, and not at the bottom of the ladder.

The farmers of this country lose thousands of dollars annually through lack of proper business methods. Professional men, business men, the tradesmen, fall through not having acquired a business training. Every boy and girl should learn to write well, to master business arithmetic, to make a transfer of negotiable paper, to understand leases, mortgages, contracts, deeds, and bills of sale; to keep accounts, to prepare financial statements, to spell well, and to speak the English language fluently. It pays again and again to invest in a Business Education.

One of the strongest commercial institutions in Western Canada is the Success Business College of Winnipeg, with branches at Calgary, Vancouver, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn, Amherst, Truro, and Moncton—branches from coast to coast with an annual enrollment of more than 3,000 students. This school is by no means the oldest in Western Canada, but through its modern systems, thorough courses, and complete service it has grown since 1909, the year of its inception, to be the largest Business College in Canada.

In June of this year a Success graduate became champion typist of Canada when Miss Marie Gauthier, of Weyburn, Sask., typed 1,033 words, without error, in fifteen minutes. She is the first Canadian girl to win this honor. Such a remarkable record could only be produced by a school of superior quality.

If you write the president, F. C. Garbutt, or the Principal, D. F. Ferguson, Success Business College, Winnipeg, you will receive free information regarding every department of their work. Students may enroll at any time. Board and accommodation will be secured upon application. A four months' course is only \$50.00. Enroll for the winter—it will pay you.

PRAIRIE WOMEN

Continued from page 35
members from all organizations in the province working for the franchise or interested in it. This board was fostered by the Women Grain Growers, the organization that outside of the men Grain Growers, has done most for suffrage in that province. The country women of Saskatchewan have been much more alive in this matter than the city women. In fact, it is the opinion of many who

"Impossible" said the Physicians



Under my care for a brief period she and her friends now gratefully acknowledge that it was not only possible but **IT HAS BEEN DONE.**

MARY ANDREWS was deprived of the privilege of walking three years ago, her right leg becoming too weak to stand on. She also had **Curvature of the Spine** to a very extreme degree. During these three years her ailment defied the skill of many physicians. She came under my care May 13th of this year. Spine is now almost straight and she can again walk, her leg having regained its former strength.

Nearly every patient of the hundreds who have been assisted by me can be seen or heard from personally. What I have done for them I can do for you.

Telephone Main 234

Dr. H. J. Munro 360 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Graduate of Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa, U. S.



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Here is the hit of the season. Everybody who sees it wants one. This unique and artistic design of a horse-shoe and horse-shoe nail makes an unusually attractive ring. The horse-shoe has a solid gold top; the nail is solid Sterling silver, set with a fine genuine garnet. The combination of the gold horse-shoe with a fine genuine garnet set in the bright Sterling silver makes a very pleasing and beautiful effect. A most appropriate and lasting gift. Satisfaction guaranteed.



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Same Ring in 10-k solid gold, \$4.50
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Wear this ring for one week; show it to your jeweler; if not satisfied, we will refund money.

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have made some study of the matter, that if the city women of Saskatchewan had been as much alive as the country women, in regard to this matter of woman's suffrage, that province would have let in the reform.

A petition was presented to the last session of the legislature, but it was very small, compared to what the province might have done, had it been well organized. The city of Moose Jaw seems to lead the way in progressive work among the cities, for from it has come many very important suggestions in regard to much needed legislation for the protection of girls and women and the home.

It is reported that a member of the government in Saskatchewan when joked about Saskatchewan being behind in its progressive legislation for women said: "Just wait and see!"

So all prairie women are waiting and they may see.

Generous Spirited Men

"The men in Western Canada are very generous spirited," a woman deeply interested in woman's work said. "They seem more proud than the women do when their wives and daughters do something clever."

"Just what do you mean?" I asked.

"Well," she said, "the men in our district were anxious to have a woman on the school board, and although not a woman in the district had spoken of the matter, those men appointed a deputation to wait on one of the women of the district to ask her to stand for trustee. The woman was surprised, but she was much interested in school work and she said she would help them if they thought she could. They assured her she could and she was elected by acclamation. She has been doing good work and the men are not only ready to give her credit, but they are anxious to do so."

"I quite agree with you," I said, "and I have heard men speak complainingly that the women in their district had not shown an interest in the public welfare."

"Why, yes, and I do not blame the men for that," she said; "I believe that at the present time there are only three or four women on school boards in the province of Manitoba, although our men have been urging us to take up that work for years. The women should take more interest in the schools."

I agreed with her, but we could not find that the women of the other prairie provinces were any more active in this matter than the women of Manitoba. Being on a school board means work, generous, willing, voluntary work, for the good of the community, and women, should be willing to undertake it, even at some sacrifice of time and energy. It is easy



The Test of Time

Your grandparents did not use BLUE RIBBON TEA. Nothing half so excellent was known in their younger days—whatever the price.

But your grandchildren will use it. It is impossible to imagine a better Tea—whatever developments occur. But be assured that if improvements are possible

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will have them. One recent improvement is in the wrapping. It was impossible to better the tea, so the packet was improved. From now, on, ask for BLUE RIBBON TEA in the new double wrapping—dust-proof, airtight, moisture-proof. Same Tea—same label, but a fifty per cent better packet.

The one best all-around gun—for ducks, geese, foxes, for trap shooting and all small game—is the 12-gauge, 6-shot



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The Safest Breech-Loading Gun Built.

It handles fast, hits hard and is a wonderful game getter!

For snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc., the 16 or 20 gauge has the power of the 12-gauge without the weight.

It's a fine, quick gun of beautiful proportions, superbly balanced, with every up-to-date feature: Hammerless; Solid Steel Breech, inside as well as out; Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots (5 in 20-ga., 1/2 Press-Button Cartridge Release; Automatic Hammer-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety. It's just the gun you want!

12-16-20-Ga. Repeaters with Visible Hammer, \$21.60

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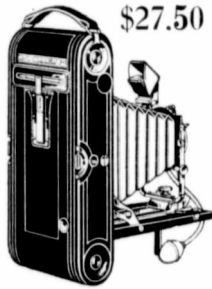
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to sit at home and criticise, the people who are doing the public work. It is another matter to give time and energy to do the work. With it one must take the criticism that is aimed at all who are in public life, but criticism is good. It keeps public officials up to the mark, it makes them more attentive to business, and it creates a deeper interest in the work of the body under discussion. Women will have to learn to take criticism, as men have had to take it. They will have to be what we call in popular parlance "good sports," and remember that criticism of one in a public position, is not a personal matter, but has to do entirely with the business under discussion.

On the whole, the judgment of the public is sound. There are times when people are misjudged and suffer greatly because of it, but they are generally people who are ahead of their time, people who can see further than their fellows, and know that people are not doing what is wise. But such people are rare, and the great majority of us are judged pretty fairly by the public if the facts are known. Women in public life must expect criticism, they must expect to be at times misjudged, and they must realize that they will make mistakes, but men have gone through all that, and they have learned to put their best into the service of the public and to take their medicine when they have been criticised for mistakes.

Yes, the men of Western Canada are welcoming the women into public life in a generous spirit. The great majority are willing and anxious to give us credit for all we do. On our part, we must aim to be worthy of their confidence in us.

Give the Children a Chance
"When I was teaching school in a country district I had a pupil who was a mystery to me. I suppose all teachers have the one child who is the bane of their life. Some teachers find more than that in the school, others never have even one. At the school I have in mind I had one pupil that gave me more concern than all the others put together. I could not teach that boy. He appeared normal and willing, but he would do most remarkable things while I was trying to teach him the mystery of mathematics or some other equally important subject.

"I was a young teacher and did not know as much as I should have known about the physical defects that at times hamper children. I just accepted the verdict of the district, which was that the boy was stupid. In fact some went so far as to say he was defective. But his parents continued to send him to school, and I continued to worry about him, and he continued to put the most



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The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780; f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from any Branch or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ont., for Catalogue B.



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some tonic, when barned up in winter, to supply the deficiency of exercise and green food.

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is a mixture of roots, herbs, barks and seeds. It tones up the system of a horse and gives him new life and a glossy coat of hair. Makes them strong and healthy. It is the best thing you can give a horse for indigestion, liver trouble, coughs, influenza, hide bound or blood trouble, and it brings a horse through the winter in top-notch condition for spring work.

International Stock Food Tonic is equally good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. It is guaranteed to make cows give from one to three more quarts of milk every day, and it will make hogs grow amazingly. It is a commonsense everyday tonic, blood purifier and general system strengthener and a great aid to better digestion and assimilation. It is not to take the place of grain but is to be mixed with grain for better health and larger profit. It improves digestion and assimilation on all animals and the using cost is only "THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT". For sale by dealers everywhere in 50c. and \$1.00 packages and 25 pound pails.

FREE—Write for our new book "International Veterinary Digest" giving cause, symptoms and remedies for diseases of stock and poultry. We will send you one—absolutely free of cost, postage paid—if you write and request it and mention the number of head of stock you own.

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When you wish to change the location of the door-latch a little, take the screws out, fill the holes full by driving a piece of wood in each, then make new holes and set the screws and they will hold as well as ever. This is handy in many places other than the door-latch.

When you wish to change the location of the door-latch a little, take the screws out, fill the holes full by driving a piece of wood in each, then make new holes and set the screws and they will hold as well as ever. This is handy in many places other than the door-latch.

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

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remarkable hieroglyphics on his slate instead of the problems set for him.

"In the class he would put the problems down correctly, and did very fair work, but as soon as he returned to his seat he returned to his former careless method of scribbling down just anything. I finally decided to keep him beside me, and gave him a seat at my desk. He was a sensitive lad and the disgrace hurt him, but he did better work. In fact he did good work. It was then that I discovered that the poor laddie was short-sighted, and the reason he had made the mistakes was that he could not see the blackboard."

This was the experience of a teacher on our Western prairie, and I have no doubt that many teachers have believed children stupid and been most unjust to them, when the poor kiddie was hampered by some physical defect. A child does not know what is the trouble. They do not puzzle over their failings, but obediently accept the opinion of their parents or teachers who are often too ready to attribute all their errors to stupidity or badness. The amount of injustice done to children who are suffering from short sight or deafness or adenoids or other physical defects is appalling.

In the city schools there are children going to school year after year who need glasses, but their parents are too poor to provide them. In these cases the children are hampered for life, because they cannot do their school work so well. This is sometimes the case in country schools, but not so often. In the country where there is no medical inspection of the schools, often neither teacher or parent knows that the child is hampered, and in many cases where they do know they carelessly let the child get along as best it can.

There should be medical inspection in the schools, city and country, and the child that is hampered by a physical defect that can be helped, should be helped by the state if the parents are too poor to give the help necessary. The chance to make the best of all their powers is the right of every child that is born, whether its parents are rich or poor. The thought that a child is made miserable because it cannot have a pair of glasses worth two or three dollars is a sad one for any mother.

In such matters as these the need of a woman on the school boards is felt. A mother who is so close to child life would surely feel a keen pull on her heart strings at the sight of the wee tots that have been brought into the world without their consent struggling under such a heavy handicap.

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This security is not a costly purchase. A very small saving provides for Life Insurance.

In The Great-West Policies the cost is exceptionally low. More than that, the profit returns are exceptionally high. There are the soundest reasons for this—and these reasons—with all other particulars—will be fully explained to those who will write—stating their age and requirements to

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These are the things to think about before purchasing the small tractor. The Case 10-20 answers yes to every one of these requirements. Designed, experimented and built in our own shops. It has been constructed to give unflinching service.

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This is merely one feature of the tractor that has scored such a wonderful success in all sections of the country.

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