WINNIPEG CANADA

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

Your "Luck" in Live Stock

Hangs by the Condition and Cost of the Feed



FLEURY GRINDER

With a

The Feeding Value of Your Grain will be Increased 20%

You will get More Grain and Higher Grade if you Clean with a FOSSTON AUTOMATIC



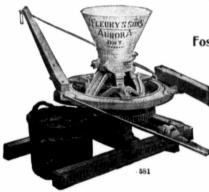
No. 6—Roller Crusher

Heavy, strong and simple in construction. Equipped with corrugated rollers operated on the same principle as the rollers in a modern grist mill. They will crush an immense amount of grain with very little power. Built with two or three rollers. For very fine work the three roll machine is preferable.



Is only one of many sizes. They are built to meet all requirements with 8, 10, 11, 12 or 13-inch plates operated by rod or belt drive.

For quality of work, ease of operation, capacity and lasting qualities, they are unsurpassed. Baggers can be supplied to fit all these mills.



Good Luck Horse Power with Grinder Attachment

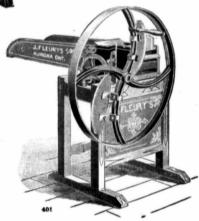
This is one of the most profitable and convenient articles for farm use. A Horse Power and Grinder combined. It can be used to grind all kinds of small grain with its own grinder attachment, or the hopper and grinder head can be easily removed and the horse power used for operating other farm machines.

Fosston Grain Cleaner

Do not give the elevator a part of your crop for nothing. Clean it before you take it into market and use the screenings.

The American Fosston Automatic will clean and grade wheat, oats, barley, flax, and all kinds of grain. It is equipped with a patented feed device. The operator can reach and adjust it without stopping the machine. The flow of grain on the sieves is evenly distributed, enabling the machine to work its full capacity. Good work has made this mill famous, the leader of all grain cleaners.

A postcard will bring you our "Farmer's Catalogue." The most complete of its kind ever published.



No. 3-Straw Cutter

We have a straw cutter to suit every possible requirement from the small 8-inch feed Hand Lever Cutter to the large Ensilage Machine, cutting and elevating from seven to fifteen tons of corn per hour. Straw cutters operated by hand, rod, or belt drive, with 8, 10, 12 and 14-inch feed. Send for catalogue describing this line.

John Deere Plow Company Limited

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

LETHBRIDGE

The Russell Wind Stacker Co.

IN 1914 SOLD THE

GEARLESS RUSSELL

With the Sharpe Grain Saving Feature

IN

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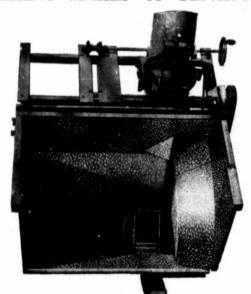
STATES

AND THEY HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO

23

DIFFERENT MAKES OF SEPARATORS

The Threshermen who have used the SHARPE GRAIN-SAVING FEATURE say IT SAVES THE GRAIN THE SEPARATOR WASTES.



The Farmers are insisting upon having their grain threshed with a separator that has a SHARPE GRAIN - SAVING FEATURE embodied in the stacker, because IT SAVES THE GRAIN.

Showing Grain Saver in the Honter

Put the Grain in the Sack instead of in the Stack and Conserve the Nation's Bread

WRITE

The RUSSELL WIND STACKER CO.

FOR THE PROOF

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

U.S.A.

How To Make Money Threshing

The Test of Money Making qualities is easily determined.

More easily is it determined in Threshing Machinery than in many other lines. Ask the owner of a RED RIVER SPECIAL and he will tell you that it makes

him more money than any other thresher he ever owned.

The reasons are plain. His RED RIVER SPECIAL outfit runs more continuously than any other.

It does not break down and keep him out of days and days of use.

It threshes when conditions are such that others cannot run.

It is in demand by farmers who want all their grain saved.

It saves more grain out of the same amount of straw.

It wastes no time by bothering with weak contraptions or bad conditions like others do.

It threshes more grain.

Its builders give better service to buyers in starting them off right, and giving the outfit necessary attention afterwards.

If parts wear out, they can be more easily obtained than from others, because large and complete stocks are carried at all implement-distributing centers.

Proof that Buyers of Red River Specials Thrive and Prosper

Go to a Nichols-Shepard Branch House or to the Factory and you see no great big stock of second hand machines taken from customers who could not make them pay.

Go to any other Branch House or Factory and you will see them loaded up with old machinery.

You want machinery that will prove profitable to you.

Buy a Red River Special Outfit and Make Money

REMEMBER the RED RIVER SPECIAL is the only Thresher which BEATS THE GRAIN OUT OF THE STRAW.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, Battle Creek, Michigan

In continuous business since 1848

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

3

Mackenzie, Brown, Thom, McMorran, MacDonald, Bastedo & Jackson

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General Solicitors in Canada for eight Thresher and Implement Companies, and in addition for Six Thresher and Implement Companies in Saskatchewan.

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INSURANCE

LIVE STOCK Fire Accident Sickness Automobile Plate Glass Liability Bonds Tornado

WRITE FOR AGENCY

Pace, Harrison & Millar

General Agents, Winnipeg



The Right Lads for Farm Life

are being sent out by the Bisley Farm and Shaftesbury Homes in the county of Surrey, England, and the Twickenham Home, Middlesex.

Their Majesties the King and Queen

are patrons and the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., is president of the Society of which he above named homes are units specially equipped for the training of lads for farm life.

The work of the Society is an imperial one and for many years it has been supplying lads of excellent character and physique to the farms of the Dominion. About 1,000 are now settled at various points in Canada.

Mr. H. G. Copeland, the Secretary, who has recently been on a tour through Canada, will be glad to receive donations towards the Society's work at the head-quarters, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, England, or they may be sent to the editor of this paper.

You cannot interest yourself in a more worthy institution.



Christmas Cheer and New Year Hopes

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E are nearing another milestone and as we are about to pass it, would like to shout a word of cheer to everybody along the track.

The year 1914 may not have been one of the brightest to you, dear reader; its story may be a very sombre one so far as you are concerned but buck up, there's a brighter one ahead.

We ourselves have had our little set backs, too, but we have never been downhearted. We have some splendid memory flashes of unexpected good things and so have you if you will only think.

A corner man in our old home-town nigger troop had a twenty-eight verse ditty which he used to reell off with a bellowing chorus to each verse. We have not space for the music nor even for the twenty-eight verses but one of them provides the burden of the lot. It runs:

"There is little we lack and we've all that we need In finery, fodder and feed; We've as much as some folks And some more in our hat, So we ought to be thankful for that."

Chorus: Thankful for that, etc.

For what we have already received we are truly thankful and in the approaching joyous season of Christmas we are ready to give and to take all we can in good cheer and uplifting counsel and service.

In wishing every reader of the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" a very happy Christmas, and expressing the hope that the New Year will bring the bumper crop of our lives in good things, we invite special notice of what we are doing to encourage the circulation of this wonderful dollar's worth of good reading and information that cannot be picked up elsewhere for ten times the money.

You will find it all set forth on page 45 of the present issue. We advertised these marvellous bargains in educational literature in a recent issue and almost as soon as it had been mailed, letters began to reach us in increasing numbers by every mail asking for one or other of the lines we offered.

Since supplying these we have had many flattering letters of appreciation and we can say most positively that you could not invest to better purpose the small sum represented in the most expensive of these items.

Again: All joy to you at Christmas and the best of health and prosperity in 1915.

E. H. Heath Co., Ltd.

STOVEL CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, EMBOSSERS, BOOKBINDERS, MAP MAKERS, Etc.



On written request we will mail—free of charge—a booklet, "The Spickanspan Folks," containing six beautiful colored prints especially designed for young folks.

"Old Dutch," 26 Macauley Avenue, Toronto, Canada

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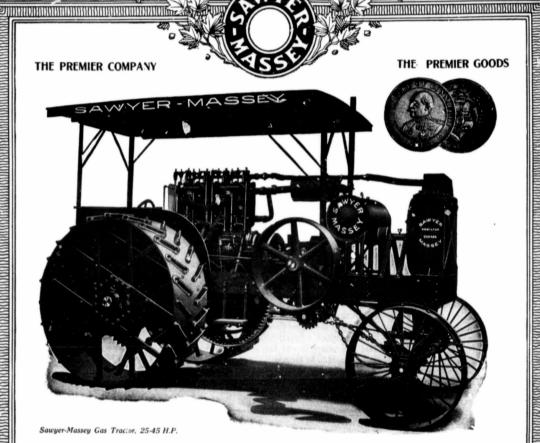
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CANADA'S WAR PROFIT

The war in Europe gives Canada its great opportunity. Little grain is being raised there. The world is eager to buy grain, and at high prices. Canada can supply much of this grain if she will, and the more she supplies the greater will be her profit.

There are many proofs of this. After the American Civil War prices were high, and many Canadian farmers who seized their opportunity made fortunes. In 1879 the crops of Europe were ruined by frosts, and the high prices for several years made fortunes for many men! In 1893 the wheat crop in India failed, prices rose, and American and Canadian farmers made great profits!

Large crops cannot be raised by hand. They require efficient "big-production" machinery. A good, reliable tractor will help you raise a bumper crop, and make the large profits you should have this year. Seize your opportuprofits you should have this year. nity! Investigate now!

Our large illustrated catalogue will be sent on request.



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

HAMILTON, CANADA Head Office and Factory

Branch Offices and Warehouses: WINNIPEG, Manitoba; REGINA, Saskatchewan; CALGARY, Alberta; Agency, BUENOS AIRES, Argentina



Vol. XIX.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1914.

No. 12.

advisedly because every boy is

kept in sight for at least two

years after leaving the home and

safeguarded from exploitation at

the hands of unscrupulous em-

ployers as far as that can be secured. He is given all that a

HILE we are in the throes of one of the biggest surgical operations which the world has ever been called upon to pass through, it is pleasant on the eve of Christmas to turn from its awful handiwork of hate and destruction to something of love and construction that has been quietly operating in our midst for over half a century.

This is the story of how the bodies and souls of very many thousands of boys and girls who would probably have gone to the

underworld have been saved to society, not only to the best of its rank and file but in numerous instances to become its brightest ornaments. It reads with all the piquancy of romance, but its plain unvarnished record of actual achievement is a contribution our national history that has never been outclassed by anything our empire story yet knows of in the training of its men and women for the battlefield of life.

It shall be the theme of our Christmas story: it briefly relates the rise and progress of an entire-

ly nameless effort on the part of one humble man but which subsequently became known as the "National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children," having for its sponsor the good Earl of Shaftesbury and claiming the constant and whole-hearted services of a galaxy of the British aristocracy, and of England's leading business and professional

Canada owes a debt to this one institution which it can never repay-in dollars at least. Not far short of a thosuand of the young

Real Empire Builders

From the Story of the "National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children."

men who have been educated and trained-most of them specially for farm work—at one or other of the homes of the "National

temperamentally fit for Canadian life. The consequence is that spread over a period of years, the manhood of this country has re-

young man starting out on his own wing would reasonably require in clothing, equipment, etc.,

and usually carries in his cabin trunk a nice little collection of books and other souvenirs—tokens of the we and good wishes of his old chums, and of those who have had him under their care. The human touch is the distinguishing mark of this great training home, and were it possible for our readers to look into the faces of those men and women who form the great unpaid executi, e and committees management, what we mean by "the human touch" would be more easily comprehended than

described. The great work had its inception in 1843 as an evening ragged school in the slums of Seven Dials, London, by William Williams, a poorly paid law-

yer's clerk, who had a heart far bigger than his little hunchbacked body and took pity on a few outcasts he found seeking shelter from the wind and rain of a fierce April night.

He was discovered and helped by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and a permanent home was established in 1849 with five boys and four girls. At the date of writing, over 900 boys and 300 girls are under care and training, divided over twelve homes and two ships —the frigate "Arethusa" and brig "Chichester," (the latter used for



Training for the best profession on earth.

Young farmers in the making.

Refuges" have been sent out to this country. Those who picked and sent these lads might not enjoy the doubtful distinction of being accounted great politicians, but they certainly are humanitarians and possessed of an abundance of commonsense and paternal foresight.

These young emigrants are not given tickets and packed off to sink or swim. In not a single instance has a lad been sent out unless in the judgment of his kindly discriminating foster-parents he was considered physically and ceived recruits from this one source alone who would have done honor to the best families and public schools of the old motherland.

The writer (who has followed with intense interest the operations of this institution for something like 25 years) is not aware of a single disappointment in the shape of an "undesirable" having started out in Canada who received his training and came out under the protection of the 'National Refuges."

We use the word "protection"

ities!

giving on the part of the "author-

fitness of the raw material, it may

be said with no less truth than

David Lloyd George recently said

of those "scraps of paper" known

as Bills of Exchange; "they are

backed by the credit of the whole

British Empire." Further, this

material may not fairly or appro-

priately be called "raw" for as a

matter of fact every boy that is

drafted into the country has al-

ready received a decent appren-

ticeship in farming or in some

craft he can follow up to advan-

The illustrations in these pages

-from actual photographs taken

of the boys at work in one or

other of the training homes-give

point to what has been said. The

writer for many years had the

privilege of visiting these homes

and training grounds; of follow-

ing the career of quite a number

of the lads after they have gone

out into the world; of recom-

mending them to their first em-

ployer and in every case with the

tage in his new home.

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cruising with the advanced seamen pupils of the big training ship).

Two of the homes are farm schools at Bisley, and it is from these that the bulk of the lads are drafted to Canada. Every pupil

Canadian proteges are by no means forgetful of what they owe to it. One of them recently left a legacy of \$1,000 to the funds of the institution, and the old boys and girls as they are able to afford it, voluntarily contribute



Getting their fill of Fruits and Vegetables.

receives an excellent education, and the moral character of the boys and girls receives the most careful and constant supervision by the superintendent and matrons of the homes. These are in every case appointed because of the fact that they are known to be men and women of strong personality, of the very highest character, with special fitness for the work they are undertaking.

Boys Only

Boys only are sent to Canada, where the institution has resident agents at various points to safe-guard the interests of the lads from the moment they arrive until they are beyond all doubt in circumstances which give them every chance of success if it is within themselves to secure it.

If any reader of the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" would wish to have some idea of what this element is doing and is still more likely to accomplish in the upbuilding of Canada—partic-ularly the great open field of Western Canada-the Commissioner for Immigration, J. Bruce Walker, will no doubt give them some live particulars. Walker is fully alive to the splendid class of young men of whom we are speaking and has followed the career of several who have met with conspicuous success in their independent farming operations.

The Results

His Majesty the King is patron of the "National Refuges," while the Earl and Countess of Jersey are its working "heads," and a large committee of leading professional and business men manage its affairs under the most rigid business oversight. Altogether some 21,000 children have been saved from "going down" and trained by this one institution—of which, by the way, very little has ever been heard in Canada. Many of these have risen to distinguished positions, and its

something like \$1,500 annually to its funds.

This institution is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, and it is interesting to note that its first year's income was



Gardening technically taught-Shaftesbury School. Bisley.

\$500. To-day it is something like \$150,000. All the property is the freehold of the society, and it does not owe a dollar at this date.

During the past summer Mr. Henry G. Copeland, the secretary of the homes made an extended tour of Canada for the special purpose of ascertaining at first hand actual conditions of life; what is actually necessary to the success of their work in this direction; how he and his associates may still further help the lads and incidentally one of the very best outworks of Canada's immigration scheme.

What would Canada be to-day but for the "imported" foundation stock that has made the biggest factor in her working capital, that is winning first honors all over the world against all odds and making history unprecedented in the story of the nations? Would that the same care and supervision could be exercised in "regulating" the human element that is bestowed upon the live stock units that are allowed to enter the country.

Here is one channel that need never occasion the slightest mismost gratifying results. But for the very natural repugnance to any idea of courting publicity, quite a few pages of this magazine might be illed with outstanding cases of these young men who have homesteaded or have gone into business in the West and have moved on to more than comfortable circumstances.

It is of special interest at the present crisis in our history to know that practically all turough its career as an institution, the flower of our fighting line has been largely recruited from this same fine material. There isn't a regiment in the British Army that does not now contain-that has not always numbered in its ranks -some representative Bisley or "Arethusa" old boys, or "picked specimens" from one or other of the ten boys' schools the institution maintains. And if a careful inquiry were made as to the general character and ability of these young militants, it would invariably be found that they had so distinguished themselves that they are now wearing the coveted stripes of the non-commissioned officer, in some cases holding a commission and doing so with infinite credit to themselves and those to whom they owe the best that is in their lives.

Last June the great annual fete of the "Arethusa" training ship took place when the prizes for the year were given to the winners by H.S.H. Princess Louise of Battenberg. She was accompanied by Admiral Prince Louis (at that time First Sea Lord of the Admiralty) who inspected and addressed the young sailors—over two hundred of them, bright looking, clean limbed whelps of the British Lion.

Occasion was taken at the same time by Commander E. A. Martin, R.N.—Captain-Superintendent of the ship, to include some interesting statistics in his annual report which he read in the hearing of their Serene Highnesses. Since the ship started on its great mission of making men. she had sent over 2,000 men into the Royal Navy-enough "hands" to completely man four large cruisers or two of our largest battle ships. During the same period, 6,270 had been fitted out and handed over to the mercantile marine-an army of perfectly drilled seamen, every man jack of them bearing an excellent character. Here was ready to hand sufficient men to form the crews of at least a dozen of our biggest ocean liners, the floating palaces that make their weekly trips across the Atlantic and which are among the wonders of the age we live in.

From another part of the Captain-Superintendent's report we find that the boys are not merely crammed with scraps of sea-faring information such as how to splice a rope, box the compass and take a reef in the main top-gallant sail. They are taken through a course of ambulance work and not allowed to ease off



A Twickenham Hero. He has made good what was expected from his youthful determination and industry.

until they have been brought to a state of efficiency in rendering first aid to the injured. The Captain, like his boys, has a quick and sympathetically kind eye to d

d

the humorous element in his life's work and does not fail to flash a little touch of it into the general sobriety of his report, as when he tells of a pupil in the First Aid class who was asked if he could bandage a broken leg.. "No, sir," said the lad: "I haven't got as far as that yet." "How far have you got?" "I've only got as far as artificial perspiration!"

In paying a tribute to the remarkably good conduct of the boys, this kindly and intensely human captain relates that "the last punishment of any sort, and that a minor one, took place on the 1st of May when some boy made an ass of himself. There has been no trouble or slack case since then. But our boys are not milksops. There is always a fair average of black eyes about, and that is quite right and as it should be!

Believing that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop" and in the fatality attaching to "idle hands," these young scions of the Empire are not permitted to taste the bitterness of habitual idleness. They are kept at it. "The boys have done their best," continues this report, "for within the last four months in addition to painting the whole ship-and that means many miles of paint-they have been working up for three great inspections. The boys have had much of it to do at night because we cannot neglect their schooling. Their time lately reminds me of the letter the newlyentered marine wrote: "Dear father: I am all well and hearty; but when I'm not on guard I'm in a working party!"

A report from the Captain-Superintendent of the "Arethusa" even on a subject of far more serious import than the year's "log" of the boys under his care

Finding for himself what is meant by Hum and the art of making a good seed bed.

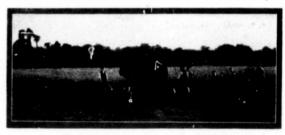
could not come off the typewriter without some such pleasant little yarre which are thoroughly typical of the British sailor-man.

"Hard as nails afloat," we back him against all other "class" comparisons for downright good-heartedness. He is the personification of chivalry, as soft as putty when he stumbles on anyone, friend or foe, under the iron heel of calamity. But he hates a molly-coddle as he loathes any creeping thing and therefore he makes it his business to see that there are no shirkers or "mama's little darlings" in any crowd of associates

That men are being made under the most favorable conditions for the development of a complete manhood one has only to stand for five minutes and watch a group at some department of farm or garden work, in the carpenter's shop, shoemaker's or tailor's bench. The faces are all eagerness because they are intensely interested. No boy is driven into any occupation. He has his choice and therefore if he decides to be a horticulturist or a farmer, you may take it that if there are no limitations beyond those of physical or moral unfitness. Always having in view the healthy bodies and minds of the hundreds under their care, the committee welcome any cose on the one recommendation of need As an almost invariable rule it

could be enlisted in the splendid work

We have again and again seen one little woman (mother-of-ahundred-and-thirty healthy, noisy boys) beaming with delight at the success or brilliant achievement of one of her old boys in



Harvesting a humner Oat Crop on the Farm School.

will be found that the children

are cases in which the father has died and left the mother with more than she can do justice to single handed. Or it is a case of a "motherless bairn"; father a good

The theory and practice of Carpentry-Farm School, Bisley.

that boy completes his course and hires out to help any farmer or market gardener he will be found a success in every way. He will be willing, because he likes his job; he will be found industrious because it is bred in the bone; he will be found intelligent because he has been trained by a man of long experience in watching things grow-whether they have been boys or beet roots.

Without the remotest reflection upon any little waif that has found a home in one or other of the numerous institutions for the reclamation of the outcasts of the streets of our great European cities, let it be known that the boys and girls of the "National Refuges" are not what-with a callousness and brutality that has not a single justifying circumstance-are called "gutter" children. While these homes are careful with regard to any signs of moral or physical defects in any applications made to them for the admission of a case, they refuse no child on the score of creed, etc. While there is room,

man in steady employment with a heart wrapped up in his children but at a loss as to how he is to handle the question of the home training of these little ones in his daily absence. In this case he is glad to pay a reasonable sum, a contribution he can well afford to the institution with the knowledge that his child or children will receive all the kindness of a home circle with a religious and moral training they could scarcely ever be expected to "pick up" if left to themselves or placed in the custody of some obliging neighbor or friend.

They are young people who are caught at just the right time and thus saved from falling into unkindly circumstances. The superintendents of the various individual homes are men of unusually fine character and disposition with special educational qualifications for just dealing with material of the kind; and their wives (who, as a matter of course become the matrons) are the most motherly souls that

some far flung outwork of the Empire. Her eyes were wet with those glad dew drops that come unbidden from a mother's heart as she has told us of how one or another old boy has been heard from; or better still has had the manly thoughtfulness to visit her after having perhaps been twice round the world and "made good" in more ways than is represented by the substantial cheque or bank notes he proudly hands over to "the funds" as the best token he can offer of his undying gratitude.

What must the pride of these fine men and women be at the present moment as every despatch from the battle front brings the intelligence of how one lad after another has played the man to the last ditch; has held aloft by his simple untutored bravery the noblest traditions of the British character and, if necessary, fired his last shot or given the last drop in his water bottle to some less needy comrade, simply because his heart would not permit him to do less for a pal.

Such is a very incomplete account of one of the finest things we know of in our national life. We are not much concerned as to what vicissitudes our Old Motherland may pass through-what ups and downs in "temperature" the body politic may experience at the hands of this dreadful bit of "Surgery," so long as our young hopefuls are being safeguarded, drilled and inspired under such auspices.

Men and women of the Western Prairies-do you want a reliable man? Have you a desire to share in the luxury of being a factor in the continuance and farreaching influence in this constructive scheme in our national affairs? The "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" has taken this matter very much to heart and will be glad to respond to any inquiries on proffered assistance.

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

E. H. HEATH,

E. W. HAMILTON,



E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited, WINNIPEG, CANADA



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OUR GUARANTEE

No advertisement is allowed in our columns until we are satisfied that the ad-vertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him 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 co plaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurring, and provided, also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "The Can adian Thresherman and Farmer." Be careful when writing an advertiser to say that you saw the advertisement in Canadian Threshe man and Farmer." Thresher

THE ISOLATION OF PRAIRIE LIFE has been and still is one of the biggest obstacles to the populating and cultivation of Western Canada by the class of settler who is fitted by temperament and education to meet all the conditions necessary to success. Every move in the direction of encouraging the 'gregarious habit" should therefore be welcomed and assisted. That is putting it in rather undignified terms, perhaps; to be polite we ought to say that the social instinct should have free course and have the first and last place in any immigration propaganda that has for its objective the settlement of our agricultural lands.

THE NUMBER OF MISFITS in our western life are very great. No one can begin to suggest accurate statistics but we know that the proportion of deadbeats to the live wires is a sadly preponderating one in some localities at all events. They seem to bunch together. In the very nature of things it must be so because it is hardly possible for a habitually indolent and incompetent "farmer" to sit down as

and incompetent "farmer" to sit down as neighbor to a man who is "all nerves" to make the very most of his opportunity, who cannot tolerate delay or waste or noxious weeds in his fields any more than he can suffer the idea of bugs and other banalities to the freedom of his home circle.

NECESSITY WILL NOT BE BLUFFED; the most uncongenial chaps sometimes get together when they are driven to it. Within the past few days several highly important meetings have been held with the object of devising some scheme for the proper allocation of unoccupied land in Western Canada and considering the question of improvement in the conditions of production. The meetings have been convened at the instance of possibly every interest represented in the country—the grain growers, the manufacturers, bankers, railway companies, heads of government departments and at least one eminent professional economist.

"MANY WISE AND SOME FOOLISH THINGS"

"MANY WISE AND SOME FOOLISH THINGS" have been aired at these meetings, says one newspaper correspondent. The Dominion Government has been asked to appoint a Commission to investigate this whole question, such Commission to proceed at once to work and be ready to report to the government by the opening of the coming session. "It is a big task to be completed in such a short time," said Sir Robert Borden. "I cannot give you a definite answer at present, but the question will receive our earnest consideration." The premier could not have given another answer to the request. If a commission is necessary, it is quite evident that a commission could never, in the time, overtake the ground it would be expected to cover even in a formal capacity.

BUT IS A COMMISSION NECES-SARY? We hardly think so and are inclined to think with one of the speakers that the "commission" in very many cases is a convenient method of shelving important questions, the main points of which are already familiar to everyone concerned in them. We believe in "speedy action." The dilatory methods of our legislative specialists, whether "in the house" commission have occasioned more bad language and economic waste than would feed the united powers now at war throughout the entire campaign. But a commission will only mean two things—it COULDN'T mean "speedy action;" it would mean a protracted period of comfortable meetings in some well appointed hotels and in the end—a blue book!

NO MAN OF AFFAIRS IN CANADA can lay his hand on his heart and say that he does not know, that he is not painfully alive to all that is needed. On any railway journey, in any commercial room, at any dining table and in every church pew you will find several men and youths and women

who are bristling with information as to what we need in Canada to-day. There isn't a unit of these platform orators and board-room savants who does not know and realize as definitely as he realizes what he needs in winter clothing just what the country needs to-day; and it isn't blue books, not even another page added to the Dominion Statute book.

"THE PROBLEM IS PRIMARILY A PERSONAL

"THE PRÖBLEM IS PRIMARILY A PERSONAL ONE; it is a problem calling for individual initiative and action," says the Saskatchewan Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and his contribution is by far and away the wisest and most valuable counsel that has come to us from the deliberations of this assembly of wisdom. Much to the same effect as we have harped on for many months he continues: "Farmers, as a rule, are over-supplied with land. They have tried to do too much work themselves because labor was scarce, high priced and none too efficient." Some of them, as we pointed out only last month, are land grabbers to a criminal extent and the "initiative" and "action" are due to come from these

than print a blue book.

"FARM LIFE STINKS IN THE NOSTRILS of the farm women from Atlantic to Pacific," said the Lieut. Governor of Saskatchewan. Some English journals are persistently "knocking" the country and it is this one undeniable fact that provides them with their ammunition. We want women and children on every quarter section. One man batching it on a square mile of land is a bad outlook, but women and children exiled to such conditions is infinitely worse. They are entitled to the best and no less that civilization can give them.

men before any commission can hope to do anything more

SUBSCRIPTION

Postage prepaid, Canada and Great Britain, \$1.00 Per Year.

Single copies 15 cents.

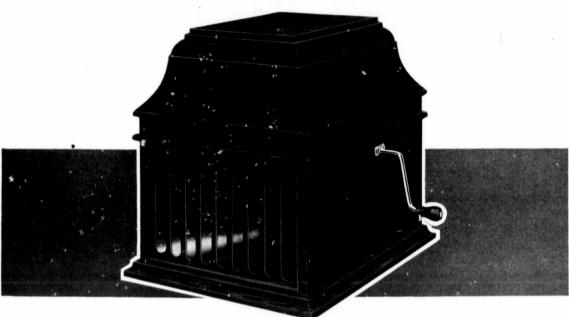
Postage prepaid.
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Failing to receive paper, you should notify the office at once, when mistakes, if any, will be corrected immediately.

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Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Instrument

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



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A Happy Home

poiness is life—and real happiness is found in a real home. And by a real home I do nean a house with a yard or farm around, no! A real home is the place where the and united family rather together.



Master Instrument Edison's Latest Invention

WRITE today for our new Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer - the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our new Edison offer! Now read:

We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an absolutely free loan. We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison.

Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down-no deposit-no guarantee-no C.O.D. to us-no obligations to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered new at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

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ar name and address on a postal or in a letter, just the coupon) is enough. No obligations asking for the catalog. Get this offer—while a offer lasts. Fill out the coupon today.

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Gentlemen :- Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.



No. 10. Harvesting and Storing Fodder Corn and Roots.

AST month I endeavored to show the importance of corn and roots in a system of mixed farming, and discussed methods of growing these crops. This month it is proposed to continue this subject with a discussion of harvesting and storing

Cutting Corn

Corn may be cut with an ordinary binder, with a corn binder or by hand with sickles or hoes. For much of the corn grown in Western Canada the grain binder is quite satisfactory. But that simply means that much of the corn grown is poor, short stuff that is scarcely worth growing. While corn is neglected and allowed to be smothered with weeds and volunteer grain, the grain binder will cut it; but where it is sown in properly prepared land and cultivated properly it will make too strong a growth for that method of cutting.

For small areas of heavy corn, hand cutting is the cheapest, but

the scarcity of labor in the fall makes this method almost impracticable.

For fair or large sized areas of good corn the corn binder is a necessary implement. However, it is not necessary for every farmer to have one. One binder could very well do the work on three farms. If there is a spirit of co-operation among neighbors they may easily divide the cost of the corn binder and use it in turn.

Stooking

When the silo is not used, the corn must be stooked shortly after being cut. Corn stooked up in well-made large stooks keeps quite well and may be used at

any time during the winter. In starting stooks of corn a device called a stooking-jack is a great help. It consists simply of a 4-in. by 4-in. scantling 16 feet long with two legs about three feet long attached to one end of it. A light stick such as a broom handle fits loosely through a hole bored horizontally through the scantling about two or three feet from the end that has the legs. Holes for this broomstick may be bored in several places for high or low corn. This jack is stood where the stook is to be and sheaves of corn leaned against it in the corners made by the broomstick and the scantling. When enough corn is placed to stand alone, the broomstick is pulled out and the jack is drawn away. The stook should be made up to about six feet across at the base. The corn sheaves should all lean straight against the centre, a sideways lean is likely to start a twist in the stook and it will then go down. The stook should be tightly tied with binder twine about three quarters of the way up. In order to get this band tight the stook should first be drawn

together by means of a 3%-in. or ½-in. rope with an iron ring in the end.

Stacking

Stacking corn is not a success as a general rule. It may sometimes be stacked in very cold weather and may keep while the cold continues. But in moderate weather it will spoil if stacked by itself. It can be stacked successfully by mixing it in layers with about four times its bulk of dry hay or straw.

When it is not convenient to leave stooks in the field until needed, they may be drawn to the barn and leaned against the wall, or fence or against trestles made on purpose. These should run east and west so that the snow would not be likely to pile up against them. Corn should not be piled in heaps or in a compact bulk of any kind (except the silo) as it will heat and spoil.

The Silo

The methods described above are all right for keeping corn for the beginner, for the man of very limited capital, or the man with only a very few acres of corn. But, for the established farmer

who is going in for cattle-raising and corn-growing as a regular permanent business, there is only one proper way of storing corn, and that is in the silo. It has great advantages in economy of saving the corn, in the value and palatability of the feed and in the convenience of using it. In an experiment conducted at Brandon Experimental Farm last winter, a lot of steers which received corn ensilage as the main part of their ration made an average gain of 340 lbs. in six months while another lot equally as good at the start, fed on dry corn fodder, made an average gain of 260 lbs. in the same time. The feed other than corn was identical for both lots

For dairy cattle the advantage of ensilage over corn fodder is even more striking. Corn standing in the field in stooks suffers a considerable loss in food value and digestibility. When it is stored in the silo the loss is reduced to the minimum.

Silos are not very generally used in Western Canada as yet, but there are enough to prove that they are a decided success. Some

little difficulty with frost is experienced, but not enough to be an obstacle and certainly not worth counting as compared to the difficulty of getting in stooks out of the snow. There are a good many silos being built this year in Manitoba and soon the silo will be quite a common sight throughout the country.

For use in this country the wooden stave silo is probably most durable. It is cheap, easily constructed, less subject to frost than cement and fairly long lived. The cement silo if properly built is more durable, and there is no danger of it blowing over, but it is more expensive and more subject to frost.



A Song of the Soil-without Words.

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Cushman Binder Engines For Farm Work

Saves a Team



With a Cushman you can cut from 8 to 10 acres more and with less horses. If in heary or tangled grain, and the sickle chokes, all you need do is to stop the team: the engine clears the sickle. Binder runs the same, whether horses go fast or slow or stop. Binder will wear several years longer, as it is not iexed faster and slower by the horses. Attachments furnished for any binder.

Designed for Canadian Conditions

The Cushman Binder Engine was designed especially to meet farming cond.tions in Canada where the large wheat crops of the world are raised.

Horses were scarce and high-priced, and it was necessary to find some way to apply engine power to drive the sickle and binding apparatus of the binder, leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the machine.

The Cushman Binder Engine was designed to do this work, and also to do ALL OTHER FARM WORK, making one small engine all that any farmer need own in order to take care of all power jobs on the farm

up to 4 or 4½ h.p.

The Cushman Binder Engine attached to rear of binder, as shown in picture, saves a team on an 8-foot binder during harvest. After harvest, it may be taken of and used on all other jobs, such as pumping, grinding and grain elevating. In fact the 4 h.p. Cushman does all farm work, except very heavy grinding and threshing, for which the 8 h.p. and 20 h.p. Cushman Engines are built,

The first Cushman Binder Engine was brought into Canada in 1911, but there was so great a need for an engine of this type that the demand in 1912 and 1913 was very great, and now they are used on many farms all over Western Canada.

CUSHMAN 4 H.P. STATIONARY ENGINE

Same Engine used on Binder

Note the many special high grade features in equipment. Not found in ordinary engines.

Throttle Governed Cushmans

Steady and Quiet---4 to 20 H.P.

Cushman 4-Cycle Engines are built to run without trouble and to do things no other engines will do. They represent a great advantage over ordinary Stationary Engines in vertical balanced design, material and workmanship. Highly efficient because of light weight, higher speed, reduced friction and lowered operating cost.

Very light and steady because of Throttle Governor and perfect balance. No jerky, explosive hit and miss running. Economical of fuel. Direct water circulating pump, preventing overheating, even on all-day run. May be run at any speed desired; speed changed while running. Enclosed Crank Case, gears running in bath of oil. Equipped with Schebler Ca buretor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Mounted on Truck or Skid as preferred.

Because of very steady speed, the Cushman makes the best power for Cream Separators or Milking Machine, or for electric lighting outfits.

Cushman Engines are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run. (teed for ten years. Before buying any engine, get our free Cushman Engine Book



Alex. Irving, Cummings P.O., Vermilion, Alberta, Canada, writes: "I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how my engine is doing. I have been sawing wood lately and it has been working fine; no trouble to start whatever. I am running an 8-inch I.H.C. grain grinder with it and it handles it nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. The Cushman is good for either light or heavy work. Everyone that sees it thinks it is the only engine and want to know where they can get one like it."

Light Weight-Yet Powerful

The 4 H.P. Cushman weighs only 190 lbs., as compared with 600 to 1000 lbs. for ordinary engines of same horsepower. Stripped for the binder, it weighs only

The 8 H.P. for heavy grinding, etc., weighs only 320 lbs. The 20 H.P., for threshing, etc., weighs only 1,200 lbs.

8 H.P. Two-Cylinder

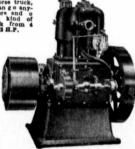
Weight 320 lbs.

Talk with your Dealer about Cushman Lines and write for free Catalog

20 H.P. Two Cylinder

Weight 1,200 lbs.

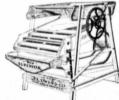
For Threshers and other very heavy work.
Built as heavy as necessary, yet weighs only
1,300 lbs. because of advanced Gushman design,
Equipped with Gear-driven high tension Magneto
and Glutch Pulley. With water cooling tank,
it weighs only about 1,500, lbs. "(A wonderful
grade worker.



Lincoln Grinders Best for Canada

For coars and fine grinding.
Buhrs are self-sharpening, s

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



"New" Superior Fanning Mills

Best for Canada Best for Canada.
Thirty years' use has proven
this the best mill for Canadian work. Most perfect
system for separating wild
and tame oats from wheat
and barley. Built in sizes
for all hand or nower work.
Fun with 4 H.P. Cu-hman
Brider Raches, or with any
other engine. Try one free
on your farm.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA

Builders of Light Weight Engines for Farm and Binder use. I istributors of Reliable Power Driven Machines, such as Fan-ning Mills, Grinders, Saws, Cream Separators, Power Washing Machines, etc. Also Barn Door Hangers and Mountaineer Neck Yoke Centers

286 Princess Street

WINNIPEG, Man.



4 H.P. Handy Cushman Truck Outfit

ame Engine may be put on Binder during Harvest

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Canadian Thresher Belts

Appeal to every man who has an interest in the real development of his country—not only because they are "Canadian Made," but because of the still prouder circumstance that there are no better belts made, few so well made by any foreign factory the world over. Our best Christmas wish to you, Mr. Thresherman, is that you may experience the satisfaction of running your machinery either with the



Lion Brand

Rubber Belt

OR THE

Maple Leaf Endless Thresher Belt



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

Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited, WINNIPEG CALGARY

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

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

Mixed Farming

Continued from page 12

It requires more skill to build it as ordinary cement work is not suitable for a silo. The juices of the corn act on the concrete and cause it to lose its strength unless

it is very hard and non-porous. For filling the silo, special machinery is required. These machines cut up the corn into small pieces and elevate it to the top of the silo. There are two types; the blower, and the chain elevator. The blower is a powerful, fast working machine, requiring at least a 15 horse power engine and doing a very satisfactory and speedy job. The other type with the chain elevator is easily driven, a tread power or small gasoline engine being capable of driving it, but it is slower and has to be fed more carefully.

In filling a silo it is not necessary to tramp all the corn as it comes in, but the outer edge along the wall should be tramped. This is to prevent uneven settling and consequent moulding around the edge. Also it should be well tramped all over the top, so as to lessen rotting on the top. There is always a certain amount rots at the top, but if it is well tramped the loss may be reduced. The silage should be spread and mixed as it falls into the silo. Sometimes the light leaves ac-

cumulate in one place. If left that way, they are in danger of moulding. They should be mixed with the heavy part of the corn.

The silo is emptied from the top downward. The surface should always be kept level on top. The only deviation from level should be at the outer edge, where it should be kept lower to lessen freezing. If the silage is fed out regularly and not too slowly there will be no trouble with spoiling and very little with frost.

Roots

The harvesting of roots usually means pulling them by hand. With mangels this is the only satisfactory way. Turnips may sometimes be harrowed out with an ordinary drag harrow.

Mangel tops should be twisted off with the hand. This is much better than cutting as it takes all the tops off clean, and also it avoids making the mangel bleed and decay. Turnip tops should be cut off with a knife or sickle when they are pulled by hand. When the pulling is done with the harrow, the tops should be cut off, before pulling, with sharp hoes.

Storing

The best place to store roots is in a root cellar adjacent to the stable. Where a barn is built on the side of a hill, it offers an

ideal site for a root cellar. The root cellar may be completely under ground and at the same time on the same level with the stable. This kind of building site is not very common in the West and some artificial banking up is deemed necessary. Placing the root cellar under the driveway is a good arrangement, or if the drainage is good it may be placed below the stable level under a feed room or mow. Concrete is the best material for root cellar construction but it may also be made of logs. Whenever possible it should be covered with a good bank of earth. Where the outside protection is not very good the walls should be lined with matched lumber with a dead air space between the lumber and the concrete. Provision for ventilation should always be left in a root cellar.

Where it is impossible to have a regular root cellar, roots may be stored in pits outside. They may be kept quite satisfactorily in this way, but it is very difficult to use them with satisfaction as the opening of the pit to get some exposes the remainder of the contents to frost.

Pits are made by digging out a hole about two or three feet deep and the size desired, in a well drained place in the field. The

roots are piled here in a shapely pile. They are covered with alternate layers of straw They are covered and earth, making the covering about a foot thick. At the top of the pile holes should be kept where straw only is put. These are for ventilation, and if they are not provided the roots are likely to spoil during the early part of the season. Later on, when the severest weather comes they should be closed up. It is better to have several small pits than a large one. The roots may then be taken in from one pit at a time without exposing the others. In order to use from pits in the winter, storage inside must be provided for the contents of one pit at a time.

> Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

From the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1914-1915.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas

(about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms. the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited. farmers are advised to apply early, but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

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

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

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The Only Sugar Beet Factory in Western Canada By W. McD. TAIT.

Southern Alberta has the only factory for the manufacture of the sugar beet in Western Canada. There are only three such factories in Canada. One of these is at Wallaceburg and the other at Berlin, Ontario. There are five refineries—one at Vancouver, two at Montreal, and two at Halifax-but as no sugar cane is grown in Canada, the entire raw material must be imported from the British West Indies or the United States.

The Raymond factory was built in 1902 and is the largest in Canada. During construction some 300 men were employed as engineers, steel workers, riveters, masons and laborers.

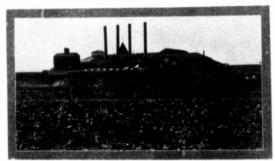
The plant cost over \$500,000 and meant thepurchase of 250,000 bricks; 50 cars of lumber; 250 barrels of cement; 25 cars of structural steel; and 50 cars of machinery. The building is a handsome one, built throughout of brick and steel with cement

floors, and is absolutely fireproof. It is three storeys high, and contains a lime kiln, storage rooms, and beet sheds. Twenty tons of lime rock are burned in a season to provide lime and generate gas for the carburetors. There are 1,500 tons of machinery installed; 15 different pumps are used; and the piping throughout the works, if laid end to end, would spread over the prairie for 50 miles.

SELECTED, EARLY, HARDY, PRODUCTIVE

VARIETIES Write for Catalogue Ready Jan. 1st., 1915

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited Winnipeg



Sugar Beet Factory, Raymond, Alta



WITH this Jack two men can raise or lower a load of 6 tons (12,000) lbs. a distance of eleven inches in one half minute. Ask your dealer for the Jack. Ask us for a catalogue.

BARTH MFG. CO. 185 L ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Name this magazine when writing adv

"So you've taken to cycling at last, have you?"

"How did you find that out?"

"I saw you on your wheel yesterday."

"I am glad to hear that. All the rest of my friends happened to see me when I was off!"

Every

Size

Until Feb. 28th, 1915 on \$9.00 orders of Hawkey's Stock Tonic, Stock Remedies, and Hawkey's Oil Cake-THE GREAT FATTENER.

Write for SPECIAL OFFER and Hawkey's 96-page Vest Pocket Book on "Diseases of Stock," with sample package of Tonic. GUARANTEED TO GET RESULTS, OR MONEY REFUNDED

EARLY BUYERS get the benefit of the reduced price of BINDER CANVASES.

Regular Price Special Price Upper Elevator \$3.50 \$2.90 . 4.00 Lower Elevator 3.25 6-ft. Platform ... 4.50 3.65 7-ft. Platform... 5.00 3.90 Standard Grade 8-ft. Platform... 5.50 4.35



ORDER THEM AT ONCE as this Offer expires February 28th, 1915. Have your w Shares, etc. come along at the same time and SAVE ON THE FREIGHT

Steel Harrow Teeth 6c. cach

Write for Catalog HAWKEY SHARE ith the Red Fully Warranted the Best



Turn your buggy into a cutter for

\$9.85 by using one of Hawkey's Knock Down Cutter Gears.

R. HAWKEY & CO.,

MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN

Conducted By PROFESSOR P. S. ROSE

Talk No. LXXXVI.

Note.—The term "gas engine" in these lessons will be used indiscriminately in speaking about all internal combustion engines

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NOTHER type of wheel that prominence is what is has come into considerable known as the caterpillar wheel. This was originally an English invention, and was first brought out more than fifty years ago. A few machines were built at that time equipped with caterpillar wheels, but they did not come into general use for the reason that the sand and grit of the fields got into the various joints and bearings of the wheel and quickly ground out. It was recognized at the time, however, that road wheels of this construction possessed certain advantages in soft ground, such as deep sand or mud. The amount of bearing surface was so much larger on the ground than could be obtained with a round wheel that a tractor provided with caterpillar wheels could pass over a sand hill or over boggy ground that was absolutely impassable to a machine with round wheels.

Figure 199 shows a caterpillar wheel such as is used at the present time by the Holt Com-



Fig. 199. The Holt Caterpillar Wheel.

pany. They claim that the early objections have been overcome and that their wheel will last fully as long as a round wheel. It will be noticed that the wheel is in reality a sort of portable track which the machine lays ahead of itself as it progresses over the ground. As built by the Holt Company, each of the rear wheels of their tractor is about eight feet long and from sixteen to thirty inches wide. This provides perhaps twenty times as much supporting surface for the rear of the machine as the largest of the round wheel machines. This type of wheel is used both on their steam traction engines and on their gas tractors.

Strait's tractor, which is being manufactured by the Killen-Walsh Company at Appleton, Wisconsin, not only uses caterpillar wheels for the drivers, but for the single front wheel of their tractor also. The construction of their wheel differs in some respects from the Holt wheel and will be described in detail when we undertake a discussion of light weight tractors.

Another old English invention is known as the pedrail wheel, a diagram of which is shown in figure 200. In this wheel an attempt is made to imitate the action of a horse's foot. Each one of the feet is attached to the rim of the central wheel by means of a knuckle joint which permits it to set flat on the ground. This wheel has never come into general prominence, but it possesses certain advantages that make it appear quite attractive. A machine fitted with wheels of this kind can, it is claimed, propel itself up a flight of steps, a feat that would be impossible with any other type of wheel. Experiments with the pedrail wheel have been going on in England during the last three or four years and it may yet come into use in this country. Either this wheel or the caterpillar could not be reasonably objected to by the most unreasonable of the good road fanatics.

Large vs. Small Wheels .- The question of whether to adopt a large wheel, that is, one of large diameter, or one of small diameter, is one that every manufacturer of tractors of whatever description has had to consider. The desire of every one is to use a small wheel. It costs less to build. It weighs less, and weight is a serious consideration. Also, if a large wheel is adopted it means that every part must be made a great deal heavier. wheel is built like a bridge. The same laws that apply to building bridges or roof trusses also apply to the building of wheels. This being the case, it is not difficult to show that if a wheel is made twice the diameter its parts must be four times heavier. That is why the large wheels are both expensive and heavy. Manufacturere do not like to resort to wheels of large diameter, but there are certain reasons why it seems unavoidable. First, they want a machine with the maximum draw bar pull for a given power of motor. Second, they want a tractor that will not settle down into every chuck hole in the road or field. Third, they want a machine with the maximum possible area of supporting surface. All of these considerations point to the necessity of a wheel of large diameter. If they could always operate their engines on a smooth highway, wheels of four or five feet in diameter would be sufficient, but where they must travel over rough ground, over plowed ground or rough unbroken prairie, the small wheel is not quite as efficient as the large one despite its smaller weight.

Figure 200 will give a pretty good idea of field conditions. In every case the wheel is supposed to have sunk into the ground the same distance, three inches. The

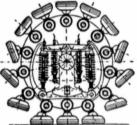


Fig. 200. Diplock's Patent Pedrail Wheel.

small rectangles, with numbers corresponding to the wheels, show the relative amount of bearing surface of each wheel under the assumption that the total projected area, touching the ground supports the wheel at the given instant. This assumption is probably not quite true but even if not the rectangles should show comparative values accurately. Some observers, it may be remarked, claim that the ground at a small wheel it requires a relatively smaller block to stop it than if the wheel is large. This is because the grade it has to climb is so much steeper. In other words, the lift is more nearly vertical. It is always easier to roll a load up a long, easy slope than up a steep one, even if the total lift be the same in both cases. This is why on rough ground it requires less power to propel a tractor with high wheels than one with low ones. The result of these various considerations has led designers. especially of the heavy tractors, to universally adopt high wheels ranging from six feet in diameter to as high as eight feet.

Before traction engines were built for plowing and other heavy road work it was quite common to mount the rear wheels on stub axles attached to the sides of the fire box. This method of construction was cheap and gave fair satisfaction for engines designed merely for threshing purposes, where all they had to do was to haul the separator and perhaps the water tank from one job to the next. When this was all a

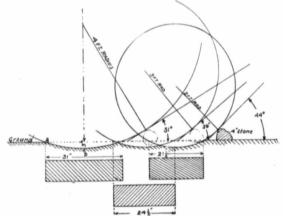


Fig. 201. Diagram showing action of wheels of large diameter.

a-b under the wheels does not support as much of the weight of the machine when it is in motion as the part under the front of the wheel. This is perhaps true, but even if it is, the rectangles should be proportionately correct for the different wheels.

Also under the front of each wheel we have assumed a block or stone four inches high, and drawn a line tangent to the wheel at this point. This shows the angle of inclination that the tractor is obliged to climb at the given instant . As everyone knows with

traction engine had to do, the wheels and gearing usually lasted as long as the boiler and that was long enough. There was always considerable rattling of the gearing when an engine had been used several years, but no one paid much attention to such a minor matter as that. It was not uncommon to see an engine that had done a good deal of traveling with the rear wheels leaning either in or out at the top. There was also more or less trouble with the leaking of the boiler

Continued on page 18

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Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited

MONTREAL, P.Q.



The Conditions under Which Our Endless
Thresher Belts and Beltings are made Serve
to Substantiate their Superiority

Come with us on a mental journey through our Belting Plant, and see with your mind's eye the unusual precautions which we take to win and hold your confidence—to put 100 % of Service and Value in each and every Beit which we produce.

The Material Room

This is the material room where the various grades of duck are stored. Note its fine quality and the immense quantities which we have to purchase in order to cope with the demand for our Belting. Each foot of this duck has been examined by experts and the pieces which showed even the slightest imperfections have been discarded. Even the unseen parts of our Belts are 100 % Perfect.

Drying the Duck

The Duck is first sent to the drying room in order to prevent against any possib. Lity of moisture remaining in it. When this precaution is not adopted the belts crack, stretch and break. All our duck is thoroughly dried before use.

The Frictioning Machines

Watch them putting the duck—from which all the "stretch" has been taken—through these huge frictioning machines. Note how these heavy steel drums drive and force the high grade rubber stock, at tremendous pressure, through every strand and fibre of the duck. See how carefully the frictioned duck is examined for imperfections—flaws can't possibly pass unnoticed.

Cutting the Frictioned Duck

Here is the frictioned duck going through the cutting machines. Watch how perfectly the guillotine-like knives do the work and how each strip is closely scrutinized for ragged finish. There is no chance for human carelessness to mar the perfect work.

Vulcanizing and Finishing the Belt

Having stretched the frictioned duck to the limit of tension—thus eliminating any sagging tendencies from the finished belt—it is then sent to this huge belt making machine. See how the tough rubber stock is evenly distributed over the surface of the frictioned and vulcanized fabric.

Those experts are examining it again for imperfections before it goes to the vulcanizing room, where it is vulcanized into a permanently solid piece. After that the belt is finished and is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can possibly make it.

Let Us Make Your Next Belt. It is Sure to Give You Satisfaction

If you are not Getting the Service you should from the Belting you buy, let us demonstrate what our Beltings will do. We would welcome an opportunity to prove that they possess Greater TENSILE STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY, GRIPPING POWER AND SURFACE TOUGHNESS than the Beltings you are now using.

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8" Crusher, 5 H.P. Engine, With \$161.00

The Stover Gasoline Engine

Will develop at least 10 % over rated power. Manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufacturers in the world. Known the world over, and a standard to go by everywhere. Engines from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) H.P. up. F.O.B. Brandon - - 5 H.P. \$130.00

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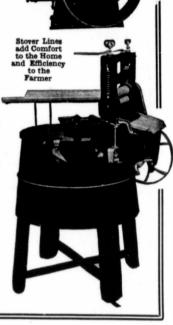
and Belt complete

Machine

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Company, Limited

8th and Pacific Avenue

The Original Farmers Company



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

Practical Talks

Continued from page 16

the stay bolts that around fastened the rear axle brackets to the boiler. These troubles, however, did not show up very seriously with small engines of 6- to 15-horse power, but when the larger sizes came into vogue they gave a great deal of trouble. first and most obvious remedy was to increase the size of the rear bracket until it almost covered the side of the fire This, of course, helped a box. good deal, but it did not cure the trouble. A sheet steel box is not a very stiff structure at best, especially when all the stresses of traction are transmitted through the boiler. It bends more or less. The whole boiler twists and the sides of the fire box spring in and out. This makes it impossible to keep the gears in line and they wear out quickly. Especially was this the case when such engines were put into heavy work like hauling a dozen plows over rough prairie. The ordinary gears used on the old threshing engines would last a week. The next step was to make them and give the teeth heavier greater pitch, that is, make them This helped matters a larger. good deal, but the fact that there was no certain method of aligning them in the first place and keeping them in line during work, when mounted on stub axles, made them wear out rapidly. Another step in the direction of strengthening them was to make them of semi-steel instead of cast iron. Semi-steel gears were made of a mixture of cast iron and steel in the proportion of about thirty per cent steel to seventy per cent iron. The mixture was put into the cupola in the foundry and all melted together. The resuling castings were harder and very much stronger than plain cast iron castings. They stood up to the work much better and were a great deal lighter than iron castings of the same strength. Several of the companies tried cast wheels made entirely of steel. These were exceedingly strong. The teeth would bend before they would break but they wore out quickly when exposed to the grit and dust of road traffic. They were not as successful as the cast iron wheel. The final result of all this experimenting with gearing was that for rough cast driving gears semi-steel is used exclusively on all tractors, whether steam or gas driven. Where cut steel gears are used, as they are on so many of the modern gas tractors, they are always mounted on through shafts that keep them in

perfect alignment and, being cut to the correct shape, there is not much grinding. In the case of automobiles and a great many gas tractors, the gears are hardened to almost glass hardness and then ground so that the teeth are of perfect shape. Gears of this kind running in a bath of oil will run under the hardest service for months or even years without showing material signs of wear.

The greatest step taken by the steam tractor people to make a strong, serviceable tractor was to discard the stub axle for the rear drivers and also for the intermediate gear and mount all the gears on through axles. This good made necessary another change in construction and that was to adopt the rear axle

of consturction. This made a much longer engine, a form of construction the stub axle people happily got away from, but it possessed the advantage of throwing the center of weight of the entire machine ahead of the drivers and made a perfectly stable machine and one that had no tendency to lift up in front even on the steepest grades. Experience has amply demonstrated that this is the correct form of construction for all hauling engines. As a usual thing most designers have adopted the live axle type for the rear axle. That is, the axle turns in a long bearing with the wheels, and this bearing is attached to the rear of the fire box.



Buy a Gregg Malleable Knee Sleigh

Cregg Malleable . nee . leggs are made with tough, white Cak Runners the knees are guaranteed unbreakable, the shoes are made of spring steel, and all braces of heavy mild steel. These features mean strong, long wearing, easy running—the right sleigh to buy.

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You get all your grain is worth and prompt returns when you ship to us.

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The Disc Harrow

THE disc harrow is one of our most important implements used on the farm. It is like all of our other implements it has undergone a great many changes of improvements. Some of these changes have been disadvantageous because the use of the disc has never been rightly understood by a large number of farmers.

The great value of the discharrow is in its being so well adapted to keeping the soil moisture, killing weeds and preparing the soil for receiving the rainwater which improves the physical condition of the land. The early spring use of the disc is a great advantage to the soil in pulverizing it to receive and make use of the further rains by preventing a great deal of evaporation which will increase the yield of grain very greatly. This extra yield is produced in this way by very little extra expense.

In working the fields for the summer culture there is no implement that can take its place if cost of labor and the value of the work are considered. It must be remembered that the great value of summer culture is not only in the storing and holding of the rain water or moisture but in having a soil condition which promotes development of the elements which give strong healthy growth to all the plants. To promote this condition of affairs we must put forth every possible effort to prevent the loss of this moisture from beneath the mulch on the firm soil. To do this several detrimental conditions must be looked after and as far as we can, prevent it. The growth of all foreign vegetation and weeds must be kept down. The mulch must not be gotten too fine, which often happens from too frequent cultivation of the land but it must be kept from getting hard and packed.

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The disc cannot always be used in an orchard as successfully as on open land but it is hard to handle the soil without its use. Here also the same conditions of the soil must be watched very closely. The less the fall of rain the more care should be used. The disc harrow can be used on land plowed in the fall to completely pulverize it and make it into small clods by its rotating action, if the right size of disc is used the work is done very well. The small disc is here the best or most effective as the large disc cuts too deeply.

It is a good plan to use the disc in early spring on the land to be plowed, after being left over winter without plowing. That is when the soil is thawed and is dry enough not to stick to the disc. The best results are had by double discing the ground by overlapping as it puts the soil in good shape to receive the early spring rains. In this case the diameter of the disc does not make so much difference.

It is a very good plan to disc the land as soon as possible after the crops are taken off. Even if this could be done right behind the binder because it would prevent the rays of the sun getting at the packed, crusted soil. This is rather hard to understand clearly enough to get its full meaning. There are several reasons why this is very important. It will also start a great many of the weed seeds to grow at this time which gives us a good chance to kill them.

July and August are the two months of the year when the water near the surface of the soil in right amounts will bring about its most valued chemical changes which increase the next crop. These changes will not take place if the moisture is too low or there is a crust on the surface or under the mulch. There must be the right amount of air and water in the loose soil. The better a man understands this the better crops he will have each year.

If there is moisture in the soil after harvest it will come up by the capillary attraction which is provided by nature if the soil is firm under the mulch, if it is made to a proper thickness. If no rains come this moisture will help the plowing wonderfully in a very short time. This moisture can be carried over till the next year. In this way if the plowing is not done in the fall.

If we wish to sow fall wheat this kind of discing may bring many more bushels the next year. By keeping this moisture as shown above, the next rain will go in more quickly and deeply. If the soil does pack after this the common harrow will loosen it up after this very nicely, as soon as it is fit to work. This moisture will keep the soil in good shape for the plow. Of course if the plowing is not done at once the disc may again be used to keep the soil firm but loose enough to hold the moisture.

The disc harrow will do a great deal to help hold the moisture in a dry year. A good crop in a dry year will mean more money to the farmer. This crop he finds comes from his more intelligent use of the disc-harrow. He also becomes more thoroughly familiar with the correct principles of the soil culture or we may say scientific tillage. Then when droughty seasons come he fully appreciates the merits of the discharrow. Therefore I consider the disc-harrow one of my most useful implements on the farm.

Jno. N. Newton.

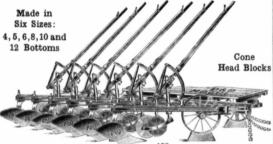
P*O

MOGUL ENGINE PLOWS

Individual hand levers, long and powerful, afford instant adjustment and absolute control of bottoms under all conditions. These levers are arranged to converge toward a common center, thereby facilitating their operation. By the latter feature you may know a Mogul as far as you can see it for it is the only plow which is so constructed.

can see it for it is the only plow which is so constructed.

The construction of the whole plow is symmetrical and substantial. It is built to stand the hardest kind of work. The frame is built of heavy angle iron, securely braced and bolted. The bottoms are as good as experience, the best material, and the most rigid inspection can make them. The various styles of bottoms are interchangeable. The styles include Scotch Clipper, Stubble, Prairie Breaker, Rod Breaker, etc., so that you can get a plow equipped with bottoms to suit your soil.



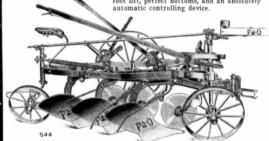
Other important features are: Pin break, spacing blocks between beams to insure alignment, ratchet stops to gauge depth, and cone head blocks for taking up looseness in beam couplings resultant from wear.

Write for Pamphlet "Traction Engine Plowing." We protect purchasers of P. & 0. implements from litigation or damage suits because of patents.

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Three Furrow Diamond

The "Three-Furrow" is the largest of our famous line of Diamond Riding Plows, and is intended for use with 6 or 7 horses. It has all the good features of the two-furrow gang, which has been a favorite for years. Some of those features are: Extremely high lift, light draft, easy working foot lift, perfect bottoms, and an absolutely automatic controlling device.



The P. & O. Three-Furrow Diamond is especially suited to the needs of the man who has too much plowing for the ordinary riding plow, but not enough to warrant the purchase of an engine outfit. It will stand the hardest usage, and like every other tool we make, is backed by our UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE. Write for circular.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. CANTON, ILL., U.S.A.

International Harvester Co. of Canada

Sole Agents for Canada

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

In Time of War Prepare for Peace

This is a perversion of an old adage but at this time seems quite apt.

Canada now more than ever must serve as

The Bread Basket of the World.

Prepare, therefore, for a bigger and better crop for 1915 than you have ever before produced. It is not only your privilege, but you owe it to your country and to humanity to do your utmost in helping to feed the world.

If you would have your farming operations result in the greatest possible good to humanity and also in the greatest possible profit to yourself, introduce power farming methods in your work. In other words, farm scientifically.

To this end we offer for your consideration

"The Great Minneapolis Line"

Of Power Farming Machinery.

We also at this time wish to thank our many customers in Canada for the generous patronage given us in the past, and we extend to them as well as to all Threshermen and Farmers in Canada

Christmas Greetings!

May the New Year Bring You Peace, Prosperity, Health and Happiness.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.

Hopkins, Minnesota, U.S.A.

"The Great Minneapolis Line"

Of Power Farming Machinery is

The Line of Satisfaction.

Its use spells Prosperity for its Owners and promotes their Health and Happiness.









Plow Deep

Plow Cheap



He Bought a "Minneapolis" Outfit, was Satisfied and bought another.

Sow Wheat

Sow a Heap

Go thou and do likewise

"Satisfaction" is our watchword. Our Customers are our friends. Send for one of our "Satisfaction Booklets" and see what our Customers think of us and our goods. Our new 1915 Catalog will be ready for distribution this month and is yours for the asking.

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.

30 Branches and Distributing Agencies in the United States.

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GRAIN GRADING MACHINERY

One of the Most Useful, yet Least Appreciated of Farm Machines.

By F. G. Kranich

THERE is probably no machine for use on our farms of to-day that gets so little consideration and is so seldom, if ever mentioned, that is so much avoided in advertising matter, in catalogs, encyclopėdias and text books pertaining to agriculture as is this simple and inexpensive machine, the grain grader, or the fanning mill, both serving nearly the same purpose.

There is no machine for farm use which will pay for itself in so short a time as this one. The additional crop raised where this machine has been used will more than pay its original cost the first year, yes, even from three to ten times its cost.

There are four essentials to all crop production - seed, soil. These four weather and market. factors enter into all farming and are probably most important. Of these the farmer has absolutely under his control two, and in a measure he can have his soil conditions such that even drought will not affect his crops as much as though no attention had been paid to this point. Proper drainage will also help him to get better control of weather conditions.

It is the seed, however, that we are most concerned with now. No matter how good the soil and its tillage, or how conductive to growth the weather may be, or how great the demand for the product, the results from the farm are mostly influenced by the seed. Herein lies the greatest factor. Seeds invariably produce their like. No large plump kernels of grain ever grew from weak, small, shriveled seeds.

To fill the seed box of the grain drill with seed shoveled from the bin just as it was delivered from the thresher is common practice on our farms to-day.

Fig. 1 shows a fair sample of what this means-small, shriveled, shrunken, broken, weedy, chaffy grain, much of which will never grow, more of which will not mature, and that which does mature will be poor. It cannot be otherwise.

Fig. 2 shows how the grain from this same thresher appears after being run through a grading and cleaning machin . The result of planting the graded grain as compared with the ungraded is very apparent.

There are usually from four to six stalks of wheat grown from one kernel. On each stalk are from eighteen to twenty-eight kernels. In other words each kernel of wheat planted, if perfect, will

yield from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty kernels. Perhaps a hundred kernels would be a fair average. Each poor or blighted kernel put into the ground, therefore, represents a loss of about one hundred kernels at harvest time.

The average bushel of wheat after being graded properly into good sound kernels only, will contain approximately fifty-seven pounds. The three pounds are small, shrunken, cracked kernels, weeds and trash. This is not at all unusual. Frequently much more is found, for very few threshers do perfect work. This is apparent by the dockage at the elevator when deliveries are made.

There are about 14,500 kernels

make the astounding figure of three hundrd bushels.

Even allowing that this small, shrunken seed did yield some grain which it surely would, probably forty or fifty per centno more. Even at fifty per cent cents per bushel, would be \$135 for forty acres, which would represent a total loss. Two hundred dollars would better represent this loss. Added to this is the valuable space taken up on the farm by this useless seed, the care required to plow, harrow and cultivate the land, the time required to run over it with the seeder and the binder. too, most of the bad weed seeds, which are sown with ungraded

the amount, with wheat at 90 Then, of wheat in a pound*. This grain, grow, with the result that



means that the three pounds of unfit trash from the bushel, if planted, would be about 65,250 kernels for the planting of one acre. These will not grow and properly mature. They are not hardy and strong enough to withstand the cold, the drought. the pests and so on. That means that these are practically

Now then, had these been good, sound, plump kernels it means that each one would probably have produced about a hundred kernels, or 6,525,000. At 14,500 kernels per pound gives us 450 pounds, or seven and onehalf bushels. This means that these seven and one-half bushels per acre would be a loss to the farmer. In other words it means a difference of seven and one-half bushels to the farmer one way or the other for this one acre only. A forty-acre tract would

these weeds multiply, and the poor grain seeds produce their like-poor grain, and the elevator man will dock more and more. Eventually the grain will ran out entirely.

It represents the difference between doing things well or poorly, to increase yields and promote agriculture or reduce yields, produce bad crops, poor grain and a depleted farm.

One authority on agriculture in Canada has made the statement that over one million bushels, about one thousand carloads of screenings were removed at the elevator at Fort William one fall, which would not realize the cost of freight to that point.

Prof. A. C. Zavitz, of Guelph Agricultural College, made many tests with grain grader for seed. Here are a few figures which show the advantages made possible by grading the grain:

Spring Wheat Winter Wheat	Bus. per acre. 21.7	Ungraded Bus per acre. 18 40.4	Increase per cent. 20.5 16.0
Dats	62	47	31.9
3377-1 1			

With wheat at 90 cents, a field of sixty acres of spring wheat would, according to these figures, yield \$199.80, nearly \$200 more with graded grain than with the ungraded.

Sixty acres of winter wheat would mean an increase of \$351. Sixty acres of oats at 36 cents will be an increase of \$315.

All this makes it apparent that graded grain will more than pay on any farm.

The Kansas City Experimental Station has conducted tests along these lines. The average yield of fifteen plats, of one-twentieth of an acre, in 1896 seeded with light, common and heavy oats. gained the following:

hight Seed ... 33.39 bus. per acre common Seed ... 39.74 bus. per acre leavy Seed ... 45.89 bus. per acre Heavy Seed

At about the same time similar tests were made in Ohio, which were as follows:

Mixed Seed Heavy Seed .

Not alone can wheat and oats be graded and cleaned, but other grains too can be successfully handled. Barley, rye, flax, timothy, clover, alfalfa, sorghum and so on. Grains can be separated from weeds, such as cockle, wild oats, mustard, king bead, chess, etc.

Added to the advantage of grading and cleaning seeds for seeding, is the advantage of cleaning the grain for market. To save dockage at the elevator is important. Besides not being docked is the advantage of having the screening, broken and small grains to use as feed.

Attachments in the way of sieves are supplied so corn can be graded for planting. For corn to be used in an edge-drop planter, the graded kernels will usually drop the required num-ber in each hill, ninety-five to ninety-eight times out of an hundred, whereas ungraded kernels will drop the required number from fifty to sixty times out of an hundred.

On almost any farm in the corn belt the increased yield due to properly graded corn will amount to about seven bushels an acre. On a sixty-acre patch of corn this alone, with corn at 35 cents per bushel, will amount to nearly \$150, enough to almost buy three grading machines.

Many of these cleaning and Continued on page 26

Send Your Name Now for a New 1915 Avery Catalog

THE NEW 1915 AVERY CATALOGS will soon be ready. We put a lot of work on our new catalogs each year. We endeavor to make them more attractive. We work especially hard on the descriptions and illustrations to make them more complete and plain.

Our 1915 Catalog Covers will be printed by the newest printing method known and each catalog cover will show an actual field scene with the machines in natural colors. You will see by the illustrations here that we have unusually attractive scenes. But just think how much more attractive they will be with everything in natural

In these catalogs you will find the most complete descriptions and most detailed illustrations found in any catalog. You will find copies of the Avery guarantees which are the strongest given by any company. You will find a letter from a man who made a razor out of an Avery Jumbo Tool Steel Tooth and shaved himself before the crowd at the North Dakota State Fair. You will find a list of the field tests threshing on canvas made with Avery Separators to determine their grain saving ability. You will find full information about the new Avery Straight Flue Single Cylinder Steam Engines about which one owner writes: "It is easy steaming and easy to fire and keep up. This engine with the automatic fire door, rocker grates, automatic coupler and the new improved heater makes it one of the most up-to-date engines on the market." You will find new facts about why Tractor Farming means bigger crops, less expense and easier work, and how the Avery Tractor and Plow have made the most wonderful record ever rade among large farm machines.

It always pays to read the new Avery Catalogs. They always describe new and important improvements. Use the coupon below or write a letter or postal, ask for the catalogs you want and say what machinery, if any, you are likely to be in the market for the coming year. Get your name in for one of the first catalogs that comes from the press. There are four separate catalogs—Separator, Steam Engine, Tractor and Plow, and Truck. Ask for the ones you want. Write today. Address Write to-day. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 675 Iowa St., Peoria, III.

Canadian Avery Co., Ltd. Western Canadian Distributors WINNIPEG - CALGARY

Which of these New Avery 1915 Catalogs do you want to see?

(Check the circles before the ones you want)

O Tractor and Plow.

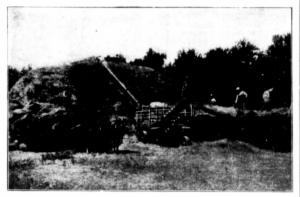
O Separator

O Steam Engine

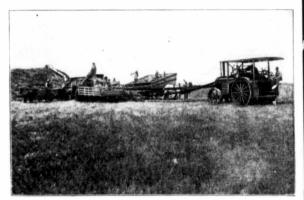
O Motor Truck

Do you expect to be in the market this year?

O Don't know yet



Cover Scene on Avery 1915 Separator Catalog.



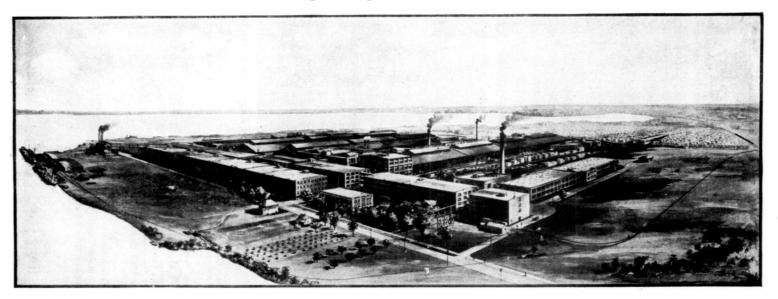
Cover Scene on Avery 1915 Steam Engine Catalog.



Cover Scene on Avery 1915 Tractor and Plow Catalog.

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Hamilton, Ontario, Works of The International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited



The Largest Agricultural Plant in the British Empire

Producing a full line of farm implements, ranging from grain binders to peg tooth harrows, furnishing the farmers of Canada the most modern and up-to-date machines that can be made.

Canadian Fields Keep Canadian Factory Wheels Turning

Our agricultural possibilities are so great that the present development of the country, while wonderful in the rapidity with which it has been accomplished, is hardly the beginning of what Canada will eventually do. The secret of Canada's success, future as well as present, lies in team work between the men who till the fields and the men who work in Canadian factories to produce the machines necessary to make Canadian farming practical and profitable. Canadian farms and Canadian factories are our two greatest assets. Team work—co-operation between the farms and factories, is our best assurance of permanent and continued prosperity. The factory workers say to the farmers, "Feed us and make us prosperous and we will make it possible for you to feed the world." Canada's great future stands out distinct in the vision of such a relation between factory and field.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

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THE INJECTOR

THAT HAS NEVER OCCASIONED A SINGLE DISAPPOINTMENT:
THE INJECTOR THAT CAN BE DEPENDED UPON UNDER EVERY
CONDITION TO GIVE REGULAR AND PERFECT SERVICE
IS THE



DESMOND MODEL

Thousands of practical engineers testify to the excellence and reliability of this injector. It needs no "special connections," or "rights and lefts," "fronts and backs." The Model "U" will fit all connections. The two-piece body connected with a Union Nut makes it adjustable. Loosen the nut, turn connections to meet piping at the most convenient angle. No need to wait till the dealer can secure an injector to fit your piping—if he has but one Model "U" in stock it will fill the bill perfectly. Apart from this EXCLUSIVE FEATURE it has no superior.



Model "U" is Flexible.

It will do Everything an Injector can do.

Every Injector is thoroughly tested before leaving factory and carries an unqualified guarantee to do perfect work under any test. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct

DESMOND STEPHAN MFG. CO. URBANA OHIO

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Grain Grading Machinery

grading machines will handle as nuch as a thousand bushels of wheat a day, or in ten hours. A machine of this sort can be operated by a gas engine of about one-horse power. Many are run by hand, so light running are they.

The great range of these machines is remarkable. To give a list of what they will do would cover pages. Better say what they will not do.

They successfully remove oats, rye, barley, cockle, garlick, wild peas, most weed, chess, cheat and so on from wheat. The same weeds are successfully removed from oats, barley and rye.

Corn can be graded to size for seed. Kathr corn and sorghum too can be graded and cleaned.

Peas and beans of all sorts can be graded to size.

Of the smaller seeds, clover is one of the most difficult to clean, yet these machines will remove plantin, dodder, timothy, etc. Alfalfa, alsike, lespedezia, timothy, blue grass, etc., can be cleaned.

Pigeon grass, smart weed and mustard can be separated from

Even cranberries, peanuts and onion sets are not uncommonly run through one of these machines to grade them to size.

On the face of all this there is a scarcity of these machines on our farms to-day. The only good reason apparently is that the value of this machine isn't understood. A better understanding of the value of this kind of machine to the farmer will soon be apparent. The trend of our times is toward smaller farms and bigger crops, bigger production per acre. This means larger profits with no more expenditure of effort in the way of work. These larger yields are only going to come through the more common use of cleaning and grading machinery, and the day is not far off when our farmers will wake up to the real benefits derived from this class of machines which will mean maximum yields with greater returns for the work on the farm.

"869,726 kernels in a bushel.
"Thresher World" contest,
1903.

A Splendid Chance to Learn Traction Engineering This Winter

A SCHOOL in gas traction engineering will be held at the Winnipeg branch of the Sawyer-Massey Co. during the months of December, January and February. This school has

been organized by Messrs. Wade and Arnold who are Sawyer-Massey Co. experts, and Mr. Campbell from the Rumely Co.'s staff, under the name Canadian School of Tractioneering.

The purpose of the school is primarily to teach gas engineering but automobile and steam engineering will be taught to students who desire such instruction. We understand that, although this school is being held at the Sawyer-Massey branch, it is not the intention to teach the operation of Sawyer-Massey machinery particularly. Engineering will be taught without any particular attention being given to any one make of engine. There will be a large number of engines of various types and makes on hand when the school opens. The shop in which the school will be held is well equipped with machinery and tools for rebuilding and repairing and is also well heated and lighted.

The men who will be in charge of the school are all thoroughly practical men who have made good as experts in the field. They are all known to us personally and we therefore know whereof we speak.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, who has been selected as principal of the school, is of course already well known to our readers, having contributed quite a number of engineering articles to this paper. The recent articles on Gas Engine Troubles will still be fresh in your memory. During the past two winters he was very successful as Principal of Travelling Schools, sent out by The Indiana School of Tractioneering, conducting schools at a large number of the Rumely Products Co. branches in the Northern States and Canada.

Mr. J. H. Wade, instructor in steam engineering and automobiles, is a thoroughly practical and efficient steam and gas engine expert. He was chief instructor at the Sawyer-Massey Company's gas engine school held at Winnipeg last March.

Mr. H. A. Arnold, who will instruct on gas engines and separators, has spent a number of years on the expert staff of Saw-yer-Massey Company. He also spent five years operating plowing and threshing machinery. He was proven to be a good instructor at the Sawyer-Massey school last March.

With three such men as these in charge of the school and having such a splendid equipment at their disposal, the instruction should be of a very high order indeed.

We would advise all parties interested to look up their advertisement on another page of this issue and to write for their circular.

The Automobile on the Farm

From being a plaything for the rich the automobile has become a safe, practical, and very useful implement for the farmer. If there is any man who can make the auto a utility machine it is the farmer. If there is anyone who needs an auto for pleasure more than anyone else it is the farmer. By it distance is shortened and many hours of time saved. Comparatively few farmers have kept a team for driving only. In the busy seasons the horses are all pressed into service in the fields and the family do not go away from the farm except as a necessity. They don't like to drive a jaded team nor can they take a team from the field for a pleasure

The auto brings farmers closer together, enlarges the neighborhood, promotes social intercourse, and unites the farm and the country in a more complete way and is wiping out the lines of distinction between country folk and town folk.

As a rule the farmer is a more careful driver than the city man and of consequence his repair bills are very much less. Most of the minor repairs the farmer will make himself.

The possession of an auto gives added power to a man just as do good clothing and the appearance of well being. It is said that clothes do not make a man but that is only partially true. There is some psychological factor that gives a man more power and personality when he feels he is well dressed. The possession of an auto has much the same effect on the farmer and his family.

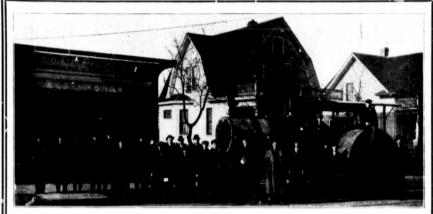
It is said by some croakers that when a farmer gets an auto he spends his time gadding about the country and neglects his work. The facts do not bear out the croak. The man who will do that is usually found to be no good in the first place. When the farmer has to be tied to his job he is a mighty poor specimen of a farmer.

Rural sociologists who are trying to build up good wholesome
country community interest
should not overlook the part the
auto will play in their plans. The
units of social activity will be
very much enlarged and the horizon of the farmer very much
widened. His experience will become fuller and richer.

May the time speedily come when every farmer may own an automobile.

4-4

Success in business is held by the same tenure as success in public life, at the cost of perpetual challenge to all comers.



Six-cylinder TWIN CITY "60" Oil Tractor, and class of Students at the TWIN CITY Tractor School.

THE TWIN CITY TRACTOR

Five sizes of these machines are now manufactured ranging from 10 to 60 tractive horse power. They are equipped with superb heavy duty four and six cylinder motors, with strong girder frames, and with the highest grade of workmanship and material that is usually found in the best automobiles. The motors of these machines are equipped to burn kerosene, gasoline, or distillate. They are thoroughly cooled with forced water circulation and are lubricated by force feed oilers which carry the oil direct to bearings and cylinders through separate copper tubes.

THE TRACTOR SCHOOL

This school is conducted at the plant of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and instruction is given in the expert operation of the TWIN CITY Tractor and of the BULL Tractor, both of which are built in the shops of this company.

This school provides one of the most complete courses of instruction in tractor operation, and ensures owners an opportunity of securing the best operators for their machines. School Terms open at Minneapolis January 5, February 8, and March 15, 1915, and each term contains 30 days. The tuition is \$15.

For catalog of Tractors and of the Tractor School, address:

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.

2854 MINNEHAHA AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

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

50 to \$300 on Engines by engine in the second of the secon

The William Galloway Co. Ltd. of Canada

Now carry the Famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders
and other farm machinery and merchanise in stock at Winnipse to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember, all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory,
wholsale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you lavestigate our machines
thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest price
backed by the strongest guarantees and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever
when you buy on our lobgral plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with
reach the control of the con

The new Galloway Sanitary is the mos ming cream separathary and closest skim ming cream separathary and closest skim ming runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanica Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices We guaran tee it. Send for one. Give it a good 80 Day

Buy Direct from the Actual Manufacturer
And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our manufacturer

in the part of the

Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. Winnipeg, Man.

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As Agriculture Preceded, so it will Outlast all other Professions

The following is from a speech delivered to the Hop Growers of New York State by Secretary Frank A. Tierney, and as it is such an eloquent statement of the farming profession in any of its aspects we feel it ought to be passed on to our readers.—Ed.

FTER all, the word "farm-A er" is the title of an occupation and not of a Only those who have never got closer to the farm than a car window believe that there is any substantial difference between the farmer and the rest of the world. The comic supplement farmer who carries a carpet bag and goes in for gold bricks, like the comic supplement Irishman who bores a hole in the bottom of a leaky boat to let out the water-he only exists on paper. The real farmer, the man who spends his working hours wrestling its bounty from nature, is much the same as other men.

I remember an old school teacher of mine who was the best disciplinarian I ever knew because he lashed unruly pupils with his tongue and not with his birch. On one occasion he stated his attitude towards his work in a way I have never forgotten. "Boys," he said, "the trouble with you is that you think I am a school teacher. You're misatken. I'm not a school teacher-I'm more than that. I'm a man who teaches school."

And because I lived among farmers, man and boy, long enough to look at things from the farmer's angle, I know that the farmer is more than a farmerhe's a man who farms the soil. In short, so far as I have been able to discover, the only difference between the man who tills the soil and other men is that the farmer knows precisely where the next meal is coming from and other men only conjecture.

Charles Summer said of the farmer, "Dependent upon nature, he learns to be independent of man." And certainly the husbandman whose table is loaded with the ripe fruits of his own broad acres, who acknowledges no master save the seasons, and who depends upon no other servitor than his own right arm, faces life in broader, healthier, surer fashion than the man who labors behind closed doors.

One lover of open spaces has described the city dweller's dependence upon others with wit and wisdom.

"Light, air, fuel and water," says this observer, "the products of Nature, are fed to him through tubes; vacuum and gravity are harnessed for his light housekeeping. The municipality, of which he is a member in good standing, disposes of his waste paper and potato peelings; regulates noise and smell; inspects his food; guarantees him so many cubic feet of air to sleep in, a minimum bacterial count of 50,000 to the cubic centimeter in his morning's milk, and a ladder in case of fire; assumes the supervision of the eves, teeth and intellect of his children; polices him, sweeps his streets, counts him at birth, marriage and death and at the polls, fumigates him, makes music for him in the parks, and keeps him off the grass. He buys bread

murabi. The doctor finds inspiration in the antiquity of a profession which still dedicates itself to human service by the oath of the Greek Hippocrates. But the ancient claims of doctor and lawyer both fade before that of the profession which Adam learned just outside the Garden of Eden.

As surely as agriculture preceded all other professions, so it must outlast them all. The doctors of to-day are stamping out disease with a zeal which in time may make the doctor himself a revered but unnecessary member of society. Between the Title Companies and the Workmen's Compensation Law the lawyer is finding his field of

prosperity and progress. He sat in judgment on the lawyers who framed the Constitution. He followed Daniel Boone over the Alleghanies. He was with Grant at Gettysburg. He prayed for Lincoln's vision of a re-united country. He has watched the cities of a continent rise, like magic, on the sure foundation of his outgrown farms. He has battled with rain and frost, with storm and drouth, that the toilers in these cities might be fed. And to-day he is girding his loins to solve the problem of limited acres and unlimited population, the problem which has been crystalized in what we call the high cost of living.

A striking evidence of the tremendous force exerted by the farmer in the affairs of America has been granted to the nation in the months just passed. We were told that lean times were upon us. We were informed that our industries were feeling the economic strains of change, that capital was apprehensive, that labor was anxious. And, just as we began to foresee bread lines in our cities, and cobwebs on our factories, the American farmer spoke.

He spoke for the fifty billions of dollars represented by America's farms. He spoke for the valleys of New York and the plains of Illinois, for the slopes of Montana and the foot hills of California. He spoke for the bounty of Nature and for the industry of man. And, dispelling all our fears, he gladdened the soul of the Nation with his tale of a wonderful harvest sufficient to cover the continent with a mantle of yellow gold.

The American farmer spoke and, reassured, industry confidently turned back to its looms, labor returned to its toil with hope renewed. For there is no place for doubt or distress in this broad land of ours so long as Nature yields a just return to the energy, thrift and intelligence of America's farmers. The house with larder well-stocked can face a winter's siege with sure content. The Nation with its food supply assured is fit to play its part in the commercial battles of the modern world.

Because of his place in the Nation's life the farmer deserves whatever assistance enlightened government can give to his labors. Numerically the weakest,

Canada's Crop Wizard: Seager Wheeler "manipulating" his "Marquis."

by the pound, potatoes by the quart, eggs by the ounce, and milk, signed, sealed and delivered in glass.

The farmer, on the other hand, gets his light from the sun, his air from the untrammelled breeze, his fuel from the forests, and his water from the crystal spring. The lark makes music for him, and only sickness or accident can keep him off the grass. He measures his bread by his waving wheat fields, his potatoes by serried rows of white blossoms, his eggs by the industrious fowls the housewife feeds, and his milk by the sleek cattle in his pastures.

It is fitting that the farmer should possess this independence. He is entitled to it by the dignity and the authority of a profession which is at once the oldest and the most necessary in the world. The lawyer can point to the venerable dignity of a calling dating back to the gray-beards who framed the code of Hamactivity more and more circumscribed. But so long as the human heart warms at the sound of the dinner bell the farmer is assured that his professional activities will be demanded by a constantly increasing host of

The energy and initiative of America has raised its industries to a point where it has come to be regarded as a commercial, rather than an agricultural, nation. But in spite of the industries which have drained America's farms by attracting young men into occupations where the rewards are more spectacular, the farms of America represent a bulwark of power and strength to which the nation ever turns in its times of trial.

From the hour when "the embattled farmer" of the Revolution fired the "shot heard round the world" the hard-working, clear-thinking farmer has been the main-stay of the country's

Continued on page 58



reetings from the Home of the "Starved Rooster"



to Our Friends, the Threshermen and Farm Power Users

We are glad to have this opportunity to extend to our friends, the Threshermen and Farm Power Users of this great land, the Season's Greetings. and every one of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May Health and Prosperity attend you throughout 1915.

You know what amount of grain was produced in your neighborhood or on your threshing run this past season.

You know whether it was profitable for you to be in position to operate your machinery continuously from morning till night, or whether you can afford to lose hours and possibly days because of breaks in your machinery.

whether you can allord to lose hours and possibly days because of breaks in your machinery.

You know that when crops are abundant, it is all the more important for you to have machinery that will handle a large amount of grain for every hour in the day.

You know the value of a threshing machine of large capacity, of simple construction, and one that required but few repairs.

You know the value of an engine with a reputation for economy in the use of fuel and water.

You know the value of an engine with a reputation for economy in the use of fuel and water.

You know that an engine, to develop its power, must be backed up by a boiler of proper dimensions to furnish ample steam for the cylinder mounted on the boiler. Size of cylinder alone does not determine the strength of the engine.

Gold medals do not determine alone the reputation or record of

If you are using gasoline power, you will be interested in an engine with a reputation not enjoyed by any other gasoline engine on the market.

You will be interested in the final report made by competent judges regarding economy and power development in a world's contest. If you are using a sawmill, you will be interested in one of simple construction, convenient to handle, large in capacity and without numer-

construction, convenient to handle, large in capacity and without numerous complicated parts to be causing frequent trouble.

If you are in a section of the country where clover or alfalfa is used, you are undoubtedly familiar with a "Matchless" huller. If you have been denied this privilege, you will certainly want to add a "Matchless" huller to your line of machinery for next year.

In your interests we ask permission to bring your attention to a line of machinery that meets the above mentioned conditions, to which an army of operators are ready to testify. This line of machinery is built by a company entering its fittieth year of business. Its reputation for integrity, honest dealings with its customers and for building first class machinery, is very firmly established.

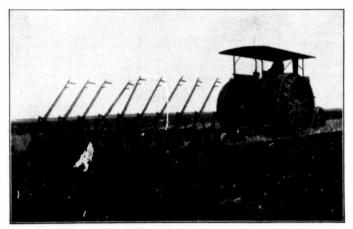
The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company has been in Business for Forty-nine Years, has always been Absolutely Independent, is Not Owned or Controlled by any Combination.

Our Catalog is yours for the asking.

Use the Coupon below or drop us a post card.

We have something of interest for you.

Communicate at once.



Start the New Year Right Mail this To-day!

Please send me Catalogs and other information of

Gas Tractor ☐ Separator

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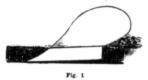
An Interesting Franciscus and an anith Dealine Discussive Reserves Reserves

An Interesting Experience with Bucking Plows

BY A "VICTIM."

P OR the benefit of traction plowmen, the writer offers the following experiences which he had with an engine gang plow under unusual circumstances. For obvious reasons names are withheld, but the writer was one of the party to the experiment.

An expert who was in the employ of one of the large machine companies doing business in Western Canada, not being satisfied with the conditions under which he was compelled to work, left the employ of the company in the spring. He was employed by the owner of a plowing outfit in southern Saskatchewan as engineer. The outfit had just been purchased from the company by whom the expert had previously been employed, and he was therefore quite familiar with both engine and plows. It may also be



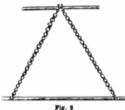
mentioned here that he had previously spent four seasons running plowing engines on the level prairies of Manitoba and very naturally thought that he knew very nearly all there was to know about engine plowing. He was soon to find out that he still had a lot to learn.

The soil in this particular part of the country is very heavy and the sod very tough. It is also quite stoney in places and very rough in others. The outfit, which consisted of a 15.30 kerosene engine and a five-furrow plow, was started out on custom plowing and the first three jobs were completed successfully, a fairly good job of plowing being done and the farmers were well satisfied. It was found that only four plows could be used except where the land was fairly level. On pulling on to the fourth job, the land was found to be very heavy in the lower parts of the field and lighter on the hillsides. It also contained a lot of small stones in places and there was a fairly heavy growth of old grass. The engineer wanted to burn off the grass but the farmer refused to allow him to do so as he claimed that the land would be dried out by so doing. Now the trouble commenced; the plows would not stay in the ground, a plow would hit a stone and jump out of the ground then just slide along on top of the sod. The engineer tried to adjust the plows by tilting them to give them "suck" (see fig. I).

The plows stayed in the ground fairly well after this, but the job of plowing was awful. The plows simply would not stay in line. Sometimes the whole plow would crowd away from the furrow and then would spread apart, cutting sometimes 18 or 20 inches instead of 14 inches. A change was made from the crotch chair hitch sent out with the plows to the cross chain hitch (see figs. II and III). This held the plow as a whole better, but of course had no effect on the spreading.

The following morning a complete set of new shares was put They had never been used before and had simply been drawn out by the blacksmith, the shares which had been taken off were taken to town by the owner of the outfit, with the engineer's instructions to the blacksmith that he give them at least one-half inch of "suck" on the points (see fig. IV). When the owner of the outfit had taken the shares to the blacksmith, he met in town the branch manager of the firm from whom he had bought his machine, the collection manager, a plow expert and the designer of the plow. They were travelling through the country studying field conditions. They asked the owner how he was getting along and he told them of the trouble.

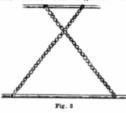
The branch manager, the collection manager and the plow expert immediately secured an automobile and started for the outfit, assuring the owner that they would adjust the plows in a few minutes. The owner stayed in town, waiting for the shares and the plow designer also remained in town. Together they went into the blacksmith shop and found that the blacksmith had



just finished one share, doing his work according to the engineer's instructions. The plow designer looked at the share and said "Tut, tut! that will never do; these shares must be beaten out perfectly level," and he proceeded to

show the blacksmith how they should be done. The blacksmith then sharpened all the shares according to the instructions of the plow designer.

In the meantime the party which left in auto arrived at the field where the engineer was



plowing, or rather trying to plow alone. The branch manager, who knew him, hailed him by name and asked him if he was having trouble with the plows. He re-plied that he was having lots of trouble; to which the manager replied "Oh, well, we will fix you up in a few minutes. The engineer turned the outfit around at the end of the field and stopped the motor. Throwing a number of tools on the plow platform, he remarked: "Hop to it, boys. There's the tools," and he proceeded to tune up his engine, determined that when they gave him the word to go he would be ready and that the engine would be running at its best. Of course he kept an eye on the men at the plows to see what they were doing. He saw them line up the plows according to the usual practice and space them all the proper distance apart he saw them line up the rolling coulters and level up the plows and he

They next paid attention to the hitch, adjusting the chains but leaving them crossed. Then they remarked that they were ready to plow and the engineer started the engine. It was now about 9.30. As soon as the outfit started up the field two of the men threw up the plow levers, raising the gauge wheels clear off the sod but the plows stayed on top, barely scratching the ground. They tried standing on the beams but with no better result. After travelling for 25 or 30 yards they called on the engineer to stop. They gave the plows a little "suck" and tried again but with no better result. From that time until noon it was just a series of starts and stops and two rounds were completed on a half-mile furrow in 21/2 hours. During all this time the engine was kept running. On the last half round the plows were adjusted much the same as the engineer had had them before and the job was also about the same.

They admitted themselves beaten by sending the collection manager back to town for the designer and by remarking that he would fix the plows in a few min-

utes when he arrived.
The plow designer arrived about 1 p.m. and proceeded to fix up the plows. The owner of the outfit had arrived before noon, bringing with him the shares which were sharpened according to the directions of the plow designer, but, acting on the advice of the engineer, did not mention the fact that he had them. The designer hammered out the edges of the shares which were on the plow and made practically the same adjustments which the other men had made in the forenoon. Added to this, he changed the hitch from "cross chain" to "crotch chain." When the outfit was started up the furrow the result was just the same as it had been on the previous occasion, the plows simply would not enter the ground and when tilted the effect of the land side was lost and the plows spread as before.

The performance was now much the same as it had been in the forenoon, just a series of



Fig. 4

starts and stops, until the outfit had reached the end of the field and returned about half way back. The job which was being done was such as to cause the farmer to remark to the plow designer that he did not want any pig troughs made in his field as he usually fed his pigs in the yard. The designer said that he could not do good work with the shares which were on the plows. The owner then spoke up and told him that he had in the field the shares which had been sharpened that morning. The shares were then changed and another start made. This time the plows stayed in the ground a little better but would not stay in line.

The entire plow would crowd away from the furrow and the plows would spread apart. Three coulter yokes had been broken during the day and as many more bent, with the result that the coulters were running at all angles. A steering device was

Continued on page 42





Satisfaction and Prosperity

UMELY power farming machines stand for satisfaction and prosperity—work better done and greater profits.

The Rumely OilPull is unequalled for steadiness of power and ability to burn kerosene and even cheaper oil-fuels at all loads, at any kind of work—it has friends

The Rumely GasPull is a handy, light weight gasoline tractor—an all round tractor for the average farm. The OilPull or the GasPull will save up to a dollar on every acre plowed; either will enable you to plow more acres, put your soil into better condition and plant your crops at just the right time.

Our steam threshing and plowing engines, our separators, clover hullers, husker-shredders and silage cutters are all profit makers. We have three big lines from which to select your outfit and can furnish machines of just the right size and the right type to exactly meet your requirements.

Rumely Olds engines, Rumely-Falk engines and the Rumely corn shellers, feed mills, cream separators, balers and all such machines which our engines profitably operate, will make the work lighter for your wife and the girls, as well as for you and the boys. Get a Rumely power outfit. It will mean lessened work costs for you and increased leisure time for all the family, for years to come.

We are constantly improving our machines. We are constantly perfecting our organization. We are just as anxious and better able to take care of our machines in the field than we have ever been.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year, is our wish to our many customers and friends, present and prospective.

Rumely Products Company

(Incorporated)

Power-Farming Machinery

Chicago

Illinois





HOME-GROWN Alfalfa seed is now one of the assured assets of Western Canada. For some time, we are told, something like half a million dollars the country to purchase Alfalfa seed. In the light of this fact we

What We Can Do With ALFALFA



Sawyer-Massey Monitor Clover Huller at work on Mr. Irvine's Farm, Neepawa, Man. threshing Alfalfa. Mr. Irvine pitching. Shows very plainly the Recleaning attachment on the left side.

that have been put forth to grow the "King of legumes" and fodder crops, to find a type that ic thoroughly adapted to the soil and conditions of the country.

The process has been slow and halting for a long time but recent successes carried on upon a generous scale over a well ustributed area have established the fact that alfalfa can be made no less indigenous to Western Canada than Manitoba hard wheat.

We are glad to be able to give a very effective photographic reproduction (actual size) of a sample of the Manitoba grown Alfalía seed to which we referred in our last issue.

This sample is taken direct from bulk just as it came from the Sawyer-Massey huller. In appearance there is nothing to be found fault with as a random specimen without any attempt whatever at hand picking or cleaning, and we are assured by Professor Bedford that its germinating strength is 94 to 98 per cent.

This fine result was obtained on the Manitoba Government Demonstration Farm of Mr. H. Irvine, Neepawa. It is grown on a plot of about six acres from seed obtained from the original grower. It was a good sample of pure "Grimm" which the department purchased at the price of \$1.05 (one dollar and five cents) a pound. It had previously been "spotted" as showing exceptional vigor in the field and in striking contrast to a sample of "Turkestan" which had been sown at same time in adjoining rows of exactly the same soil as the "Grimm." So apparent was the "survival of the fittest" here that the Turkestan was not allowed to seed but plowed under while

scarcely in flower.

cently done in its big progressive programme of which it has reason to feel so justly proud as the results of its Alfalfa experiments. There's magic in that word "Alfalfa" to every stockman wherever he comes from, and there's a world of encouragement to Western Canada in the fact that on such an extensive scale it has proved such an unqualified success wherever it has had fair treatment.

This little stock of Seed Alfalfa may well be considered priceless in the fact that it is the hardiest and most vigorous strain that has been seen in this latitude; that it has been grown right here in Manitoba; that it is quite pure,

Mountoba grown Alfalfa Seed 1535 founds from six assess on faster of A. Imme Teepiano. Threated by the Sanger Mounty Skifetya Huller Southe shower exactly same size and as it come from the Buller.

Under the direction of Professor Bedford, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is making extensive preparations now for an enlarged area on its Demonstration Farms to be sown to Alfalfa next spring. Something like 1,500 pounds of this pure clean seed is now in the hands of the Department, a quantity sufficient to seed about 500 acres.

This acreage, of course, may not entirely be sown, but the new fields will be well distributed among the provincial demonstration farms and the test will therefore be evenly spread over the province as every district has been impartially considered in the establishment of these farms.

There are few things which the Manitoba Department has refree from weed seeds and of such high germinating quality. As a crop we have no doubt it will soon make a strong appeal to the some-

what conservative outlook of the old time farmer, A plot of this description may reasonably become available for seed for at least 20 years.

It is only fair to say that the department expresses its delight with the work of the Sawyer-Massey huller that did the job of threshing, not only for saving what it believes the maximum of seed obtainable, but in delivering it is so remarkably clean and free from all foreign substances. At the moment of writing we believe the Sawyer-Massey machine is the only representative of the "huller" now in Manitoba if not the only machine of its kind in the West. Let us hope that before many days it will be as familiar a figure as the grain separator now is on the Western prairie.

We seem to be on the borderland of that time when Alfalfa will be found as plentiful in Western Canada as any of our forage crops now are in the West. It is the oldest and best friend of all our forage plants now in use. Being a perennial and capable of living longer in the soil than any other legume that has been grown under domesticated conditions, its comparative scarcity with us has always been a matter of bewilderment to agriculturists who have come among us from those countries where it is considered as necessary to the production of live stock as "the staff of life" is in our home cupboard.

We need not enlarge on the uses of Alfalfa. Every stockman knows all about it and his only difficulty seems to be in raising it, but if only the stockman would take a little pains he will find that, speaking generally, all of Canada west of the Great Lakes offers as good facilities, for growing Alfalfa as almost any portion of North America. Indeed some sanguine friends made up their minds long ago that before many years it will become the leading hay crop of the West.

But if 1,500 pounds of seed can be taken in one season off six acres, does it not strike home that it is well worth considering alone

Continued on page 43



Sawyer-Massey Monitor Clover Huller at work on Mr. Irvine's Farm, Neepawa, Man.



Eastern Excursions CANADIA



December 1st to 31st

First Class Round Trip Fares From WINNIPEG To

Express Trains Daily 8.10 to Toronto and Montreal 21.10 to Toronto

\$40.00 TORONTO Territory MONTREAL Territory ST. JOHN Territory HALIFAX Territory

Corresponding fares from other points and to all stations in ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES. Stopovers east of Fort William. Return limit, 3 months.

Pacific Coast Excursions

Tickets on Sale:

Dec. 10, 11, 12, Jan. 15, 16, 17, 18, Feb. 9, 10, 11

First Class Round Trip Fares from Winnipeg

Express Daily

Leaving at 14.55

and 22.35

To VANCOUVER VICTORIA WESTMINSTER

\$50.00

Corresponding fares from other points. Tickets good going for Return limit, April 30, 1915. Stopovers within going and 15 days. returning limits.

Standard Sleepers, Tourist Sleepers and Dining Cars on All Trains

For further information, tickets and sleeping car reservations, apply to any Canadian Pacific Ticket

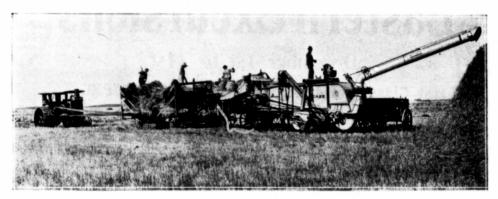
You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't torget to say so when writing.

A. C. SHAW, General Pass. Agent Winnipeg, Man,

J. A. McDONALD, District Pass. Agent R. DAWSON, District Pass. Agent Brandon, Man.

J. E. PROCTOR, District Pass. Agent Regina, Sask.

Calgary, Alta.



CASE in Oklahome



Why You Should Thresh With CASE

Safety First! Have you ever thought of this idea as applicable to the purchase of threshing machinery?

You have heard of many whose money was tied up in wooden machines and in the twinkling of an eye their investment was gone in flames. In the state of Washington millions of dollars were this year lost through fires from smut explosions. A big part of this money represents wooden threshing machines that were total losses to their owners. Many CASE Steel Threshing Machines went through these fires without serious damage, a few dollars putting them into shape to thresh as well as before. Such are the reports we have had from their users.

The possibility of fire from smut explosions may be slight in your vicinity, but the danger of fire from one source or other is always a factor for you to reckon on.

Permanence in construction is a vital factor in every threshing machine. Particularly is it vital in CASE Machines where in connection with scientific design, it results in a machine whose long life and ability to thresh rapidly and thoroughly, make it the wisest choice of both thresherman and grain grower, as thousands of these men have told us. From Nebraska comes to us a report of one CASE Threshing Machine that has been run for 42 seasons and still does good work. This is how CASE builds.

You will find it profitable to send for "Facts from the Field", the experiences of users of CASE Machines, and our latest catalog on threshing machinery.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

741-791 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

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



CASE in South Dakota

Why You Should Use CASE Power



You who should, but do not, farm with CASE Power —

Have you ever stopped to figure what you lose by clinging to old-time methods? Your present methods are not producing the greatest results. To prove it compare your profits with those of your neighbor who farms the CASE way.

The man who uses CASE power, quickly finishes his own work. He then has time to do the neighbors' jobs or road work for the county. Thus he keeps his tractor busy which means increased production, therefore, increased revenue.

The cost of horses and mules may soon become prohibitive because of the unusual demand for these animals by the warring nations of Europe. With animal power becoming scarcer and more costly, you will eventually have to turn to mechanical power. What better then, than CASE Power—Gas or Steam Tractors—whose cost you will find to be extremely low when you divide their purchase price by their years of service. Long life is a feature of all CASE Machinery.

Our catalog of Power Equipment will guide you to a safe and profitable investment. It gives full details of CASE Steam and Gas Tractors. Mailed on request.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

741-791 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

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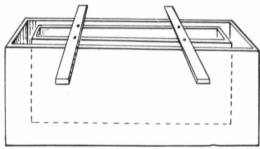


Old Store Boxes and Concrete

HE accompanying drawing is designed to represent two store boxes, one smaller than the other. wooden strips nailed across the top of the inside or smaller box keep it suspended a few inches above the bottom of the larger box. These two boxes are forms for certain simple things to be made in concrete. The smaller box is suspended in the manner described in order that it may not sink into the fresh concrte when the bottom layer is put into the larger box. After this first or bottom layer of concrete is placed, the space between the sides and ends of the two boxes is filled with concrete and the result will be a box of concrete of the dimen-

nails from the outside, penetrating the wood just sufficiently to keep the blocks in place so that the nails may be easily withdrawn. After the concrete has set and the forms are removed the wooden blocks representing the tiles can be withdrawn from the concrete and the tiles placed in the depression and made secure by pointing them with cement mortar

By the use of a dense and impervious concrete reinforced as described above, but especially at the corners, the forms will answer for a small tank or watering trough. Where tanks are to be placed in exposed situations subject to freezing, it would be well to slope the inside form by making it a little smaller at the bot-



sions represented by this space. If great strength is required, wire or small steel rods may be imbedded in the concrete as it is built up, which will reinforce it to the degree that it will be very much stronger than plain concrete. On the other hand, if a porous concrete is required, that is to say one which will admit moisture, it may be made of cinders with the quantity of cement and sand somewhat reduced. This is known as a lean mixture.

Keeping in mind that the size and shape of the boxes will be governed by the size and shape of the thing required, the following are some of the conveniences that may be turned out in leisure moments:

With these simple forms it is possible to make flower boxes of practically any size. It is also feasible to decorate them by impedding tiles in the concrete. Having selected the tiles, fasten to the inside of the outer form or box, blocks of wood a little larger than the size of the tiles, attaching these to the forms by driving

tom than at the top, thus providing an inclined interior surface upon which the ice will tend to slide upward, thereby preventing the destruction of the tank. It is said, however, that the placing of a stick in an upright position in a receptacle of this character will prevent it from bursting in cold weather

With pipe openings established, these box forms are available for the construction of a kitchen sink or slop drain, as well as a drain for an outside pump or faucet.

Made in narrow sizes they could be used for making receptacles in which to sprout seeds, merely placing a pane of glass

They would be convenient to use around the poultry house, for example, for hens' nests, for they could be easily disinfected by subjecting them to fire. If the boxes were of fairly good size and nails were inserted in the concrete along the upper edge before the material set, the box could be turned on its side and wire netting attached to the nails, thus

Not because it is

" Canadian Made"



Best Made Cream Separator

every dairy farmer who does not possess one should make the fullest investigation as to the outstanding structural and economic merits of the

this advertisen ent write us for complete certained details of at least twenty distinct advantages this nathing rosesses over any other cream separator now used in Canada.

The Perfect Skimming

of the "MAGNETS" one-piece skimmer is only one of its many individualities. Its SQUARE GEAR is another. In the one-piece skimmer the cones are set so that the centrifugal force breaking the connection between the butter fat and the milk to make perfect separation has absolutely free action. Beware of cones that are placed close together, as is the case with all worm gear separators, as they introduce Frictional separation which prevents the full action of the centrifugal force and therefore, irregular separation, and then besides the insertion of many extra pieces which are really Mechanical obstructions and are also very troublesome to clean.

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

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Montreal, St. John, Edmonton, Lethbridge.

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

The Long Looked For Has Come!

It is here! Cheap Power for the Farm

The "INGECO" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

IT APPEALED TO US, IT WILL APPEAL TO YOU

If you really want the best agine value in this Country, is engine will surely appeal to you.

This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene, operates with Kerosene and is economical on

We guarantee consumption of Kerosene with "INCECO" EN-GINES not to exceed in quantity what it takes of Gasoline to operate a Gasoline Engine. Think of the saving what it takes of Gasolin in dollars in one year.



An "INGECO" Engine will de-liver 100 per cent service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability.

Besides its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of.

All parts are made from jigs and replacement is readily made.

The "INGECO" Engine is designed and constructed to give satisfactory service under all conditions and always delivers its full rating with an abundance of power to spare.

We have such a range in sizes and styles, that space does not permit us to quote prices. If interested, writeus for circulars fully describing, Made in sizes 1 to 7000 H. P., Tank Cooled, Hopper Cooled, Air Cooled, Horizontal and Vertical, Portable and Stationary.

Canadian Distributors

Burridge-Cooper Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask. Write Winnipeg Office for Special Introductory Price

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

Co 1157 ins wi he box oat inc 28 ext lar for

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making it serve as a small coop. Concrete boxes could also be used for sprouting oats, thus giving green food for chickens in the winter season. It would merely be necessary to put the boxes in a warm cellar, spread over the bottom two or three inches of oats and sprout the latter by adding a sufficient quantity of water, as is done with wooden boxes.

Such receptacles would make excellent refuse boxes and if quite large would be very convenient for small storage purposes, indoors or out.

Transferred to the barn, they would prove to be convenient for the mixing of feed, especially where water is used, as concrete improves in strength when subjected to moisture.

It would not be a difficult matter to establish them in the horse or cow stalls for mangers or small watering troughs.

In using old boxes in the manner described it must be understood that the chief object in view is to do the work as cheaply as possible. In a majority of cases, unless the boxes were perfectly smooth and oiled or soaped before the concrete is put in, it would be necessary to destroy them in removing them from the concrete.

If the builder cares to go into more expensive forms, such as can be used over and over again, same structural methods would be used in the case of wellmade forms provided with hinges and locking devices to facilitate their removal and repeated use.

A satisfactory mixture for work of this kind would be a concrete composed of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone or gravel. When placed in the forms it should be thoroughly tamped and worked from side to side with a flat paddle. This will bring the richer mortar to the sides of the form, making a smoother surface than would otherwise result. The concrete should be of "sloppy wet" consistency. It should be protected from the hot sun and wind and kept in the forms several days, after which it should be sprinkled twice a day, or, if the object is small, immersed in water for the period of a week

The purpose in using concrete is to have an everlasting and decay-proof material which may be employed for indefinite purposes

How to Get the Most Out of Light Horses. By RAY HUMPHREYS

Farmers, as a rule, are too anxious to sell off their light colts to give the matter any considera-They regard these undersized animals as not worth the time and money involved in raising them, hence sell them for

whatever they will bring un-broken, which is usually very little, and the result is a loss to the breeder.

If sufficient attention were given the circumstances, this loss would be eliminated, and a profit would be made in its place. If the small light horses are given a special method of training, they will develop into animals as valuable as the heavier ones, and perhaps even more so. There exists at the present time a good market and steady demand for this type of horse for saddle usage, and for polo work. All over this country, especially in the cities, a great deal of interest is being taken in horseback riding, and there seems to be a lack of the right sort of

Generally speaking, the demand is for animals around fourteen hands and weighing something like 1,000 pounds. If the farmer nas an animal of this size, of good color and breeding, he can make him ready for sale, at a good price, by a special system of breaking. The horse should be broken to ride only, as breaking to cart spoils him to a great extent for saddle purposes.

He should be treated kindly, so as to develop him into a spirited animal, not mean or vicious, but all horse. He should be taught easy and natural gaits such as a slow walk, an even, steady trot, and an easy, swinging canter. He must be made to feel his bit at all times and places, and the slightest signal of the rider.

An Open Letter

Fence Users of Western Canada

For some months past we have been working on a direct sales plan by which we will be able to sell

ideal fence

Direct to You From Our Factory

We are now completing details and

Our New Price-List Will Appear in January

In your own interests we suggest that you watch for this announcement, and defer placing any fencing order till after its appearance.

The Ideal Fence Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG

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



"Joy to the World—Christmas is Near!"

"It will be here before you know it"—Christmas and the happy holiday reunions. But there is still time for you to make real the Christmas dream of wife or daughter for a Piano, a Player-Piano or a Victrola and arouse your family on Christmas morning with the inspiring dash of rollicking Christmas tunes!

Add to the pleasure of the instrument itself the comfortable feeling that you may pay for it in the most convenient way imaginable, on a "plain-as-print-can-make-it" plan, business-like and friendly!

We would rather show you personally the superior features of the instruments we make, sell and handle, than to merely tell you about them in a brief advertising talk. But if the distance should make a personal call impossible, write us for our different booklets TO-DAY, for if we have one wish greater than all others, it is that this Christmas may be marked in every home as

THE CHRISTMAS OF MUSIC

We are royally ready to help anyone in the fulfilling of that wish!

Mason & Risch Pianos and Player-Pianos

Are built on the principle that there IS a love of music, that there IS a love of art, and that nothing LESS than art can EVER satisfy it.

Bring fountains of joy in a world of homes. Big and little, old and young, all hail it with delight, and for each it has its own particular charm.

Victor-Victrolas

Can you think of ANY gift which will appeal more forcibly to your family?

MASON & RISCH, Limited WINNIPEG

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

Blisters are very commonly prescribed in veterinary medicine, but we find that stockmen have erroneous ideas as to their composition and use. The blister primarily is used to bring a big flow of blood into a part. The blood brings in at the same time nutriments from which new tissues are formed and takes away products of inflammation and disease. Building up of tissues is needed where a wound has occurred, or where an abscess has caused cavity. From such abnormal conditions morbid matters have to be pumped away. Added flow of blood does this.

Blisters, also, are used as "counter-irritants," and then are expected to draw the blood to the surface, or divert it from the part attacked by disease. There is a possibility of such effect; but the chief remedial effect is the greater added supply of fresh blood brought to the part by the irritating effect of the blister. When a blister is applied to a bony growth, such as ringbone or spavin, it is expected to do one of two things, viz., either cause reabsorption of the growth, or complete the formation of false bone by bringing down, in the increased blood flow, the salts from which the growth is formed.

If the growth is reabsorbed, as sometimes happens in young colts, lameness may be obviated and the evesore at least is removed. If the growth is completed quickly, which is liable to happen where blistering is done in an adult horse, lameness subsides, because the joint involved becomes united by the deposit of bone, and when motion ceases friction subsides, pain disappears and the lameness due to pain is removed. A blister, therefore, should be applied with these effects in mind, and will not be likely to do any good if the effect is not caused, or needed. For instance, it is useless to blister repeatedly for spavin lameness, unless the animal is completely rested; for the blister can only do good by causing union among the bones involved, and such union (anchylosis) can not take place during motion. For that reason we tie a horse up short for at least six weeks after firing and blister-

ing the hock joint for spavin. It is better to make up a simple blistering compound by melting three ounces of lard and then melting in that one-quarter ounce of yellow beeswax which has been cut into fine shavings. Into the combination stir one ounce of powdered Russian cantharides, while the mixture is hot; then pour it into a shallow pan and stir until it becomes cold. This blistering compound improves with

age, if kept tightly covered in a Mason jar. To use it properly clip off the hair, wash the skin clean and dry it perfectly. Rub the blister in, a little at a time, for fifteen minutes by the watch; then smear more blister on the part and tie the horse up short in his stall so that he will be unable to bite or lick the part. Wash the blister off in forty-eight hours; then apply a little lard daily. Do not blister a horse in excessively hot or cold weather. Do not blister on the loins or high up on the hip. Do not bandage a blistered surface.

Getting Bread From Stones.

Impoverished Soil Made to Yield Thirty-five Bushels Wheat Per Acre-Phosphate and Limestone Make Cheap, But Effective Fertilizers-Clover Used in Rotation.

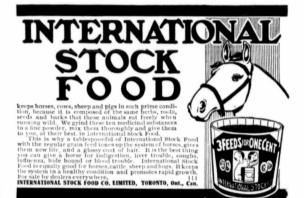
Among the experts who are achieving results in showing what increase can actually be made in yields by proper treatment of the soil is Prof. C. G. Hopkins, of Illinois. He has just made public a report on a farm which he purchased ten years ago at a cost of less than \$20 per acre. The price was low because the land was recognized to be poor. In fact it had been christened "Poorland Farm" by the neighbors, who knew of its impoverished condition. Prof. Hopkins describes the course of treatment adopted as follows:

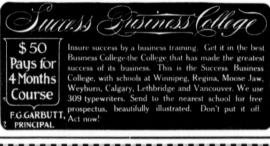
In 1913 a forty-acre field of this farm produced 1,320 bushels of wheat. This particular forty acres was bought at \$15 an acre. It had been agriculturally abandoned for five years prior to 1904, and was covered with a scant growth of red sorrel, poverty grass and weeds.

During the ten years, this field has been cropped with a sixyear rotation, including one year each of corn, oats (or cowpeas) and wheat, and three years of meadow and pasture with clover and timothy.

A fairly good stand of volunteer clover appeared with the oats in 1911, and this was allowed to produce a crop of clover hav in 1912. wheat being seeded in the fall of that year for the 1913 crop mentioned above.

During the ten years about four tons per acre of ground limestone and two tons per acre of fineground raw rock phosphate have been applied to thirty-seven acres of this field. Two applications have been made of each material; the phosphate was plowed down for the corn crops of 1904 and 1910, and the limestone was applied in the fall and winter of 1904-5 and after the ground was







THE CLIPPER WINGOLD FAMILY IS QUARANTEED TO PLEASE YOU 27.50

IS GUARANTEED TO
If after using it in your own kitchen for
SIXTV DAYS you do not find it perfectly
satisfactory and exactly as represented,
and the equal of ranges selling at \$10 to
\$15 more than our price, we will return
your money, also all freight charges you
\$20DY AND OVEN made of extra heavy
steel, asbestos lined and reinforced with
metal covering.

steel, asbestos lined and reinforced with metal covering. WARMING CLOSET is of generous pro-portions, nice and roomy. COOKING TOP covers and centres are made of the highest grade gray iron; has

of the highest grade gray fron has 6 9-in. holes.

OVEN is perfect baker. Does its work quickly and evenly with little fuel. Oven measures 20x18x13 in.

THE FIRE BOX is adapted for all kinds of fuel and has extended pouch for extra long wood. Heavy fire back, well ventilated, to ensure long life.

THE GRATES are of the duplex pattern and can be changed from coal to wood by the coal way with the shadey with the shadey and the coal shade of the duplex pattern and can be changed from coal to wood by the coal way with the shadey and the coal way with the shadey.

THE CORDERS ASSESSION.

THE COPPER RESERVOIR is encased. Holds seven gallons.

CLIPPER STEEL RANGE, WITHOUT No. 9-19 hipping weight, 375 pounds. Price
9-19-OLIPPER WINGOLD HIGH CLOSET AND RESER919-OLIPPER WINGOLD HIGH CLOSET AND RESER01R. Price complete
Order from this advertisement, or send for free bargain catalogue.

WINGOLD STOVE CO. 181 Market St.

plowed for wheat in the fall of 1912.

The entire forty-acre field was covered with one uniform application of six loads per acre of farm manure with a fifty-bushel spreader.

Six rod strip entirely across the field (eighty rods) received the same application of manure and the same rotation of crops as the remaining thirty-seven acres, but no phosphate was applied to this strip, and no limestone was applied to it until the fall of 1912, when the regular application (about two tons per acre) was applied to one-half (three rods) of the six-rod strip.

Only thirty-nine acres of this field were seeded to wheat in the fall of 1912, a lane having been fenced off on one side; and the 1,320 bushels were produced on the thirty-nine acres.

The actual yields were as follows:

One and one-half acres with farm manure alone produced eleven and one-half bushels per acre.

One and one-half acres with farm manure and the one application of ground limestone produced fifteen bushels per acre.

Thirty-six acres with farm manure and two applications of ground limestone and two of fineground phosphate produced thirty-five and one-half bushels per acre.

The cost of two tons of limestone delivered at my railroad station is \$2.25, and raw rock phosphate has averaged about \$6.75 per ton, making \$9 per acre the cost for each six years.

To this must be added the expense of hauling these materials two miles from the station and spreading them on the land, which I estimate at fifty cents per ton This makes the average annual cost \$1.75 per acre for the linestone and phosphate spread on the field, and this average annual investment resulted in the increase of twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre in 1913.

Thus we may say that the previous applications of these two natural stones brought about the production in 1913 of 864 bushels of wheat, sufficient to furnish a year's supply of bread for more than a hundred people. No high-priced or artificial commercial fertilizers are used on this farm.

As a rule the check strips across each of the six forty-acre fields in the rotation are not harvested separately from the rest of the fields. The limestone and phosphate have produced even more marked difference in clover than in wheat; and where the first application of limestone was made to the three-rod check strip, as well as to the thirty-seven acres receiving rock phosphate, the superiority of the phosphate and

Be SURE of YOUR CUTTER



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

Buy a Brantford Cutter

BECAUSE they're built so you can depend upon them at all times.

BECAUSE they're built for Canadian roads.

BECAUSE they're built only of the very best of selected materials.

BECAUSE they're finished in a manner to do justice to their extra strength and speed.

BECAUSE they're"Made in Canada."

The name Brantford stands for Cutter Quality; the name Cockshutt stands for a "square deal" to all.

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

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

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

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

limestone together over the limestone alone has been exceedingly marked on both clover and wheat; and, of course, the wheat and other grain crops are benefited not only by the limestone and phosphate but also by the previous increased growth of clover on the well-treated land, especially where this is pastured or plowed under.

A Book on Diseases of Stock and How to Cure Them. Sent Free

The enterprising firm of H. R. Hawkey and Co. have issued an exceedingly attractive little booklet entitled "Diseases of Farm Stock and How to Control Them," which they are sending free of charge to the farmers in

Western Canada.

The book may be easily carried in the vest pocket for ready reference at any moment. Quite unlike most books of a similar nature all technical and scientific discussion has been eliminated. Realizing that the farmer wants facts in clear cut understandable language, the Hawkey Vest Pocket Veterinarian discusses the principle diseases to which stock in Western Canada is subject under four distinct heads, as follows: Definition, Cause, Symptoms and Treatment.

We observe that with excellent foresight in offering a complete list of remedies and stock tonic to the farmers in Western Canada that they have provided themselves with an ample supply of Oil Cake Meal at reasonable

prices. Owing to the high prices of grain, a lot of straw is being fed this year, and as a consequence there is a demand for remedie-owing to the condition in which animals often get. Trouble from this source is easily avoided if the farmers will mix with straw a few pounds of Hawkey's Oil Cake Meal which will give the same results as good hay at a great saving in price.

Hawkey is putting up excellent horse and cattle tonic foods at popular prices, which are giving excellent results. We understand that while the edition just off the press of Hawkey's Vest Pocket Book on "Diseases and How to Control Them" is a limited one, that they are giving them freely to farmers who send a request. The book is well worth having.

2000

1914

03

EAR close of navigation on the Great Lakes it is interesting to note the stocks in terminals as at November 27,

1914-Bus. 1913-Bus. Wheat5,390,285 10,452,546 1,623,292 4,818,925 Oats Barley 162,087 2,139,495 Flax 699,476 2,617,622

It is expected that the next posting of stocks will show a big decrease in both wheat and oats and it is likely that there will not be more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at the Head of the Lakes when the last boat is cleared. Two years ago some forty-two boats wintered with loads in them, last year twentyeight and this year it is estimated that only four or five will so winter. Weather conditions in the next few days may alter this as they have had the same big snow storm last night and to-day as we have had in Eastern Manitoba.

Cash demands for all grades has been quite good throughout the month of November, with receipts running one-third to onehalf what they were a year ago. Receipts in the last ten days were greatly increased by reason of several of the Line Elevator Companies emptying and closing many of their Line Elevators. Stocks at interior points are also relatively very small at this date. The Americans with their large surplus of winter wheat have worked vast quantities for export and foreign export shipments July 1-Nov. 30, 1914, from the United States aggregate 139,-000,000 bushels, as against 81,-000,000 last year, the greatest export business by all menus ever worked from United S ates in the first five months of their winter wheat year. In the last few days Rockefeller Foundation have been good buyers for immediate shipment for the relief of Belgian sufferers and are credited with having taken 780,-000 bushels yesterday for immediate shipment on relief

The soil conditions over the winter wheat area are causing considerable apprehension as some experts now figure that while the American winter wheat acreage is 16 % greater than last year, the average condition is

only 86.08 against 97.02 last year or a five years' average of 90.07, thus indicating that the winter wheat crop for the coming year will be 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels under that of 1914. Complaints of poor germination also appear from many districts. Moisture is wanter over almost the entire winter wheat belt. Stocks are nowhere burdensome and have only recently begun to decrease. Were ocean tonnage available to move the grain quickly, the decrease in American visible as well as our own would be much more rapid. Weakness in corn by reason of their large crop of fine quality coming on the market rapidly, had a sympathetic effect upon wheat recently, while at the same time determined efforts were made by certain large interests to "bear" the wheat so that the public would part with their holdings. The public, however, has persistently bought wheat in markets, feeling that the end of the war was still a long way off. Thus, this week a sensational break was recorded in all markets when rumors came up from the Argentine that they would have an exportable surplus of over 144,000,000 bushels. A few days earlier it had been reported that such surplus might run 90,000,-000 bushels or it might be as low as 77,000,000 bushels. It has been slow day, however, when Europe has failed to take 1,000,-000 bushels of wheat from North America now that Russia cannot ship. The result has been excellent prices secured for all grades of grain with a constant demand. European conditions are changing from day to day according to features of war. France has been a good buyer all Supplies for human consumption are becoming more scarce from week to week in Germany and Austria and in the latter country in particular prices have gone exceedingly high. Russia cannot ship, and now that Turkey is at war with the Allies, it will likely be a long time before the Dardanelles are open. Waste in Europe through wanton destruction of supplies is exceedingly heavy.

On the Pacific Coast, stocks are at a minimum. Across our prairies comparatively little wheat

Good Land and Careful Farming

THE DOMINION COLLEGE will Train Your Children to be "NO. 1 HARD" in the Business World.

Send Your Sons and Daughters for a Personal Training at the or

Let Us Send Instruction to Your Home by Mail

Produces
"NO. 1 HARD"

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE.

COR. DONALD ST. & CUMBERLAND AVE. WINNIPEG,

teach you at your own home

No Farmer Likes His Wheat Graded as "FEED"

THE DOMINION RIISINESS COLLEGE Training will Prevent Your Being Graded as

"FEED" in the Business World

A Mail Course of Instruction this
Winter will be a
Foundation for a
Personal Course at the College Next

Sow the Seed BOW is You would reap a rich Harvest later.

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FARMERS!

YOUR

CANADIAN ELEVATOR CO., LTD.

Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg

It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain ship-ments. We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading and make prompt returns.

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN

CANADA ATLANTIC GRAIN CO. LTD. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Our Motto: Best Grades, Best Prices and Most

A Trial Shipment Solicited Established 1910 Licensed Bonded

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



Don't Waste Your Grain

teading Canadian and U Experimental Farms. It likewise generally conceded the roller crusher is the grinder to use. "The Econo: Roller Crusher has many tinctive features about wi you should know. Made two sizes." sizes: 12-in. rolls, shipping weight in-cluding hopper 475 lbs., takes four to six h.p. engine for best 2-3-ROLLER CRUSHER

'4-in. rolls, shipping weight complete with hopper 575 lbs., takes eight to ten h.p. engine

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd. Head Office: 407 Donalda Bik., Winnipeg

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Family Group Photos a Specialty

STEELE & CO., LTD.

MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE.

WINNIPEG

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remains on the farms and with an increase of 20 per cent to 25 per cent on the total wheat acreage is taken into consideration necessitating 6,000,000 to 8,000.-000 bushels more seed, it means that the shipments from now on will be comparatively light and at no time a burdensome factor. It will be noted that the demand for cash grain has been quite good all fall so that supplies were readily absorbed in all markets and that, while other years there would be a spread of six to eight cents between December and May options, this year the spread has often been less than four cents. The result has been that the Line Elevator Companies wisely concluded that it would not pay them to hold the cash wheat in store in the country and shipped out before the close of navigation and closed a number of their houses as the spread was too narrow to constitute a fair carrying charge.

The United Kingdom, India. Italy and France report favorable crop conditions except that a large section of Northern France has been devastated by war. Wet weather, followed by heavy snow falls, has hindered late seeding in Germany and Austria and it is probable that in those countries the acreage is much under normal, which should result in quickening the end of the war. Drought in Australia still continues. It is likely that with merchant ships scurrying to cover in neutral ports until the anticipated naval battle off the Coast of Uruguay is over, tonnage to move the Argentine crop will be scarce for some weeks to come and it will probably be late January or February before there is any considerable movement from the Argentine. Hog cholera carrying off many thousands of hogs and the foot-and-mouth disease resulting in the destruction of thousands of cattle in some States, have had the effect of weakening, temporarily, the demand for corn, as the first flood of marketing is on and should receipts not continue exceedingly heavy, corn markets will likely recover some of its loss and in

sympathy help wheat somewhat. Broomhall, the British crop expert, is out to-day with a very bullish statement of the world's wheat conditions, indicating that Australia is 25,000,000 bushels short and importation will be necessary. France must get 80,000,000 bushels and so far has only imported 24,000,000 bushels.

Altogether the wheat situation seemed fairly strong though exceedingly sympathetic to any rumors of peace but peace can easily be considered out of the question for many months to come. Even should peace be declared, however, and a temporary decline of several cents per bushel

come, we believe eventually Europe will want all our wheat at Farmers even higher prices. holding grain still on their farms can clean the same up and find a brisk demand for seed, especially since more and more seed is wanted for the increased acreage in our country and both Australia and New Zealand are buying seed off our prairies. After January the 1st it is expected that the usual seed grain rates will be in effect.

Coarse Grains

A big crop of high grade corn coming on the boards in the United States, quickly had the effect of weakening oat values for the time being and with more and more European countries coming into the war and thus a bigger export demand arising for oats, it is likely that the liquidation is about over and there should be. from now on, a greatly improved demand for oats. Relatively, the oat market is the strongest of all grains for animal consumption and only a persistently heavy marketing of corn will keep the demand for oats down. Stocks at terminals everywhere are not heavy and it is believed that the stocks in farmers' hands are also light. Good seed oats will be very difficult to obtain and any farmers holding clean oats, unfrosted, should keep the same for seed purposes and if they advertise at all they will find a brisk enquiry for their grain. Barley is weak and dull with no one shipping, with stocks at terminals at a minimum. There will likely be little doing in this grain until an all-rail demand springs up about the middle of this month.

Flax

This grain had a sensational advance toward the end of November and stocks at terminals were greatly reduced and the flax sent down the lakes. Foreign oil-cake demand has been good with indications of continuing. There will likely be sharp fluctuations in this seed and we do not expect to see it work much lower but gradually higher.

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An Irishman fresh from the Emerald Isle entered a car where all the seats were full. On one sat an Englishman, his dog occupying the seat next to him. Walking over, the Irishman removed the dog to the floor and took the seat himself. To hide his temper the Englishman turned and looked out of the window.

"That's a fine pup of yours. What breed is he?" asked Pat, eager for conversation.

"Half Irish and half fool," snapped the Englishman.

"Well, bedad, and the spalpeen is akin to both of us!" chuckled Pat dryly.

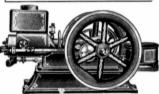
Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you the
ced, maintain a uniform speed and
save you money every hour
works.
Can be equipped to use Kerosene
for fuel at small additional cost.
Best economist of tune and money
you can place on the farm.

PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER 11/4 H.P. Air Cooled En-

gine \$ 38.40 21/4 P. Hopper Cooled Engine . 39.20

314.40

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



These engines will all deve from a half to a horse pos more than they are rated above THE LITCHFIELD LAUNDRY

Most Complete and Easy Laundry Outfit for the Farm Home

POWER LAUNDRY \$36.00



ELECTRIC LAUNDRY \$78.40

With this ideal and inexpensive power combination, the clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the bluing tub while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. It means Immense labor saved, Time saved and a great saving of wear and tear on the fabrics being cleaned.

No back-breaking work for the woman.

THE ENGINE DOES THE WORK OF
TEN TOILING WOMEN.

TEN TOILING WOMEN.
Send at once for Complete Illustrated literature of this the greatest event in Home Economics since Washing Machinery was first

Burridge Cooper Ltd. candian Winnipeg

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



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

Paw: When the party in power Something In It Willie: Paw, what is a stable displays horse sense, my son. government? -Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Interesting Experience with Bucking Plows

being used on the engine and added to this the engineer was controlling it by hand, trying his utmost to keep the engine exactly the same distance away from the furrow at all times

At this point the designer asked the owner to get his engineer to run the engine with the extension wheel over the furrow. At first the engineer refused to do this on the grounds that when he came to a soft place he would lose the use of the extension and the wheel would slip. The designer told the engineer that he was not steering the engine straight and a wordy battle ensued, the engineer offering to bet that his engine did not vary in distance from the furrow more than three inches from one end of the field to the other. He afterwards proved that he was right in this by stopping at intervals and measuring first the distance from the furrow to the wheel and then measuring the width of the furrow turned by the front plow. In this way it was shown that it was the plow and not the engine which moved away from the furrow.

Towards the end of the furrow the engineer did set the engine over with the extension wheel over the furorw and by hitching the chains to a point on the drawbar of the engine about eight inches from the right hand end, a straight pull was obtained on the plow, but the side draft on the engine was so great that in tough places the right hand front wheel would slide into the furrow in spite of anything the engineer could do. The plow as a whole was staying in line fairly well but the width of the furrows varied from 14 inches to 18 inches by actual measurement. It was now 6 o'clock and one round had been completed in the afternoon. The engineer and the plow designer now had a debate in which the following contentions were Firstly, the engineer claimed that where it was necessary to give a plow "suck" in order to keep it in the ground, it was better to give "suck" in the share than to tilt the plow and thereby lose the effect of the landside. Further, that if a short land side had any effect on keeping a plow in line a long landside would have more effect. The designer claimed that a plow should run level and that it was unnecessary to give "suck" on a share and further that a landside was not necessary at all. Secondly, the engineer said that the fact of the rolling coulter, vokes and shanks being bent (and it was admittedly impossible to prevent them from bending in stoney land), helped to pull the plows out of line and that therefore it would be better to use fin coulters. On

the other hand the designer contended that the rolling coulters were a protection to the plows and that to take them off would result in a lot of broken plows. Thirdly, the engineer advocated the use of cross chains and the running of the engine on the sod, claiming that he could thus overcome to a great extent the tendency of the plow to crowd away from the furrow. The designer said this would give side draft on the plow, the point being that the plow was much narrower than the engine and that the engine had to be set over in the furrow in order to get in line with the centre of draft of the plow. He pointed out that this trouble would not exist in a larger plow, say of eight or ten bottoms. In this the engineer had to admit he was correct. The designer also advised taking off the steering device as he claimed that on a side hill the engine could sideslip and yet the device still stay in the furrow. The engineer found this to be correct and followed this advice, steering by hand for the rest of the season.

The designer advanced a lot of theory in support of his points and the engineer pointed to the plowing. A few days later the engineer equipped the plows with extra long landsides, replaced the rolling coulters with fin coulters, had the shares sharpened and "suck" given at the points, used cross chains and discarded the steering device. The result was that the plowing done was said to be, by a large number of farmers who saw it, the best engine plowing ever seen in the district. It was of even width, very straight and of even depth and the sod was laid over flat. About 300 acres of breaking was done and the only farmer to complain about the quality of the work was the farmer on whose farm the plowing experience herein related took place. Two plow standards were, however, broken during this time.

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What We Can Do With Alfalfa

Continued from page 32

from this point of view, even if it may not always command a dollar and five cents a poundthe price paid for the original seed that produced those 1,500 pounds?

The best methods of raising seed from Alfalfa have not yet been mastered. Like everything else in nature, we have yet a great deal to learn but already more than enough is known from invariable experience to bank upon a big paying result if commonsense means are followed. The season, of course, has a great deal to do with the seed crop.

In dry land areas, the first growth, which in many instances is the only growth for the season.

FREE

Saskatchewan Farmers

You need only detach and send this coupon to obtain practical bulletins and leaflets on such important agricultural topics as

Dry Farming Farm Crops, including Alfalfa Farm Machinery Farm Forestry Plans for Barns, Sheep Sheds and Pig Pens

Care of Live Stock: Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine

EACH IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET

Stallion Enrolment and Registration Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm Fleshing Chickens for Market Co-operative Live Stock

These and many others are ready. Make the best use of the long winter evenings.

Marketing

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON TO-DAY

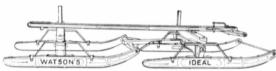
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You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing

furnishes seed if furnished at all. On irrigated land, the seed is more commonly taken from the second crop. The following may be safely stated with reference to growing seed: (1) Wet weather is unfavorable to seed production. (2) The same is true of rank growth in the plants. (3) Where seed is grown on irrigated lands, water should be applied sparingly if irrigated at all. It is now thought that seed can be profitably grown in dry areas and under dry conditions, if the plants are sown in rows and cultivated; in fact considerable success has already been attained under this

But to our readers who are sufficiently alive to the matter and are seeking counsel and help, we suggest that they should communicate with Professor Bedford →Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Agricuture who is an Alfalfa enthusiast. After carrying on careful experiments over a number of years Mr. Bedford has achieved some wonderful results and his information is freely at the disposal of any seeker after knowledge.

Watson Lines Make Winter Pay!



Watson's Sleighs

Are the pride of their owners and envy of competitors, because patented We guarantee that our Watson features give them their superiority. sleighs are lighter draft and keep the road better than any other sleighs made. Front bench has a patent truss that makes for long life, shoes have where the greatest weight of the load falls. Watson's Sleighs are made for hard usage—and they stand it.



Are made with strong, rigid wood frame, standing firmly and evenly on the ground; heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly-wheel, three pulleys; finely tempered, quality blades that **stay sharp**—Watson Standard throughout. No wonder these saws last long, and "just slip through the

Write for the Watson Catalogue



Watson's Feed Cutters

Seven styles and sizes of Watson Seed Styles and sizes of watson Feed Cutters meet every requi ement for "five head" or a ranch. Watson's Excelsior Junior cuts up to half ton per hour; o crates by hand, horse, wind-mill or engine. Best English knives. Sin ple, handy lever for start, stop or



We Sell

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



Sawyer-Massey Monitor Clover Huller at work on Mr. Irvine's farm, Neepawa, threshing Alfalfa, showing the complete rig at work, and also showing the Recleaning attachment.

"Wipe Your Feet!"

We are glad to draw the attention of our readers to the announcement on another page of a novel and highly serviceable household and office requisite which is made in Winnipeg by the Western Steel and Iron Co. It is a foot scraper for the home or business house doorway; made with steel scraper for the sole and two brushes at sides which effectively clean the snow or mud from the sides of the shoe. It may be fixed by screws to the wood flooring of verandah or spiked down to the soil outside any doorway where there is considerable traffic. The price is very low and the designers and manufacturers

claim that the device will save more money in one week in the cost and labor of cleaning floors than the price of the scraper.

Foaline

The Wallen Drug Company of Winnipeg are the manufacturers of what a very large number of leading horsemen and stock breeders declare to be one of the most effective preventives of navel diseases and joint-ill in foals they have experimented with. An announcement of this specific will be found on another page under the heading of Foaline"-a prophylactic treatment for pregnant mares and guarantees immunity to the foal

from Ompalitis and Pyemic Arthritis-navel disease and jointill respectively. "Foaline" formula is not a new and doubtful experiment. It originated in Europe where a study of the diseases named has been prosecuted to a very much greater extent than elsewhere.

We have had the pleasure of reading the testimony of many stockmen known to us who have used it, all of which is couched in the most unqualified terms as to the success of the treatment. We have the utmost confidence in recommending interested readers to get in touch with the Winnipeg manufacturers with the purpose of getting full details and testing the matter for themselves.

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Love by Lantern Light

A Kansas farmer, returning home late at night, saw a light moving about the farmyard. When he investigated he found a neighbor's farmhand carrying a

"What are you doing here?" demanded the farmer.

"Courtin', sir."

"Courtin'? Courtin' with a lantern? Huh, you fool, I never used a lantern when I went courtin'!"

"No, sir," replied the farmhand as he moved off, "we can all see you didn't."

Farmers Lose \$50,000.00

Annually

North-West Hide & Fur Co.

278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg



'Hercules' Foot Scraper \$1.50 (Made in Winnipeg) \$1.50

Clean Floors in 1,000,000 Homes and Business Houses

Do you know that this scraper will save more money in one week than as efficiently as the snow and has a HEEL PIECE which is very effective. PRICE \$1.50 delivered to nearest railway station or post office in Manitoba or Saskatchewan and \$1.75 in Alberta.

The Western Steel and Iron Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG Dept. C CANADA.

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN BY REV. DR.J. L. GORDON

Cause and Effect

THERE is the Law of Cause and Effect in the realm of character and achievement. Said Cicero to Mark Antony: "Balls, banquets, concerts, entertainments and processions—these are pleasant diversions, but they must be paid for." Lord Campbell, when a young man, in refusing an invitation to spend a Sunday in the country, wrote: "If I am to succeed in my profession, I must be in my office when others are in the theatre, I must study when others are asleep, and I must remain in town while others are in the country." Certainly! He had discovered the law of success in his profession. A California newspaper reporter, who interviewed a famous American tenor, unwittingly listened to an exhortation which proved to be as wholesome as a good sermon: "I like wine, but I must have regard for my voice; I like cigars, but I cannot ignore the laws of health in relationship to my voice; I like rich food, but my voice, my voice, sir, is more than all these!"

Slander

FRIEND, don't believe all you hear concerning your neighbour. Remember the "four discounts" recommended by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. First, a discount of twenty-five per cent for exaggeration. Second, a discount of twenty-five per cent for the spirit of gossip. Third, a discount of twenty-five per cent for the pressure of overpowering temptation. Fourth, a discount of twenty-five per cent to cover your ignorance of the facts on the other side of the case. Richard Baxter wrote these words in his advanced years: "I see that good men are not so good as I once thought they were, nor bad men as bad as I once imagined." They said concerning Stephen Girard that he was mean, close, shrewd, and exceedingly economical, but this same strange and eccentric captain of industry was planning a great college for the youth of America.

Careless Words

L ORD Byron, when a youth, heard a certain Miss Chaworth drop a remark which could have no reference except to himself. He was intensely interested in the young woman—and these were the words which he accidentally heard: "Do you think I could marry that lame boy?" The words possessed a double sting; they were spoken without necessity and they were addressed to a servant. She need not have said it even if she thought it, but she said it and said it to one who, in the very nature of the case, was unworthy of her confidence. How cruel some people are. Count Tolstoy was a homely boy. His neighbours and friends laughed at his homeliness, but he wept over it in secret.

Smile

THE human face has a universal language. A loving smile, smiled by an American woman or by a Canadian gentleman, in a humble home in China, does not need to be translated into Chinesc. Everybody understands the language of a tear, the symbolism of a smile, the unuttered meaning of a frown, the threatening emphasis of a scowl, the suggestive expression of a glance or the plaintive music of a sigh. The face has a language all its own and it is a universal language. As George Eliot has well remarked: "A suppressed resolve will betray itself in the eye."



WHEN Miss Matthews, of Broad Oaks, a rich heiress, became engaged to Philip Henry, the father of the young woman announced himself as unqualifiedly opposed to the match, and, referring to Philip Henry and his ancestry, said, "I know not, daughter, I know not from whence he came!"—But the brave girl answered: "I know where he is going and my soul says 'Go with him.'" Oh, fair maiden, when you link your destiny with another, it is well to know "where he is going." Build your social superstructure on the granite foundation of character and there will be no such thing as "a moral collapse" in the stress and strain of life's pilgrimage. Character is the only guarantee in the commerce of human relationships. Character commands respect and respect is the corner-stone in the Temple of Love. Beware of the person whom you emotionally love but mentally do not respect

A Great Purpose

NOTHING glorifies life like a noble purpose-Joshua Reynolds said to an aspiring young student: "Finish one picture and you are a painter." An ancient genius, whose skillful hand caused his own peculiar type of beauty to glow on many a piece of ordinary canvas, began each day with the exclamation: "Joy, joy, joy, I am to spend this day as an artist—painting." Michael Angelo, at the advanced age of eighty, dares to undertake a new task, even the building of the greatest cathedral that ever lifted its spires of gold beneath nature's universal arch of blue. Oh, the inspiration of a noble purpose!

Don't Be Disloyar

Y OUNG man, don't be disloyal to the commercial concern which employs you. Elbert Hubbard puts it straight when he says: "If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him. Stand by the institution which he represents. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally discourage—why, then, act like a man and resign." A merchant prince in a neighbouring city was called upon by a poor fellow out of work—"wife sick" and "children hungry," and so on. The merchant turned to the head of a department standing near by and said: "Give this man something to do." The department manager demurred, saying, "We have not the slightest need for anybody and our department pay sheet is overloaded now." But the merchant became impatient: "The man is poor, his wife is sick, his children are hungry, he can't find work—make room for him—put him in somewhere." So they placed him in a corner to sweep, dust and pack, at ten dollars a week. Result? Inside of a month he was charging his employer with "injustice." What was ten dollars a week for a man with a wife and four children?—Of course.

Personal Influence

A N old preacher said to evangelist "Sam" Jones: "In my first charge, and during the first six months, I married one of my Christian young men to a worldly minded, unchristian girl; and also one of my Christian girls to a worldly minded and unchristian man. Inside of six months the Christian girl had brought her husband into the church, while the gay and giddy girl had carried her husband out of church." Oh, Influence! What a mighty force art thou! Who will write a poem on "Influence"? Nobody can measure the influence, for good or for evil. of one personality on another. Tennyson said concerning his wife, "The peace of God came into my soul the day I wedded her."

What s the Truth?

TRUTH is relationship, and a perfect relationship means peace in the soul, equipoise in the mind, and beauty in the life. Truth in the realm of music means harmony; truth in the realm of architecture, proper proportion; truth in the realm of colour, perfect blending; truth in the realm of mathematics, exact calculation; truth in the physical realm, grace in action and beauty in form. Truth in repose is philosophy. Truth in operation is love. Truth in manifestation is grace and beauty. Truth in the social realm guarantees progress. Truth in the commercial realm is the foundation of all genuine prosperity.

Character in the Face

I AM afraid of the face which is hard. "I will never forgive her as long as I live?" said a woman whose face of granite revealed a heart of stone. "I'll have my pound," exclaims Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and the hatred in the face and the vengeance in the eye arrested our gaze more than the empty scales and the glittering knife which were to cut and weigh the "pound of flesh." The man who "gets even" with his enemy drops to his enemy's level. Hatred is contraction. Love is life. A grudge is a self-inflicted curse. The memory of a wrong, fondly fostered in the secret hours of thought, will take the colour out of your cheek, the light out of your eye, the expression out of your face and rob you of your peace.

Citizenship

JOHN Morley in his life of Cromwell remarks concerning John Pym, the great parliamentary leader, that "he thought it a part of a man's religion to see that his country was well governed." How out of tune with present circumstances such a mortal would be in the easy-going Christianity of our modern civilization. We have the affirmation of Mr. Bryce, the historian, for it, that modern citizenship has failed in Europe and America because of three great evils—indolence, selfishness and party spirit. The real truth is that the fighting saint has retired to the sleeping car and the well-groomed porter of social respectability watches over him. Oh, for the voice of a prophet! Oh, for the thunder tones of Carlyle as he exclaims: "Are there not in this nation men enough to venture forward and do battle for God's truth versus the devil's false-hood?"

LEARANCE

Just a few of each of these premiums left over from our regular offers. They represent the best we ever had. Any one listed here would make a splendid Christmas Gift. They won't last long at these give-away prices. Better decide to-night. If you are already a subscriber we will extend your subscription from the end of the present one. Just cut out the offer that appeals to you most, write your name and address on the edge of it, pin your remittance to it and mail-but you must hurry! We will send your money back if the offer you want is sold out. Remember, every offer shown here includes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer-your magazine-for THREE WHOLE YEARS. Will you attend to this now?

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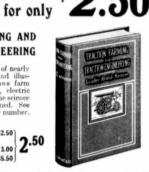
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Covers all the sources of farm power, the types of traction, the horse, fuels, etc. It tells you how to operate your tractor so as to make it pay. It is just the book you have been looking for. It brings you the latest in power farming—in fact it is an exhaustive treatise on the subject. If you own a traction engine you need this book. If you intend to own one, get it and become posted.

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The Farmer's Supply Co., Ltd

Dept C.T.

179 Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Supply Co

That farmers can materially benefit their situation and overcome their difficulties of increased cost of living by buying their home and farm requirements from a reliable and reputable concern is our belief and is being made clear to our readers by this paper in the "Xmas" issue.

We have taken this problem up with the Farmers' Supply Company Limited, of Winnipeg, and thereby came to our conclusion.

The Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., as our readers are aware, have for a number of years past been dealing in farm and home requirements of every description. They are continually adding new lines for the benefit of Western farmers and you will now find in their catalogue, copy of which everybody can procure upon writing to them, that it covers an extensive line of requirements for every use.

In discussing the methods used by the Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., in dealing with farmers, we notice that their main aim and object in any deal, regardless of the amount involved therein, is satisfaction.

They contract for enormous quantities and in some cases control the output of entire factories.

They guarantee customers satisfaction or money and charges refunded.

Hauling freight from the Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., to points in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, is far, but they guarantee safe delivery and will replace free of charge any article damaged in transit.

On stoves they have an unconditional guarantee, safe delivery, free repairs, and should your stove be destroyed inside five years by fire or tornado, you receive another stove free of charge.

Co-operation has been an outstanding factor in the upbuilding of that great institution and thousands of farmers can well remember the invaluable advices received from the Company on how to save money by purchasing in unions or groups from district.

The Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., since commencement of business some 7 years ago, made it a point to advise the farmers of how they could save considerable money by getting together when making their purchases. Now it is quite visible that the Western farmers are showing their loyalty and appreciation to the Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd. Not only is the Company kept busy supplying merchandise to the thousands of farmers who order their catalogue and the various grain growers' associations who purchase car lot quantities of sugar, salt, twine, fencing, posts, etc., but a good portion of their business is de-

pending upon the hundreds of club orders received made up by the different farmers from their respective districts of neighbors in the same village.

We might add that this is an excellent means of getting lower prices and less freight charges, this condition is beneficial to farmers particularly who reside in rural points.

Ordering from the catalogue of the Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., is as simple as A.B.C. In selecting your articles you have no need to fear or worry as to the appearance. quality, etc. They give you a guarantee with every article purchased and if on arrival of shipment you are not entirely satisfied, you merely have to notify them that such is the case and your money and freight charges are refunded without any delay whatsoever.

We know of hundreds of farmers who have made these savings and are doing so daily. We have no hesitation in saving that you cannot secure merchandise of a better class than that sold by the Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd., of Their reliability is Winnipeg. established from Ontario to British Columbia.

In conclusion may say that when in Winnipeg it will pay you to visit the Company who have 16,000 square feet of show room, displaying numerous lines of furniture, stoves and vehicles.

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As Agriculture Preceded, etc.

he is economically the strongest division of the population. Whatever benefits him must eventually benefit his fellow citizens of every vocation. Whatever harms him must strike, through him, at all who look to him for the necessities of life

No better evidence of governmental wisdom has been afforded in our history than the action of the Federal Government in encouraging the cultivation of its hills and prairies by the old homesteaders. To-day there is no better field for intelligent governmental action than in the solution of the problems which press upon our farmers.

Unless history lies, unless the law of supply and demand is repealed, the future before the American farmer will be rosy with the realization of better things. Our population is increasing faster than the area of our arable lands. The time is not far off when there will be no more virgin acres to be tilled. And if the American farmer is awake to his opportunity he will hold fast to his land until the logic of circumstances brings him the rich reward that must eventually be his. For he holds "the one indestructible asset that the nation

Continued on page 59



Christmas= time . .

Many thousands of thoughtful men, at this time of year, will be thinking of the best way of remembering, by sensible gifts, those whose welfare they hold most dear.

No thoughtless extravagance this year !

Where, in gifts of real utility, could one be found more appropriate than Life Insurance? At Xmas time—the time of home reunion-of unselfish consideration for the comfort of othersthe thought of Life Insurance is entirely timely

Permit The Great-West Life of Winnipeg to give you information showing how low is the cost of Life Insurance, how certain and profitable the returns. The Company is known for the exceedingly attractive conditions of its Policies, low premiums and high profit returns. Mention your age and full information will be mailed without the slightest obligation on your part.





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100 Candle Power
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We guarantee to teach a complete busi

Millinery or Dressmaking

in from 30 to 70 lessons. Why spend months, yes, years, and then not be thorough? Our lessons are simple, practical, speedy and sure. No worry; only 70 lessons to learn and you have the entire trade at your command. Day and night classes. Ostrich feathers cleaned, day.

Ostrich feathers cleaned, day.

A. MALCOLM, Manager Portage Avenue -

$P^{\it ersonal\ to}_{\it the\ Reader}$.

From the Staff of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer . . .

In times like these when the word "War" is upon practically every lip—when the world is divided against itself—when all individual differences must be sacrificed to those of the nation, we, as dwellers in a land where "Peace and Plenty" reign, should offer up a solemn prayer of thankfulness that our lot has been cast in pleasant places. Our policy should be one of helpfulness. We should strive to give of the best that is in us. This will be the policy of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for 1915.



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Ew Namichan

The farmer and the farmer's wife are deeply concerned as to the best source of supply for everything that cannot be made or grown on the farm. The advertising columns of the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" give the very best information on this point. Moreover, this journal protects its readers against loss from any advertiser making use of these pages; it is for this reason alone the best possible purchasing medium to the farmer who is seeking guidance to the best market.

the farmer who is seeking guidance to the best market.

All joy at Christmas, and may 1915 prove the greatest year in your history is my earnest wish.



4 4 4

Hay advettern

manager

As we think of our readers, we have one ambition—to fill them with food they can assimilate to the end that it will build up a robust and happy manhood and womanhood. Politically our "party" is the STATE We believe that the brains of every man are needful to the State and that the voice of every honest man should be heard in its affairs. It is one of our oldest fictions that human thought can be corraled into party creeds. We know something about a few things but we are still in the dark about most things. We will lend vou our light but we need yours. Let us hear from you in the New Year which we trust will be the greatest in our history.



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The Circulation Department says you should have three hundred and sixty-five days of service with every year of your subscription. If you have the slightest reason to doubt that, make us prove it. You take *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer* because you want to read it and get the benefit of its contents. If the magazine reaches you a week or two later than it should, it is just that much less valuable to you. You can help to make its delivery much more efficient and we will greatly appreciate it if you tell us when we fall down.

A big, cheery Christmas this year, a chance to get a good start on the first of January, and a 1915 filled with prosperity and health for you is the sincere wish of this department.



4 4 4

Volney & Stons Circulation manager

Conducted By

A Merry Christmas.

By Margaret G. Hays

By Margaret G. Hays

"I've hung up my stockin' an' said

"Good-night,"
An' all my folks are eleepin' tight.
Now I'm goin' to watch closely, just
because
I want to see oil' Santie Claus.
So out o' bed I'll sof'ly creep,
'Cause ever 'body's fas' asleep.
I hanged two stockings up, 'cause, see,
I'hanged two stockings up, 'cause, see,
I'ha will be one last fast of the will soon come down the chim-me-lee.
'Fraid Mother wouldn't 'prove o' this,
But I want to give him jus' one kiss."
Dear, dear! the sandman spoils the plan,
Soon fast asleep falls little Nan.
The fire glows cozily and warm
Upon the little night-gowned form
When down the chimmey with his pack When down the chimney with his pack Hops Santa like a jumping jack. "Why, see who's here?" Old Santa said, Then carried Nannie off to bed. Then earried Name off to bed.
Tucked her in warm, dear little miss,
Then softly took one loving kiss,
Then softly took one loving kiss,
Then softly took one dear tot,"
Laughs Santa, "So I'll leave a lot
Of all the best my pack contains
And take that sweet kiss for my pains.
"Merry Christmas!" Nannie eries "Merry Christmas!" Nannie erles
As she opes her sleepy eyes,
"Oh, see what Santie's left for me!
Both stockin's full as full can be,
An' round my bed, upon the floor,
Are toys an' dollies—more an' more.
Dear Santie Claus has sure been here.
Maybe I'll stay awake nex' year.
Now I'll get dressed an' have some fun,
So Merry Christmas, every one!"

The Queer Little Underground Family (By Cousin Doris)

He was such a queer little fellow with toothpick arms, toothpick legs, a funny, wrinkled brown body, and tiny black specks for eyes. His brother looked very much like him, only his body was more crooked.

crooked. You see they had come from a very warm climate, so hot that neither you nor I could live in it for one minute. Their life had been very strange. When they were babies they lived in a cave under the ground where it was cool and moist, and all the little brothers and sisters were tied to their mother so they could not get

lost when she went out into the sunlighted

lost when she went out into the sunlighted world for food and nourishment. But, strange to say, she never allowed her little ones to go with her; she just left them fastened together under the ground while she pushed her way up with diffi-culty till her eyes fairly burned when she came in sight of the bright, dazzling wrold

She was a busy little mother for her She was a busy little mother for her family must be grown and ready for a little girl's Christmas stocking. There were many households in this community like her little one for they were the subjects of Santa Claus. He was their great King and he had ordered that every girl and boy in this strange place must be big and ready for him by Christmas. This little mother was a loyal subject. She almost burst her little body—so eager was she to take in all the sunshine possible.

Each day she grew stronger and larger and sent more nourishment down to he little children in the cave. She never let ioose of the string that tied them to her because she feared they would die if they could not feel her near them. The little babies grew bigger and bigger every day, and how the mother enjoyed the warm sunshine and gentle rains, till a big enemy tried to choke her one day. She thought she would die. Finally a nice little girl, in a pretty pink pinafore, came along and took the enemy by the head and threw it over the fence. Each day she grew stronger and large

took the enemy by the head and threw it ver the fence.

"I wish I could see the mother's face," said one of the little babies under the ground. "She has been gone a long time and though we know she is near us because we feel her and she sends such nice food to us, she never comes down to see us."

They were really children no longer, but had grown to be as large as their mother was before she had ventured out into the world.

"Oh see, our house is breaking open."

Oh, see, our house is breaking open," exclaimed the brother.
"Why do you tell me to see! You know we have no eyes—since we do not need them here in the dark."
"But feel the light," answered the brother.

brother.

Then all the little children huddled together because they felt something terrible had happened.

Santa Claus had found the little house under the ground. Why couldn't he find it? The mother pointed right to it all of the time. He discovered the little children and put them with hundreds of other little children. After a while he took them all to the hottest climate you could imagine where they suffered so that their bodies were burned brown, and the heat just went through them till their heat just went through them till their insides were baked through and through.

Presently, when they were sure they would burn up, a great black door opened wide, and oh, how glad they were to get out into the cool open air. But their little bodies were so hot and dry that they knew they could not grow any more. They hardly recognized their brothers and sisters. Santa Claus then spread them out on a shelf and they soon felt cool and more comfortable. There they cool and more comfortable. There they staved until Christmas eve, when Sants

them out on a shelf and they soon felt cool and more comfortable. There they stayed until Christmas eve, when Santa Claus sent for them. He put them into the little girl's stocking.

She made arms and legs for them out of toothpicks, and little specks of ink for eyes, and stood them in a row on the table; such, a queer looking family. One was bent over almost in two, another had a big head and little body, and one big, tall fellow looked just like a camel so the little girl made four legs for him. Bye and bye they all came in sight of a gate of pearls. Their legs and arms fell off, and they en-tered a large room with a velvet floor and a red ceiling. But the floor was so slippery that they all fell down a long red lane, and that was the last of the peanut family.

444444 Santa on the Way (W. D. Nesbitt.) 444444

I can hear him singing faintly, As he urges on his deer, And his song is mellowed quaintly As the measures strike the ear.

As the measures strike the e-But the lilt of it is jolly, And the words of it are gay, "Get the mistletoe and holly; I have started on my way."

I can hear the hoof-beats thudding,

as the snow is flung behind,
While the laden sleigh is scudding
With the swiftness of the wind,
And the echoes now are flinging
Broken murmurs of the song

That old Santa Claus is singing
While the reindeer speed along.
"Little fellow, little fellow, while you sit

and dream of me,
And the marvel of the morning that
shall show the wondrous tree,
For your trust in all the fancies of the
shadow and the gleam,
the shadow and the gleam,

am starting on my journey down the highway of your dream."

Notice

The prizes of the year will be sent out in time to reach the prize winners by Christmas.—C.D.

444444

'Fraid-calf! 'fraid-calf!' sneered Jack "Frad-call: Iraid-call: sheered Jack as his sister jumped around and screamed. "I don't care," Bess cried, "those wiggely worms are just horrid! ugh!" and the little sister shivered and sniffled.

the little sister shivered adra uight and control ught and the little sister shivered and sniffled.

"Girls ain't no account—they're 'fraid of even little worms,' snarled the brother teasingly, picking up a worm and holding it out toward his sister.

"Well, I can't help it—those ugly worms just make me crawl," and Bessbrugged as if she felt one just then creeping up her back.

"Girls are such big cowards, I wouldn't be a girl for anything. Why what would you ever do if you saw a burglar?" said Jack stretchling himself up haughtily as his trembling little sister huddled down in the big arm chair. the big arm chair.

"Well, I don't know, Jack, but, but please take those ugly worms away," coaxed Bess rubbing her trembling hands. But Jack began to dissect the little crawling things by pulling off their legs and heads.

heads.

This was more than Bess could endure.

"I don't know what I'd do if a burglar came into our house, but I think boys can be cowardly, too, when they are cruel enough to pick a poor helpless worm to pieces," answered the timel little sister. "I feel so sorry for that poor little worm. You are big and it is little and can't defend tiself. Why don't you pick on some one your size?"

Just then Uncle Tom walked in.

your size?"

Just then Uncle Tom walked in.
"Say, Uncle Tom, Bess is afraid 'of
worms. Ain't girls awful "cowards questioned Tom pulling another part off from
the body of the worm.
"Uncle, I think boys are cowards, because they torture little helpless worms,"
put in Bess wiping a tear off on her
sleeve.

put in Bess wipons sleeve. "Cry-baby-'fraid-calf-girl!" teased Jack throwing the last piece of the worm out of

"Now, Uncle Tom, you know boys are brave and girls are cowards, don't you?" Uncle Tom stroked his beard thought-

Uncle Tom stroked his beard thoughtfully.

Well children, I am not prepared to
answer that question now, but I will a
week from to-day. Will that do?" answered Uncle Tom handing them both
some sweetmeats—Christmas bait.

The boasting brother and the timid
sister ran off to play while Uncle Tom sat
watching the burning coals in the grate.

A few evenings later Jack and Bess sat
near the fire place together. The house
was empty, for Uncle Tom and Aunt Mary
had gone out to finish their Christmas
shopping.

You know the children were spending their holidays at the home of their favorite

their holidays at the home of their favorite uncle.

"Say, Jack, aren't you afraid to stay here all alone?" asked Bess, listening for queer sounds.

"Ah no, 'fraid-calf-girl. Boys never are afraid of anything. We're brave," and Jack pulled out his pocket-knife and examined the blade. Bess shivered.

"But you know Mother and Father never left us all alone evenings," continued Bess drawing her feet under her.

"Well hey don't know how brave I am," answered the conceited brother as he reached into the rack for his uncle's cane—the very largest one.

"Well, I know," whimpered the frightened sister, "but I don't think its 'zacity proper for us to stay here all alone."

Bess rubbed her sleeves across her nose. "Now don't be 'fraid sis, I'll take care of you—if a burglar comes I'll whack him right on the head with his cane and then I'll cut his heart right out with this knife. Then he'll be dead and when Upcle comes. right on the head with this cane and then I'll cut his heart right out with this knife. Then he'll be dead and when Uncle comes home he'll call me a big brave man for killing a thief," boastingly answered Jack, flourishing the cane in the air at an im-aginative burglar standing before him.

GIRLS—Aren't you just longing to c tiful big doll abouse, with dolly and al. her are quick you can get the

HANDSOME GOLD-PLATED BRACELET FREE



Just then a thump at the window startled the two children.

A masked man opened it and climbed

Immediately Jack shot out of the indow and quickly disappeared from

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window and quickly disappeared from sight.

Bess looked up quictly at the big terrible man and asked,
"Be you a burglar?"
"That's my profession," answered the man, taking out a revolver.
"Let me see your gun, I never handled one and I want to see if it's like Jack said he was going to get when he goes out among the Indians."
At this remark the fierce-looking fellow

among the Indians."

At this remark the fierce-looking fellow unloaded his revolver and handed it to the sweet fearless child.

"Here, child, I never did such a thing before but you may see it," he replied taking some tools out of his satchel.

Bess examined the weapon curiously.

"My! it's shiny—wonder if Jack will keep his as nice when he goes out into the Big West. You know he's going to kill bears and tigers and burglars and Indians. Jack's awful brave—he isn't afraid of anything. He says if a burglar come he'd just kill him and cut his heart out!" exclaimed the little girl, looking up at the awful man. awful man

"Aren't you afraid of me, little girl?"
questioned the big man feeling his mask.
"Oh, no, I know you wouldn't hurt me.
You're too nice and good, besides I like

At this remark the Awful Man dropped

At this remark the Awful Man dropped into a chair.

"Couldn't you take that face veil off, Mister, I want to see how nice you really are?" urged the little girl placing the revolver under her dress.

The stranger removed the mask and rubbed his hand across his brow.

"Have you any little girls?" asked Bess looking at him very carnestly.

"Yes, little, girl, I have and I wish I could see her to-night."

The big man winked very fast.

"Where is your little girl?"

"Well, she is away off with her mother?"

"Why isn't she near you? Why aren't you at home?"

The big man leaned over and wiped his

"Why isn't she near you." Why aren't you at home?"
The big man leaned over and wiped his blinding eyes with his handkerchief.
"Well, my little girl, her mother did not like my profession, so she went away from me," frankly confessed the strange

man.
"But don't you love your little girl like my father loves me?" asked Bess much

"Love her!" exclaimed the Awful Man excitedly, "I love her more than I can tell."

"Then don't be her burglar father any longer," said Bess going over to him, "Be a good father to your little girl," and the big man felt a sweet kiss on his burning

Just then the door opened and there stood Uncle Tom.

The tools of a burglar lay on the floor The tools of a burgiar hy on the noor, two strange grips partly opened near the window might have been filled with silver and jewels. On the arm chair a revolvers shone under the light, while before him sat the Awful Man holding Bess's little

"Uncle Tom, oh, Uncle Tom!" shouted Bess running up to her uncle. "This is Mr. Burglar, but he's going to be good now, really he is awful nice, Uncle, he's got a little girl just like me!"

got a httlegarl just like me!"
Unele Tom stood amazed.
"I give myself up to the law," remarked
the stranger. "Sir, this little girl is the
bravest person I have ever seen in all my
experience. She has unarmed me and
really robbed me of my black profession.
This will be my Christmes gift to my wife
and child." and child.

Then the Awful Man told Uncle Tom the whole story.
"But weren't you afraid?" asked Uncle
Tom taking his little girl proudly in his

arms.
"Yes, at first I was but I knew if I got his revolver he couldn't shoot me so I pretended I wanted to see it. Then," she continued, "I thought burglars must have hearts and feelings like other men and so I just pretended to like him at first and I thought I'd keep him talking till you came."

The Coming of a Classic

Every boy in Canada should be familiar with Earl Kitchener's advice to his men. It will go down in the history of the ages

Earl Kitchener's Advice to His Soldiers

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, you have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, you have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, you divent the provided of the British army depends on your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most freindly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium. Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; your conduct must justify that welcome and trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely.

Honour the King.

Kitchener

4444444 Things You Ought to Know 4444444

Edward VI. was a boy of nine when became king.

When Oliver Cromwell lay dying he id: "My work is done—yet God will with His people."

The English people knew nothing about Christianity until long after Christ was born. About 600 A.D. a monk, struck by the sad sight of some English boys being sold for slaves in the market place of Rome, set himself to think out a plan for sending the news of Christianity into the boy's country. He became Pope Gregory the Great, and there are still to be seen in Rome the steps from which he sent Augustine to preach Christianity to the English.

Edward the Confessor first built Westminster Abbey.

The aim of the British Empire is to maintain justice and order, and to help the people over whom they rule to be prosperous.

When Britain took possession of India, the princes who had not brought on the war were allowed to remain the lords of their own realms, on condition that they did not rule as tyrants or try to stir up war.

A boy of to day is the heir of all the ages, inheriting all the treasures of learning and the achievements of the

4 A thousand years ago and more, in the days of Alfred the Great, the Eng-lish found out that it would be useful to have ships built for fighting.

4

Henry VIII. was the first to build a regular fighting fleet. Nowhere in the world are floors kept more spotlessly clean than on a great warship.

The engines of the big battleships do the work of 30,000 horses.

In time of war steel nets are let down ound the battleship to catch the tor-



BOYS-Don't pay \$5.00 or \$6.00 for a bookey of when you can get. ABSOLUTELY FREE,

with specially read-ted ankles and reinforcements across the insteas. WITH THIS SPLENDID OUTFIFT YOU WILL BE THE BEST EQUIPPED PLAYER ON THE VIEWN WRITE TO-DAY—Lefter veriforset, and we will will be a special speci

u by mail just 30 handso Royal Japanese Perfume at only 10 cents a bottle. Then the complete hockey outfit of fine quality skate puck and hockey slick which gives you the oor to also win the additional present of fine hock or hockey boots without selling any more goods boys! We arrange to stand payment of all cityour outfit right to your door under our reimb DEPT. H. 315 TORONTO, ONT

edoes of the enemy, and thus protect the ship. 1

St. Boniface, an English monk, who carried Christianity to the nations of Germany in ancient times braved great dangers. To prove that their gods were no gods, he undertook to destroy the sacred oak of Geismar—and chopped down the tree before the heathen priests.

"LITTLE" BELGIUM 444444

None of the other European countries equals Belgium in density of population—the average being about five hundred and eighty-nine to the square mile.

The level plains of Belgium have furnished Europe with its battlefields for many centuries.

The forts constructed along the Meuse and Sambre form a continuous line of steel constructions. They are manipulated by powerful machinery, which causes them to disappear below the surface of the ground after discharging their tremendous guns. They were designed by the distinguished Belgian military general, General Braitmont, who was sent for by the Sultan to plan extensive fortifications along the Dardanelles.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner's PIANO BARGAINS



Excellent instruments at greatly reduced rices. Some slightly used, others second-and and some partly paid for, these being lid for balance due.

AURAND & WIRTH, SMALL, UPRIGHT Piano in ebonized case. This piano has been thoroughly overhauled and put in ex-cellent condition, \$145. Terms \$15 cash and \$6 monthly.

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KRYDNER PIANO—RETURNED FROM short rental period. Regular \$375, selling for \$280; \$15 cash and \$8 monthly.

EVERSON PIANO, LARGE COLONIAL IN EVERSON PIANO, LARGE COLONIAL IN mahogany case, entirely new; varnish slightly frost cheeked. Regular price \$400, selling at \$400. Terms \$15 cash, \$5 a month. \$550-NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO—This instrument has been partially paid We are selling for \$365. \$25 cash and \$8 monthly.

\$8 monthly.

\$750-ENNIS & CO. PLAYER IN FUMED oak. We are heavily stocked on this one style and must reduce the stock. This player is equipped with all modern automatic devices for proper interpretation of highest class music. Selling at \$600. Terms \$25 cash and \$15 monthly.

cash and \$15 monthly.

\$950—NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER
Piano in figured walnut. 88-note, equipped
with automatic tracker, soft tone lever, melody
buttons, loud pedal and sustaining tone lever.
This player is the highest standard that is
made by any company. We have used this
player for one year in our player music roll
of \$650, on terms of \$50 cash and \$15 monthly.
Quarterly or yearly terms can be arranged on
ether of these instruments or a liberal discount for all cash.

TWELVE ROLLS MUSIC AND PLAYER bench included with each player piano.

A GENEROUS ALLOWANCE MADE FOR used upright piano on purchase of players.

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\$ 7.00

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CONDUCTED BY PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON



Christmas by Telegram

TEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

A sleeping babe wrapped in blankets lay intoscently beautiful on a bed near a daigy wall. At the window distingred by children's finger prints, a little three-year-old shivered and trembled as her mother puried the thin little red coat about her body.

mother primed the thin little red coat about her body.

"I'm hungry, mother," and the brown cycle child booked up appealingly as the institute reached for a glass of water.

For the past week the child had grown accustomed to the glass of water in answer to her appeal for food and she patiently went about her play in the cold room, for the building of this particular boarding house had refused them meals. But the hungry child and mother owed her for rent and board. About a week previous she had refused them meals. But the hungry child and mother patiently wated and hoped that a brighter time ahead would come.

Every morring for ten days the mother with her bube in her arms and the little three-years old tunging at her skitts walked ten blocks to the employment Bureau where she waited all formoun only to be told at the end that there was no work for her. She told no hard links story and the women in atendance did not know she was hungry and penniless.

South blood thows through proud years and the backen bears hardships

pays for a diffuer served in courses. "Will Duddy send for us Carstimas, mether."
"Perhaps," replied the mother looking tordly at the leiby's face as unconscious-smales played around its mouth.

A letter worn from reading lay on the washstand, and an empty paper sack aggravanch the ache of heart and lunger. Yet not a severe line marked the face of the mother, not a maritar of complaint. Deserted by a heartless husband, alone with her two lovely children and megged at by an high land-lady, the little mother havely faced obstacles that crush most women. Hungry and tried she started out the next morange carrying her bady in her arms. And at the 100 of the starts little Mary retused to go further.

"I will not go up they're going to

"I will not go up they're going to take you from me," craed the child cling-ing close to her mather

this you from me, cred the child ching and close to her muther you go from me, even though we starve together," urged the loving Scotch mother. "Perhaps someone in the country will send for us to day. Just one more day. The The Christmas star may yet find us."

One more morning of weary waiting and no work in view. Little Mary played about her mother's kine quietly and happely. Both babe and little girl had inherited their mother's sweet patient disposition. Though at times one could see the lase flush and pale with suppressed emotion, the little woman conquered victoriously every time.

"I do not see how you hear up so havely "one of the workers remarked.
"What's the use in being downhearted." exclaimed the nother tying

baby's local. "One never gains anything by giving way to trials," and baby's eves opened wide. "See the dear little fellow isn't be a bonny boy, hady," and the Madoma of Patience bent to kies the little tellow. Let us hope that some day a big splended son shall tenderly care for the little South mother. Lattle hands keep the thrilling love chords tender, and the bullaby is the true song of lite. Humanity is more humane and richer in hope and the world is made habitable scause a Baby smiled in the manger at Bethlehem. Lattle is evidenced by its product and in the midst of hunger, poverty and desertion the little South mother lived in the hope of purposes and aspiration too rull of taith to include in morbid introspection.

"Thank you hady you are not to loane because there is no work for me," and mother and children turned to leave the room. All eyes at the Employment Bureau watched the true as they essed down and out. A stubberg girl who studied in the desk, resumed be arguments against country lite. "Why it's too londy I must have us, she urged.

Proof little narrow brained remails flow loady an idea would be it at by chance large and the desk resumed beaused. The lattle narrow would be it at by chance largened to get into that head. Another yerl standing on one bot studied the builletin board before her she was looking tot a snap. Every day

for five weeks she had posed before the "scall Wanted" notices but not one place around the many hundreds was quite easy rough for her. Her thoughts never seared higher than the buildin board. She could not see the opportunity of serging common occasions to make them great.

"No, I'll not take any of those places, the wages are too low," And she indemntly turned and walked midly toward the door "You might find a decent place for me?" she exclaimed in a high voice meant for effect. It is the idle girl, not the worker who is always complaining that she has no chance.

"Will you go into the country?" asked the woman who registered the next girl.
"I can't, no I couldn't possibly go," she replied with both hands in her cont

"Have you any means of support". "No. I must work, but I can't possibly go into the country," and she tilted her chin at an imperfuent angle.

"Well, now, tell me the real reason why you must stay in the city?

I got in , you see I have a , I got a tellow and he don't want me to go away, you see," and the gril seemed relieved after her confession.

And so they continued to crowd around the builletin board, each cager for some-

thing easy with big pay and little time. Three hundred places offered to girls who would not accept them and one brave little mother praying for just one home that would shelter herself and babes!

Between girlhood and motherhood there

are lessons to learn.

"Beed and you'll not get anything to do as long as you walk the streets. You keep the children out of my way and if you don't get out of here soon you'll sleep in the street? She was a woman who does not set toil to melody the little Socton mother's landlady.

"You're a sneak, pretendin' to me that you're at the Burer lookin' tor work. You're doin' nothin' of the kind—you with your husband's bearin' you and nothin' to live on. It's not a cup of tea you'll be gitten' in this house."

"Mother, let's think of the bread and cakes and good things we saw in the Christmas windows. Perhaps it will keep down the hungry feeling." Little Mary looked up into the mother's face for a reply.

Mary looked up into the mother's face for a reply. let's play dimer," and the institute lay the sleeping babe on the hed. Into the atmosphere of stale soup, boded cabbage and onioned beef, but into the presence of lood just the same, the described woman with her children turned just for a moment, long enough to be scalded by the landlady's flow of

abuse.
Contageously up the statis to the cold little room they went, thankful even for more shelter. There is no greater accomplishment than the mastery of self, "Mother, I remember the cakes and meats I saw in every window. I'll pick out the incest among them for you, the one with pink around it, and the turkey with criniberries well cat it all up, mother, you and I cause you see I'm all empty misde and I burts. Mary's hirawn eyes, big from magination devoured everything in the Christmas windows. The little mother was lost in the dreams of other days, Christmas memories. Sadness and gladness mingled in strange pictures.

Brilliant lights glistened on the artificial trost of the red and green tissue paper bells that hung on festions in the gay restaurant. The pertume of tresh carnations entired men and women to little spinger tables decorated with holly and Christmas ribbons. Melodious strains of an orrebestia intused in the company emotional intoxication. It was a perture of Christmas cheer without the Star of Bethlehem.

There was a powdered matron with a sparkling simburst damond at her throat and her selt satisfied husband whose appearance suggested control. At the next table a silly little chorus girl, dressed like a Christmas tree, performed a panorama of dimpled firstations before a masculine audience of two hold headed from two admirets. Every table except one was surrounded by a laughing company of talkative women and carefree men. The atmosphere was charged with the festival electricity of Christmas happiness. But at one table a man sat alone. His month drooped in Seroogelike scepticism. Deep lines across his forehead indicated a Christmas with the joy left out. The expression of paternal dignity was absent. In his eyes was no reflection of a husband's devotion. The message of Christmas peace could not come from a heart like that.

Genuine Christmas comes to those who love and have their loved ones around them. Dark deep black mental clouds

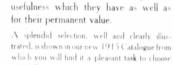








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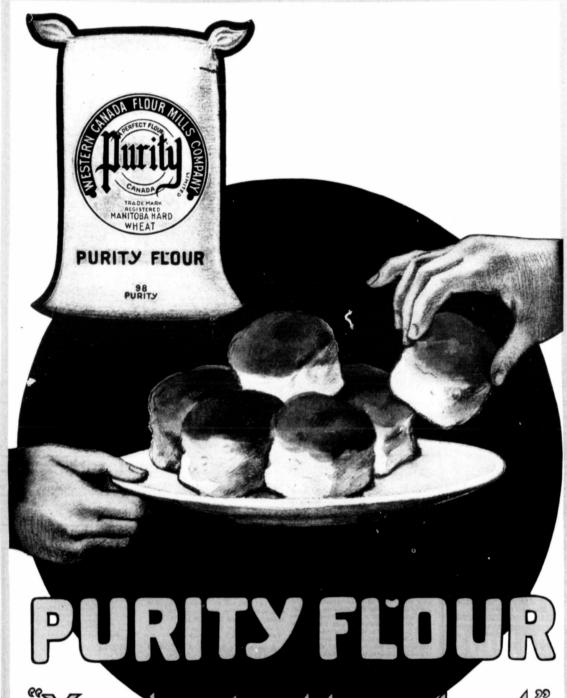
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NAME ADDRESS

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



"More bread and better bread"

4

CHRISTMAS BY TELEGRAM

Continued from page 48 blinded the vision of his soul. Mechanically he picked up the evening paper while waiting for his dinner. The haze of humiliation blurred all the reading matter on the page save one paragraph that burned in letters of fire.

A MOTHER BEGS FOR WORK

A MOTHER BEGS FOR WORK
"A mother with a little three months'
old babe and a ting giri chinging to her
skirts waits every morning at the Employment Bureau for work. She is
penniless and hungry and is willing to
work hard for shelter and food for her
little ones. Will the public help us find
a place for this brave little mother;"

The freezing chill of remorse paralyzed him into a sense of half consciousness. His cold clammy fingers ciutched and twisted the paper to a distorted shape. twisted the paper to a distorted shape. The fog of self contempt separated him from the gay men and women in their Christmas festivities. He was alone and he felt himself sinking, sinking down deep in the quicksand of selfish misery. Alone on Christmas Eve he was paying the death penalty of a horrible crime, the crime of Paternal Desertion.

the crime of Paternal Desertion.
Down in the dungeou of his dark mind
a tiny ray of hight suddenly gleamed.
Brighter and bigger it became until his
whole being was warmed by its strength.
Up, up, up to the sky of hope it hited
him when before him in all its gibited
recognized the Star of Bethlehem.

The little Scotch mother and Mary were finishing the last imaginative Christ-mas cake when a messenger appeared with a telegram

"Dear little wife: I am telegraphing money to bring you and the babes to me immediately. Leave on to-night strain.

And the Star of the Christ Child sealed the broken heart of the brave little mother with the peace of a hus-band's love.

Hints for Christmas Gifts.

A pretty and practical handkerchief sachet is made as follows: two strips of ribbon, each twenty-eight inches long, should be doubled and made pointed at each end with a very thin layer of cotton, lightly sprinkled with sachet powder placed between the two thick-nesses of ribbon. Insert as quare of car-board almost as wide as the ribbon in the exact center of the first double strip, is made as follows: two strips of and overhand the edges of the ribbon to-gether. Draw this through the other gether. Draw this through the other double strip and fasten temporarily in the exact center. Overhand the edges of the second strip together until the square of cardboard is reached, fell to first strip or cardooard is reached, fell to first strip inside and out, and you have a stiff square with a double strip of ribbon

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Specialists in Wigs Toupees, Transformations Etc.

> Correspondence vited on matters re-lating to hair. Advice free. A full line of the best toilet articles and hair dyes carried

Our Motto: "Hest Service Every Time

Dr. J KLEIN. Proprietor

Name this magazine when writing ad-

pointed at the end extending from each side of it. Put collar snaps on the four ends and a rosette on the one destined to be the top, and you have an article which will cost you two dollars in any feminine friend will take the greatest delight. Another and easier one for less expert fingers is made as follows: two four-inch squares of eardboard covered with pretty silk, neatly overhanded at the edges; then stitch or overhand together along the selvaged edges two strips of ribbon a little more than one-half inch wide, fasten ends together very securely and sew on a rosette. You have now two separate, stiff silk-covered squares between which you may place as many handkerches as you wish and hold them together by means of a pretty shirred band which will stretch to any length within reason. length within reason.

Another, more complicated but very pretty, case calls for three four-inch squares of stiff pasteboard. Cut two pieces of unbleached linen four and threequarter inches square, stitch or over-hand together around three edges, slip



Mark McClung, aged 3 years, the youngest of five children of a proud mother—Mrs. Nellie McClung, and, as Napoleon said of the English Sailor;

in cardboard square and overhand remaining edge. Cut each of the two other squares of cardboard in two; cover with linen in the same manner. You have now one piece four inches square and four pieces, four by two inches, all neatly covered. Shir at each edge with an over-hand (not running) stitch, a twenty-four inch length of pale blue ribbon of four inch length of pale blue ribbon of strong quality, two inches wide; sew ends together and fasten the gathering threads, making a shirred strip sixteen inches around. Overhand this to the four-sinch square. Overhand each of the four small pieces to each side of the top of the shirred square. Two opposite strips of cardboard will fall to cover the mile of handkershiefs, blaced within and pile of handkerchiefs placed within, and over them will fall the remaining op-posite strips. The two top ones may be embroidered with a spray of forget-menots or other design to suit the colors used, before the cardboard is inserted, or they may be featherstitched around the edges, or left perfectly plain. This came is also most useful to hold a ball of wool, is also most useful to hold a ball of wool, it will pay out very readily through the tiny space in the center, while a worked loop at one edge to slip over an ordinary dress hook which has been slipped between cardboard and cloth and securely sewed to the former on the under side, holds it securely closed.

The familiar wire dress hanger may be covered with a layer of cotton sprinkled with sachet; two strips of silk or ribbon four inches wide and twenty or ribbon four inches wide and twenty-five inches long (it may be pieced since it is to be shirred later) is next needed. Sew these up to make two long bags, run shirring strings in each edge, slip on the padded coat hanger, shirring up the ribbon, sew the two together, wind the hood with inch wide ribbon in a color to match finishing it with a box to bile match, finishing it with a how to hide the seam; and you have a dress hanger which will be most acceptable.

Serviceable Christmas

4444444444444444444444444

Present conditions have given great impetus toward popularizing the "practical Gift" movement, this year. What could be more practical than a set of

Black Wolf Furs

Mother, daughter, or flancee would show true appreciation for such a gift. We for Christmas buyers. We have made a special price on these sets

You have your choice of either a shaped s'de, trimm d with tails and lined with good quality black silk, or the animal style stole, tr'immed with lead and tails. Then there is a medium sized pillow mull. This choice black wolf fur is very sit... to fox and equally as durable. The special price to Christmas buyers for these sets is

\$25.00

Other _ift suggestions we might make are: Ladies' Mink Marmot Coats-\$65 00, \$75.00, \$90.00. Ladies' Muskrat Coats-\$60.00, \$75.00, \$100.00. Fur Trimmed Shppers—75C, \$1.50.
Fur Shppers—\$1.00, \$3.00, \$6.00.
Hindson Coney C-ata = \$75.00, \$83.50, \$100.00.
Mink Fur Sets—\$100.00 (Regular Value, \$200.00). Raccoon Fur Sets-\$26.50, \$56.50. Fur Robes—\$12.00. Steamer Rugs—\$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$12.00.

Remember that the guarantee of highest fur quality goes with all Fairweather Furs sold by mail. Order early to insure Christmas delivery.

Fairweather & Co. Ltd.

297-299 Portage Avenue

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

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

Slipper Rods.

A pair of slipper rods wound with pretty ribbon make a very inexpensive and acceptable gift.

The rods can be purchased at any shoe department at ten cents a pair and one and one-half yards of inche wide ribbon will cover them nicely and also make a pretty bow in the center of each.

Cover the metal mark by winting the

Cover the metal part by winding the ribbon around and around, sewing at each end with silk thread to match. Sew the bows in the center. Either plain the bows in the center. Either satin or flowered ribbon is pretty.

444

A cover for a tumbler of medicine is useful to an invalid. Cut a circular piece of linen two inches larger than the top of a tumbler. Mark with a pencil around the rim of the glass and scallop with a thimble for guide well outside it.

Twine-holder.

The twine-holder is made of four sections of white pique, each four inches long, three inches wide at the top, and curved to a sharp point at the bottom. Outline a section on strong writing-paper. Make the scallops with a thimble. The design is a group of circles surrounded by painted leaves; the ends of ribben can easily be sketched. Any simple embroidery design will do for this. Work the eyelets. beam the top sec-

ions together, fold up the points but leave an opening for the twine to pass through. Finish seams with briar stitch and run baby ribbon through the eyelets.

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ALL CHRISTIANS

Should Read These Pamphlets:

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 "What is the Soui?"

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Man.

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All of the above mailed post paid (any language: to any address for \$2.00 in these Studies the teachings of Divine Revelation can be seen to be both beautiful and harmanness.

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Our Great Midwinter Sal



E have just issued our special Midwinter Sale Catalogue. If you have not received a copy, let us know at once, so that we can send you one. It contains the biggest and best values that have ever been offered in Canada, and in such a wide range of articles that you can stock your wardrobe or household for a mere fraction of what you would have to pay in the ordinary way. The sale commences on December 15 and lasts until February 15; but do not delay in ordering, because the first choice naturally goes to those who order first.

ou want, therefore, to benefit to the fullest extent, send in your order just as soon as you get the catalogue.

If any of your friends or neighbors have not received our Sale Catalogue, you would do them and us a genuine kindness by sending You would show them how they us their names and addresses. could save a lot of money and you would give us an opportunity of introducing ourselves in a popular, profitable and substantial way.

Remember the sale dates December 15 to February 15, and do not delay your orders.

Remember We Pay Delivery Charges

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

AT YOUR SERVICE

Remember We Pay Delivery Charges

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

Calendars make attractive gifts, Cut two panels of different colors, one larger than the other; paste together at cor-ners. Decorate with cut-outs from crepe or wall-paper, or with any small picture.

4 4 4

The vanity case is an envelope of linen, The vanity case is an envelope of inea, divided into pockets by featherstitching. The scalloped edge of the flap is decorated with eyelets and a flower-dotted featherstitched border. After it is finished slip in a tiny mirror and powder box.

4 4 4

Christmas Flower Gardens.

A small boy sent as girts to five cousins last Christmas five small packages looking exactly alike. When unwrapped they proved to be wooden boxes, neatly made, stained with a dark green stain and trimmed with strips of bark. Each box was filled with earth, in which was study a place of the country of the was stuck a placard, one side of which read: "Wait for me!" and the other, "Christmas Greeting from Harold." The children guessed the puzzle and put their boxes in a sunny window, watering them faithfully, with the result that in a few weeks there were five small flower-gardens filled with lusty blossoms.

The Deceptive Santa Claus

Our Christmas gifts last year were dis-Our Christmas gifts last year were dis-ributed in quite a novel manner. We were told that something new was to be done, instead of the usual prosaic way of handing gifts back and forth. We were barred out of the parlor for days before Christmas, and we were told that the secret was in there. When we arrived, on Christmas Eve, the house was dimity lighted and orna-

the house was dimly lighted and orna-mented with numerous pieces of wrapping cord stretching in all direc-

At a given signal each of us started out to find the string to which his name

was fastened. I found mine in the dning-room beside the clock. It led me an apparently aimless dance for a while: in and out of rooms, over chandehers and under doors, but finally it made a straight shoot for the parior. I arrived there just as the others did, some coming from dark regions upstairs. The room was brilliantly lighted, but none of us had eyes for anything but a portly gentleman sitting in an easy chair, with an open umbrelia over him. He looked an open umbrelia over him. He looked very weak and white, and, on closer inspection, proved to be made of pillows. He was covered with strings leading to all parts of his attire and to packages heaped around him. His hat, necktie, coliar and gloves went to one of the boys. His watch claim, made of raisins, but boasting a "realiy" charm, was also attached to a string held by a boy who had lost his charm while playing football. His stockings went to a smaller boy; his umbrelia to me; his watch to my husband. The easy chair was for the father, and so on.

Such laughter and fun! We never had Such augiter and fun! We never had a better time, but the poor gentleman was a sorry sight when we had fin-shed, and dropped over as if ashamed and shocked at our levity.

We voted it the jolliest way possible of distributing presents.

To Wrap Christmas Packages.

When you have packages that are to travel a long distance, sew them up in strong unbienched mustin over the wrapping paper, writing the address on a tag. I had one come across the continent, protected in this way, and it arrived in perfect condition.

ΔΔ Δ

Homemade High Chair.

Remove the top of an apple box and the top and one side of a cracker lox. Stand the apple box on end and place the cracker box on top and mail resurely. This makes a splendid high chair for a

child, as it brings the child at exactly the right height to eat from the table. Such a chair can be made quite attrac-

Such a chair can be made quite actactive by covering with art buriap, using brass-headed tacks. My children prefer them to their regular high chairs, and they come in handy when visitors come with little ones.

ΔΔΔ CHRISTMAS RECIPES.

CHRISTMAS RECIPES.
Merrie England Christmas Plain
Pudvling.
Take one cupful of seeded raisins, one
cupful of washed and picked currants
and one cupful each of chopped citron,
orange and lemon peels; ilour them
thoroughly. Into a large bowl put four
well-beaten eggs, one heaping cepful of
sugar, a teaspoonful each of cloves and
cinnamon and half a grated nutning.
Into this stir the floured fruits and add
a cupful of chopped, blanched alizonds, cimiamon and half a grated nuture; Into this stir the floured fruits and add a cupful of chopped, blanched nimonds, two cupfuls of bread crumbs and one cupful of chopped suct in the order given. Add enough flour in which a teaspoonful of baking powder has been dissolved to make the fruit stick together. Put into a large, well buttered mold and set in a saucepan with boiling water to reach halfway up the sides of the mold; steam thus for five hours. Turn out carefully on a dish and serve with a sauce nade as follows: Boil one and one-half cupfuls of water; add to it one full teaspoonful of cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little cold water, and one cupful of sugar. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg and boil all together for ten minutes. Remove from the fire; strain, and when cool stir into it one the size of an egg and boil all together for ten minutes. Remove from the fire; strain, and when cool stir into it one teaspoonful each of lemon and cinnamon extract and a quarter of a cupful of orange juice. When finished, the sauce should be of the consistency of thin syrup. Lay sprigs of holly berries about the pudding and place across the top the stemmed red berries to form the words, "Merrie Ximas."

Δ Candied Nuts and Fruits. Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of water, one teaspoonful of

lemon extract. Boil these ingredients until a little of it becomes brittle when dropped in cold water. Put a nut on the end of a knitting needle, dip in the candy, take out and turn on the needle until end of a knitting needs, d.p. in take out and turn on the needle cool. Malaga grapes, oranges, pineapple and other fruits m candied in this way. sliced

Christmas Gingerbreads.

Christmas Gingerbreads.
Beat two cupfuls of molasses and a cupful of softened butter in a bowl until they are well blended. To this add a cupful of sour milk; stir in also a quarter of a cupful of hot water, in which a level tablespoonful of baking soda has been dissolved. Add the grated rind of a lemon, a tablespoonful of cloves and ginger to taste: then stir in enough and ginger to taste; then stir in enough and ginger to taste; then stir in enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll the dough very thin on a molding-board and cut it into the desired shapes, such as cut, trees, Santa Claus, beils, stars, or stockings. Put the pieces in a well-



Chiclets

floured dripping-pan and bake in a moderate oven. When the cakes are moderate oven. When the cakes are done, before they are altogether cold, frost lightly with pink or white frosting or add the tiny pieces of candy which are made for this purpose.

Noll Cake.

Noll Cake.

To three cupfuls of sugar add two and one-half cupfuls of softened butter and whip to a light white cream. Add ten eggs, two at a time, beating for about five minutes between additions. To this mixture add four well-sifted cupfuls of flour to which one teaspoonful of baking powder has been added; mix the whole well and add one-half cupful of shredded citron, four cupfuls of washed and dried currants, one teaspoonful each shredded citron, four cupfuls of washed and dried currants, one teaspoonful each of nutmeg and cloves and one-half cup-ful of fruit juice. Mix well and pour into a paper-lined tin, which is also well protected with paper on the outside. Bake for two and one-half hours in a moderate oven. This should be made at least a week before serving it. When ready to serve, wrap each slice in white paraffin paper, tied with a red ribbon and a sprig of fir tucked under the ribbon.

Cranberry Snowballs.
Sift together two cupfuls of flour, a pinch of salt, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add sufficient sweet milk to make a soft batter, one cupful of sugar, to make a soft batter, one cuptu of sugar, one and a half cuptuls of chopped cran-berries dredged with flour, and two well-beaten eggs. Pour the mixture into buttered pudding cups, and steam for two hours. Garnish with sprigs of holly and serve with hard sauce.

Plain Fruit Cake.

A pound each of butter and light brown sugar, one dozen eggs, a pound of flour, two pounds each of raisins and currants, half a pound of citron, one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful each of allspice and cloves, half a pint of grape juice and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake from two to three hours in a moderate oven.

Star Cookies.

Star Cookies.

To make these, take one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, four eggs, pinch of salt, juice and grated rind of one lemon, teaspoonful of soda, three-eighths cupful of boiling water, and flour to mix (not too stiff). Roll out and bake in hot oven. When cold, frost with white icing. Decorate before the icing hardens with small, pink candies, those in the center grouped too simulate a star. to simulate a star.

Dark Fruit Cake.

Two pounds each of cleaned currants and stoned raisins, a pound each of butter and sugar, one and one-fourth



pounds of flour, the eggs, two wineglassfuls of grape juice, a teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of sweet almond meats, blanched and sliced, two ounces of candied lemon, two of citron and three-fourths of a cupful of New Orleans molasses. Flour the fruit, mix a teaspoonful of soda with the molasses and a teaspoonful of yeast powder with the flour. Bake slowly three hours. unds of flour, the eggs, two wineglass

Δ

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

CHRISTIMAS CARDIES.

Chocolate Creams.

Form firm balls of good stiff fondant between the fingers, place on a greased paper and set away to dry. Melt confectioner's chocolate over hot water and dip the balls in.

Δ

Orange Strips.

Chop crystallized orange peel into small pieces. Mix with fondant. Cut in long strips, wrap in yellow paper or tie with orange-colored baby ribbon. Chopped figs, dates, nuts, and cocoanut may be substituted.

Δ Fruit Paste.

Put one cupful raisins, one cupful stoned dates, one cupful figs, and two cupfuls mixed nuts through the food chopper twice. Mix with enough confectioners' sugar to make a dough sufficiently firm to roll on a board sprinkled with confectioners' sugar. Knead as you would bread. Then roll out one-half inch thick and cut into squares. Dust with the sugar and lay away in tin boxes lined with waxed naner.

Nut Crisps.

Cover the bottom of a well-buttered pan thickly with two cupfuls of mixed nuts or peanuts. Melt one pound of pan thickly with two cupfuls of mixed nuts or peanuts. Melt one pound of sugar in a saucepan, stirring constantly to prevent burning, and keep the sugar from the sides of the pan. As soon as melted remove from the fire and pour over the nuts. It will quickly change to caramel if not removed from the fire as soon as melted. When cold, break into nices.

Δ Pop-corn Balls.

Pop-corn Balls.

Pop sufficient corn to make six quarts. This should be moistened before popping, as it makes it more tender and insures against any of the grains not popping. Boil one pint of molasses until it forms a ball when dropped in cold water. Mix one cupful of chopped nuts with the popped corn and pour the syrup over them, tossing with a spoon to mix thoroughly. When cool enough to handle, shape in firm balls.

Chocolate Pop-corn.

Cook one cupful of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of milk, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and a lump of butter the size of a walnut togecher until a little dropped in water is quite brittle. Pour over one quart of popped corn, stirring so that all the kernels are coated.

Chocolate Candies.

Melt confectioners chocolate over hot ater. When almost cool enough to set, water. When almost cool enough to see, dip nuts, dates, raisins, chopped candied fruits, ginger or whatever is to be coated into the chocolate and lay on oiled paper. Chopped fruits, nuts or cocoanut may be stirred in, and small portions dropped onto waxed paper to set.

Date Dainties.

Date Dainties.

Stone dates, stuff with tiny rolls of peanut butter, walnut meats, pecan halves, bits of candied ginger, pineapple or cherries, roasted almonds and fondant flavored with lemon juice. Then roll in pulverized or granulated sugar.

Fruit and Nut Caramels. Fruit and Nut Carameis.

Take equal portions of nut-meats, figs and dates and pass through the meat grinder. Mix thoroughly and place in a square shallow baking tin and pack down tight and even. When packed, the layer

should be about three-fourths of an inch thick. Cut in squares and wrap in oiled paper. If sticky to handle, dust the hands and each piece with powdered sugar.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

A SURPRISE CHRISTMAS BELL By Elizabeth J. Daniel

Instead of having a Christmas tree at this party a clever mother worked out an

this party a clever mother worked out an ingenious scheme which brought no end of delight to the children.

A large, red crepe-paper Christmas bell decorated with holly graced the centre of the dining table, and after refreshments had been disposed of, this bell suddenly began in a mysterious manner to rise to the height of the chandlelier and three under it were the head, shoulders and arms of Santa Claus himself, coming up through the centre of the coming y up through the centre of How the children did laugh w he began to talk to them in his droll way, and when he reached down seemingly into the floor and produced a gift each child, repeating a funny little me for each, their delight knew no

This was the way the mother had ar-This was the way the mother had arranged the surprise. She first drew the centre boards of the dining table far enough apart to admit comfortably the broad shoulders of ..er brother, and laid stiff cardboard across the open spaces on each side of him. Tableeloths were fold-ed and arranged upon the table, the folded and arranged upon the table, the fold-ing being concealed by sprays of green decorating the cloth; heavy, flat weights were laid upon the cloth over the card-board to keep it in place, and these weights were also covered with green. Red candies and dishes of small red candies were also surrounded by greens. A low chair was placed under the centre of the table for the accommodation of Santa Claus, and a basket of gifts was set by his feet. Lastly, after he had taken his seat the huge bell was placed over his lead. An opening at its too taken his seat the huge bell was placed over his head. An opening at its top gave him plenty of air, and from this opening a fine wire reached over the chandelier and out into an adjoining room, where it was held and gently pulled at just the right moment. The children have never tired of telling about this monderful beart. Clear. this wonderful Santa Claus

Santa's House Cleaning By Mrs. Luke Conneally

The invitations were sent direct to the oren from Santa Claus in the follow ing form:

Santa Claus invites clean and put in order his cupboard on Christmas Eve. some toys have been mislaid, and Santa Claus offers a prize to the child who finds the oldest mislaid

He also invites you to lunch

The also invites you to funct with him on snowballs and ice at his home near the North Pole."

All the decorations were white. The cuppoard was made of boxes of all sizes, and gifts were hidden in them. Strips of and gitts were indeen in them. Strips of white outing flannel were tacked in front of and inside the boxes to help screen the gifts. A curtain was drawn before the cupboard while the search was going the cupboard while the search was going on, so as to have but a dim light to search by. There were any amount of pockets hidden in the top and sides, and there were some old-fashioned toys hid-den. These were searched for more eagerly than the newer ones. Some were found marked with the names of the children's older brothers and sisters, and McKENZIE'S



CATALO

DROP A POSTCARD TO-DAY

A. E. McKENZIE CO. LIMITED BRANDON, MAN. or CALGARY, ALTA Name this magazine when writing advertisers

these, of course, were given to the younger ones. One little girl found an old-fashioned doll with her mother's name on it, and she still takes pride in the doll "that mamma'should have had." Santa Claus's house was an arch in white beside a white pole. The table was all white, and around it were made little seats shaped like snowbanks and covered with white outing flannel or sheet wanding. The sheet wadding glistened like snowbanks in very cold

tened like snowbanks in very cold weather. The snowballs were little cakes and cream puffs covered with white icing. Rock candy was the ice, and there was also ice cream.

also ice cream.

Among the white decorations were hung icicles of glass (glass pendants from a hanging lamp), and there were also white candles among the decorations. The white draperies consisted of sheet wadding, outing flannel ame cotton. All of this was entirely new to the children, and they pronounced it much more jolly than a Christmas tree.

Holiday Mail and News Stand By Mrs. G. M. Clapham

It was found necessary, in order to It was found necessary, in order to meet a sudden emergency, to hold a party to provide immediate funds for a "Home for Friendless Children." The county fair grounds and also its largest

county fair grounds and also its largest exhibition building were offered to the committee.

The building was a very plain struc-ture wis bare beams and boards, too high to admit of anything so extravagant artistic draperies.

as artistic draperies.

An amateur carpenter partitioned ten feet of space on each side of the corner, making a good facesimile of a country post office. Another amateur painted over the delivery windows the usual post office signs, such as "Foreign Mail," "Local Delivery" and "Money Orders." Ordinary builders' laths were used as a framework, making a rather close lattice-work, and having a rough coat of paint.

paint.
The mail was advertised as being of a

The mail was advertised as being of a Christmas character, and by no means confined to letters. A bulletin in a conspicuous position on the corner advertised unclaimed letters and parcels.

Registered letters were those written by eminent authors and by men and women distinguished for talent or position. Anything over a dollar was accepted in payment for these, and nothing under.

Live Hens Wanted for Later Delivery

Keep your hens alive till first of February or first March and Keep your bens alive till first of February of hist main we will pay you HIGH PRICES. This proposition was favorably received last year by many farmers and it should be more favorably received this year on account of the low prices being paid for poultry just now. Let us hear from you how many you could keep for that time and we will send you one of our contracts with a guarantee for the prices which we will pay then.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted Avenue, Winnipeg

Name this magazine when writing advertisers

City editors had responded most generously to an appeal for magazines, weeklies and dailles. These were sold at both ends of the long divisions. Stationery contributed by popular stationers was also sold at the news stand. Amateur newsboys sold evening papers with vim and success.

Every letter sold contained some

Every letter sold contained some pleasing information delightfully told, and the writer's autograph added to the

value.

There had been a limited time for preparation, but the post office brought over one nundred dollars, and every package contained an article fully equal to the sum given in exchange.

The left-overs were of such a character that they were as useful in the "Home" as money, for contributions had been so-leited with this end in view, and packages contained such things as a boy's suit of clothes, boots and shoes, towels, pillow cases, hosiery, handkerchiefs, candles, brushes and combs, a very wide range being covered.

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candles, brushes and combs, a very wide range being covered.

A few, however, not included in the "usefuls," were lace and jewelry, fans, necklaces, opera glass bags and other luxuries, and these were sold at auction, after the booths were closed, by an auctioneer in countryman's costume. A crier with bell announced the sale a few minutes before it took place.

44444444 Mothers' Corner For Christmas Day 4444444

A Prayer in the Midst of Mercies: By

George Hodges
Heavenly Father, hear our Christmas
prayer, which we make to Thee in the
midst of mercies. Thou didst manifest midst of mercies. Thou didst manifest Thyself to the shepherds in the voice of singing and to the wise men in the gleam of a star, but to us Thou are rerealed in the joy and peace of our daily

We thank Thee for all thy benefits with which Thou dost unfailingly enrich

with which Thou dost unfailingly enrich us; for Thy constant care, protecting us from harm, leading us in safety out of temptation, changing even our disap-pointments into unexpected blessings. We thank Thee for happiness and health; for the delights of faithful friend-ships, for the sacred affections of our home. But defend us from the dangers of a contented life; save us from selfishness; protect us from the temptations

ness: protect us from the temptations of prosperity.
Look this day in loving-kindness on those who keep the feast with happy hearts. Bless all ageo persons and all little children. Visit such as are away from home, in lone-liness; and those who meet the day in bitterness of poverty or in darkness of pain or grief. Regard, O Father, all the empty places, consecrated by love and sorrow.

Fill us with Christmas gratitude.

4 4 4

To Mother at Christmas

By William J. Fischer Mother! My sweet! I hear the sound of

bells,
And in mine heart a new-born joy swift

And lifts its little hands, and lo! God takes
The thoughts so glad while earth's loud organ swells.

My heart this night is full of waiting

my lips for thee with love are musical, And life is bright, reflecting lights that all

Have come from thy pure eyes, weighed down with cares.

I hear thy voice call through my heart's wide door, wide door, I see thy face, by swift years sureoled;

I feel thy hands steal into mine. They hold
But love—the love that makes men rich and poor.

conbeams light upon thy silvered

hair; How quick the artist years can change a face!

But thine is sweeter now, for tae em-Of those grey locks gives thee a saintlier

air And whilst thou'rt here, my sweet, here

at my side, I pray that God may not let cold snows fall

Upon thy heart, but that warm springs enthrall Thy spirit with gold sunshines, glorified.

And, through thy life, may that sweet peace abide, The peace all feel when Yule-tide spreads its wings, The peace that soars above mean, earthly things,

And builds us heavens, near and sanctified.

nd in the cheerful manger of thy heart Let me e'er dwell—a child. O mother sweet!

sweet!
The shepherd-words will soothe the burning heat
That oft consumes me in the city's mart.

O let me be where Christmasses ne'er

part!
O let me live where joy treads ever free! O let me rest where peace waits watch-

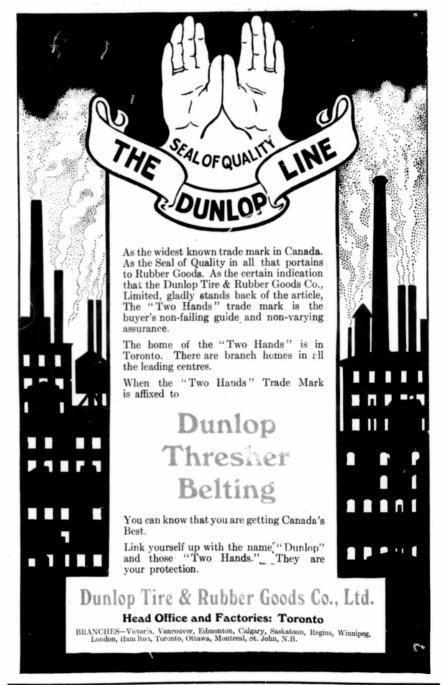
In the warm manger of thy Mother-heart!

Found—The Spirit of Christmas By Mrs. Honore Willsie

Every year brings to all of us the old Christmas thrill; that hidden glow of the spirit, that uplift, that yearning, that gaiety.

For Christmas is not a custom. Like Easter, it is an instinct. But while Easter is our joy in immortality, Christmas is the joy of life; of living, of loving, of laughing.

How good just living is! How warm the hearth flame! How deep the glow in the eyes of a friend! How soft the kiss



Patmore's Reliable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Plants



CHR'STMAS DECORATIONS, XMAS TREES, HOLLY, MISTLETOE, also CUT FLOWERS and FLOWER-ING PLANTS IN SEASON. Write for our Special Xmas Price List.

Collection No.

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

Collection No. 2 12 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c. prepaid.

Farmers' Collection No. 3

Contains 1 lb. mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, 1 lb. Carrot, 1 lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$2.50 prepaid.

For \$10 cash with order we will send

prepaid to any address— 50 Curran, and Gross-herry bushes of best varieties 190 Regulerry Flants, best varieties 120 Flum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 fe high and 12 Chubbarb Roots.

for Our 1915 Catalogue in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of vegetable and steel by the catalogue the hardiest varieties of vegetable and seed Potatoes.

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



SASKATOON, Sask.

BRANDON, Man. THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.

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

of a woman! How sweetly clinging the fingers of a child! How unutterably ten-der the winter gleam of the stars! oflw beautiful the naked trees against the

It was back in the childhood of the race It was back in the childhood of the race that some happy soul first caught the Christmas thrill and instilled into his neighbors the joy of life. And generation by generation, men have thought of lovely expressions for their delight.

It took many forms—each race of people expressing it in accordance with its temperature and surroundings.

It took many forms—each race of people expressing it in accordance with its temperament and surroundings. In the south countries, for a week, folk laid aside their warrings, and gave themselves over to happiness. Doors were flung wide. Flowers were sent to friends. There were games and dancing, feasts and laughter, pipes and timbrels. In the north, too, men and women thrilled with the gladness of being. Dragina great log for the fire. Strew the floor with rushes. Sing for the joy of strength! Set out a torch for the wayfarer. Let the minstrel in! Let the beggar in! Let every one, any one, in! And then, in this joy period, the Child was born in Bethlehem! Little by little the story spread, and a new element crept into the thrill. This was awe.

the story spread, and a new element crept into the thrill.

This was awe.

Awe at the miracle of motherhood, at the mystery of the gift of life. Forthwith the Child and all children found their place. Christmas-tide had come!

For generations after, old instincts spoke wholesonely.

The Yule logs roared up deep-throated chimneys. The dancers played Christmas mysteries. The singers sang Christmas carols. The torch became a candle to light the Christ-child, and for his sake gifts were heaped on all children.

And then a sad thing happened.

As centuries went on, civilization brought forgetfulness of the old ways, and nearly all are lost.

Christmas-tide, Christmas-tide, has become an orgy of grown-up gift-trading. It has become a panting, whirling season of exchange and barter: of discontent, and of worse than foolish extravagance.

And above the tumult and the hurry the stars that gazed on the quiet altars of Arcady, on the Aule log, and above

And above the tumuit and the hurry the stars that gazed on the quiet altars of Arrady, on the Yule log, and above all on the Manger of Bethlehem, look down in broading wonder. And yet—romance is not wholly lost, so long as we have simple-hearted childhood to make our Christmas merry.

Crying Children
By Harriette Waters
Children quite beyond babyhood sometimes have distressing fits of crying.
Some small boys and girls are troubled with morbid feelings which find vent in tears when the little people do not know what makes them cry. Girls are more

likely to have such fancies and shed such likely to have such fancies and shed such unintelligible tears than boys. Often it is not a mere petulance, but a sense of mysterious trouble, a morbid imagination that peoples the child-world with fancies that seem very real, although they are baseless. A sensitive, nervous, imaginative little girl may endure actual suffering from such overwrought moods.

A child of eight was thus addicted to "crying spells." It was found that the trout. " was purely mental not plysical, and her wise mother tried diversion. One night she was taken out to look at the

night she was taken out to look at the stars, as a means of turning her thoughts from nerself. This was found to be the best remedy. A self-conscious child should have her mind withdrawn from should have her mind withdrawn from introspection as much as possible. Whole-some play, much of it out-of-doors, should be encouraged, and objects of interest continually presented to attract sympathy and lead to activity in behalf

of others.

Great patience is needed in dealing with such natures. It may work sad injury to reprimand too severely, or to take it for granted that the fancie- are all foolish and the fears and tears utterly unreasonable. A child who feels that she some time when she is well and happy to speak of the positive side, and without referring to other moods, speak brightly of mother's love, and appreciation of little daughter, and of the child's power to make the rest of the family happy, when she is sunshiny and bright as she is when she is sunshiny and bright as she is

now.

Sometimes a child's shyness is an actual pain. A little boy of six was so dependent upon his mother's presence that he could not bear to be out of her sight, and burst into tears if she left him. He would not go to Sundry-school unless she remained near him the whole

time.

As this was not always convenient, a firm stanu was finally taken. The child was reasoned with, and the case laid before him. If his mother promised to stay a certain time, she did. When she said that she would leave him at a certain time, she did. He was gently but firmly told that he must stay in the classroom after mother went out. He classroom after mother went out. He did so, shedding quiet tears for a few times. In teacher did not call attention to him even by seeking to comfort him, and he soon became one of the happiest scholars in the class.

Belated Weaning
Mrs. M. H.: As your baby was twentyone months old in April, it is to be hoped
that you weaned her before warm
weather. The night's feedings have long
been unnecessary. A child's stomach
needs rest after it is old enough to take
nourishment enough to last from ten

Farmers!

Don't Cry Over Spilled Milk

Here is something that you will use 730 times a year.

The Simplicity Milk Pail Holder

Fits any milk pail. It is impossible for the cow to upset the pail or the pail to slip down through the knees and spill the contents.

PRICE ONLY 35c.

Don't Delay - Send Now Also ask for our Monthly Bargain Sheet. You will save money. The Davidson-Gwynne

Specialty Co. 807-809 Somerset Block

o'clock at night until six in the morning. She should be able to take clear milk if it is pure and good, broth, thoroughly cooked cereal, a coddled egg, a little rare, scraped meat, stale bread and butter, fruit juice, boiled rice, custard, prune pulp, or baked apple, milk toast, and

other simple foods. A WHO SHOULD LEARN DRESSMAKING OR MILLINERY?

WHO SHOULD LEARN DRESS-MAKING OR MILLINERY?

The prospective student has ask: "Why should I learn Millinery or Dressmaking? Of what advantage will it be to ne? Am I so situated that a knowledge of dressmaking or millinery is or will be of value and service to me?" In answer to these questions we will say that we can conceive of no possibility or condition in which any woman could be so situated that there would be no apparent necessity for this knowledge.

There are three classes of women to whom a knowledge of Dressmaking or Millinery is of untold benefit.

These three classes are, young girls and women, who, for various reasons, are compelled to make their own living or who desire to augment their regular cernings. The second class is composed of themselves or family because they cannot afford to pay for having it done; or who desire to dress better and at the same time save money. The third class is composed of women who desire to engage in a pleusant, independent, profitable business of their own.

To each and all of these classes of women we unhesitatingly offer our courses of instruction as the most complete and thorough training they can get anywhere

of instruction as the most complete and thorough training they can get anywhere at any price. Our lessons are adapted to

Useful New Invention

Enables Anyone to Play Piano or Organ Without Lessons

A Detroit musician has invented a A Detroit musician has invented and deful new system which enables any son or little child to learn to play son or little child to learn to play wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance from auxone.

This rew system, which is called the Numeral Method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readows. readers.

You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. The Numeral Company is willing to send it to you on now week's free trial, and you will not have to pay them one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write a letter or post eard to the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, 252R Curry Hall, Windsor, Ontario, saying "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven days' free trial." If you are satisfied after trying it, the Method and fifty different pieces of sheet music will cost you only \$5, although the regular price of these is \$10. You should not delay writing, as the Numeral Company will not continue this special half-price offer indefinitely. Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of music will be sold at the regular price.

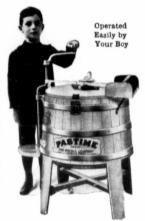


THE WORLD'S TWO

BEST WASHERS



The Child's Pastime



This machine can be operated easily by any child who can reach the handle.



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This is the POWER WASHER with swinging wringer. It is an absolutely perfect piece of mechanics, of extraordinary capacity for work, and can be run by the Smallest Gasoline Engine.

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Washing Machine to wash the
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and to OPERATE EASIER than
any other hand-power Washer on
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We further guarantee it to be
well made and of good material
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THE MAYTAG POWER WASHER

It is the only power washer in the world with a "Swinging Wringer." The wringer is run by power and works perfectly whether on the tub or swung in the two other positions. We also furnish with every machine a hand power attachment so if anything should go wrong with your gas engine before washing is done the washing can be finished without any loss of time. The machine is full to the brim with quality. We prefer to sell through your local dealer. Ask him to order one for you. If you are not perfectly satisfied with it at the end of a month take it back and get your money. If your dealer does not attend to the matter promptly, write to us and we will give you. our special introductory proposition. Address, The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

OUR BEST THANKS are herewith tendered to readers of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for the generous recognition of our announcements through its pages during the past year. We take advantage of the Happy Season of Christmas to express our good wishes to all old and prospective friends with the hope that our business relations with them will continue to increase as it has done in the past through their good offices. Our single purpose is to provide the best in all we handle and to substantiate in every detail what our advertisements profess.

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We have them in all sizes, from 13 to 20 H.P. Also a Complete Stock of Repairs and Extras. For Prices and Full Particulars write to the



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any woman who comes within either of these classifications and we believe those three classes represent a very large majority of all womankind.

To the working girl or woman, Dress making or Millinery as we teach it provides a sure, quick and satisfactory method of increasing her earnings and giving her easier work and shorter hours. To the mother of a family the course at the Maleolm School guarantees liberation from much drudgery and enables her to dress better at less expense. To the woman who desires to go into a profitable business of her own with a small capital, our course means just the difference between success and failure. It means that she will get the right kind of a start in the beginning and will be able to establish a good paying business.

business.

Part of our course is directed to instruct ing the student in correct methods of conducting the business management of an up-to-date Dressmaking or Millinery establishment. With the equipment which our instruction gives there is no excuse for failure.

CARE FOR THE HAIR

Care for the hair is very often neglected by many people until the hair falls out and gets thin, then they try to find some thing that will stop its coming out or some medium that will make the hair grow again, an expensive and not always satisfactory experiment.

The best way to preserve your hair, is a good shampoo twice a month or more frequently if necessary. The air is filled with dust which is loaded with germs. Your hair is exposed to this and if oily and sticky, retains more dust than clean hair. When out riding this is particularly true. These germs which float, seeking a home, will settle in the hair and cause a disease of very unpleasant nature. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep your hair clean. Ordinarily two applications of the liquid shampoo soap will be sufficient. The use of oure castile soap, dissolved in water, will be found excellent. This is a neutral shampoo and will not injure the finest hair or hair that has been dyed. It is best to use a small brush around the hair line, to be sure that there will be no sticky condition left. Often the cream and powder work up into the hair and make the soap lather very slowly around the hair line. The rinsing must be thorough, and the last rinse very thorough, and if agreeable, a gradual cooling of the water until it is quite cold, makes a good finish. The gloss on the hair is improved by a warm rinse. It is advisable to pay attention to rinsing for half the success of the shampoolines in the rinsing.

rinse. It is advisable to pay attention to rinsing for half the success of the shampoolies in the rinsing.

In shampooing hair that has been bleached and refuses to be soft and free from stickiness, a lemon rinse will be found effective or a few drops of vinegar in the last rinse. The juice of one lemon to a quart of water is a good proportion. Egg shampoos are also excellent on hair that has been bleached. The number of eggs used in this shampoo depends upon the amount of hair. From three to half a dozen are necessary for a successful shampoo. It is always advisable to give one application of soap first to take off the oil and dust, as the eggs alone do not work out satisfactorily.

The eggs to be used are beaten togehert thoroughly in a dish, mixing a little water with them to make it easier to saturate the hair. Then the mixture is applied like soan and the usual-method of shampooing follows. Always be sure to rinse the hair thoroughly with warm water. Many women do not realize the importance of the correct and careful shampoo to keep their hair beatiful and soft, but a correct shampoo is as essential to the health of the hair as is fresh air to the lungs. It is well to have a shampoo regularly and one in ten days is not too often. This may sound strange to people who think once in two months is quite enough, though anybody will realize now that to keep life in the hair, it must be keep clean. There is nothing that makes one feel so fresh and clean as a shampoo and a heautiful wave. We advise a wave following a shampoo, as it trains the hair, and the passing of a warm iron over it—as is necessary in marcelling—induces a growth of hair. The woman who dislikes gree hair must remember that care and clean lies of the scalp is her only hope of salvation from getting old at an early age.

Woman and Life Insurance.

The National Association of Life Un-

The National Association of Life Underwriters gave a prize for the best essay on "Woman's Interest and Influence in Life Insurance," which was won by John C. Drewry, of Cincunati, Miss Mary Roberts Rinehart, the novelist, in giving the prize as one of the judges, said: "The recent change in woman's status and attitude is not only political, but economic. She is earning money. For the first time, perhaps, she is learning just how much blood, brain and sweat goes into the making of a dollar. She works and earns, and she is tragically aware on how precarious a thread industrial permanence hangs. The battle is to the strong." to the strong."

MOTHERS!

MOTHERS!

Don't miss reading this:
All mothers are naturally very anxious that their babies should be healthy and strong, and this can only be attained by keeping them well nourished with a suitable food when it is not possible to nurse them in nature's own way.

Attention is here called to a valuable food made in Western Canada from Canadian Cereals. Below is a picture of an 18 months old boy fed entirely on Porter's Food since he was ten weeks old. His health was excellent and growth normal while he was being fed on this food.



Porter's Food is a very easily digested food. It is highly nutritious, and proves to be of immense benefit where proves to be of immense benefit where the baby does not thrive on a strictly milk diet. It soon relieves colle, diarr-hoca and indigestion, and children who are restless and cannot sleep soon become contented and restful after taking this food. Porter's Food can be made with or without milk, or with water and cream, according to the requirements of the child.

Many mothers testify to the value of this food, and speak of it as a wonderful food for babies, imparting strength and vigor, and causing frail and delicate babies to become strong and healthy and

a joy and delight.

Porter's Food is highly recommended
by the medical profession.

DELICATE AND GROWING CHILDREN

Porter's Food is highly recommended for growing children. Being a specially prepared digestive food, made from wheat flour and oatmeal, it is more easily digested than porridge. A daily dish of Porter's Food will satisfy and sustain young children, and make them strong and signers.

Porter's Food will be a useful addition to the household economy whether there is a baby or not, as it is very useful as a gruel in case of sickness, especially when solid food cannot be taken. It can also be used for making custards, thickneining gray and sonps, or will add intriment to any kind of warm beverage. It can be used either as a food or drink. Porter's Food is economical and inexpensive—send 5e. in stamps to cover postage on Free Trial Sample, or \$1.00 for a large 3lb, package, which will be sent post free to any address in Canada. Mail your order direct to the manufacturer:— Porter's Food will be a useful addition

George Porter, 309 Victor Street, Winnipeg.

Five Roses Cook Book and Famous

Roses Calendar



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NOT BLEACHED NOT BLENDED

Five Roses Cook Book BREAD, PASTRY, ETC.

just published is an authority that will simplify the duties of the housewife, and that no well regulated household should be without. It is a manual of good recipes, dealing with almost every article of food in which flour is used. To this most useful book 2,000 successful users of FIVE ROSES FLOUR throughout Canada have contributed, and every recipe is defined in clear and simple language that can be readily understood and easily applied.

The book itself is a model of typographical neat-

The book itself is a model of typographical neat-ness, printed on superior paper, with contents arranged in a most convenient manner. The pages, of which there are 144, are brightened with a judicious assort-ment of illustrations from black and white sketches, and have a most complete index. The book is bound neatly and strongly, and has good lasting qualities. All the contributions were unsolicited and

All the contributions were unsolicited and constitute a remarkable tribute to the excellency and the Dominion-wide popularity of FIVE ROSES FLOUR.

It is the wish of the LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY that as far as possible the Cook Book and famous Five Roses Calendar should find their way into every Western home. The supply, however, is necessarily limited, and it will be well to lose no time in sending in requests. In order to facilitate the distribution and to handle the correspondence promptly and efficiently, the attached coupon must be properly filled out and 10 cents in silver or stamps duly enclosed for postage, and the address should be

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED WINNIPEG

COUPON FOR THE FIVE ROSES COOK BOOK AND FAMOUS FIVE ROSES CALENDAR

Write name and address plainly. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver for postage

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City and Province

Name of Dealer

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

As Agriculture Preceded, etc.

possesses, the one resource tl cannot be exhausted," fragrant, fruitful soil.

Even now the telephone, t rural free delivery, the pare post, the gasoline engine a good roads, are revolutionizin life upon the farm. The farmer life is becoming easier, just as his potential wealth is becomin, greater. And this is well!

To me there is no fairer sight than the vision of verdant meadow and, rolling hillside standing in cultivated and ordered beauty under the husbandman's plow. There is no more satisfying spectacle than serried rows of white blossoms lifting happy faces to the spring sunshine, or bending fields of golden grain swaying to the fragrant harvest winds.

The forest may be fair, the mountain crag compelling, the ocean mysterious and majestic. But the forest speaks in the accents of the savage; the apple blossom in the tongue of one we love. The crag is mute and voiceless with the silence of isolation; the plowed field murmurs of life and youth and hope. The winds that sweep over the ocean sing of fury and destruction; the breezes that wander over the stately wheat and tasseled corn croon a song of peace, of plenty, and of humanity.

As it is with his broad acres. so may it be with the farmer's home. May the mortgage that darkens his doorway, disappear, taking with it the furrows from the housewife's toilworn face. May his daughters escape the privations that their mother bore with tender courage, and live the graceful, buoyant life of happy girlhood. May his sons whistle at their work and grow to manhood respecting their father's vocation and recognizing its widening promise and increased importance. May Twentieth Century farming and Twentieth

vember as it is in June. May e American farmer rise at last the full dignity of his calling , claim his rightful share of the exhaustible wealth which his abors draw from the broad and ertile acres of free America. 4 4 4

D. B. Clarkson Introduces the "Easy Method" Music to Canada, whereby Anyone can Learn to Play the Piano in One Evening.

entury facilities make the farmuse as cheerful in December as

s in May, and as beautiful in

Mr. D. B. Clarkson, of Chicago, has completed arrangements to establish a branch office in Toronto, to care for his rapidly increasing business in Canada.

Mr. Clarkson is the publisher of a system of musical instructions enabling any one to play the piano in one evening. This system is known as the Easy Method Music, and during the past three years over 300,000 courses have been sold. This method brings music within the reach of thousands who are too busy to take up the old methods. It does away with the helpless way in which thousands of persons, young and old, labor to learn music, and the difficulties imposed upon them by the absolutely arbitrary system of writing and teaching music under the existing systems.

The offices in Toronto are under the direction of Mr. J. R. de Roulac, and will be head office for Canada.

Δ

Benefits Forgot

A traveller in the mountains in a Southern state found a man cultivating a crop on Sunday morning.

"Friend," said the traveller, "don't you know this is Sunday?" "Is it?" asked the man. plumb forgot; but," he hurried on, "I might 'a' knowed, for I remember when they introduced Sunday down here.'

Δ French Enough

When James B. Reynolds, now a member of the Tariff Board, was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Root, then Secretary of State, sent for Reynolds to discuss with him matters concerning a trade conference in Paris, which Reynolds had been selected to attend.

"By-the-way, Mr. Reynolds," said Mr. Root, "you speak French, I assume."

"Oh, yes," Reynolds replied, "I have a little French. I can make the waiters and cabdrivers understand me."

"Um," said Root; "but, Mr. Reynolds, suppose there should be no waiters and cabdrivers in the conference?"





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WINNIPEG, CANADA

Great Timboon Explosion By DONALD MACLEAN. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

GRANFATHER THICKBROOM at on a kerosene-box on the sunny side of the house reading the weekly paper. It was Sunday morning, a calm sunny morning, after a long spell of rain. There was no morning church, and Granfather, when he took the paper outside, was careful to explain to his daughter-in-law that he wanted "to read the sermon on the back of it."
Four young Thickbrooms, of a distinctly Clydesdale type, dressed in their Sunday clothes, and restrained by naternal threats as to what would happen to them if they went out into the mud, were playing a strenuous game of Salvation Army on the vernada.

ing a strenuous game of Salvation Army on the vermada. 'Granfather Thickbroom — fortunately for himself at the present juncture—was somewhat deaf, and, notwithstanding the tramping and tin-banging, was enabled to read on but little disturbed. Mr Thickbroom, junior, was "taking it out" in bed, but, in any case, like the immortal Gallio, he "cared for none of these things." Mrs. Thickbroom was opposed to Sunday games on principle, but seeing the children were only playing "Army,"

sparring for time to invent a fitting answer.

"I—thought—they—printed—the sermons in the back of the paper," Stringy shouted, "and I saw you reading in the middle of it. I s'pose you was looking to see wot the devil's been up to?"

Granfather's feet were in the toils then, and he knew it, but like the celebrated British race, of which he was an unworthy sample, he never knew when he was beaten, and with superb generalship he even now contrived to outrannoeuver. Mister Paterson, and turned defeat to

Mister Paterson, and turned defeat to victory.

"When you come to my age." he said, going off at a tangent, "you won't laugh at the devil—he's got more sense than you think"; and before Mister Paterson had time to realize what was happening, Granfather had adroitly changed the subject by asking. "But wot are you doing up so early? You gen'rally sleep in till dinner-time on Sunday. Our hildren annoying you?"

Stringbark Paterson was not a passionate man—nor one to retain animosity

sionate man—nor one to retain animosity for long against anybody—hence the un-wonted spectacle of Granfather Thick-broom reading a weekly paper on Sunday morning had been sufficient to drive his



Granfather shook his head and smiled. "It's not him," he said, quietly.

and the Army was a religious organization, she was not concerned. As for the neighbours—they were used to it. Having satisfied his conscience by the desperate concentration necessary to read through the sermon, Granfather gave vent to a sigh of relief, and turned back abstractedly through the pages—taking here and there a mental bite (so to speak) of the forbidden fruit of worldly news.

In the midst of this doubful occupation and the pandemonium raised by the

In the midst of this doubtful occupation and the pandemonium raised by the marching "soldiers," be gradually became conscious that someone was calling him by name. Hurriedly thrusting the paper aside, Granfather rose as quickly as his stiffened limbs would permit and looked about him. The speaker being directly in front of him, leaning over the fence from the next yard, was, of course, the last object to come within the range of the aged man's vision; but, after looking in all directions save the right one, he must needs eventually look in that direction also, where he at once discovered must needs eventually look in that direction also, where he at once discovered the round eyes of "Mister" Stringy Paterson regarding him and his paper with unbounded astonishment.

"Ho, it's you, Stringy, is it?" he cried, in tones of relief, when he had assured hinself as to the visitor's identity.

"Yes, it's me," Mister Paterson replied, slowly. "Any news?" he added as a kind of afterthought.
"Hay?" Granfather inquired, putting his hand behind his ear and looking interrogatively at Stringy, with his mouth open.

open.
, "Any news?" I said. Any good
murders—or anything?"
"I wasn't reading the news," Granfather explained, coldly. "I was reading
the sermon"
hought they printed the

lather explained, county. A was cleaning the sermon "
"I always thought they printed the sermons in the back of the paper,"
Mister Paterson remarked, pointedly.
"Hay?" Granfather inquired again—
not that he did not hear—he was mere;

personal wrongs from his mind; but the ancient man's question recalled them to

him.

"It's them darned Duffies," he said, angrily. "I come home here Saturday night, and after tea put a candle in the bucket, and laid the bucket down by the wood-heap, and by the light of that candle I set to and cut up enough wood to last us all day Sunday, and I piled it up there in the shed to keep it dry—and this morning, when the missus got up to light the fire, there wasn't a blooming stick of it left. That's how I'm up so early. After cutting all that wood last night I had to git up and sail into it again this morning—when I should have been enjoying my hard earned rest in bed."

"Somebody been and shook your wood?" Granfather asked, with an appalled look, for "wood-shaking," in the eyes of every respectable Timboonite, was akin to manslaughter.

"Shook it? Yes; and it's not the first time neither. I can't keep a log of wood in the yard for 'em, and if it wasn't for that bull-tarrier of your's, you'd be the same."

"Hay?" Granfather asked, thrusting "Hay?" Granfather asked, thrusting him.
"It's them darned Duffies," he said,

"Hay?" Granfather asked, thrusting his face as near to that of Mister Pater-son as the fence would allow. He had missed the last two sentences owing to a demonstration of unusual power on the part of the "Army."

the part of the "Army."

"I said if it wasn't for old Peter, your bulldog, being in the yard, you wouldn't be able to keep any wood neither."

Granfather shook his head and smiled. "It's not him," he said, quietly. "Not him?" Mister Paterson echoed; "then I'd like to know who it is. I'll swear it aint Jerry—nobody's frightened of him."

Jerry was the father of the young Clydrodales 'No," Mr. Thickbroom agreed; "It ain't Jerry."



A crackerjack of a Xmas present

Remember when you were a kid? The presents that were all shiny and bright, and that "worked?" Were'nt they the ones that you were proudest of?

Something for your room—something you could use all year—something like big people had in their rooms. The sensible presents appealed to you best when you were a kid. Think back a bit and see. Then think of Big Ben for those boys and girls.

Toys, of course, should never be displaced. It wouldn't be Christmas without them. But mix in asefulthings that develop pride and that make little people feel responsible. Give them presents to live up to and to live up with. Don't make the mistake

of thinking they don't feel the com-

Diffinents.

Let one thing that meets the eye of your little boy and girl on Christmas Morning be that triple nickel-plated, jedly, handsome, pleasant looking, and the plated, jedly, handsome, pleasant looking, if you don't hear them say: "Why! Isn't hat a crackeriack? Is that for me to use myself?

Big Ben if sa crackeriack? a Christmas-present to give to any friend. He's two presents in one, a dandy alarm to wake up with, a dandy one, a dandy alarm to wake up with, a dandy inches tall. He's got an inner vest of steel that insures him for life,—big, bodd, black hands you can see at a glance in the dim morning light insures him for life,—big, bodd, black hands you can see at a glance in the dim morning light without ever having to got got of bed—large, deep, jolly ring that calls just when you wand, deep, jolly ring that calls just when you wand, and either way you want, for strateth misutes unless you gay, although the strategy of the plate of the strategy of

Big Ben Alarm Clocks ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THE CATALOGUE OF

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FURS

Furs repaired - remodelled

Workmanship first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. My prices are right at any time but for work to be done after Xmas I will give special

Furs repaired Made to order.

Mister Paterson was moved almost to

excitement.

"Then if it's not old Peter, and it's
not Jerry, who is it?" he demanded.

"Me," said Granfather, simply, gazing modestly on the ground.

"You!" Stringy almost shouted "You! Why, wot have they got to be frightened of you for? You're eighty years old. You can't run for sour apples. You're as deaf as a beetle, and if you did happen to catch 'em wot could you do? Why, them young Duffies—"
"All the same "could Mo (Thill)

"All the same." quoth Mr. Thickbroom, with some heat, interrupting, "it's me they're frightened of—and that's why they never shake our wood."

they never shake our wood."

"Oh, well, have it your own way," answered Mister Paterson, in tones of resignation; "but still I can't make out why they should be frightened of you." Granfather would hear no more "Did you never hear," he said, in low and thrilling tones, "wot I did to the Dobles when they was shaking my wood?" Stringy admitted he had not, and added, "I never knew the Dobles shook your wood" "Well, they did," Mr. Thickbroom affirmed, nodding, "And I let 'em go up to a certain point; then I stopped 'em; and the way I done it put the fear of me into all the lawbreakers in the f cest; and from that day to this I've neve, had another log of wood shook."

Mister Paterson was visibly impressed.

and from that day to this I've never had another log of wood shook."

Mister Paterson was visibly impressed.
"I never heard about it," he said.
"No." the aged terror responded, proudly; "and a good reason too. They was that flambasted and bottled up that they couldn't abear to speak of it afterwards. The way I done was this. When Jerry was a boy, me and him was up in the forest cutting wood for the engine at the mill, and last thing every day we used to stack wot we cut, and measure it. Well, one morning when we got there I seen teraks of cart-wheels on the ground, and about a ton of our wood was gone. Same thing happened a few nights later, and kept going on till I got sick and tired of it. So, one night as soon as tea was over, I loaded up my Winchester repeater, and went back as fast as I could to where we'd been cutting that day, and elimbed we'd been cutting that day, and climbed



up into the fork of a big tree, where I couldn't be seen. By and by, after I'd been waiting a bit, I heard the sound of a cart coming, and then who should come along but old Doble and young Doble? It was clear moonlight where the wood was stacked, and they backed the cart in and begun to load her up. Well, I waited until I made sure, and then I took aim, and let fly at the piece old Doble was lifting into the cart. The bullet knocked it clean out of his hands, and you never saw such a surprised man in your life. Him and young Doble give a yell, and then they stood looking at one another for ever so long, seemingly not knowing wot to make of it. Then they looked at the log, and seemingly couldn't make anything of that. And at last young Doble he gives a laugh like as though he didn't believe it, and pieks up the log, and was just going to put it in when I let fly again and knocked it kicking. Well, then you should have seen 'em—they



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Leading Lines for Christmas at Special Prices

Finest Cleaned Currants, 5 lbs\$.75
Choice Sultana Raisins, 4 lbs	.60
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Canned Pears, 3 tins	.45
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5 tins	.25
Chocolate Candies in fancy be	oxes

10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 95c., \$1.25 up. Mixed Candies, 2 lbs. for 39c.

Christmas Crackers, 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c. per box.

 Granulated Sugar, 100 lbs.
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 Powdered Sugar, 6 lbs.
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 Yellow Sugar, 6 lbs.
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didn't know which way to look. After a while, however, they made up their ninds to go on, and old Doble he reaches for another piece. I waited till he thought he was safe, and was just getting it in the cart, and then I sent it flying. At that old Doble jumped right in himself and grabbed the reins. Young Doble he stooped and pieked up the tail-board, and was just going to throw it in the eart when I put a bullet through that, and sent it for yards. Then he give a howl and jumped in beside his father, and the pair of 'em lammed into the horse something unmereriful, and went lick for smack down the hill through the trees. And from that day to this, "the terror to law-brakers concluded, "I've had no trouble. The Duffies is the Dobles' cousins, and they know all about it—and the fear of me is better in this yard than forty bulldogs."

Mister Paterson listened with treescalous integers to this grantly take.

show all about th—and the lear of the is better in this yard than forty bulldogs."

Mister Paterson listened with tremendous interest to this graphic tale; and when it was finished spent a minute or so in deep reflection. Then he remarked: "Well, if you could do that out in the forest, wot's to hinder you from sitting up sone night in my shed with your Winchester? I'd give anything to see you and them young Duffies—""No," Granfather broke in upon him; "that wouldn't do at all. Why, if I was to stay out after dark, Emmer and Jerry would have all Tin boon out with lanterns looking for me. No, that wouldn't do at all; but if you really want to fix them young Duffies, I could put you up to a way of doing it."

"Well, I do want to fix 'em," Stringy replied, fire by, "and if you can tell me how, I'll jolly soon do it."

"All vou've gotter do," Granfather answered, with the unction of a school

how, I'll jolly soon do it."

"All vou've gotter do," Granfather answered, with the unction of a school teacher imparting wisdom to a backward pupil, "is to hore a hole in a likely log, stuff it full of gunpowder, and cork it up with a bit of elay. Leave the log where they can't help picking it up, and they'll do the rest."

Stringy's gentle.

do the rest."

Stringy's pentle, round, rabbit eves grew rounder than ever as the possibilities of this novel schere dawned upon him.

"Put, I say," he cried presently, as a possible objection began to share in his rind, "s'rose the chin ley got blown up, how would it be then?"

"Serve 'em jolly well right!" Mr. Thie-broom replied, without hesitation. "It'll learn 'em not to be shaking your wood."

"Ye-es certainly," Mister Paterson responded, uncertainly; "but wot I was thinking of was, how would I stand in a court of law?"

A shade of something akin to impatience

A shade of something akin to impatience passed over the patriarchal countenance of Granfather Thickbroom, as he scornfully echoed Mister Paterson's words. "Court of law! Court of law! Do you think them young Duffies would be sich ow-tray-shus fools as to summons you—when, to prove their case, they'd have to go into the dock and swear they stole your wood? Don't you believe it. They rray be wood-shakers—them young Duffies—but they ain't wot you might call lanee under the hat—not by no means." Mister Paterson bowed submissively before this weight of reasoning and evident knowledge of the technicalities of the law. "Then, by Jingo," he said, with grim determination, "I'll do it; only you have to pror ise me you'll never say anything about it."

"I give you my word and honour,"
Granfather regoonded, solernly, "that
I'll never breathe a word to a living soul,
no matter wot happens."

People rise early in Timboon, and the sun was not yet up when Mister Paterson and Granfather Thickbroom met again at the fence. Inside their respective abodes the fires had been lit for some time, and Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Thickbroom

and Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Thickbroom was busily preparing breakfast.

Mister Paterson's teeth were chattering in his head—though not with cold.

"Did you do it?" Granfather inquired.

"Yes, I did," Stringy replied, in tones of dejection, not to say renorse. "I bored a deep hole and rammed it full of blasting powder—and fixed it so an oone should know—unless they was looking for it."

'And has the log been took?''

"It has," Stringy answered, tremblingly.
"I just been to see, and I wish to goodness I never heard of sich a thing. I ain't had a wink of sleep all night thinking of wot night hepren. How would it be if someone was killed?" he asked, in a hoarse



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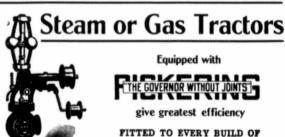
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"Don't you fret," Granfather replied, jauntily; "that's their look-out, not yours. I never lost any sleep—not a minute—and I got up this early so as u see the fun. I'm going to stay here and watch Duffie's house from the minute I see the smoke coming up outer the chimley, and if anyone gits their head blown off it serves them jolly well right."

Whether or not Granfather had con-cluded his remarks it is not now possible to say; but he had got thus far when he was interrupted in a manner so startling and so terrible that to this day Mister Paterson shudders whenever he recalls it to mind.

Tateson sudders wherever the research to mind.

The bottom part of the chimney attached to the Thickbroom mansion was composed of enormous bricks of unbaked clay, walled in with broad, upright planks of rough-hewn limber. At the ton of these the chimney narrowed, and all the upper part was of wood, and directly at the conclusion of Mr. Thickbroom's pronouncement the whole of the lower part of this structure—impelled by some remendous power within—suddenly burst asunder with a shock of such terrific and appall ng nature that it rattled the windows and crockery in every house in Timboon. This was followed by a nuffled roar like the discharge of heavy artillery fired in a cave close at hand.

Simultaneously with the report the atmo-

fired in a cave close at hand.

Simultaneously with the report the atmosphere was filled with dust and ashes, pieces of brick, and flying planks. And it was one of the latter, winging its way heavily and horizontally across the yard at a low altitude, that brought Granfather's eloquence to an abrupt termination. It caught him lengthways and violently at the back of his knees, rrowing him down like a swath of corn. Mister Paterson was saved by the fence.

Following imrediately upon this surprising tragedy, the upper part of the

Following immediately upon this sur-prising tragedy, the upper part of the chirney fell to earth with a loud crash. Then areas a series of ear-splitting screams and yells from the interior of the house but before the horrified Stringy could scale the fence to the rescue, the back door flew open, and Mr. Thickbroom, junior, in shirt and trousers, but no boots, followed clesely by Mrs. Thickbroom, and the young Thickbrooms, bolted out into the yard.

the yard.

The only one really hurt, however, was Granfather, who complained for a long time afterwards of pains in the back of his knees. But even Granfather was more hurt in rind than in body. For the moment he recovered sufficiently to be able to realize what had taken place, all delusions as to the plunderer of Mister Paterson's wood-vard fell from his eves, and he recarded his son and heir with a and he regarded his son and heir with kind of herror, and almost wished he ha perished in the explosion.

All Tireboon was quickly upon the scene, and the first to arrive, in a half-dressed condition, ready and eager to help, were the two young Duffies.

the two young Duffies.

In response to the universal inquiry as to what had happened, the excited neighbourhood learned that Mrs. Thicknown had arisen first, as her custom was, and, having lit the fire and put the porridge on, had returned to the bedroom for the purpose of dressing the youngest of the family. Py that time Jerry also had bestirred himself, and the morning being cold had come forth and scated himself by the fire that he might finish his toilet in comfort, when the dreadful thing happened. The shock of it flung him against the wall on the opposite side of the room, and but for the fact that the charge had gone outwards through the chimney instead of backwards into the room, Jerry was convinced that nothing in the world could have saved him from being blown to "hatoms."

In the days of excitement which followed In the days of excitement which followed this unparalleled event the more thoughtful people in Timboon advanced many theories, all of them deeply philosophic and scientific, to account for what had taken place; but the one which obtained most credence at the time, and has since passed from the world of speculation to that of positive fact, is that eventually advanced by Jerry himself—namely, that the place was struck by a thunder-bolt from heaven.

Nevertheless. Mister, Paterson, notes.

Nevertheless, Mister Paterson notes, with a kind of chastened satisfaction, that ever since the explosion his woodheap abides in peace, while Jerry gets all that is necessary for the Thickbroom requirements from the forest, in broad daylight.



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4 4 4

Trained Horse Wanted.

Anne had been buggy-riding with her beau, William, and the horse had run away. When asked by her mother how it happened she replied:

"Well, you see, William thought he had his feet on the lines."

ΔΔΔ

Explicit, But Incriminating.

A bailiff went out to levy on the contents of a house. The inventory began in the attic and ended in the cellar. in the attic and ended in the cellar. When the dining-room was reached the tally ran like this: one dining-room table, oak: one set chairs (six), oak: one sideboard, oak; two bottles whiskey, full."

Then the word "full" was stricken out and replaced by "empty" and the inventory went on in a hand that straggled and lurched diagonally across the page until it closed with: "One revolving door-

Δ $\Delta^{-}\Delta$

"Yesterday is dead: forget it. To-morrow does not exist; don't worry. To-day is here; use it."

Δ Δ Δ

Pretty Hard to Believe.

The automobile was a thing unheard of to a mountaineer in one community, and he was very much astonished one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eves bulged however, when a motorevele followed closely in its wake and disappeared like a flash around a hend in the road.

"Gee wing!" he said, turning to his son, "who'd a' s'posed that thing had a colt!"

Δ Δ Δ

Prepared for Emergencies.
Speaking of accommodating hotel clerks, the best I ever saw was in a certain Maine town. I reached the hotel late in the evening. Just before retiring I heard a sampering under the bed and saw two large rats just escaping. I complained at the offee. The clerk was as serene as a summer breeze.

"I'll fix that all right," he said.

"Front! Take a cat up to room 23 at once."

V V V

It All Depends.

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course: it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."

ΔΔΔ

Little Jack was visiting a ranch and was out at the barn one morning watching his uncle feed hay to the horses. It troubled him to see them given only dry hay and oats. Finally, he said in a tone of sympathy. "Never mind, old horses, we have to eat breakfast food ourselves."

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AURORA

Couldn't Best Pat.

The heroes of Ireland, England and Scotland were all three brought to court. Paddy charged with stealing a cart; the Englishman a horse, and the Scotch-

The Scotchman was questioned as to where he got the cow, and he said he had it since it was a calf. The Englishman said that the horse was his since it was a foal.

was his since it was a foal.
When Paddy was questioned, he felt somewhat embarrassed, but after a while he spoke up boldly: "Shure, yer honor, I have that ould cart since it was a wheelbarrow."

ΔΔΔ

The Real Thing.

The cub reporter saw a hearse start away from a house at the head of a

funeral procession, "Whose funeral?" he inquired of the

"Whose timeral?" he inquired of the corner storekeeper, who was standing near his door, gazing at the conveyances. "Chor. Senmidt."
"John Smith!" exclaimed the cub. "You dont' mean to say John Smith is dead?"

"Vell, py golly," said the grocer, "vot you dink dey doing mit him—prac-tising?"

Δ Δ Δ

"Run upstairs, Tommy, and bring aby's nightgown," said Tommy's "Kun up-said and the said and t

point:
"Well, let her put on her wings and
fly upstairs for her nightgown!"

ΔΔΔ

Wonders of electricity. Here is one that was told by Congressian Claude Weaver of Oklahoma the

Some time ago a young farmer who had joined the army and gone to the Philippines sent a cablegram to his father. The day after the arrival of the message the father was speaking about it to a farmer friend.

"Great things is that talgare fach."

"Great things is that telegraf, Josh," remarked the father. "Jes' think o' that message comin all them thousand

miles!

miles!"
"Yes," was the hearty response of Josh
"an' so thunderin' qiuck, too."
"Thunderin' quick!" exclaimed the
father. "Well, I should say so! When
I got that message the mucilage on the
envellup wasn't dry yet."

4 4 4

A Mine of Information

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of everything bad and everything good, About every one who lives in your town, From the chief executive all the way

Know all of this and "hold it in trust," Until you're so swelled you are likely to

bust— Just keep a postoffice.

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What He Left

Residing in a little village is a lawyer who is famous for drawing wills, in which branch of business he has long en-joyed a monopoly of the country for miles around.

miles around.

A few months since a wealthy man died. There was much speculation as to the value of the property, and the town gossip set about to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer, and after a few preliminary remarks about the deceased, he said rather bluntly:

"I suppose you made Brown's will?"
"Yes."

"Then you probably know how much he left. Would you mind telling me?" "Not at all," the lawyer answered as he resumed his writing. "He left every-thing pe. hed." thing he had



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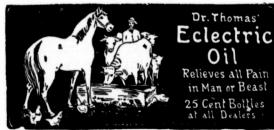
The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1913

Assets over Liabilities \$652,467.96 THE NUMBER OF PARMERS INSURED, 31st. DEC. 1913, 25,496

The Largest Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada. Agents wanted in un-represented districts



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



ducted for the benefit of Dealers, Threshermen and Farmers who have anything to sail or axchange. Five cents a word for each insertion.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing Fee Profit." It is sworth \$101 a copy in anyone who has been resting popers while the rich, richer. It demonstrates he real earling power of mony and shows how abvome no matter how poor, can acquire riches "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial Journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,000. Write now and 'I'l send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 406-20 W. Jackson Blid., Chicason.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers.
Don't nav commissions. Write describing property, naming lower price. We help buyers located estable property free. American Investment Association 15 Palace Bida., Minneapolis, Minn

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING — Save your stacked or broken castings from the scrap heaps, we will evident, crash shafts, savas, being some sort of the state of the stat

FOR SALE

We have no had at present a very full line of Rebuilt and Second-hand Findines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of huving when we shall be pleased to tell you what we have and quote prices. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same with the second of the second of the second of the way of the second of the second of the second was concerned as the second of the second of the as a concern are sure to have the size you almost and

SAWYER-MASSRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

BARUAINS,

JO H P. doube undermounted Avery engine, with Alberta and Saskatchewan Roller, This engine has been repaired and fixed up in first class shape and the same transport of the same and the sam

days in 1913, is practically as good as days in 1913, is practically as good as 118 H P. double undermounted Avery engine, coal burner, is in first class shape.

3-ton Avery farm truck, has been repaired and over-hauled and is in first class shape.

36 x 60 Avery separator, complete with feeder, weigher, wind stacker; has only been out 30 days. Has been repaired and remained, looks like new myly been out 20 days, and is in first class shape.

42 x 70 Avery separator, has run 50 days, has been repaired, repaired and over-hauled and is in first class shape.

If you are interested in second hand goods and none of the above suit you, let us hear from you, stating just what you want, and we feel sure we can fix you out alright, we feel sure we can fix you out alright.

CANADIAN AVERY COMPANY, LTD.
Winnipeg and Regina.

BUYERS, ATTENTION ! THE GEORGE WHITP A SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

LIMITED, BRANDON, MAIN.

3-25 H.P. White tractions thoroughly rebuilt and in good chara. Fach \$160.00

1-16 H.P. Americas Advance traction. \$700.00

1-18 H.P. Vinnerapolis traction. \$700.00

1-20 H.P. Readon Cornell, Portable. \$4400.00

1-20 H.P. White traction. \$1200.00

SEPARATORIS—Second Hand

Automas & Taylor, 28:50, all attachments.

1-40x82 Waterloo separator, all attach

I-40-02 Waterloo separator, all attach\$400.00
I-36:00 Goddison separator, all attachseparator, all attachsep

HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE a unumly OilPull with threshing outfit and lows. All in first class condition, having hely been used the second year for own work, ash deal or on terms. Offers sub, E. V. P., anadian Thresherman and Farmer.

FOR SALE—Half section with 200 acres under cultivation, good frame buildings, wind-mill, telephone connection, fine neighborhood, four miles from Vegreville, Alberta, in the circhest farming land in Alberta. Every acre of this land tillable. Will sell the half section or one quarter on illeral terms. An ideal home for anyone wishing to locate in Alberta. W. A. Redding, Box 264 Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—We have for sale a full line of second-hand rebuilt machinery, consisting of steam engines, gas engines and separators. These are being offered at good values. Should you be interested, write us giving particulars re size of rig that you may require, and we will gladly give full information.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHIN'S CO., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canaga

FOR SALE.

FUR SALE.

No. 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine 20540 [15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine 20540 [15 Horse Compound Portable Engine. 13426 [16 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey 200 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey 1419 [16 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey 1419 [17 Horse Compound Traction Sawyer Massey 1419 [17 Horse Compound Traction Engine. Case 2019 Horse Simple Traction Engine. Case 17721 [17 Horse Simple Traction Engine. Case 17 Horse Simple Traction Engine.

J. I CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.

WANTED to hear of good farm or un-improved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Minneapolis, Minn.

HALL'S RED RIVER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 188 Logan Ave. East. Successors to old established Red River Employment Office. Farm hands, engineers, steam and gasoline plowmen and all other farm help. Phone Main 7298.

WANT TO BUY FARM WELL LO-CATED—Give description and price. Owners only. Address, McClure, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

I HAVE good general store in small but good town. Old-established business. Would like to exchange for farm in Western Canada. Andrew Peterson, Fostoria, Kansas.

6% MONEY 6% MONEY 6%
LOANS may be obtainable for any purloss on acceptable real estate security;
A. C. Agency Company, 758 Ga. Fleetric
Bidg., Denver, Colo. 446 Pierce Bidg., St.
Louis.

Louis.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED in all localities no matter how small the village to short samples to their friends and neighbors, and the samples of their friends and neighbors, work in spare time. This are bours work in spare time. This are co-operative plan of trading, for example: Redpath's best granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; Christie's large boxes sodas for 15 cents; Confort, Surprise or Sanight soap, 8 bars for 25 cents. These are merely a few sample prices, everything sold at factory sample samples of the work. Sample case with samples and supplies furnished free. Write to-day for your territory. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSI-NESS.—I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of farm, business or machinery anywhere, at any price, write me. Established 1881, John R. Wright, suc-cessor to Frank P. Chevland, 181 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To hear of good farm or un-improved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for land or stock, Rumely steam plow engine and Cockshutt Plow, like new Address, Caswell Bros., Gadsby, Alta.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR BUSI-NESS—I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of farm, business or machinery anywhere, at any mount wright, successor to Frank P. Cleveland, 1078. Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Oil Tractor 15-30 H.P. Fair-banks-Morse, and 6-furrow Moline gan-complete. Good as new, snap price. E. Drury, 402 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg. Phone M1330.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One 26 H.P. American Abell traction engine, one 40-62 Case Wood separator complete, all in good shape. All new belted with new drive belt. Two water tanks with new pump and hose. Will trade on a small gasoline outfit or

FOR SALE—One Verity engine gang, 12 plows, 14-inch, only used three weeks, cost \$920 will take \$600 cash. J. B. Pantel, Notre dame de Lourdes.

Ganadian School of Tractioneering

AS YOU LEARN MORE YOU EARN MORE

you want to gain first-hand knowledge of a Gas Engine (either stationary, portable or traction), an Automobile, an Auto-Truck, a Grain Separator, or even a Steam Engine, or if you already have had experience with any of these machines and wish to increase your knowledge, attend this school and study under a staff of experts.

We have secured the use of the Sawyer-Massey Co.'s repair shop at Winnipeg in which to hold our school. This shop is fully equipped with all tools and machinery necessary for repair work and is well heated and lighted.

Students will get actual practice in re-building and operating various types of machines. We will have a large number of machines on hand, including stationary, portable and traction engines of various types for the use of our students.

The course will be of a thoroughly practical nature, and, besides the actual shop work, lectures will be given daily by well known men who have a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of the subjects dealt with. First course starts 1st December, second course on 4th January, and so on at intervals of three weeks. Write for full information to

A. C. CAMPBELL, Principal

Canadian School of Tractioneering

116 Higgins Avenue, WINNIPEG



The House Without A Cold Spot

THE house that has a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater needn't have a cold spot anywhere.

A Perfection is light and can be carried easily from room to room - anywhere

the extra heat is needed.

For the "between seasons" of Fall and Spring the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater gives just the heat you want.

PERFECTION HEATERS

Perfection heaters are solid, handsomely designed and smokeless and odorless. Look for the Triangle trade-

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited Calgary Re Saskatoon Regina Montreal Que non Vancouver Toronto

PARM LANDS FOR SALE—30 years to pay for a farm. We own 100,000 acres in Cannda, Oregon, Florida, Texas. Which locality do you prefer? Hunter Land Company Minneapolis, Minn.

TELEGRAPHY—Young men and women instructed and assisted to positions as Tele-graph Operators. Write to Western School of Telegraphy and Railroading, 1 McLean Block, 531 Main St., Winnipeg.

14

After the Season is Over

Let Owners and Users of Huber Engines and Threshers tell Let their testimony be your guide. you what they know.

Here are a few of the things they say:

The Huber Thresher Leads

"My Huber machine has been in the lead all the season. Am still threshing, while all other machines in this part of the country are in the sheds."

"We have made a better average threshing than any other. Our er is still at work, while other machines have been pulled in for time."

"Have had ten years' experience with Huber machines, and they can't be beat."

"We have had several different makes of machines to thresh for us, but there was none that beat the Huber."

"I am satisfied that the Huber is far ahead of any other machine that has ever been in this country."

"I cannot say enough for the Huber thresher. It has no equal."

"Our customers say it is the best machine that ever did work for them. The Huber takes the lead for fast and clean threshing."

It is the Best Cleaner

"Customers say they never saw such a clean job of threshing done before."

before."
"Farmers that I have threshed for say my Huber machine cleans
the grain better than any other thresher in this community."
'It cleans the grain perfectly, and threshes last.'
"There is nothing like the Huber, for it doesn't give any bother,
and cleans the grain so nicely."

'Can recommend the Huber as the best grain cleaner and saver I

saw. "After thirty years' use of Huber machines, I find they are fast hers, good cleaners, and grain savers."

Cleans the best of any machine I ever saw "All said it was the cleanest job of threshing they ever had done."

It Saves the Grain

"The Huber is second to none. It is a light runner, gives least trouble, and saves the wheat."

"It runs smooth, does better than other machines at cleaning, and customers say it saves the grain."

"The farmer gets all his grain in the bags when it is threshed with a Huber." "I find the Huber separator best of all. It is the best wheat saver and the lightest runner."

"The Huber is the best grain saver there is, and will handle more grain than any machine I ever saw."

It Gives Long Service

"I have a Huber separator bought for the season of 1895. With very little repairing, it will be good for its twentieth season this year." "My Huber separator gave me eleven years splendid service, and is good for eleven years more, though I ran it hard."

"Our Huber separator has run twelve or thirteen years. It suits nd saisses our customers."

"My 'fuber separator has been out ten years, and is as good as new."

"Have run my Huber thresher fifteen seasons. It does the best "Have threshed nine seasons with my Huber, and it does as good work as ever."

The Huber Engine is Superior, because:

"Furnishes more power than any engine I ever saw for the rating."

"For pulling in sand, it can't be beat. It is an easy steamer and a fuel saver."

"It is the easiest to fire; uses the least wood and water of any engine of i.s rating I ever saw."

"Have run my Huber engine twelve years. Have the first set of flues in it, and no hing done to them yet. It is a good puller in the belt and on the road."

"Have used Huber engines six years. Never put it to anything but what it gave perfect satisfaction, with less fuel and water than any other engine I ever saw."

"Have used Contractor engine for four years. It seems to have all the staying qualities an engine could have."

"Can stram it up the quickest, and run after it is steamed on the least coal of any engine I ever saw."

"It continues to do just as efficient work year after year. The reason is that every part is honestly built."

"We run our engine seven years, and never had a leaky flue."

"They are easily steamed and easily fired, saving both on fuel and r. This is the advantage of a return flue boiler. "It will produce one-fourth more power with same fuel. It is more convenient to handle, and will turn in smaller space."

"We have some rough country, and the Huber sure goes up the It is easy on fuel and water."

"Would have nothing but a Huber return flue boiler. It is the easiest cleaned of any on the market."

"Engine is well built, very "tick on the governor, helding a very dy motion on the separator. It is a number one hill climber." "I run the sixteen horse Huber engine thirteen years, and never had a leaky flue."

"It has a gearing that cannot be outclassed for wear. The boiler has not had one leak yet."

"It is a fuel saver, with plenty of power and plenty of speed." "I can turn around in less time and on less ground than with any other engine. I consider the Huber the safest boiler there is."

The Gas and Oil Tractor

"It is a good puller in belt or traction, the handiest engine a man can have on his farm."

"Our tractor climbs over the hills without trouble."

"My 20-40 tractor is one of the handiest engines to operate. It is also economical in use of fuel."

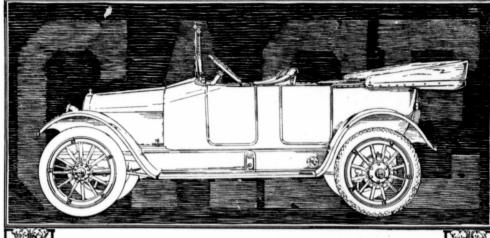
"The 20-40 tractor is giving great service hauling loads. On some of the highest hills, some of them a mile long, the engine walked right up without a stop. It is easy to handle, quick to start." "The 30-60 tractor is the most satisfactory piece of machinery I ever owned. It has plenty of power, and runs steady."

"Tractor has not given us any trouble. It will always go when you want it to."

This is unprejudiced testimony from men who know, because they have tried out the machinery. What the Huber has done for them, it will do for you if you give it a trial. In investing in a power outfit or threshing machine, let the experience of these men be your guide. There's pleasure and profit in faiming and threshing the Huber way.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.

Logan and Arlington, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.





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The NAME BEHIND the CAR

And What it Means to the Man Who Reasons



The known ability of the maker comes before everything else. Because, in your car, the "hidden values" rest solely upon his ability to put them there. Then upon his reputation for putting them there. That is what the "The Name Behind the Car" means to the man who

Sound business reasoning guides the men who are buying CASE cars. They discriminate between popularity that is meteoric and success that is merited-won through the experience of 72 years of manufacturing and of selling throughout the markets of the world.

These cautious buyers know that CASE behind the car stands for Supreme Achievement in the car.

Values Seen and Unseen

Note the CASE Specifications - their character-their completeness-the splendid features of which the costliest cars for next year boast, as you know. These values all can see.

But by unseen values the Case Company means, for example, the hair-line exactness of machined parts; laboratory determination of the limits of alloy steels.

In such, lie the vitals of your car that determine the wisdom of your investment.

This company safeguards your interest in these particulars by habit, born of proven service and a reputation for products of highest excellence.

Price Fairly Judged

The intelligent way to judge the price of a car is to divide that price by the number of years of service of that car. On this basis the cost to you of a CASE car is astoundingly low.

This is largely due to the unique advantage of this company which enables us to make a substantial saving after CASE cars are built!

For we have 79 branches, 600 travelers and 9000 dealers in United States, Canada, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Philip-pine Islands, handling our other products. Therefore, the prices of the Case cars do not include the usual heavy sales expense borne by other cars.

Thus we save where others must spend. And so we spend where others must save. Result: Better materials, better workmanship, better equipment, better

CASE "25" \$1350 5% Discount if Cash

BODY:

Distinctive Streamline, with concealed hardware.
Upholstering — Genuine leather, high-grade curled hair.
Cushion Springs—Strong, deep and comfortable.

fortable. Full-size door openings. Actual five-passenger capacity. Foot and obe rails. Protective covering on back of ont seat.

front seat.

One-Man mohair top with quick-adjustable sile curtains, folded in top. Top cover enclosing bows.

Windshield, rain vision, ventilating.

15-gallon cowl gasoline tank, with gauge; tank easily removed without disturbing body.

CHASSIS:

Motor—Built in our own shops; T-head, 3¾ inch x 4¾ inch. Starting and Lighting—Westinghouse six-volt system.

Ignition — Westinghouse high tension, eparate unit. Automatic spark control. Carburetion—Hot air device; dash conrol.

rol.
Spark plugs located in centers of high oppression cylinders.
Highest grade Wasson piston rings.

Crank shaft and connecting rod bearings, ronze backed, lined with very highest rade babbit.

grade babbitt.
Crank shafts, connecting rods and cam shafts of Case special formula steels forged and heat treated in our own shops.

Valves-Solid 31/2 per cent nickel steel. Lubrication — Splash system, constant vel maintained by positive driven plunger ump in connection with non-leaking cir-ulation indicator on dash.

Radiator—New design core construction, of unusual efficiency and strength.

Clutch—Multiple disc, best high-friction non-burnable facings on steel.

Spicer Universal Joint.

Transmission—Gears and shafts of special alloy steel, Timken bearings through-

Axles—Front, I-beam section, steering knuckles and arms all forged and heat-treated in Case shops from Chrome nickel steels, Timken bearings.

Rear—Advanced design, floating; pressed steel housing; large bearings and driving gears; distinctive Case hubs and caps. Brakes—Unusually large, 14-inch drum, 2)½-inch face.

Frame—Very strong construction, with large factor of safety. Clean running boards of pressed steel, linoleum covered, aluminum bound.

Spring Suspension — Long, easy riding, floating cantilever type, phosphor bronze bushings, all main plates special analysis alloy steel.

Pressed Steel Crown Fenders.

Wheelbase-11514 inches Drive-Left-hand, center control.

Large 18-inch corrugated steering wheel; orn button in center.

Headlights, double bulb; tail light, num-ber lighting, with Chicago switch; dash light; work light on 10-foot cord. All sin-gle wire system.

Tires-34-inch x 4-inch, non-skid on rear wheels; demountable rims.

Color-Dark Brewster green. EQUIPMENT:

Extra Casing and Tube on Rim, with Cover.

Weed Tire Chains. Eight-day Clock.

Speedometer.

Electric Horn.
Jack, Tire Pump, Repair Kit and Usual
Tools.



Choice Openings for Aggressive Dealers

Aggressive Dealers
We have decided to extend agencies in
certain territories for the new Case car
to large and small dealers who have heretofare had no connection with our widespread sales organization. This presents
a rare opportunity to men slive to the
growing demand for this real VALUE
CAR. All applications and inquiries are
handled in the order of arrival. The
priority of a day may be vital to you.
Write or wire us before it is too late.

The Car With the Famous Engine

CASE "25". \$1350 CASE "35". \$1600 CASE "40". \$1800 5% Discount if Cash. F.O.B. Factory May we send you our catalog describing CASE care?

J.I. Case T. M. Company, Inc. 741-791 State St., RACINE, WIS.

