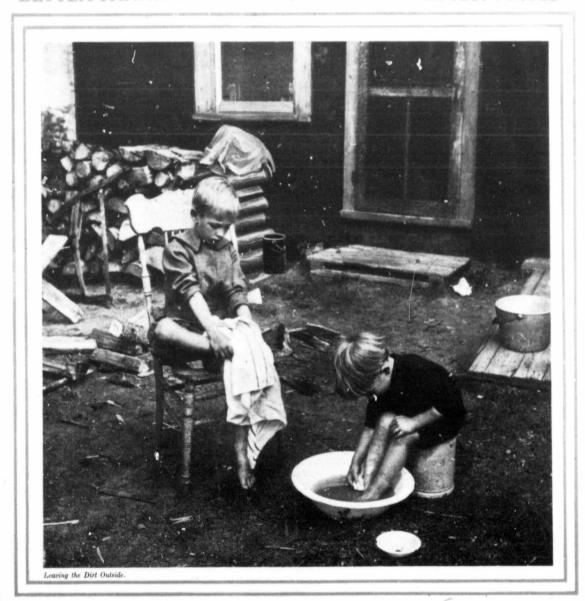
The ANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND WINNIPEG CANADA WINNIPEG WINNIPEG

BETTER FARMING - BIGGER CROPS - BETTER PRICES

JUNE
NINETEEN NINETEEN



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

Power for Every Purpose from Kerosene

with a

HART-PARR

An All-Profit Engine

- BECAUSE it burns the cheapest kerosene as successfully as any gasoline engine burns the finest gasoline.
- **BECAUSE** it perfectly adapts itself to any manner of traction or belt service.
- **BECAUSE** it is (all things considered) the most powerful engine built with a reserve force that never disappoints.

The New HART-PARR

will run at no load, part load or full load without mis-firing. It picks up and maintains with bull-dog tenacity under varying load without throttling. It has gained top-notch in every contest for smooth running, expected power and dependability with kerosene or distillate fuel.

It calls for no delicate carburetor adjustment; it creates no excessive carbon deposits and there's a conspicuous freedom from spark-plug troubles. It is par excellence the

Farmers' Own Tractor

BECAUSE of its simplicity of design, its common-sense plan—four wheels, twin cylinders, with all parts easily accessible. Its one-piece cast steel engine bed is as solid as a concrete base—no misalignment of gears.

Specifications

Power - Pulls three plows, 30
I. F. on evil.
Motor - cylinder twin, 4 cycle.
Motor - cylinder twin, 4 cycle.
Valve in head, 150 R.P. M.
Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one
piece. No bend, no twist.
Carburetor—New Dray KeroBearings—S. K. F. and Hyatt.
Speeds—Two forward; one reverse.
Transmission—Selective sliding
Cooling Device—Honeycomb
radiator—shaft drivwe pump
and tan.
Lubrication—Fresh oil, force
Weight—5188 lbs.

The greatest substitute for horse power the world knows of. Weather conditions, food supply, humanitarian sentiment does not enter into one minute of its day's work. Hot or cold, rain or shine, it matters not, and there's not one dime's worth of feed being spent while this great iron horse is idle.

At the first demonstration of 1919 held at Columbus, Ohio, under direction of Ohio University—the New Hart-Parr was officially credited with producing 37½ H.P.—5 horsepower more than any other 3-plow tractor in the field. In the fuel economy test the New Hart-Parr had but one close competitor.

Write us to-day for full details.

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AULTMAN-TAYLOR NEW CENTURY THRESHERS



TWO SMALL SIZES FOR USE WITH THE SMALLTRACTOR

Only a few more days remain until the hum of the thresher will be heard in many quarters—only a few more days remain in which to buy your thresher.

With the stage all set for the greatest money-making season for the Thresherman in history of the country, surely you will want to be one of the first in the field. Think of the millions upon millions of extra bushe's to be threshed this year! Think of the attractive prices in force at this time! Can you imagine a grander combination? Could you ask for a better opportunity to make big money? Connect the New Century and its marvelous work with this grand combination of conditions confronting you and you will instantly come to a full realization of the money-making possibilities staring you in the face at this time.

Do you remember that old saying: "Make hay while the sun shines?" That's our advice to you. Cash-ir on the threshing business in your territory and do it now.



You must appreciate the fact that whether you buy a large or a small New Century thresher you get the same high quality. These machines vary in size only. The small 23x36 New Century, which is a very popular size for individual use is a New Century in its entirety, having the same advanced, exclusive features which have won fame for the New Century and made it a machine widely imitated, but by no means duplicated either in quality or in performance in the field.

This is going to be the biggest of big years for threshers, so we suggest that you order your New Century without delay, for if you wait too long you may not be able to get what you want and should have to make your threshing both pleasant and profitable.

CATALOG PRICES, ETC., ON REQUEST.

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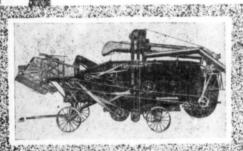


23 x 36 A favorite for use with

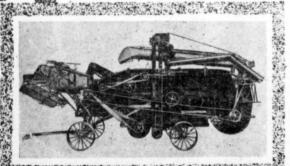


27 x 42

A fine running made for the
A. & T. 15-30

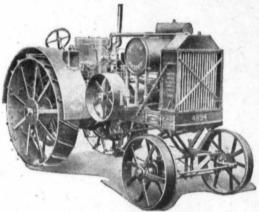


32 x 50 A splendid thresher for use with



36×56

SAWYER-MASSEY



Right side 11-22 Kerosene-Burning Tractor

WE have solved the Problem of Lubrication in Tractors, if a good grade of Motor Oil and the proper amount is kept in the Crank Case all bearings will receive a liberal supply.

The Closed Radiator has ample capacity to keep the motor cool during continuous service.

The Fuel being fed to the Carburetor by gravity, and filtered in its passage insures a constant supply of pure kerosene.

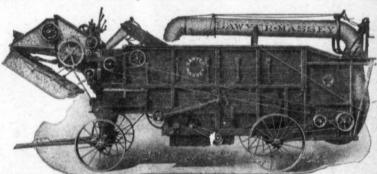
All our Tractors have Two Speeds forward and reverse.

In addition to the above, we can furnish any one of the following sizes in similar design, 17-34, 20-40 and 25-50. All being complete in detail having Counter Shaft with Differential Gear, making both Rear Wheels Positive Drivers. ASK FOR OUR SPECIAL BULLETIN on any of the above sizes where full information will be found.

With the exception of the 11-22 all sizes of Kerosene-Burning Tractors are equipped with a Canopy Top. On all SAWYER-MASSEY machines we specialize on Sturdy Construction, Attractive Appearance, Simplicity in Design, Highest Standard of Workmanship and Selected Material.

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have demonstrated in open competition on many occasions their Superiority over competitive machines in actual tests. Their long experience and co-operation with their thousands of customers made it possible to produce a line which includes the No. 1 with 22in. cylinder



Sawyer-Massey Separators No. 1 and No. 2

and 36in. body, No. 2 with

Sawyer-Massey Separators No. 1 and No. 2

28in. cylinder and 44in. body, both of which machines are of medium capacity. If maximum capacity is required, we can furnish the GREAT WEST SEPARATOR in larger sizes.

Every Purchaser of a Sawyer-Massey Machine has an equity in the Company's Fair Dealing Policy and Nation Wide Service which is a permanent protection.

Ask for Special Catalogues on any of the following machines manufactured by

SAWYER-MASSEY CO., Limited

Steam and Kerosene Burning Tractors, Grain Threshers and full line of Road Machinery

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Vol. XXIV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE, 1919

No. 6

A S far back as one living today can remember, it was possible to see at an odd time and on a very small scale a patch of land as carefully plowed as much of what was on view at Portage la Prairie as the result of its great two days' plowing match, but not until recent date was it possible to see so much of such uniformly superb quality turned out in two short days.

To anyone who did not see it, it is impossible to convey any fair idea of the impressive transformation scene: a half-section of thickly matted land becoming in something like twelve hours as black and level as a billiard table —not so much as a stick of last year's stubble left to break the monotony.

The match was essentially a plowing contest—with horses on the first and tractors on the second day, and was held on the farm of Tom Wishart, two miles north of the town.

The weather was good but somewhat threatening which no doubt affected the attendance, although the numbers seemed (especially on the second day) to break last year's record.

The arrangements made by the board of directors were perfect, alike for the contestants and the visiting public, and to them the highest credit is due. This is the natal atmosphere of the true sportsman and kindliness, enthusiasm and unanimity was in evidence in every face and every group that conferred on one phase or another of the big job that was in progress.

As an evidence of the fine neighborly spirit abroad, the writer happened to witness a very pretty little incident towards the close of the horse plowing match. One of the most likely champions was just about to make his "finish" when his next door competitor (who was running him very closely indeed) stepped up and said: "If I were you, George, I would"—do so and so.

It was a small thing, but there was a big heart and a broad soul

THE FINE ART OF PLOWING

As Demonstrated on the Portage Plains

in it and it showed what really prevailed on the field, that the competitors were intent solely on seeing the very best work done regardless of who did it. This man had no need to proffer his advice.

Following is the result of the first day's horse plowing contest:

Class 1, walking plows, 14-inch, open—1st, D. Little, 86; 2nd, J. Brown, 85; 3rd, W. Rogers, Edwin, 76; 4th, J. Sutherland, Bran-



The Youngest Champion of the Portage Plowing Contest—Clarence Yuill—14 years of age, who took first place in his class and won the cup donated by the Hon. Arthur Meighen

He was as "near as a toucher" to winning first place himself, and to actually get it all he needed to do was to let "George" alone.

The kindly hint was taken in the spirit in which it was given, and "George" came out right on top. don, 72; 5th, A. MacVicar, 71; 6th, Floyd Bradley, 70.

Best feering and finish — D. Little.

Best team—F. Bradley. Class 2, gang plows, 14 inch, open—1st, G. McV.car, 79; 2nd, C. Wishart, 78; 3rd, C. R. James, 67; 4th, H. Wishart, 66; 5th, C. R. Wilson, 61; 6th, A. Pirie, Strathclair, 48.

Best 4-horse team—H. Wishart. Class 3, gang plows, 14-inch, open to men who have not won a first prize previous to 1919 in men's class—1st, J. A. Beam, 76; 2nd, G. Wood, 71; 3rd, W. Lang, 70; 4th, W. J. Moffatt, 69; 5th, H. E. Batters, 67; 6th, J. W. Brydon, 65; 7th, N. McMaster, 63; 8th, N. M. Caskey, 54.

Highest score except for feering and finish—J. A. Beam.

Best feering, classes 2 and 3—G. Wood.

Best finish, classes 2 and 3—G. MacVicar.

Class 4, boys' gang, 14-inch, open to all boys under 18 years, resident in Manitoba — 1st, A. Wishart, 72; 2nd, Harold Tomlin, 68; 3rd, L. Hughes; 4th, R. R. Caskey.

Highest score except finish and feering—A. Wishart.

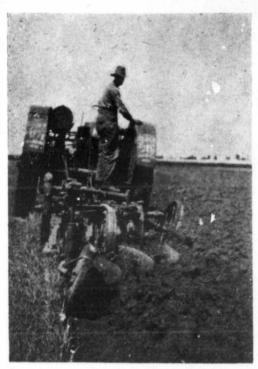
Highest score, residents outside municipality, on gangs — Mr. Pirie; walking, W. Rogers and J. Sutherland.

Judges -- James Henderson, Brandon; John Henderson, Bird's Hill; Mr. Turner, Carroll.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Dave Little, of Portage, heads the list. Dave held the Manitoba championship until two years ago when J. Sutherland, of Brandon, "lifted the cup" from the Portage Plains. Last year, however, Mr. Little brought it back, and this year he has again made good his right to the custody of this great trophy.

Officially there were three judges on the ground, but there were more than three hundred keen plowmen among the spectators all prepared to give a posijudgment upon the work done. The quality was so unformly excellent it was one of the hottest jobs ever given to men to adjudicate the property of the product was a single product.

Following hard on the heels of Little was John Brown (also of Portage), and while these two men were at work it was next to impossible to say who was going



It was worth his while stopping to look back on the smooth sea of rich black soil

to be top dog. When the score cards were made up, only one point lay between them, Little scoring 86 points and Brown 85. They ran neck and neck on ends, depth and width of furrow, evenness of surface and covering of weeds and stubble, but Brown scored one point over his competitor in straightness. He had 14 against Little's 13 out of a possible 15.

The Gang Classes

In the open class for 14-inch gangs there were six entries, and in the finals George McVicar won first with a score of 79, and Charles Wishart second with 78 points. These two men competed in the same class last year.

In the gang classes open to men who had not previously won a first, John A. Beam came in an easy first with a score of 76.

In the boys'—under 18—class some remarkably fine work was done which certainly encourages the belief that in course of time these same young fellows will not be outclassed by any record the older men have made. In this class young Allen Wishart came first with a score of 72; Harold Tomlin came second, and this young man deserves special mention for his excellent feering.

The directorate had most gallantly provded a class for ladies and a few entries had been made, but somehow or other their dear hearts must have failed them at the last minute for no member of the fair sex was seen around with a plow.

Tractor Plowing

It is no figure of speech to describe the second day's show as the most extensive, impressive and generally first-class demonstration of high quality plowing ever pulled off in Canada.

There were something like 30 entries and the power machines used included practically all the latest developments in the small tractor world which are being used with from two to four furrow plows.

By common consent, when the day's work was over the quality of the plowing done by the gas power was declared to be in every respect equal to the best average of that done by the horsemen on the previous day. From feering to finish it was one uniform success in top-notch plowing. In straightness, evenness, covering of weeds and all other "points" in good plowing the grand result could not be otherwise described than splendid.

The champion in the engine gangs was A. M. Brownridge, who scored 86, using a Massey-Harris tractor with a three-bot-tom "Verity" plow. This is the second occasion on which Mr. Brownridge has won the championship in this event. He had a close second in Robert Smith who was only one point behind him.

For a time it looked as if Angus McVicar would take a high

place, but just towards the end (probably distracted by the crowd of admiring lady friends) he went a bit "off" and the tragedy was subsequently written on his score card.

Nevertheless, his, in common with every other contestant's work was a really impressive demonstration of plowing that for all practical purposes might be said to be perfect.

Again young Clarence Yuill (14 years of age) won his spurs, taking first place in the boys—under 18—class, which also made him winner of the cup donated by Hon. Arthur Meighen, as well as three specials offered in this class. He used a Heider tractor with Rock Island plow—s.m. combination as he handled last year.

Of the engines used, the most numerous on the field was the Heider with its Rock Island plow accompaniment. Other well-known makes were the "Gray"—"C a s e" — "Titan" — "Waterloo Boy" — "Rumely" — "Turner"—"Hart-Parr" — "A 11 - W o r k" — "Huber" — Universal" — "Lauson" — "Massey-Harris" — Fordson."

The gang plows were of the well-known types of John Deere—Cockshutt—Rock Island—Grand Detour—Hamilton Power Lift—etc. Reproductions of the best our camera man was able to secure on the field will be found in this issue or continued in July as "strike conditions" permit.

The following are the results of the tractor plowing competition:

Class six—Two-furrow engine gangs, open—1st, W. J. McQuaig, 84; 2nd, R. Redlick, Winnipeg, 67; 3rd, A. Stephens, 64; 4th, F. W. Humphreys, 54. Best feering, McQuaig; best finish, McQuaig.

Class seven — Two-furrow engine gangs, boys under 18 — 1st. Clarence Yuill, 72; 2nd, L. Wishart, 68; 3rd, Ed. Smith, 67; 4th, H. Rowlatt, 62. Best feering, Ed. Smith; best finish, L. Wishart.

Class eight — three-furrow engine gangs, open — 1st, A. M. Brownridge, 86; 2nd, Robt. Smith, 85; 3rd, F. Bradley, 83; 4th, C. R. Smith, 80; 5th, D. Morrison, 78; 6th, A. A. McVicar, 77; 7th, D. Gallilant, 75. Best finish, classes eight and nine, R. Smith.

Class nine — Three-furrow engine gangs, amateur plowmen— 1st, W. Chilton, 81; 2nd, J. W. Brydon, 77; 3rd, C. E. Lamont, 69; 4th, R. McLeod, 67; 5th, E. Stephens, 61. Best feering, classes eight and nine, J. W. Brydon.

Class ten—Four-furrow engine gangs, open—1st, Bert Lytell, 74; 2nd, W. G. Lytell, 66; 3rd, J. W. McMaster, 64; 4th, A. Finlay, 63. Best feering, W. G. Lytell; best finish, Bert Lytell.

An observing man can see more wonderful things while he is walking across a field than a fool will find in a journey around the earth.



One small boy with a perfect equipment like this can do marvellous work in one

The Place of the One Bottom Tractor Plow in Power Farming

By W. R. HEILMAN

THE one-bottom plow for tractors has not received very much attention and yet there are times and places where it may be used to fine advantage. For heavy gumbo, for virgin sod, for hilly fields. for very deep plowing, the one-bottom plow is in demand.

With small tractors, the orebottom 14- or 16-in. plow often may weigh down the balance on the right side as between success or failure with the tractor. In plowing at a good speed with light tractors in heavy soils, what is more logical than to lighten the load in order to favor the tractor? This applies to all two-plow tractors just as forcibly as similar exceedingly heavy load conditions makes it advisable to use a twobottom plow instead of a three on larger machines, which generally pull three.

The one-bottom plow for tractors is furnished with the regular equipment as for two- and threebottom plows. It has the same type of power lift with the clutch operated by pulling a rope. The hitch is like those supplied on larger plows and is made especially for tractors. In fact it is just the same plow throughout as the two-bottom tractor plow, except that the second beam and bottom have been removed and the rear wheel has been switched over to the first beam. A forging has been put in to take the place of the second beam in carrying a bearing for the axles at the front of the plow. The rear end of this forging runs across to the first beam and is bolted to it. The plow works perfectly.

The width of the furrow is determined by the setting of the hitch to the right or left, just as is done to get the first bottom of a gang plow to cut the desired width

The one-bottom plow is convertible into the two-bottom, or the two into the one, by the addition of a few parts.

With a 14-in. general purpose bottom having a fairly large moldboard, the plow may be set to cut any desired width from 12 in. on up to 16 or 18 in., just as is so often done with a 14-in. sulky plow. And by using the one-bottom plow instead of the two, the lighter load will permit of main-



Angus McVicar with his well thumbed Titan and the family gang did splendid work

taining the speed of plowing, so that what is apparently lost in the smallest width of cut will be largely offset by the gain in speed and by eliminating stops and trouble from overloads.

A further advantage of the onebottom plow is that the lighter load allows the pulling of a harrow or a pulverizer with the plow. Doing this is a profitable operation, because working the ground down immediately after plowing is more easily done than after the ground has dried out does away with the running of the tractor over the plowed ground. The practical application of this combined plowing and harrowing depends upon the kind of soil and its condition, as to whether or not a finished job of working down can be done. With the section of harrow taking in two or more times the width of the furrow, the ground will get a pretty thorough working.

The one-bottom plow hitch is best adapted to tractors on which the hitch point on the tractor comes somewhere ahead of and between the first and second beams of a two-bottom plow. That hitch point will work nicely with a one-bottom plow, as has been proved beyond a question in actual plowing.

When these one-bottom plows are built with extra heavy tractor plow beams as they are constructed, they are fit for heavy duty in fields where there are stumps and rocks. With the added protection of a release

hitch, the one-bottom plow will stand a lot of punishment. For the operator's carelessness in this respect. A new tractor may, or it handling excessive trash, the one-bottom offers less trouble from clogging than the larger gangs.

The point run be brought up that when it comes to pulling one-bottom the farmer might just as well stick to his team and sulky, because he could do as much work. The error in this line of reasoning is quickly pointed out. He may plow just as wide a furrow, but when it comes to speed and endurance, the machine wins. With the one-bottom plow the tractor will yank it along at a speed and depth that will make a team look like it was tied to a post.

Thus the one-bottom plow has its place behind the tractors which usually pull two bottoms, whenever the load of the two is more than the tractor should pull. It is no fault of the tractor that certain field conditions make the load on one-bottom a reaso, able drawbat pull for a tractor, known as a two-bottom plow machine in usual field work. And when the heavy load conditions are there and have to be met, it is far better to acknowledge from the start that the one-bottom plow is the proper one to use rather than to claim that the tractor will pull two and then have trouble doing it. Pull two where the tractor can, but keep in mind that the one-bottom plow is available when needed.



The smallest outfit and the biggest man on the field. These plow-shares made a

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MONTHLY



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY E. H. HEATH COMPANY, Limited - - - WINNIPEG, CANADA

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F C. BRAY TREASURER J. D. DUTHIE EDITOR

June

The Man Behind the Button

1919

OUR GUARANTEE

allowed in our reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is defrauded, E. H. defrauded. E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom, if the event takes place within 36 days of date advertisement appeared, and com-plaint be made to us in writing with necofic in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occur-ring, and provided, also, the subscriber also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "The Canadian Thresherman and Parmer." Be careful when writing that you saw the advertisement in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer."

HE "returned soldier" is a man who at first sight commands the wholehearted esteem and gratitude of every citizen. That he shall hold the regard of his fellows in perpetuity is conditional only on his own decent behaviour. Let it be said that ninety per cent of the lads who carry the button "For Service at the Frent" are men who "under no other compulsion than the power of their own moral consciousness went up against the enemy." They did their bit most nobly and with complete self-effacement. Now their single-minded desire is to forget the horrors of those four years, and as fighting men, lose their identity as quickly as possible in the peaceful associations of that great civilian democracy into which they were born and for which they took every risk a man can take when its existence was threatened.

But like every group of men that circumstances have created, there is the inevitable ten-per-cent minority of disgruntled ones, which also contains a very much smaller minority of something worse.

What these are need not be characterised here. They are wellknown and by all that is common sense in the good opinion of grateful compatriots, they do not to any extent detract from the wholesale and wholehearted appreciation of the men who went out to meet the Hun and who did not come back until he had dealt with the Hun as he said he would. The disgruntled ones (as was to be expected) have herded themselves in the cities, with varying results which are also well known. But as "it's an ill wind that blows no one any one effect of these disturbances has been to turn the thoughts of many decent men towards the great free open prairie and all it holds out to well-directed labor.

The Soldier Settlement Board has come in for a great deal of criticism that might well have been spared—at least until such time as that board had enjoyed "the ghost of a chance" to make its work felt. Actually it has been too busy working to attend to advertising its own performances. It started out with the knowledge that it faced a gigantic task, but as demobilization proceeded, it and a discriminating public received a keener sense of just how big the job is. Disappointment in many individual cases was bound to happen, but in the aggregate, the results can hardly fail to gratify the last hope of those who have this splendid scheme at heart. As a matter of fact, it is the biggest "slice" of development that Canada has ever taken in at one bite.

And it is a development carried out on the most legitimate lines this great continent of soil riches could possible engage in.

At this date, considerably over 5,000 applications made by returned men have been approved. This at 160 acres each means just 800,000 acres of land, and it is but the beginning of it. What the end will be can only roughly be guessed but it cannot fail to reach a figure which might almost be said to justify the circumstances which created "the returned soldier." Major Ashton of the Soldier Settlement Board recently made the statement that something like 30,000 soldiers would return to Saskatchewan and that it could be shown that 75 per cent of these would either be farmers or farm laborers. So far, one-third more applications have been approved in Alberta than in Saskatchewan and in these two provinces especially will the great naturally make a stronger appeal to the man who wants a cl ar space to work in than the more thickly settled territory.

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A conservative estimate gives it that between three and four millions of acres of land in the prairie provinces alone will be taken up by returned men and if this represents as it does say 25,000 individual settlers with their own and the readily available borrowed capital, it means something like one hundred million dollars of new capital invested in agriculture in those three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Moreover, a very large acreage of good land has been reserved by the board for men not yet demobilized, and it can be said without qualification that probably not in a single case shall any man yet to come be disappointed who has a strong desire to engage in farming and who will be guided by his own common sense in approaching his "bit."

It isn't the "church" that makes the christian and it isn't the button that tells off the returned soldier. That immortal button, however, and all that it means, will never suffer because of the delinquency of a few who wear it. It is the man and his record behind the button that will tell. Of this it may be certain that very few, if any, of the misfits will be "content," as they call it, to go on the land. The man who will take up the function of farming is invariably a serious man. He sees more in cultivating the soil than dollars. He sees a great happy prospect of clean healthful life in the open and knows that by ordinary application, the dollars will flow in to the furrow he opens as a matter of course.

This Handy En-ar-co Oiler REE To Automobile and Tractor Owners

Send the coupon for a long, slim can with a long spout that reaches all hard-to-reach places on your machine.

This oiler is intended to remind you that when you buy

En-ar-co Brands

you get the best that money can buy. Made by graduate workmen, trained to their tasks and skilled in Scientific Refining. For this reason En-ar-co brands, for nearly forty years, have enjoyed a reputation for dependability.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil For Automobiles and Tractors

An oil of the right body to protect the moving parts with a soft, velvety cushion or film, strong and tenacious, so as to permit that necessary smooth movement of the motor to develop its greatest strength and power.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

goes through a Scientific Refining process, wherein it is distilled many times, vaporized and filtered until a clear, clean oil, containing no free carbon, is produced. An oil that will prolong the life of your motor, giving it increased power and save, in cold cash, many times its cost in preventing lubrication trouble.

National Light Oil

The most economical fuel for oil-burning tractors. Best for lamps, insuring a bright, clear light without charred wick or sooted chimney. No soot or smell when used in oil stoves. Its uniform heat makes it most desirable for incubators, as it emits no fumes to clog eggs shell pores or kill live chicks in the brooder. Buy it by the barrel.

Black Beauty Axle Grease

for the wagon. Insures a friction-free axle, as it contains no compounds to clog and gum.

Buy Of Your Local Dealer

If he cannot supply you, write us for prices and location of nearest distributing point.

Economy Ready Mixed Paint For all outdoor and Longwear Barn, Bridge and Roof Paint For lasti Put up in barrels and half-barrels. Write for color cards and price

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

1326 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

For Better Service Use White Rose Gasoline

Pure and Dry Develops Greater Power

En-ar-co **Motor Grease**

One Grease for All Friction Points

Made in Canada

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited 1326 Excelsior Life Building Toronto, Ontario

I own...(Give name above) automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me handy oil can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point and quote prices on items I have marked. I

will be in the market about

I use.....gals. Gasoline per year I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year I use.....gals. Kerosene per year I use.....gals. Trector Oil per year I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per year I uselbs. Axle Grease per year

Postoffice





Notice particularly that the Ideal shaker hangers are on the outside where you can see them and where you can oil and adjust them while standing on the ground. You know what it means when hangers are on the inside—you have to stop the machine and crawl inside to oil or take up the bearings. The time it takes is just so much money lost—and "fishbacks" aren't comfortable things to lie on anyway.

On the Rumely Ideal Separator there isn't a bearing on the inside of the machine.

Also, of course, the concave adjustments, regulation of the blast, adjustments of windboard and tailboard are on the outside-easily accessible and while the outfit is running.

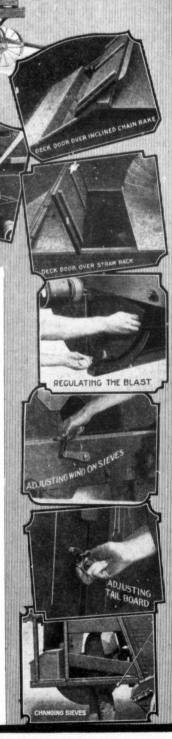
For inspection, there's a door over the travelling rake, one over the straw rack, a door at the top of the stacker, one on the side of the stacker housing, removable sections in the windstacker hopper and grain pan, with, of course, peep holes at convenient places.

Accessibility counts big in a separator. We knew it and we build into each Ideal the maximum of accessibility and ease of operation.

Four sizes of the Ideal are made-22 x 36, 28 x 44, 32 x 52 and 36 x 60-a size to fit every job.

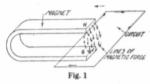
ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.

La Porte, Indiana 27 Branch Offices and Warehouses



Part III.

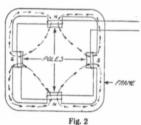
N previous articles the writer discussed electrical current as produced by an electrochemical process, that is, by dry cells and storage batteries. Modern ignition systems, however, make use of electrical current, generated by means of a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by electro-magnetic induction. Such machines are commonly known as



generators, mounted on the engine frame and driven from the engine shaft. A study, therefore, of tractor ignition must include the generator.

Generators are of two general classes, namely : Direct curgenerators, called so because they produce rent in one direction only, and alternating current generators, which produce current first in one direction and then in another, the change in direction taking place many times each The principle upon which 'the generator is based was discovered by Faraday in 1831, and consists in the moving of a conductor in a magnetic field so as to cut magnetic lines of force.

This principle is further illustrated by reference to Fig. 1, in which is shown an ordinary horseshoe magnet with a con-



ductor forming a closed circuit. By moving the conductor in the direction of the arrow a current is set up in the direction indicated, and when moved in the opposite direction the current is set up in the opposite direction. A current is thus induced in the conductor by electromagnetic induction. The strength of such a current depends entirely upon the number of lines of force in-The lines of force, or tercepted. magnetic field of the magnet, is that part of the immediate surroundings of the magnet upon which it exerts its influence.

Direct current generators consist primarily of four principal

Some Fundamental Principles of Tractor Ignition

Current Generation

By C. C. HERMANN

parts, namely: Field magnets, armature, commutator and brushes. The field magnets of the generator used in ignition systems are electromagnets, which consist of a soft iron core and a coil of well insulated copper wire. electromagnets are magnetized by small per cent of the current from the generator being lead from the brushes to the field coil.

Magnet Arrangement

Fig. 2 illustrates the field magnets of a four pole shunt wound generator, in which can be seen the field and frame. The path of the lines of force is from the North pole to the South pole, thence by way of the frame to the North pole. North poles are placed opposite each other and South poles are placed opposite each other. An electro magnet is further illustrated in Fig. 3 in which the soft iron core and the coil are shown. With the current passing through the coil in the direction of the arrows the magnet will have a North and South pole as indicated.

The armature used in the shunt wound direct current generator is generally of the drum type, that is, the coils of wire are wound on The commucylindrical cores. tator, which consists of a number of copper segments insulated from each other by sheets of mica, is mounted and thoroughly insulated from the same shaft as the armature. Each end of every coil on the armature is secured to a com-When the armutator segment. mature is revolved between the poles of the electromagnets of the field a great many lines of force are cut and a current of electricity is induced in the armature wind-This current is conducted ing. to the commutator by means of the wire connections, and there collected and delivered to the external circuit by the brushes.

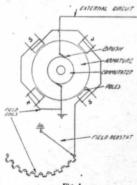


Fig. 4 shows diagrammatically the various parts of the four-pole shunt wound generator. In this the amature is located centrally between the four poles, and is mounted on the same shaft with the commutator. brushes are in contact with the commutator, and are connected to the external circuit. A small amount of current is by-passed to the field coils by a direct connection to the external circuit. The amount of current thus by passed is regulated by means of a field rheostat. The field rheostat consists of a number of coils of German silver wire, which may be cut into the circuit by means of a connector and the ground.

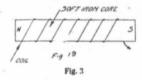
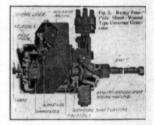


Fig. 5 shows the Remy fourpole shunt-wound type governor generator used on the Moline Universal tractor. Tractor conditions demand that such apparatus as the generator be amply protected from dust. In this type it will be seen that such protection is given by a housing which provides a water and dust proof enclosure for the generator, ignition coil, governor spring and dash pot. The armature is partly shown, as is also the commuta-The armature and commutator are mounted on the same The motion of the field frame is transmitted to the carburetor or throttle by the control lever. The governor spring, which is seen enclosed, serves to prevent too rapid fluctuation of the field frame. The field coils, of which there are four mounted on the poles, and which are a part of the field frame terminating on the armature shaft casting are also shown.

The production of a current by means of an alternating current generator, as previously explained, is identically the same as with the direct current generator, that is, by electromagnetic induction. The alternating current generator, as used in ignition systems is known as a magneto. In the magneto the armature revolves between the poles, and consequently in the magnetic field of several horseshoe magnets which induce an electric current in the armature winding.

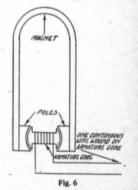
Two Classes of Magnetos

Magnetos are divided into two classes, depending on the number of windings on the armature core, namely: Low-tension magnetos, which have a single winding, and high-tension magnetos, which have a double winding.



The principal parts of a magneto, whether high or low ten-sion, are the field magnets, the armature and the armature coil. The magnet used is the horseshoe shape, thoroughly magnetized. As pointed out in a previous article, all magnetos have a North and a South pole, and the mag-netic lines of force flow from the North, or positive pole, to the South, or negative pole, of magnet. Therefore, by placing a coil of copper wire between the poles of the horseshoe magnet and turning it as shown in Fig. 1, magnetic lines of force will be intercepted and an electric current will be induced in the coil.

The principal difference between the high and low tension magnetos, as pointed out, is the number of coils on the armature. In Fig. 6 is shown diagram-matically the low tension magneto in which the horseshoe magnet, the poles, one of which is a North and one a South pole, the

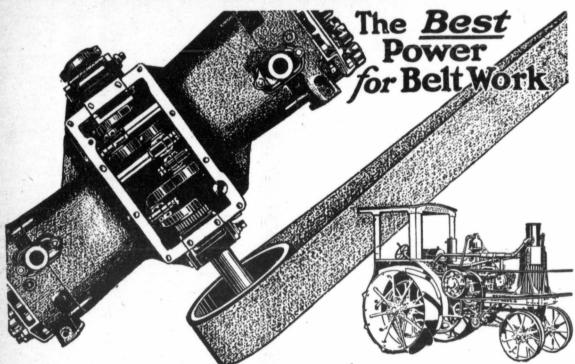


armature core which is made of soft iron, as soft iron is more easily magnetized and demagnetized than hard iron, and is one continuous wire well insulated and wound on the armature core. The ends of the coil are electrically connected to the external circuit. As previously stated, the coil must cut magnetic lines of (Continued on page 20)

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of



EVERY bit of power in the Avery Tractor "Draft-Horse" Motor pulls on the belt. None is lost in friction of gears or bearings. The Avery belt wheel is mounted directly on the end of the crank shaft, and all the power of the motor is transmitted to the belt.

The Avery motor runs at low speed, which allows using a large belt pulley, giving a good grip on the belt. The belt pulley is located just where it should be-on the right side of the tractor where the operator can easily see to line up, and high enough from the ground not to require stretching the belt to keep it from dragging.

The Avery Tractor has a design that makes it unusually successful for belt as well as for field work. It has a motor that is "The finest power plant on wheels," as one Avery owner expressed it. The Avery Patented Sliding Frame Transmission delivers the power of this motor to the belt wheel and drawbar through a "Direct-Drive" - the only tractor that drives

Built in Exactly the Size You Need

Avery Tractors are built in sizes from 8-16 to 40-80 H.P. in one standardized design, with a special 5-10 H.P. size for small farms and lighter work.

Avery Champion Grain Saver Threshers are built in a size to fit every size Avery Tractor—two sizes of small threshing outfits for individual farmers and small runs and three medium and large size outfits for large runs.

Write for the Avery Catalog

This will give you valuable information about tractor farming, threshing and road building. See Avery samples at nearest dealer. Avery Tractors are successfully used in every state in the Union and 61 foreign countries.



Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery

They are backed by the strongest definite grain saving warranty given any make of thresher.

WOULD you be good publish in your paper some suggestions on re-babbitting worn bearings on heavy slow speed four-cycle oil engines, telling how to:

1. Remove the old babbitt from the boxings.

2. Is it advisable to use babbitt the second time?

3. How to hold the shaft in position while pouring it.

4. What grades of babbitt are best to use?5. How to melt and pour the

babbitt.

6. How to scrape the bear-

7. Is it necessary to remove the flywheels from the shaft to do a first-class job?

—C. L. Watson, Innisfail, Alta. Answers:—

1. The old babbitt is chipped from the boxing with a cold chisel. In doing this, care must be taken to remove the babbitt from the small holes which are drilled or cast in the boxing. The new babbitt runs into these holes, forming lugs or dowels on the babbitt shell, preventing the shell from moving in the boxing.

After the old babbitt has been removed, the boxing and shaft may be thoroughly washed with gasoline and dried by a moderate use of a blow torch. It is necessary that the boxing be perfectly dry in order to avoid "blowing" when the hot metal is poured in.

2. The old metal is placed in the ladle with the new and

Department Conducted By G. WHO

melted at the same time. I have always used the old metal and have never seen any appreciable difference. The main thing in retaining the quality of the metal is to not overheat it or keep it heated too long at a time.

3. The method of holding the shaft in position depends upon the local conditions. A very heavy shaft may be raised on jacks and left in this position until the metal has been poured and set. Whatever blocks are used must, of course, be solid, so that there will be no danger of the shaft moving while the job is being done.

In running main bearings in an engine, a center line should be run through 'the center of the cylinders, and the shaft set at right angles to this line.

4. Babbitt for heavy service, where it will receive heavy loads and shocks, should contain no lead. This babbitt consists of tin and copper and antimony. The anti-friction qualities of lead make it very desirable for light service bearings, and babbitt for this use contains as high as 82

per cent lead, and the remaining 18 per cent is tin and antimony.

5. The babbitt should be melted in a ladle big enough to hold sufficient metal for one complete "pouring." If possible, the babbitt should be heated in the ladle which is to be used for pouring.

An ordinary piece of brown paper may be wrapped once around the shaft, and the lapped ends fastened with mucilage. This is not necessary in a split boxing.

If both halves of the boxing are poured at once, a few strips of cardboard are placed between the boxing and the cap and touching the shaft. V-shaped notches are cut in these strips to allow the babbit to run through to the lower half. These notches should be about ¼-inch

Enough cardboard should be used between the halves to allow for future adjustments, and the cap should be bolted on securely before any pouring is done.

The ends of the boxing are closed up with cardboard discs,

and stiff putty is built up around the discs and the ends of the bearings. Air holes should be left at each end, and funnels built up around them with the putty. A funnel should also be built up around the pouring hole. These funnels should be large enough to hold quite a little metal which will fill in as the metal cools. If the boxing is not provided with a pouring hole one of the air holes may be made quite large and used as a pouring hole. If putty is not available, clay, mixed with lubricating oil, may be used.

If it is desirable for the metal to project over the end of the boxing, the putty may be built up in the desired shape. The oil hole may be stopped up with a wooden plug which extends through to the shaft.

The metal should be heated in a forge or fire pot until it will singe a white pine chip or until it begins to change from a silyer to a yellowish color.

If possible, while the babbitt is being heated, the bearing and shaft should be warmed with a hot iron or a blow torch.

When ready to pour the boxing the metal should be poured steadily and rapidly until it appears at the air holes.

After the babbitt has cooled break the halves apart by driving a cold chisel between them and rim off the sharp edges and projections.

6. Scraping the bearings is merely a matter of placing some Prussian blue or lamp black on the shaft and rocking it in the bearings, when the marking material will mark the high spots on the babbitt. These high spots are lightly scraped off and the operation repeated until the marking shows an even bearing surface practically all over the bearing. In scraping the bearings, care must be taken to see that they do not pinch on the sides. The fit at the sides can also be determined by using marking material.

7. Removing the flywheels depends entirely upon whether you have enough room to work with them on. You can best determine this on the engine on which you are working.

Question:-

I. What is the best gas engine (tractor) on the market, most economical on fuel, longest lived, and best suited to a farm of three-quarters of a section?

2. How would such a tractor compare with horses as regards economy in feed and equipment. Would the land required to grow oats for the horses grow enough wheat to pay for the fuel which a 12-24 or 15-30 tractor would use?



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International Twine Service -and Quality

OU will remember that binder twine was scarce in 1912, with a big harvest waiting to be cut. Something had to be done in a hurry. Do you remember how that situation was met by this Company? Do you know that we secured 92 carloads of twine and had them shipped by express to Western Canada? That is what we mean by International service.

That condition, in all probability, will never occur again. Our sixteen branch houses and three big transfer houses in Canada now carry stocks totalling close to ten million pounds of **Deering** and **McCormick** twine to meet this season's demands. But this too is service, for it involves a great outlay of money for raw material, the employment of an army of people, the building of great warehouses, and an efficient system of distribution—all necessary to the end that farmers may have a sufficient quantity of good twine when they need it.

But we do not ask you to buy Deering and McCormick twine simply because we have been or can be of service to you. The one reason why you should buy our twine, and the only reason we want you to consider, is that Deering and McCormick twine is the most economical you can buy. Not the cheapest, perhaps—though that is open to argument. A thing that is cheap is not always economical. Cheap twine seldom

works satisfactorily. Farmers who use it lose valuable time trying to adjust the binder to handle it, and blame the binder for their trouble, when the brittle, short fibred, irregular twine they are using is the cause of it all.

Quality and uniformity are the two important factors in twine. **Deering** and **McCormick** twine have both quality and uniformity. Again **Deering** and **McCormick** twine average **above** the guaranteed lengths. This point affects the cost of twine seriously. Suppose your "cheap" twine runs 50 feet short to the pound—as it is quite likely to do. On a 50-pound bale, that means enough twine to tie 1,200 bundles of grain.

A Deering or McCormick label on your twine is positive assurance that you are getting the most economical twine it is possible to manufacture or buy to-day. The price you pay is the lowest at which such satisfactory twine can be produced and sold.

Here are our guaranteed lengths. Check them up for yourself and compare them with any other twine you can buy:

Standard - - - - - 500 feet to the pound
Standard Manila - - - - 550 feet to the pound
Manila - - - - 600 feet to the pound
Pure Manila - - - 650 feet to the pound
Superior Manila - - - 650 feet to the pound

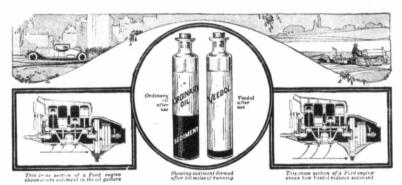
Say "Deering" or "McCormick" to your local dealer when you buy twine.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES:

WEST: Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST: Hamilton, Ont., Quebec, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., London, Ont., St. John, N.B.



Is sediment shortening the life of your engine?

19 places where sediment damages important parts

OW long will your engines stand up? Will your auto-mobile engine be in good condition after 50,000 miles of hard driving over rough, muddy and sandy roads, or badly worn out after 10,000 miles? Or will your tractor engine be worn out after one thou-

machines that must be laid up frequently for engine repairs are sure to be short lived. They contin-ually need to have carbon removed, valves ground, bearings and piston rings renewed. The best insurance against such troubles is proper lubrication.

Some cars run for 15,000 miles without need for such overhauling. These are the cars which will still be on the road after 50,000 miles of running. Invariably such cars are perfectly lubricated.

Why ordinary oil fails to protect you

Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200°

Where sediment damages engines

engines
1. Cylinder walls 2. pistons; 3. piston rings; 4. wristpins; 5. wristpin bearings; 6. crankshaft main bearings; 7. crankshaft; 8. connecting rods; 10. valves; 11. valve seats; 12. valve cams; 12. cam shaft bearings; 14. cam shaft; 15. timing generator shaft bearings; 16. ignition drive shaft bearings; 19. operator shaft bearings; 19. paper plugs.

to 1000° F. Large quantities of black sediment which has no lubri-cating value is formed. This black sediment crowds out the good oil from the pistons and other fast moving parts permitting rapid wear. The parts it damages are listed in the center of the page.

Solving the sediment problem

After years of experiments Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This, the famous Faulkner process, is used

exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant. The superiority of Veedol oil is shown by the Sediment Test at the top of the page. Veedol not only resists destruc-

Vecdol not only resists destruction by heat and minimizes the consequent formation of sediment, but also reduces loss'by evaporation in your engine, to a negligible quantity. You will get 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Vecdol for this reason.
Clean out the old oil in your crankcase and put in Vecdol. Follow the directions given under the pictures below.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY Veedol Department 854 Bowling Green Building, New York

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4. Drain kerosene. Put in one quarte Veedol; turn the en-gine over ten times and drain again.

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There is Only One Fully Equipped Separator

that will suit your engine and not over do it; this is the A. Stanley Jones Thresher, fitted with the Blower and the new patented very light running Self-Feeder for the individual farmer at a price that you simply cannot afford to be without one at

28 x 36 Separator, Blower, \$795.00 Self-Feeder. Freight Paid

Write for full particulars and Illustrated Catalogue to

A. STANLEY JONES

North Battleford, Sask.

Don't Fail to Renew your subscription if it has run out. There are Great Things Coming!

-J. G. S. Bradley, Westlake, Sask

Answer:-

I doubt if any man who has much gas engine experience can be coaxed into telling anybody which make of gas engine or tractor is the best, for, speaking very plainly, there is no such animal.

In choosing atractor, the man must take into consideration the work which the tractor will have to do, and the conditions under which it will have to do this work. He will determine by these two considerations, the type of tractor which he needs, and then, by comparing the work done by different makes, he will form his own ideas as to which make he

If you have any conditions on your farm that you wish to know what effect they will have on

different types of tractors, we'll try to tell you about them as far as possible.

About the first thing a man wants to know is the size of tractor he will buy and this is largely governed by the shape of thethe top of the ground, the soil, the work he has to do and the size of his pocket book.

Most of the old types of very large tractors are very large, and are not very well adapted to hilly farms but this is rapidly being overcome by light weight, high power machines with two or more speeds, so that the operator has a low speed to use on hills, doing away with the necessity of taking ofl some of the load, as is the case with tractors that have only one speed.

Some soils are not adapted to heavy machines, they seem to pack very badly, while again, in some light soils, a heavy machine will pull a full load with very small grouters, and there is no visible bad effect from pack-In the same soil, a light machine may slip so much as to be of very little use, although a man can generally pick a type of grouter which will enable the tractor to get a grip. Again, when breaking very hummicky land, a very small tractor would pretty nearly fall in between the bumps and get lost.

When you come to consider the work which your tractor has to do, there is a whole lot to take into consideration. If a tractor is just going to plow, almost every size might be bought, depending on the points already mentioned. If threshing is to be done, it depends upon whether a small or a large thresher is to be used, and, in considering the thresher, a man should be very careful to see that he gets power enough and a little more.

Then he has to take into consideration whether he is going to seed and harvest with it and whether he would be willing to hire help enough to handle the amount of help necessary to operate the number of machines which would be pulled behind a large tractor.

The points of consideration which govern the size also have a bearing on the type. I don't know just what part of the Gravelbourg country you are in. If you are over towards Coderre you will probably want a fairly light weight machine, wtih good grip on the land to pull from three to five plows through the hills and carry you oer the alkali spots, but if you are out on the flats the suggestions already made will probably help you.

2. In order for me to answer this question fully, it will be necessary for me to procure some data regarding casts, etc., in Sasmar of of soil. the

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Grain Saving



Adopted by Canadian and United States Threshing **Machine Manufacturers**

HE Grain-Saving Stacker is the most important improvement in threshing machines developed in the last quarter of a century. It is designed to save kernels which are wasted by faulty adjustments of the sieves, improper regulation of the blast, undue speed variation, climatic conditions, or careless feeding.

The Grain-Saving Stacker positively prevents waste of grain the assurance that the grain will go into the sack and not the stack. due to these or other causes. For this reason it is now being made regular equipment on the standard threshers in Canada and the United States.

The manufacturers of North America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as Because of the unlimited capacity of the Grain-Saving
Stacker the threshing machine can be crowded to the limit, with

Mills 181, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

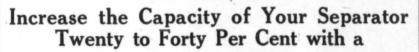
-List of Manufacturers-United States

Canada
ell Eagine & Thresher Co., Ltd.,
esforth, Ont.
on Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.
rot. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ont.
oodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnis, Ont.
Broat, Ltd., Milliany, Ont.
Broat, Ltd., Milliany, Ont.
Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Sheat Loader Co., Ltd., Winnings, Man.
Mig. Company, Ltd., Sussex, N. B.
oo Mig. Company, Ltd., Sussex, N. B.
oo Mig. Company, Ltd., Waterboo, Ont.
Machine Works, Ridgetown, Ont.
White & Zone Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

United States
Auliman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O.
Avery Company, Perrit, Ill.
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, O.
Banting Manulacturing Company, Toledo, O.
Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, N. Y.
Buffale Pitts Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffale Pitts Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffale Pitts Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Emmeno Brasitingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Formers Intelegendent Thester Co., Springneld, Ill.

A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.
Horrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
1) uber Mig. Company, Marion, O.
Kock-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company,
Port Huron Engline & Thresher Co.,
Port Huron, Mich.
The Russell & Company, Massillon, O.
Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ir
Savyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U. S. Agency) Moline,
Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.
Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker



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Don't let the matter of first cost prevent you from getting the benefit of the immense saving that you can make with a Ruth Feeder.



One-Horse Gasoline Engine

The Lightest and Simplest Gasoline Engine on the Market and at the Same Time the Most Powerful

For pumping, running fanning mill, cream separator and other light work, it has no equal. No trouble to pick it up and carry it from place to place.

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katoon, and whe nthis information has been rounded up I'll make an article out of it, but you can figure out a lot of it yourself.

plies are right and quality

of all goods sold by us is

unsurpassed.

Find out how much work you intend to do with the tractor, and how many less horses you will keep. You probably average 21/2 gallons of oats to a horse per day, which is 114 bushels per year. If your average yield of oats is about 50 bushels to the acre, it will take about 21/2 acres to grow this crop. Supposing your wheat yield to average about 25 bushels, this same land would grow about 63 bushels of wheat, and if the wheat sold for \$1 per bushel every horse which your tractor displaces would give you about \$63 to use for

You are pretty safe in figuring

that a tractor motor uses about 4-5ths of a gallon for every horse-power per 10-hour day. That is about 24 gallons for a 30 H.P. motor.

The \$63 worth of wheat would buy you 210 gallons of fuel at 30c., or buy feed to keep your tractor running about 5½ days. A four-horse team would keep the tractor going about 22 days.

These figures will probably not be correct with conditions in your part of the country just at present, but you can get the answer for yourself.

Multiply the bushels of oats you feed one horse in a year by the number of horses you intend to do without. Divide this by your average yield of oats and multiply by your average yield of wheat. Multiply this by the price of wheat, and you will have the amount of money which you have to spend on feed.

Answers to A. L. S .:-

1. Use a good grade of transmission oil and clean out the transmission case occasionally. The transmission will probably not heat up enough to do any damage under ordinary conditions.

2. This may be caused by feed not being properly vaporized in the manifold, or a restricted air passage. Examine the air passages carefully for any obstruction. If you live at high attitude, try keeping the water level in the air washer as low as possible without making it ineffective.

3. Would suggest making a square frame, fastened to the main frame and extending through between the feed pipes. This frame would have to be well braced across the corners to prevent damaging the feed pipes.

Very much of the strain will be taken away from the frame, and the drill if the stub pole in the packer is carried on a truck.

4. You will probably find that the front end of your hitch will be about 5 to 8 inches higher than when it is attached to the plow, depending on the depth at which you are plowing. The weight of the rear end of the plow should be carried on the wheel as you suggest, and a set collar is provided on the rear axle standard for adjusting at this point. This collar should be set so that the landside is carried above, and does not bear on the bottom of the furrow.

I believe your plow is provided with an adjustment for mowing the rear wheel towards the furrow bank. This wheel should be set to carry the side-thrust of the plow, keeping the landside away from the bank.

5. It would be possible, but very expensive to have a new set of gears made.

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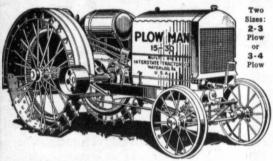
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Plow Man Tractor offers greater and more continuous service to the user



Not only is the Plow Man the right tractor, but the service behind it gives confidence to the purchaser. Complete stocks of parts in Regina from which any repair part can be shipped immediately. Dealers in nearly every town are equipped to render special service on a moment's notice.

ANNOUNCEMERT

The Plowman Tractor Company, Limited, Regina, is an associate company of the Minot Auto Company, Inc., of Minot, N.D., who have bought the factory of the Plow Man Tractor (The Interstate Tractor Co. of Waterloo, Iowa), and from now on every attention will be given to making the Plow Man the one best tractor with the one best service in Western Canada.

EVERY PART OF TRACTOR EFFICIENT

Channel Steel frame, special wheels, heavy duty motor (kerosene), fly ball governer, Hyatt bearings, Rim drive, inside turning radius on 15-30 h.p., 15 feet, weight less than 5,000 lbs., perfectly distributed.

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36-37 CARROA Life Bldg WINNIPEG

WANTED, PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in Cellars, Empty Rooms, Root Houses, etc. (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

Elements Which Determine Clearance of Tractor Plows

By W. R. HEILMAN

THE clearance of tractor plows is an important feature of design. Any type of gang plow must have sufficient room provided to allow trash to pass through freely. Clearance is a term which applies to several places in a tractor plow.

First, there is the clearance between bottoms as measured from the corresponding points on two adjoining bottoms. For instance, from the tip of one moldboard at the wing end, to the similar point on the next moldboard.

Second, there is the clearance as measured from the cutting edges of the shares to the lower side of the beams.

Third, the clearance as determined by the size of the plow, as beams spaced on 14-in. centers for a 14-in. plow; 12-in. centers for a 12-in. plow.

Fourth, there is the clearance from under the shares to the ground, when the plow has been raised by the powerlift. Generally this height of lift is made equal under each share of a gang plow.

Fifth, the clearance beneath the front axles, bearing the lifting mechanism, and the ground.

Sixth, the clearance between the furrow wall and the rear axle. Seventh, the clearance between the ground and the shank of the rolling coulter.

Eighth, the clearance of the jointer on the rolling coulter as regards the beam of the jointer the space between the jointer blade and the coulter, and the room between the jointer and the next preceding beam or the front furrow wheel, for the soil and trash thrown by the jointer to pass through

Ninth, the clearance past weed hooks or weed wires.

Tenth, the clearance of the rolling coulter as effected by ample adjustment sidewise, vertically and along the beam. Also the clearance effect of notches cut in the edge of the coulter blade.

In well designed tractor plows each of these items has received careful attention and has been provided for bythedesigner. Some plows feature certain clearances decidedly. Nearly any gang plow will perform creditably in normal clean field conditions, plowing six or seven inches deep. The test comes for clearance features of a gang plow in plowing fields where the trash consists of lots of corn stalks, loose straw, lodge grain, long sweet clover or heavy sod, and in plowing deep.

Where heavy trash conditions

exist, the fewer the number of bottoms in the gang, the better the trash clears through the plow. This may be noted particularly in demonstrations where a procession of all different sizes and makes of plows goes around the field to finish the headlands. The more bottoms per plow, the more difficulty there is with trash. In three-bottom plows, the middle beam seems to catch and drag trash more than the first or third.

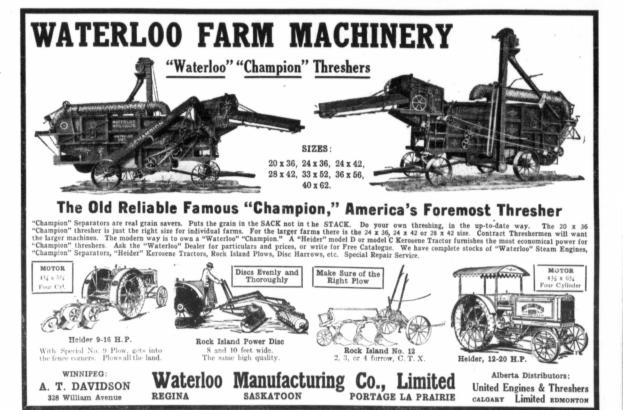
When plows fill up with trash, the only thing to do is to stop, back up and clean the trash out. After the trash has been removed, the next thing to do is to try and determine just what caused the trouble. Close watching of the plow will often reveal the source of the difficulty, the place at which the trash catches first and begins to drag up more in sufficient quantities to choke the plow. The place to look first is at the coulters. They must keep rolling in order to cut the trash. Often a shallower setting of a coulter will help by affording a better action in rolling on top of trash and also by raising the shank of the coulter higher. lower end of the coulter shank often starts the gathering of trash. The shallower setting makes more room for clearance between the shank and the

Sometimes it is the jointer which is at fault. In that event, removing the jointers completely may be the only effective solution of the matter. The same applies to weed hooks and wires.

Notches in the edge of the rolling coulters are of decided advantage in trash. These notches grip the trash and pull it down so as to wedge it against the ground and cut it off instead of sliding it ahead of the cutting edge. The notches also grip the ground and help to keep the coulter rolling.

For plows built with the frame adjustable for different widths of furrow, or in the selection of the size of a plow for use in trashy fields, it may be mentioned that the 14-in. plow frame affords considerably more clearance than the 12-in. The added two inches of width increases the distance more than two inches, measured on the diagonal line between the mold-boards.

Sufficient lift of the plows to go over the trash on the headlands is of particular advantage in trashy fields. When plows rake up a large quantity of trash running across the ends, they are



most likely to jam completely when dropped into the ground. Of course, the operator can stop and pull the loose trash off easily before dropping the plow, but that is a nuisance. The plow which has plenty of clearance on the headlands makes a hit with the operator every time. A high and level lift should be obtained without further work on the part of the operator than just pulling the rope to engage the power lift.

The room under the power lift parts needs to be sufficient to clear the trash. These parts also need to be well enough énclosed, so as not to catch and drag stalks, straw and grass.

The deeper the plowing, the more the demand on the plow for clearance. Eight to ten inches, by actual measure at the furrow wall, is exceptionally deep plowing. At such depths the clearance of a plow gets a thorough trying out, both in the ground and on the headlands. It is in this deep plowing that the clearance of the rear axle above the furrow wall comes into consideration.

In the comparison and selection of a tractor plow, clearance for trash enters as an important item for study.



THE RETURNED SOLDIER

(Continued from page 62 May issue)

Of course, the value and importance of the scheme will depend not only on the numbers who take up land, but on the quality of the individual soldier settler. Supervision by experts and advisers of the Board will continue after the settler is on his own farm and every effort will be put forth to see that he has the fullest opportunity to make good. So that, with large numbers of the right type going on farms, and a thorough system of supervision exercised by the Board, the prospects for success are indeed bright.

That is the situation. The Soldiers' Settlement scheme is only getting a start. There is nothing to indicate failure in the activities and accomplishments of the Board during the past two months in the dispersal areas where hundreds of applications are being dealt with every day.

And in this connection it is well to note the safeguards which the Soldiers' Settlement Board has seen fit to throw around the veterans who desire to go back to the land. It frequently occurs that the Board is not able to extend the benefits of this legislation to applicants who have the desire to become farmers. It

has laid down certain principles. It does not wish to encourage those who for any reason could not succeed. It requires that all who receive loans from the Government for the purpose of taking up farming must "qualify" as farmers. That is, they must either be experienced farmers who are physically fit to carry on the duties they propose to undertake; or, if otherwise qualified, but have not had sufficient agricultural experience, they must undergo a course of training in practical farm work. If they are deemed to be unsuited for

agriculture the Board feels justified in refusing to encourage them to go further. A great many returned men expressed themselves as anxious to go on farms, but because of lack of experience or general unfitness they were rejected.

The Soldiers' Settlement Board attaches a great deal of importance to this feature of its work. It does not desire to withhold government aid from any veteran, but it feels that it would be doing a man a disservice were it to encourage him to undertake duties for which he is not suited.





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Kerosene Burning Tractors Large, Small and Medium Sizes

Renowned for

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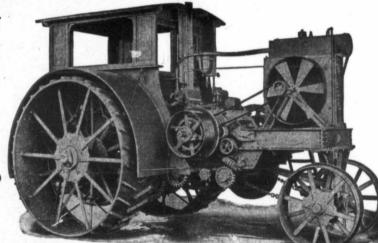
Efficiency

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Operation

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Dependable Power for

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Minneapolis Tractors are built in our own large modern equipped plant by skilled mechanics, and of highest grade materials.

They are rigidly inspected during construction and thoroughly tested when completed. Their reputation was earned and is being maintained by merit. Satisfactory and Economical Service.

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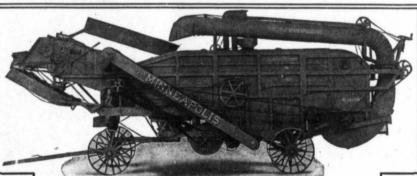
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ASK ANY OWNER

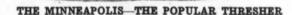


A Good Thresher

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Each year brings increased demand for Minneapolis Threshers due entirely to their established reputation for performing in a highly satisfactory manner the most work in the least time.

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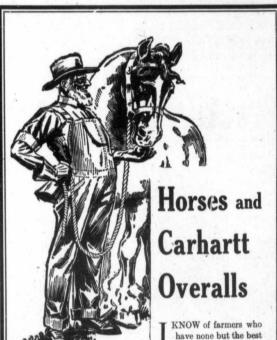
CALGARY

EDMONTON









l' are yet satisfied with the second-rate when it comes to overalls. Where's the sense of it? Surely, the same considerations that impel a man to choose a first-class horse should also induce him to buy first-class overalls. The one big thing you will like about my Carhartt Overalls is that they are thoroughbred all the way through, and that means thoroughbred service, neat and finished tailoring and heavy denim cloth. Every seam is double stitched; every button is re-inforced. Sizes are correct, extra-large handy pockets, high back, high bib and generous seat. Behind it all is my guarantee of satisfaction and 25 years of knowing how.

HAMILTON CARHARTT,
PRESIDENT

breed of horses, who

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills,

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CALGARY EXHIBITION

June 28th to July 5th

SHOW WINDOW OF WESTERN CANADA'S BEST LIVE STOCK AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Positively the BEST PROGRAM ever presented including:

SOUSA and His Band

Passenger Carrying and Stunt Flying by Capt. Fred McColl, D.S.O., M.C. with bar, D.F.C., of Calgary and Capt. W. May, D.F.C., of Edmonton.

EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE, HORSE AND AUTO RACES NEW CONCRETE GRAND STAND AND CATTLE BUILDING

Reduced Passenger Rates from Alberta and Saskatchewan points, also B.C., east of Nelson and Golden.

PRIZE LIST NOW READY - ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 18th

President: E. J. DEWEY

Manager: E. L. RICHARDSON

SOME FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF TRACTOR IGNITION

(Continued from page 12) force in order to induce a current in the conductors.

By referring to Fig. 7 this action can be readily understood. The armature coil is at first seen at right angles to the poles of the field magnet and is cutting no lines of force, since these lines of force pass directly through the coil, but in the next view the armature has turned a partial revolution and the lines of force no longer pass straight across, but are bent up so that in this position of the armature an electric current is being induced in

quarter of the revolution in a negative direction, again decreasing during the fourth quarter to the zero position. Now current again alternates to a positive direction and cycles are thus repeated indefinitely.

By the use of a low tension magneto the current generated is of low voltage, that is, between zero and twelve. This voltage is not high enough to produce an electric spark between the terminals of the spark plug in the combustion space of the engine, therefore a voltage transformer, or coil, is used which will later be explained. On many tractors the high-tension magneto is used instead of the low tension; however, it does not differ materially from

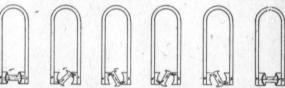


Fig. 7. Showing Action of Coil in Cutting Magnetic Lines of Force

the coil. It will be noticed that the magnetic lines of force are passing through the armature core in the same relative direction as at first, but in the third position the direction is changed, the opposite side of the armature here is approaching the North pole of the magnet.

The armature has thus far completed one-half of its revolution. The lines of force continue to pass through the core in this direction until such a position is reached that the direction is again changed, flowing through the core in the same direction as when first started, completing its revolution as shown in the final position.

Thus we see that there are two alternations for each revolution of the armature. Or, in other words, there are as many alternations of current to each revolution of an alternating current generator as there are poles in its field, which in the case of the magneto is two.

One respirate a generaliza

Fig. 8 shows the electromotive force of the magneto charted for the various positions of the armature. With the armature starting in the zero position, the electromotive force increases in a positive direction for the first quarter turn, and decreases to zero during the second quarter. At this point the current alternates and the electromagnetic force increases during the third

that just explained excepting that it carries two coils of insulated wire on the armature.

By the addition of another coil, known as a secondary coil, a high tension current is induced of sufficient voltage to ignite the charge in the cylinder of the engine. In following articles the writer will discuss the fundamentals of high-tension ignition, together with 'the commercial application of the various systems as applied to tractors.

. TESTING DRY CELLS

A LTHOUGH dry cells for ignition purposes are rapidly giving way to the magneto, there are a large number still used. If you use battery ignition and want the best possible life from your cells remember these important facts when buying or testing new cells:

When testing cells by ammeter make the duration of the contact as short as possible. It takes only a touch contact to show the reading. You can take more life out of a battery in one careless test reading than your engine takes out of it in a whole week's run of ten hours a day!

Practise testing an old cell until you learn how to use the ammeter right.

J. G. Zimmerman.

If people never spoke unless they had something to say that was worth saying, conversation would be as scarce as boys who always do what they are told to do. 19

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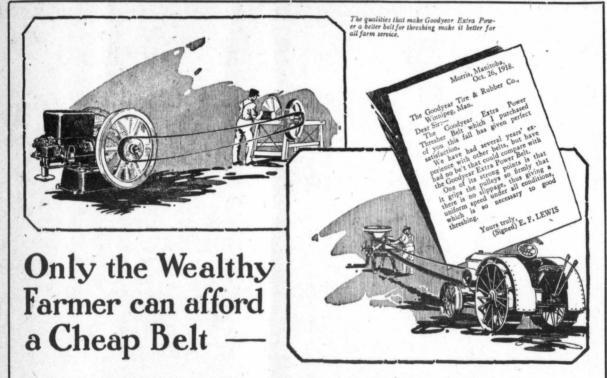
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You can't afford to take chances on belting at any time. To-day, you should be particularly careful. There are two reasons.

In the first place, all belting is higher in price. Both labor and materials that go into a belt cost more. The difference between the price of a good belt and a poor one doesn't show the difference in quality to-day as clearly as it used to

Goodyear Extra Power Belting is about the highest-priced Belting ever offered to the farmer. But it's the only belting a thrifty farmer CAN AFFORD to buy.

The cotton in Extra Power Belting is protected — properly protected. Rubber—and good rubber, too—is forced through and through the specially woven fabric. The seams are sealed with rubber. The plies are welded tight with rubber. The whole

belt is coated with a "friction surface" of rubber to give it gripping power AND TO PROTECT IT.

We could skimp on the rubber we use in this belt-and so make it as cheap as ordinary belts. But we don't do it. For thorough protection with good rubber means a lot to you. belt has to stand all kinds of weather-rain, sun, snow. It has to stand rough treatment. The little extra price you pay for the good rubber that protects Extra Power is belt INSURANCE. It means longer life and better service. It means saving money in the end.

Here's the second reason for being over-careful in buying belting. You want to save time and labor these days—because both mean big money to-day. That's why you use machinery isn't it? A poor belt will mean loss of all that you save. You haven't the time to be tinkering with a poor belt. You can't afford to "get along with" a belt that slips, that wastes fuel.

In Extra Power you get belting that big industries use—that has been tested on all kinds of drives—

from lumber mills to munition plants. You get a modern belt-a belt that's always uniform in quality-a belt you know you can depend on. You get a belt that hugs the pulleys and carries power. You get a belt built of cotton and rubber-a flexible belt. You get a belt that's WORTH every cent you pay for it-because it gives longer wear.

Next time you buy a belt, pay a little more and get "Extra Power." Demand it by name. Your implement or hardware dealer has it or can get it for you.

If you have trouble securing genuine Goodyear Extra Power Belting, send your order to us and we will fill

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Toronto



EXTRA POWER BELTING

Reserve Power for Steady Threshing

The little, light, fast running tractors may be all right for plowing, but they will not do for threshing. To run a thresher you want a power plant with a heavy reserve power—power that not only runs the thresher when conditions are ideal, but that does not stall when bothered with wet bundles or over-feeding.

You get the right power for threshing when you get the

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor is designed as a power plant for threshing. It works like a steam engine when attached to a thresher.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor has two cylinders with a strong main shaft and a heavy fly wheel which stores power to pull through unexpected overloads.

It has a strong, sturdy frame with enough weight to hold it in place. It burns kerosene and distillate and is as economical as a gas engine can be made.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor is also a good power plant for plowing and other heavy farm work. It starts easily in all kinds of weather.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

(In Continuous Business since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of RED RIVER SPECIAL THRESHERS, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek

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Branch Houses:-REGINA, Saskatchewan

H. P. NORTON COMPANY, CALGARY, Alberta

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

SASKATOON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition will be held on July 14-15-16-17-18-19 this The prize list, which has just been issued, is the most attractive ever offered, and a total of \$30,000 is offered in prizes and purses. The outstanding feature of the prize list is the number of special prizes that have been offered in the various departments, particularly in the horses and cattle; the committee in charge of the horse and cattle departments being particularly anxious to encourage the showing of stock by the average farmer who has not the time to fit his stock to compete with the highly fitted stock shown in the show rings of the big fairs.

The biggest feature of the fair from the agricultural standpoint will be the boys' judging competition, for which some \$600 is offered in prizes; the competition is open to teams consisting of three bona fide farm boys, residents of Saskatchewan, born between January 1, 1901, and December 31, 1907. The entries must be made by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, Agricultural Society, or school in which the boys reside.

Accommodation will be provided for the boys and they will be under the direct supervision of the exhibition officials, in addition to which lectures and demonstrations will be conducted daily by the University of Saskatchewan, College of Agriculture. Full information regarding this competition may be obtained on application to C. D. Fisher, manager, Saskatoon Exhibition. The Quaker Oats Company of Saskatoon have donated \$150 for specials in the grain department.

The educational features will include the exhibit of the Dominion Government Live Stock Branch and the University of Saskatchewan; it is also expected that a very interesting display of tractors will be staged on the grounds, as all the leading makes of tractors have already signified their intention of exhibiting their lines. For the recreational diversion of the holiday crowds who annually attend the big Saskatoon Exhibition, John Philip Sousa and his band of fifty-four pieces, accompanied by two of the outstanding soloists on the American continent, have been engaged. This is the first time that John Philip Sousa and his band ever visited Western Canada, and all lovers of good music should not miss this opportunity to hear the world renowned Sousa.

The band will give concerts twice daily, afternoon and even-

ing, in front of the grand stand, and as no two concerts will be the same, the extensive repertoire of Sousa and his band can be gauged. Thrilling flights and exhibitions of stunt flying will be staged by two returned Canadian aviators, one of whom has forty enemy machines to his credit, and the other thirteen machines. A special feature for the children will be the Animal Zoo and Sunshine Alley. Arrangements have been made for reduced railway rates on all railways, and special trains will be run from all central points, and it is confidently expected that the 1919 exhibition will be the biggest in the history of the province.

FARMERS BUY SIXTY PER CENT OF AUTOMOBILES

It has been estimated that the farmers purchased 60 per cent of all the automobiles sold in the Dominion of Canada last year. While we have no figures at hand regarding 1919, it is quite possible that the percentage may be as great or even greater. It is really astonishing how many automobiles are owned by the farmers of the prairie provinces.

This furnishes a striking example of the progressiveness of Canadian agriculturists.

Motor power may well be utilized for travelling and hauling, and, to a large extent, for farming. Still, the most up-to-date farmer could not consider entirely dispensing with his horses, which only tends to demonstrate that in the pursuit of progress it is necessary to have the assistance of those faithful animals we have always more or less depended upon. We look on them as the old stand-bys—always ready and



THE MISERIES OF THE HOMEWARD

Bill.—"This blinkin' sea's orful!"
'Arry.—"Oh, I dunno. It's nice to see froth on somethink these days!"

19

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ie id **Watch the Crotch!**

That's the crucial point in the whole structure of the overall. It takes all the strain. Upon its strength depends the life of the overall.

"They wear longer because they're made stronger"

UNION MADE



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

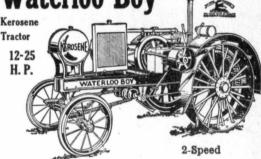
Overalls

Insist on Getting
G. W. G.
Accept no substitute

Guarantee Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased; he is authorized by us to replace it.

Manufactured by
The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.
Edmonton, Alta.

SUMMERFALLOW WITH A Waterloo Boy



In the Waterloo Boy original Kerosene Tractor you get three important features:

- Ability to stand the strains of continuous hard work without affecting the perfect working qualities of this 3-plow tractor.
- Fuel economy postively assured through the special kerosene manifold which extracts full power from every drop of low priced fuel, without impairing the efficiency of either cylinder or spark plugs.
- 28. Every part of tractor can be reached through easily removed plates. Simplicity of parts does away with the necessity of an expert—any farmer can keep his Waterloo Boy in its original good working order by following the clear definite instruction book sent with each tractor.

There are many other points about the Waterloo Boy told in the folder—Ask your John Deere Dealer for one.

John Deere Plow Co., Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE



Fiction vs. Fact

Have YOU been deceived and led to believe that Machinery "Made in Canada" is higher in price than the imported article?

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The price of our 24-40 Imperial Separator with Self-Feeder Wind Stacker and High Loader and Register, as per our published price list, is \$95 less f.o.b. factory in Ontario than a 22-36 (smaller) Separator with similar equipment and \$120 LESS than a 28-40 Separator with same equipment, f.o.b. factory in Michigan, as shown in regular price list issued by the manufacturer. The SAVING IN PRICE, f.o.b. Winnipeg is \$370 and \$420 respectively.

The price of our 15-30 Imperial Super Drive Tractor, f.o.b. factory in Ontario, is no more than a Tractor very similar in size and design is sold for f.o.b. factory in Illinois. The difference in price f.o.b. Winnipeg is HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS in favor of the Imperial Tractor "Made in Canada."

And this, notwithstanding the fact that we pay duty on some of the materials that enter into the construction of this machinery. We invite comparison, not only in PRICE, but in QUALITY.

How can we do it? Because of a thoroughly up-to-date plant, equipped with new automatic and other high grade and special machinery, and improved methods of manufacture.

Why, then, allow your money to go out of the country, where it is needed to build up our own resources, and repay the enormous expenditure of four years of war, when you can buy CHEAPER and BETTER machinery "Made in Canada."

Write for descriptive circulars and prices of our IMPERIAL LINE,—Threshing Nachines, Kerosene and Steam Tractors, etc.

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Limited

1405 Whyte Avenue WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANCH AT REGINA SASK



willing to help us out whenever called upon.

In our everyday life in both the country and city we cannot get along without those necessities that help us over the "breach."

Take the matter of health, for instance. In almost any home there is sure to be found that old reliable remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. No matter what may come or go, those who have used it would no more think of being without it than being without the assistance of the horses on the farm.

It can be used both externally and internally.

It is good for man and beast—the most dependable remedy for sore throat, coughs, colds and croup.

If taken in time it will prevent a cold from developing into something more serious.

In cases of sprains or strains, stiffness, scalds, burns, and cuts, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gives immediate relief. The skin readily absorbs this healing oil and its soothing powers stop the suffering

In the stable for diseases, or accidents to the horses you rely on, as well as to the other animals, the value of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is demonstrated to the same extent as in the home.

Your animals are subjected to aches, pains, wounds and sores which should be relieved as quickly as possible. In all such cases, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is of real service and will often result in saving costly visits to the veterinary surgeon.

In our progress let us always bear in mind that motto, "Be Prepared." This remedy will help you to look after your own health as well as that of your stock.

The genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is inexpensive as well as being so dependable. But be sure that you get the genuine, and not one of the many poor imitations which are offered. See that this name, "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," is blown in the bottle and you are safe.

Price 25c at all dealers. Northrop & Lyman Company, Limited, Toronto.

CALGARY EXHIBITION

THE programme arranged for the Calgary Exhibition, which takes place June 28 to July 5, is, without a doubt, the best ever presented, while the facilities for taking care of the visitors, as well as the exhibits, will be greatly enhanced by the new concrete grand stand and cattle pavilion now in the course of construction. The new grand stand will seat 6,000 people, and the cattle building will provide a judging and sale arena as well as stabling accommodations.

In addition to the new build-

ings the work of rearranging the various buildings for exhibition purposes, after having been used for the past four years by the militia, is now progressing. There is an enormous amount of changing, painting and cleaning up to be done in order to be ready for the exhibition the last of June.

The attractions for the 1919 exhibition include such splendid features as John Philip Sousa and his band of fifty-five musicians and two vocalists; passenger carrying and stunt flying by two overseas aviators, Capt. Fred McCall, D.S.O., M.C. with bar, D.F.C., of Calgary, and Capt. W. May, D.F.C., of Edmonton; several high-class vaudeville acts; automobile and horse races.

With such features as these, the 1919 Calgary Exhibition will, without a doubt, be the most interesting ever held. It is expected that the competition for the live stock prizes will be the keenest in the history of the exhibition, while a new feature this year will be the special Travellers' Day, which will be Saturday, July 5. The travellers are going to make this a day of relaxation for themselves and their friends, and those attending the fair on Travellers' Day will have some supporises.

On Monday, June 30, veterans, war widows and soldiers at the Ogden Home will be guests of the exhibition, when special arrangements are being made for their entertainment.

The exhibition days this year will be named as follows: Saturday, June 28, Getting Ready Day; Monday, June 30, Veterans' Day; Tuesday, July 1, Dominion Day; Wednesday, July 2, Citizens' Day; Thursday, July 3, Farmers' and Ranchers' Day; Friday, July 4, American Day; Saturday, July 5, Travellers' Day.

Reduced passenger rates will be given from all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan, also all British Columbia points as far west as Golden on the main line, Nelson on the Crow's Nest, and on the Kootenay Central Railway.

The prize list is now ready for distribution, and copy of same may be had upon application to the manager, E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary. Entries close June 13.

A Large Bill of Fare

Blockman Paul Miller says one of the largest and most complete menus he ever encountered while travelling his block was at St. Walburg, Saskatchewan. Upon entering Chan Sam's place, the only caravansary in the village, Paul asked the proprietor, eook, and waiter all in one, what he had on the bill of fare that day.

Says Chan Sam, "I have fi egg, boi egg, poach egg, and fi 'em again." the ion sed the ere ng-

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Improve the Quality Then Increase the Quantity

SHEEP have made big returns during the last few years and will CONTINUE to give big returns if the maximum production at the minimum cost is obtained. To get maximum returns at minimum cost it is necessary to produce A1 lamb, mutton and wool.

Requirements for A1 Lamb and Wool

- 1. Use pure bred rams.
- 2. Castrate and dock the lambs.
- 3. Grow summer pasture crops.
- 4. Finish lambs before selling.
- 5. Keep fleeces free from chaff.
- 6. Tie fleeces with paper twine.
- Keep tags and black wool separate.

To get the best market returns sell lambs, sheep and wool through the local or provincial co-operative associations.

Have no fear of over-supplying the home market. In 1918, \$42,000,000.00 worth of wool and its manufactures were imported into Canada.



A scrub ram
His greatest fault—he lived too long.

In a law court last year a judge gave the decision that each lamb out of a pure bred ewe by a pure bred ram was worth \$26 more than if a scrub ram had sired it.

In 1918, over 4,000,000 pounds of frozen Australasian lamband mutton were consumed in Canada.

The Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture, through the sheep and goat division, announces a new policy to demonstrate to every sheep aiser on his own farm the value of the PURE BRED RAM. Sheep aisers who have never used a pure bred sire and purchase one for their flocks this year will be given a premium of \$5.00 annually for two years. Write the Chief, Sheep and Goat Division for further particulars.

A Directory of Breeders, Pamphlets on the production of A1 lambs and wool and all branches of sheep-raising will be sent free of charge to all who write the Chief, Sheep and Goat Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. They are yours for the writing.

Live Stock Branch

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

OTTAWA CANADA

No edge without stropping







As the farmer becomes more of a business man, he finds a good personal appearance counts greatly in his favor in his dealing with other men.

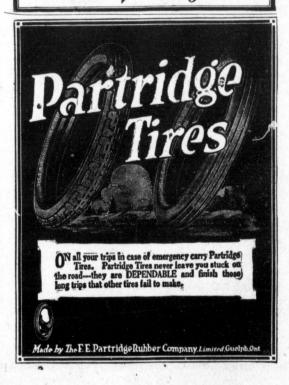
He realizes that to have a first-class razor, and to enjoy head-barber shaves a razor blade must be stropped. Now, satisfactory stropping can't be done in the old way unless a man has acquired the knack. Not everyone can, and that's why men in increasing numbers are turning to the AutoStrop Razor.

Because of its self-stropping feature, a man can easily keep his AutoStrop Razor sharp. He is never at a loss for a keen blade, for he always has one. This and the fact that it is not taken apart for stropping or cleaning has led thousands of shavers everywhere to speak highly of the AutoStrop Razor to their friends.

If you want to see how enthusiastic men can really become about their AutoStrop Razors, just men-tion the matter the next time you're in town. The result may surprise you. Any dealer will sell you an AutoStrop Razor, strop and 12 blades complete for \$5.00, with the understanding that if it doesn't please you, your money will be handed back without argument.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., LIMITED

Auto-Strop Safety Razor



Amateur Engineering Caused Diversity in Design

"Free-for-All" search for something new has characterized development to date, rather than efforts towards refinement of existing types.

By A. E. KILL

N the beginning the world was without form and there were no tractors. At this late day, however, we might as well, however, admit two things. First, The gas tractor has arrived. Second: There has been a lot of bungling along the way. But now that we are safely past that point where it was more dangerous than trench warfare to admit that you were in the tractor business let us pause for a moment and take one last, long, lingering look back across No Man's Land at the products of the past, then a glance to the side of what is, then forward at the coming crop.

In the development of this most necessary industry the real manufacturer with the assistance of able engineers, the cross roads blacksmith, the "natural born mechanic" and the village "cutup," have all contributed their bit to the menagerie known as tractordom.

The first small tractor "horned in" at what the Irishman would call the "skylogical moment" and started a series of inbreeding and crossbreeding that soon cluttered our barnyards with beasts of the fields and birds of the air, each of which was proclaimed by its proud parent as the one Simon pure light tractor that would do and die for friend farmer. The early pioneers in the gas tractor field were more conservative in their claims as well as more practical in their conclusions than

many of those who followed. Their machines were large as a rule built for large fields and along conservative lines. Drawbar and belt power were about the only things claimed for these forerunners of the abominable abortions that were to follow.

After the "horning in" of the first light tractor, came the trick machine, the special stun't machine and the many new types hitherto unknown. How, you ask, came there to be so many types and designs of tractors when all are agreed there is no need for such a vast variety. Simple enough: Neither technical training, shop equipment nor practical experience were necessary in order to build, or rather put together, a tractor that would run.

The "natural born mechanic" who succeeded in attaching an old auto motor to a couple of binder bull wheels and then actually making the thing run, was proclaimed by the home paper as a wizard and encouraged to take himself seriously. In fact, the man who gave to the world the internal combustion motor also did one other thing: he gave every person with a freak idea to which a motor could be attached an opportunity to get into the tractor business. A lot got in.

Much Progress Has Come

Let it not be understood that there has been no progress in the light tractor field, for there hasand a lot of it. But the things



Lady (diligent reader of spy articles and exposures of Anglo-German businesses) to alien window-cleaner)." Look here: you needn't come any more."

Window Cleaner-"Entirely Bridisch Gombany, Lady."
Lady-"Yes, I dareay. But for all I know you might be part of the flower of the German Army."

worth while that have been accomplished by those who have clung to fundamentals—by those who have tried to improve the insides of the tractor and not by those who have been trying to develop new breeds. To one who has had to face a few furious farmers who could not care for their crops because of connecting rod, bearing or gear trouble, nothing could be more disgusting than the claims and counterclaims made for the various types of drives.

What difference does it make whether the tractor has a onewheel drive, four-wheel drive, drum or creeper if its motor has not the stamina and staying quality to stand the strain. seen a lot of tractors in the fence corners in my time, but never one have I seen that was abandoned because it was a wrong type-it is always the "inards" that have failed to function. If the budding genius who is trying to fasten a freak to a motor could only be made to understand that he is simply "gumming up" the parade and that farmers are already fleeing in their confusion from the conglomeration of contradictions that are now on the market, then he might be induced to 'turn his talent in the right direction.

If he only knew what a strenuous life a tractor motor has to lead and the difficulties it has to contend with, then he might think about a plan that would lessen its load. It seems that nearly all of the tractor inventors work on the theory that an automobile or truck motor, if a good one, should prove equally good when installed in a tractor. They do not take into account that on the former the motors are hitched to a load that rolls along and only requires a fraction of their power, while a tractor motor is hitched to a dead drag that requires about 80 per cent of its power all the time. one runs a few hours, then stops, the other is often required to run night and day for weeks at a stretch and still some are trying to improve on tractors without improving the motor.

To illustrate the difference between constructive and obstructive tractor building, I want to be granted the privilege of describing two opposite and extreme cases that have come under my personal observation. In one of the large cities of the southwest there is an old man, tinner by trade, who had watched with interest the advent of the tractor. One day while watching some tractors at work he conceived the idea that by arranging a hitch in a certain manner and by placing his motor at a new angle he could reduce the weight of a tractor and increase its traction.

MCLAUGHLIN
Master Sixes

HA-40 SEVEN PASSENGER

Master engineers combined their efforts with master artists to produce the McLaughlin Master Six. The result is a car worthy of the highest manufacturing ideals—a car appropriately called the Master Six.

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See the McLaughlin Models at the nearest McLaughlin Show Rooms



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Traversing every province in Canada's Dominion and directly serving the great ocean ports of HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA Passenger - Freight - Express - Telegraph

48 VESSELS

Now under Construction for the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes Service

With these ships in commission and working in conjunction with the vast railway system, CANADA'S products of FIELD, FOREST, MINES and INDUSTRIES will find ready markets in the ports of the world.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

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Farming is a Business Proposition

and as such, many farmers find it profitable to mortgage their holdings to obtain funds to purchase additional equipment. The day is past when a farmer is considered unprogressive because there is a mortgage on his property. The farmer is in exactly the same position as a business firm which wishes to increase its production, but is handicapped through lack of capital. To overcome this, they issue more stock.

Much depends on the industry and executive ability of the farmer. The unexpected may happen, and in order that his dependents, very often a young wife and family, may be amply provided for, it is necessary for him to carry adequate Life Insurance, considerably in excess of his liabilities. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and is always worth par.

Do you carry sufficient Life Insurance? Better write for our booklet, "Think it Over;" it shows what Life Insurance means to the farmer's family.

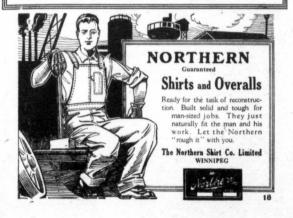
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

Kindly send me a copy of your booklet, "Think It Over."

I am. ... years of age $\binom{married}{single}$ and would like to carry \dots Insurance.

Address....



Two Types of Designers

He bought a motor, mounted it on an old auto frame, then commenced to experiment. He found that by placing his rear wheels on a pair of scales the beam would balance at about 1100 pounds. Then he would fasten the rear end of his tractor to a post, start his motor and apply his power. As he applied his power he found that the weight of his rear wheels increased to about 1600 pounds, which proved to his entire satisfaction that he had discovered a new law hitherto unknown. He doesn't know tractors sometimes rear up in front when pulling hard. His tractor was simply trying to rear up and didn't have the power.

He is now spending his time and money trying to interest his friends in a new tractor company.

The other case: A young engineer with ten years' experience, and after having designed six tractors now on the market, secured the backing of a rich man. A modern, though small factory was built, the latest machinery was installed and the work of designing and producing a tractor commenced. For five long years this young man has worked with a corps of able assistants. He has spen't nearly one hundred thousand dollars during the five years and has hever offered a tractor for sale. A short time ago it was my good fortune to visit this man in his shop. He had no bombastic claims to make. but when pressed for a statement as to the progress he has made, had this to say:

"A few years ago there were no gas tractor engineers and when there became a demand for 'technical work in the various shops that had become interested in the development in this new industry, those of us who now pose as engineers had to be made out of the material then in hand. We had no precedents to go by, nor authority to refer to. We simply had to work out our own destinies. This, perhaps, explains in a measure at least, why there are so many distinct types and designs. You see it takes a long time to get together enough definite information on any new industry to establish what we might call standards of con-struction. The reason that we

have not offered our machine for sale is that we have not felt that it was as yet enough superior to other tractors on the market to warrant us in inflicting ourselves on a long-suffering public.

"We have made a great many experiments and have met with many disappointments, but have made some substantial progress. We have been able to find new uses for some old and proven ideas, so that we can say to you without fear of successful contradiction, that we have improved very materially upon crankshaft and connecting rod bearings. We haven't discovered anything new, but, as already stated, have applied old and proven theories to new uses. We hope that within another year we will be able to place our product on the market in asmall way. If we do it will be because we are thoroughly convinced that we have added something to farm tractors that make them more efficient, and until we can feel absolutely sure that we have succeeded in this, our tractor will not be offered for sale."

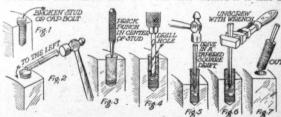
Now compare the statements of this efficient engineer with the statements of the men you have met who expected to revolutionize the tractor business by some new kind of "rudder" or other freak idea. Most of these men have no technical knowledge whatsoever, nor have they ever had any practical field experience, but they are willing to make positive statements as to what machine that never has been tried is capable of doing.

Quoting again from my engineer friend: "Better tractors will be built just as soon as we learn how to build better tractor motors and not until then," to which I want to add, "Them are my sentiments."

REMOVING A BROKEN

NE of the tasks of those who repair farm engines and machinery is to remove a broken stud, set screw or cap bolt. Usually when one breaks off it does so about like that shown in Figure 1, so close to the part of the machine that it is not possible to get a hold on it with a pipe wrench. There are but three ways to remove such a broken screw.

The first method is to take a



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blunt cape chisel and a hand hammer and try to back it out by putting the chisel on the outside edge of the screw and driving it towards the left hand, as illustrated in Figure 2. This will sometimes back out the broken stud or screw. But if it is frozen in or too tight for this treatment, it will be found that the chisel will only cut off chips.

The next method is that illustrated in the series of sketches, Figures 3 and 7, which makes the method plain enough for anyone to understand. A center or prick punch is made in the center of the body of the broken stud. Next a hole about one-eighth inch smaller than the outside diameter of the body of the stud is drilled, as in Figure 4. Then a tapered square drift that will fit tightly in this hole is driven in, as in Figure This drift cuts or broaches a square hole, and when a wrench is applied, as in Figure 6, and turned to the left, the stud or screw will be turned out, as in Figure 7.

Sometimes old files, either threecornered or square, make ideal taper drifts, but one should be sure to draw out the hardiness below the brittle point; if a file drift driven in the hole drilled in the stud breaks off, it will be hard to get it out. Another point to be remembered in trying to take out broken set screws is to find out if the screw is hardened. In such a case a torch must be used to anneal it before it can be drilled.

The third method consists of drilling the body of the stud out with a regular tap-size drill and then carefully cutting out the remaining thin shell with the standard tap.

SATISFIED

Pasqua, Feb. 7, 1919. RACTOR farming is reviving to a remarkable extent in this district during the past two years. The high price of horse feed, no doubt, accounts for this in some degree. However, a great many farmers have come to the conclusion that the tractor. while not exactly replacing the horse, is, at least, a valuable auxiliary. I am of the opinion that on a farm of from three-quarter section upwards a tractor can be made a very profitable investment. In the season of 1907 I bought a 25 h.p. cross compound steam engine. We had very good success with it, using it for eight years in plowing and threshing. I found it quite satisfactory as long as there was breaking to do, but not so good as the land got older, as it packs our gumbo soil too much.

Last spring I bought a Sawyer-Massey 11-22 tractor. We used it through seeding on the cultivator and the 14-ft disc harrows. It handles those implements easily

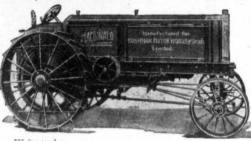
A Complete Line of CUSHMAN Known Farm Supplies

Growing in Favor Year after Year

MACDONALD 12-24 Tractor

Handles three plows under ordinary conditions and four in light Motor: four-cylinder, fourson. Motor: four-cylinder, four-cycle, 43/x6-inch; 750 to 800 r.p.m. Develops 28 to 30 h.p. at belt; 12 to 15 h.p. at draw-bar. Weight, 5,900 lbs. The best light tractor made in Canada. Ask for full particulars and price. Note ease in

changing num-ber of bottoms



Write to-day.

Lincoln Tractor Gang Plows After careful study into the needs of what a plow must do in Western Canada, we offer the Lincoln. Experience has proved that the plow for this country must have several outstanding features, such as:—

High Lift.—The Lincoln gives six to eight inches clearance from point of plow to ground.

Unusual Clearance.—By eliminating the gauge wheel through our single unit construction, and beading the beams very high in the throat, clogging of trash and stalks is practically impossible.

Hitch.—Here you have a wide range of adjustment and a rigidity so strong as to make it possible to back up to fences, eliminating finishing up with horses.

Depth of Furrow.—Lincoln gives you a nine-inch cut if necessary and still lift clear of the ground with the automatic lift. Weight of plow is directly above the bottoms, insuring uniform plowing depth under any condition.

One-Man Feature.—A single cord, extending to operator, from the clutch, raises and lowers perfectly. A full turn of wheel raises the plows—a positive, powerful lift.

Light Braft is accomplished by our special hitch-her which eliminates side strain.

These features are sufficient to put Lincoln Plows easily in the lead, but the Lincoln has more than all these.

You Can Change the Lincoln into Two-Bottom, or Three-Bottom Plow, by Simply Pulling a Lever.

Nothing to unscrew or lift off. To the farmer who has had an engine doing poor work, pulling three bottoms in unusual soil conditions, this feature at once recommende itself. It is possible to change to two bottoms in hard soil and revert to three when plowing is good.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES

Lincoln 24-46 Separator

The Cushman 24x46 Thresher is an machine for the owner of a Standard 10-20 or 12-24 tractor. It can be furnished with Hand Feed and Wind Stacker, or with full equipment, as illustrated. Very strongly built; exceptional capacity. Cleans the grain fit for market. Also furnished mounted on same truck in combination with our 22 h.p. heavyduty, ball-bearing Engine.

Ask for Full Particulars of our Improved 1919 Model



Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

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Whyte Ave. and Vine St. DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES: MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON

Lincoln Grinders.
Vacuum Washing Machines.
Heiland Wild Oat Separator
Smut and Pickling Machines

Wagner Hardware Specialties.
Western Pulverizer, Packer and
Mulcher.
Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductors.

WINNIPEG

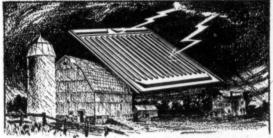
in high gear and gets over the land very fast. Plowing, we used a four-disc plow or three discs and a harrow, plowing and harrowing from ten to twelve acres per day. I found it takes about two to two and a half gallons of kerosene per acre plowing and harrowing at the one operation, and about one

gallon of lubricating oil per day. The tractor burns kerosene perfectly, using only about a halfpint of gasoline per day in starting.

My repair bill so far has been very light, a worn-out sleeve in a front wheel being the only part wehad to replace. This was our own

fault in not seeing that the oil got to it. It is too soon yet for me to say what the probable life of a tractor will be, but I am satisfied that it will live to be a profitable investment.

> Yours very truly, A. W. Wallace.



Sure Protection From The Fiercest Lightning



A Pediar-shingled roof is not only the you can have, but in the long run in cheapest, for not only does it repel resist fire from any other cause, but it decay. It is the roof that endure storm-proof, time-proof.

And it is easy to put on-big, g

"CEORGE"

SHINGLES

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BRANCHES: REGINA, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER



A Stirring Peace Message

From LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, K.C.B., D.S.O.

ACK to mufti!" How significant are these words to the survivors of the heroic phalanx who at the invitation or at the orders of the government put on khaki, left Canada, home and business, and went to war. "Back to mufti" means that their work as soldiers is completed by the definite victory they have won, paying for it with their lives, their limbs, their health, By their unfaltering devotion, generous sacrifice, and splendid bravery these khaki clad men have made permanetly secure the freedom and prosperity of the country. They have written "Canada" in bold outstanding letters in the world's roll of honour. They have secured for Canada the right to speak as a nation admired and respected in 'the concert of nations. The meaning of their victory can only be gained by the survey of all we stood to lose in the moral, political and material fields in case of defeat.

Aside from the benefits accruing from victory, Canada will be enriched by the return to civil life of all those who have donned khaki and are now going back to Of these men some are crippled or of broken health, and all of them are temporarily estranged from the stream of the economic life of the nation. Not a few have lost while away in the field much, if not all, they possessed through unforeseen agencies and possibly the inadequacy of our laws, but the men who for years have fought, suffered and tendered their lives daily on the battlefield of Europe for Canada's sake, with the Canadian badge on 'their shoulder and Canada engraved in their hearts as their constant inspiration, can and will continue to uphold their Canadian ideals by becoming useful Canadian citizens. Their military life has been to them a complementary education. Their conception of citizenship has been enlarged so as to include duties besides privileges. Of those duties they have performed the most sacred and most onerous. They have shed their blood in the defence of the state. The dangers, sufferings and losses shared in common have lowered the barriers between the classes, broadened the outlook on life, and created an atmosphere of tolerance, mutual respect, understanding and sympathy. The citizen ing and sympathy. soldiers have learned the value of individual initiative backed by sound judgment, and they have also learned that organization and discipline, by measuring the task to the strength and capacity of the

individual, by preventing waste and assuring mutual support, yields much greater results than scattered efforts. The duty of subordination and co-operation which made them irresistible as soldiers in the field are the very elements essential to good and progressive citizenship in a free country, and it belongs to Canada to turn to good account in the nation's struggle for life the qualities acquired or developed by her sons in the fields of battle.

Canada is resetting her house

in order and readjusting her life for peaceful pursuits. These rearrangements, to be permanent and to assure the stability essential to our young nation, must take into account the lessons of the war. The task will be facilitated by the unquestionable spirit of co-operation, tolerance and endeavour created at home and abroad by the sense of a common danger. Under the stress of war Canada and the rest of the world have learned that when approached with courage, goodwill and honesty acceptable solutions can be found to most problems. In dealing with national, social and economic matters we must eradicate jealousy, sectional or class prejudice, and all things which, without contributing to the greatness and prosperity of the nation, have in the past absorbed so much of our energies, obscured the issues, and created strife and unhappiness.

The destruction of ma'terial and equipment which has taken place on such a large scale during the war must give an opportunity to industrial Canada to develop our great natural resources and to reach and maintain a high volume of productivity. The shortage of foodstuffs the world over secures a continued demand for the products of the land. Gran'ting courage and foresight on the part of the legislators, the transition from war to peace conditions will not weigh heavily upon Canada.

The reabsorption of our army into civil occupation will not present a difficult problem and will be greatly facilitated by the adoption of methods which will encourage and assist individuals to seek and find employment in the direction to which their several physical, mental and professional capacities can best be utilized. It is understood that the men crippled or disabled sickness contracted through through the war, and the dependents of our dead will become the wards of our grateful nation in the measure required by circumstances.

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PLANS CHEAP HOUSES FOR SOLDIER FARMS

Soldier Settlement Board Has Prepared Sets of Standard Type

LANS have been completed, says a statement by the Soldier Settlement Board, for supplying standard houses to soldier settlers in the Prairie Provinces.

Four types are contemplated, ranging in price from \$300 to \$775, beginning with a moderately convenient and comfortable two-roomed house suited to the needs of a bachelor settler, which can be erected for \$300. This house is 17 fee't 10 inches by 14 feet, and is so constructed that as the home needs of the farmer increase he can add to it without waste of material used in the original construction. This house is called type "A."

Type "B" is merely an extension of "A," one room being added and basement excavated. This building, which has dimensions of 24 feet by 14 feet, when completed will cost approximately \$590.

Type "C" is "B" with a portion of the roof lifted and an upstairs bedroom added. Total cost, \$700.

Type "D" is the same as "C" with the remainder of "B" roof lifted and 'two extra upstairs bed-rooms added. The cost complete of "D" is approximately \$775. This type of house will give the farmer living-room, kitchen and parlor downstairs and three bed-rooms upstairs. If, in the course of time, he requires a still more pretentious home, plans are being prepared by the Board for a wing, which will give him a much more commodious and comfortable

Cheap and Commodious Great care has been given by the Board's architect to combine cheapness of construction with utility. The plans and specifications were submitted to a number of the leading pioneer women of the West, whose suggestions were incorporated. The proposed houses have been endorsed by these women. When a settler is ready to go on his land, he has the opportunity of selecting the type of house he requires and he is given full particulars as to cost and 'the amount of lumber required for construction. As previously announced the settler may buy from any of 1,200 lumber dealers in the West at great-The settler ly reduced prices. may erec't his own house, or he may ask the Board to do it for him. In any case, construction will be under the supervision of the Board's architect.

The plans have been made to meet the needs of settlers who may require a small and inexpen-



Imperial Farm Lubricants are available everywhere. Sold in one-half, one and four-gallon sealed cans and in steel half barrels and barrels.

IMPERIAL OIL SERVICE

Imperial Service clears up the subject of oils and there uses for you. The *Imperial Oil man* is ready to advise you on lubrication problems. You can consult him free, but his advice may be worth a lot of money to you.

TMPERIAL OIL LIMITED Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication Branches in all Cities

sive house in the beginning. If at some future time he wishes to enlarge to "B" or "C" types, there is no loss of material. Everything in connection with the construction has been standardized with this idea in view. Plans and specifications of the four standardized houses will be supplied to soldier settlers at any time.

for each purpose and each ma-

chine.
The lubrication needs of a steam engine differ greatly from those of a gas engine. Different types of bearings—different machines—all require different lubricants. Knowing the right oils and greases to use, and using the proper

chine.

Built in Eight Days

From three to eight days, according to the type, will be required to complete one of these houses, if building materials are on the ground. In the case of grouped farms, where a number of settlers may propose to locate together and build together, there will be material reduction in cost of construction.

The Board also plans to erect standard stables and implement sheds at the lowest possible cost to the settler.

MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR

BRANDON, July 21st to 26th, 1919

MORE EXHIBITORS; BETTER EXHIBITS, than ever before, in Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Educational, Fine Arts and Science.

MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO EXHIBIT

OUTSIDE SPACE FREE APPLY FOR SPACE EARLY NOMINAL CHARGE FOR INSIDE SPACE

The display of farm implements and machinery is always a prominent feature of BRANDON'S BIG FAIR. Many Manufacturers have proven

"THAT IT PAYS THEM", to make an exhibit at Brandon

The Farmers attend in thousands. They expect to see the latest in farm equipment. Dealers investigate and often get Agencies for new lines.

IT'S WHERE THE MANUFACTURERS MEETS THE BUYER IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

to Races. Aviation flights with passenger carrying planes.

Grand Programme of Attractions and Amusements.

A FAIR OF EDUCATION, PLEASURE AND VACATION

Special Rates on all Railroads.

Write for Prize List.

Wm. DOWLING, President.

W. I. SMALE, Sec. and Manager.

An Implement Every Farm Requires

Investigate the Famous

WESTERN PULVERIZER, PACKER AND MULCHER



The Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher pulverizes and packs down the soil and puts it in perfect condition for seeding in one operation, either a stubble ground or sed ground. It will not cleg. Prevides a granular mulch to the land which stops evaporation and preserves moisture.

Insures larger crops when used after seeding.

STRONGLY

BUILT

SAVE

LABOR

MAKE A

PERFECT

SEEDBED

		PLOW PACKER		
t.	6 in.	two-furrowweight	330 lbs.	
t.	three	-furrow weight	475 lbs.	

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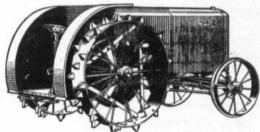
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WRITE FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG AND PRICES

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
DEPT. C., WHYTE AVE. AND VINE ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Lauson Kerosene Tractors



DUST PROOF—All Gears Enclosed
RUNNING IN OIL BATHS

Handles 24-inch Thresher with all attachments and pulls four plows.

WOOD BROS. THRESHER

SAVES YOUR GRAIN.

IT HAS NO BEATER AND YOU CAN'T BEAT HER.

Be sure to see the Lauson Tractor and Woods Separator at SASKATOON, BATTLEFORD, PRINCE ALBERT and other Western Fairs.

Sask-Lauson Tractor Company

DISTRIBUTORS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

SASK.

Roosevelt Owed His Career to His Character

"He recognized the moral side of Political and Social Problems"—His discovery of the Ten Commandments was envied.

HEODORE ROOS E-VELT cannot be ranked with the lofty creative geniuses of politics; but his name will go down in the list of American Presidents with something of the character that attaches to the name of Lincoln, as that of one who was a great and abiding force in morals as well as in politics, and who served his country with unwearied earnestness and zeal."—The Times.

"History places some big things to his record—the canalization of Panama, for instance; but bigger than any of them, perhaps, was the challenging impact of his personality on the world in which he lived." — Daily Chronicle.

"In Theodore Roosevelt the world loses one of its elemental figures; one of those men who, not more than twice or thrice in a generation, strike the imagination of mankind as personifying, in supreme degree, some human force or quality that is at work in the history of the time."—Daily Telegraph.

Before Mr. Roosevelt died he was looking forward to a visit to the French battlefields soon after peace was signed for the purpose of paying a tribute at the grave of his son Quentin, who was killed during the war.

A Great American

"All the other English-speaking peoples will share the sorrow of the American nation at the unexpected death of Theodore Roosevelt," says The Times. "He has passed away, with his powers hardly dimmed and his astonishing energy unabated, at a time when one of the two great American parties looked forward with confidence to his re-election to the presidency he had twice held.

"In politics, as in all else, he was a vigorous fighting man; he dealt hard blows, and his opponents smarted under them, but his most determined enemies in that field were not less proud of him as a great citizen than were the rest of the American people.

His Thoughts Became Acts
"His country did well to be
proud of him. He was not an
original thinker, he was not a very
profound thinker, but he was one
of those thinkers whose thoughts
became acts because they were
eminently the thoughts of a man.
'My problems have been moral
problems, and my teaching has
been plain morality,' he said hims
self. It would be, perhaps, more
exact to say that he recognized

the moral side of political and

social problems. "The morality he preached was quite simple. That is why it made such a strong appeal to audiences of the most different char-It was old-fashioned acters. Christian doctrine of the most elementary type, applied to the everyday things of public and social life. He preached it with the same bluntness and the same transparent conviction to the intellectuels of Paris at the Sorbonne, to the University of Oxford, at the Guildhall, and to back-country gatherings in the American West.

"All acknowledged its truth and its force, for the burden of it was that gospel of duty, public and private, which goes home to the universal conscience of mankind. He was profoundly convinced that it is the indispensable basis of human society, more necessary in democracies than under other forms of government, and he never tired of inculcating it by word and by example. He was absolutely fearless in uttering his views, and he often failed in tact, but his geniality and his large humanity made even the most susceptible of his hearers tolerant of his downright and unsparing criticism.

A Group of Essentials

"Superior persons sometimes scoffed at his exhortations, but he had a firmer grasp, and often a deeper grasp, of essentials than they. He did not, indeed, allow for all the complexities of the questions he discussed, but a sure instinct directed him to the issues which are vital and are practical. He held fast to these, and he taught them in a language everywhere understanded of the people.

"Mr. Roosevelt owed his career to his character. He won his spurs in public life by an attack upon corruption in New York State at the age of twenty-three, and he lived to wage a mercilesa and successful war upon it during two terms at the White House."

"With Mr. Roosevelt disappears from the world a great American and a great friend of Britain," says the Mail.

"He lived just long enough to know himself something of a prophet. And yet when all is said we in Britain shall think of him first as a man—a man of will and energy, who fought against 'graft' and privilege, who said what he thought instantly and forcibly, whose range was wide and life vital, a mar who made a

"Heaviest Straw for Years!"

Owing to the timely and abundant rains in Western Canada, experienced farmers predict that whatever the

actual grain crop may prove in the last lap, the straw will be the heaviest in years. This means a strenuous threshing calling for every precaution and safe-guard in machinery equipment, most of all for perfect belt service. Whatever you omit or treat with indifference, don't fail to line up your threshing machinery with the

JON BRAND

Rubber Belt

ENDLESS THRESHER BELT

They are unbeaten in the field of grain production

and are sold by all thresher companies doing business in Canada. They may cost a trifle more than some fabrics that

are always a big risk but that is forgotten in the added years of service, and we guarantee our goods against all disappoint-

ment from slippage or breaking. It is not possible to make better belting by any scientific method known at this day

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

July 7th to 12th, 1919

A Victory Year Program

Victory Year Exhibition

The need of expansion has been met by the addition

of Sixty-Five acres more ground, providing better

MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITS

All the buildings have been released by the Military

and restored for use as horse and cattle barns, so

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

In the new section a park has been set aside for the

benefit of parties from the country who wish to motor

to the Edmonton Exhibition and camp on the grounds.

Prize List Now Ready for Distribution

Write for Copy

EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, Limited

W. J. STARK, Mgr.

that there will be plenty of room for the

space for the accomodation of

J. R. McINTOSH, Pres.

Percha and Rubber

WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM REGINA SASKATOON

succeed with it where another,

War Against Trusts

"It is his warfare against the 'Trusts' by which he will be best

remembered, among Americans of

his own day at least, and especi-

ally among the plain people. He

opened an era of national action

against the great monopolies,

whether of coal, railways, food,

oil, or other public necessities, in

a manner which raised an enthu-

siasm for him never equalled in

the public life of his country,

dominated though they are by the spirit of political hero-worship.

Perhaps the most picturesque of

these attacks upon the great trading combinations was his

pure-food campaign against the

Chicago meat-packing industry.

The successful prosecution of the

Standard Oil Trust was another

of his more sensational triumphs

famous hunt in Central Africa, his enemies in Wall Street dis-

played a banner with the words: "Wall Street expects every lion to do its duty." They did, but not

He who is false to present duty

breaks a thread in the loom, and

will find the flaw when he may

have forgotten the cause.-H. W.

in the Wall Street sense.

When Roosevelt set out for his

in this field."

without it, would never even try.'

great place in the world, as well

as at home, by dint of great-and

His Volcanic Energy "Roosevelt represented the volcanic energy, the democratic spirit, the unclouded self-confi-

dence, the fresh enthusiasm of the

great people which came to its

full stature during the years of his political ascendancy," says the

Daily Telegraph. "One could

never think of him otherwise than

young, in spite of the more than

thirty years that intervened be-

tween his first famous tilt against

corruption in the New York State

Legislature and his passionate ad-

vocacy of American intervention

in the Great War. What Pitt called 'the atrocious charge of being a young man' was still

flung at him by outraged political

veterans and business potentates

at an age when most men are re-

conciled to the fact of advancing

"He had the quality-rare in

politics anywhere, and not least

so in those of his country-of

never growing accustomed to the

presence of inveterate and rooted

wrong. A famous personality of

Congress, a man double-dyed in

the cynicism of public life, once re-

marked that he envied Roosevelt

his discovery of the Ten Com-

mandments. It is a temperament

easy to ridicule, and sometimes

with justice-but a man will often

very American-qualities.

very best transmission equipment made—the

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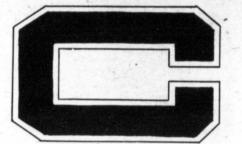
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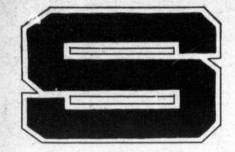
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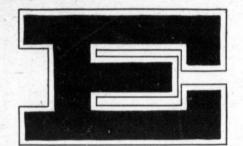
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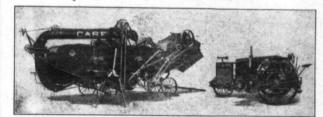




CLEAN THRESHING , THOROUGH SEPARATION ,



Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor and 20x28 Thresher Fully Equipped A Handy Outfit



Case 10-20 Kerosene Tractor and 20x36 Thresher with All Attachments A Profitable Rig to Own

TERE are threshing outfits to suit all requirements. The farmer can get a suitable Case outfit for individual threshing. The custom thesherman has a choice of several sizes of Case threshing outfits to meet the require-ments in capacity and the extent of the run in his territory.

Regardless of what size Case Rig you choose—you buy with the assurance of getting the best in design, materials, workmanship and performance. Back of every Case machine there is long manufacturing experience-thousands of users-satisfied friends.

Every Case tractor on this page is shown in combination with a size thresher that is properly suited to its horsepower. In other words, you can depend on the Case 10-18 to operate the Case 20x28 light weight thresher with all modern attachments and at full capacity. The Case 10-20 tractor handles the 20x36 fully equipped, the Case 15-27 tractor easily handles the 26x46 and see on down the line.

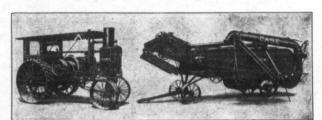
PERFECT CLEANING WUNEQUALLED

ASE all steel threshers are built for lasting service. Case steel construction guards against distorted frames and disalignment because of pull of heavy drive belts. They won't warp or rot like wooden machines.

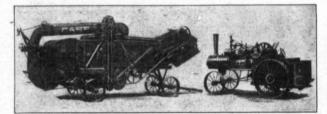
In Case threshers you will find fewer parts. This means fewer adjustments, less delay. Repair expense is cut to the minimum. There is an absence of a multiplicity of chains, sprockets, gears, belts and pulleys that eat up power and cause trouble.

The grain saving qualities of Case threshers are recognized in every grain growing territory. Farmers insist on Case machines to do their

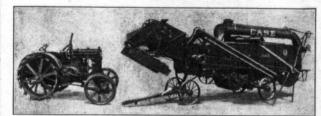
All grains or seeds grown are successfully handled by Case threshers when equipped with proper attachments and properly adjusted. We believe a complete description of Case threshers will interest you. Write for it today and we will gladly send it.



Case 20-40 Kerosene Tractor and 32x54 Thresher with All Attachments A Popular Combination that Satisfies Every Owner

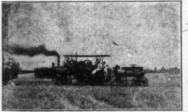


Case 40 H. P. Steam Tractor and 28x50 Thresher Fully Equipped A Medium Sized Big Capacity Rig

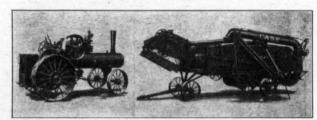


Case 15-27 Kerosene Tractor and 26x46 Thresher Fully Equipped
A Well Balanced Combination





Case Steam Threshing Outfits Are in Successful Use Everywhere NOTE: We Want the Public to Know that Our Plows Are Not the Case Plows Made by the J. I. Case Plow Works



Case 50 H. P. Steam Tractor and 36x58 Thresher Fully Equipped An Excellent Outfit for Big Jobs

J.I.CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., INC.

RACINE, WISCONSIN









Grand Detour 4, 5 or 6 Purrow



Case Steam Roller-10 or 12 Ton







Case Rock Crushers-2 Sizes

LABOR'S FRIEND!



The plain working citizen—the hard toiling cultivator of the soil in Western Canada has no greater friend than the "Magnet" Cream Separator. It saves nearly all of the back-aching experience of dairy-farming and takes a big slice off the cost of fitting the milk product for the consumer. It can't prevent "profit-eering," but it is the best index available in determining the rock-bottom cost of taking the last ounce of butter-fat from the cows that are making it. No dairy utensil made can do finer making it. No dairy utensil made can do finer work, and few show the perfect results of the

Cream Separator

the greatest labor-saving and food-conserving machine ever introduced into Dairy Farming and they will give it you.

and they will give it you.

DAIRY WOMEN know that the "MAGNET"
bowl and one-piece skimmer is easily washed
sweet and clean in less than five minutes—a
saving of from 10 to 15 days' labor each year
over the time required to properly wash the

MAGNET ALWAYS SKIMS CLEAN

because its bowl is supported at both ends, cannot wobble and therefore will do perfect skimming for a life-time. Dairy men and women can avoid all "misery" by buying the up-to-date "Magnet" Cream Separator.

"Facts are chiels that winna ding, and canna be disputed."

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd. Head Office and Factory: Hamilton, Ont.

WINNIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE

Thoroughbred!

it pays to buy thoroughbred cattle-and if pays to buy thoroughbred clothes

OVERALLS. WORK SHIRTS etc of

Indigo Cloth Standard Sfor over 75 years.

Are every inch thoroughbred. Firm, strongly woven cloth, that resists wear and weather. Color that lasts as long as the cloth.

You can tell the genuine by this little mark of the cloth inside the

STIFEL'S INDIGO stamped on the back garment.

Look for it—and you'll never be disappointed in the wear of your working clothes—for it's the CLOTH in the garment that gives the wear.

Cloth Manufactured by

J. L. STIFEL & SONS

Indigo Dyers and Printers

WHEELING, W. VA.



What the Farm Women are Doing

(From Manitoba's Women's Institutes)

NE can always depend upon the members of the Women's Institutes that they are busy and that they value their organization as a medium where they may discuss matters of interest to the home and their community. This time of the year the following topics are of especial interest:-Gardening, chicken raising, dressmaking, remodeling of garments, household furnishing and decoration, flowers and their influence in the home, thrift both individual and national, and the papers and discussions on these subjects have been very interesting. Papers and discussions form but part of their work however, as the following reports for March and April show.

Arizona-Has adopted a French war orphan, and generous contributions to their general fund keep their treasury well filled. They are preparing a Red Cross quilt for the bazaar which they expect to hold this spring. Flowers have been sent to a sorrow stricken member. Their desire for service is so great that they are enquiring for someone whom they can help. It must also be remembered that Arizona adopted a soldier's widow and family living in Winnipeg, and send them vegetables, meat, butter, eggs and a regular monthly cash remittance. They take a personal interest in all the members of this family, and have them out to visit the members of the society during the summer.

Basswood-Is keenly interested in health problems, and is taking steps to have a district nurse established there.

Bird's Hill—Sends in a lengthy report. Their April meeting took the form of a round table conference. The following subjects were discussed, and plans made to profit by them: "How can we help the women of the neighborhood who cannot attend meetings," "Supervision of children's play by the people of the village," "A daily train from the village," "A daily train from the city," "Summer singing class," "Community medicine chest." A motion was passed that they at once start plans to help the mothers of large families. The meeting was voted a great success, and we shall be greatly interested to hear how they carry out their plans.

Benito-Is interested in health problems, and is intending to secure a resident nurse.

Brandon-Has given a grant to the Local Council of Women for fitting up a soldier's room in the Y.M.C.A., also a grant of \$10.00 to the local rest room, and \$10.00 to the Children's Aid.

Coulter-Reports their meetings very successful, and they are looking forward to a good summer's programme.

Dauphin-The new Dauphin and Valley River Rest Room is



V.A.D. (threatened by tramp): "You needn't try to frighten me. Why, I've

open with a matron in charge from 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. daily, Saturdays 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. The rest room is deservedly popular, and as these societies as well as the municipal councils and individuals who contributed towards having the rest room established are to be congratulated on their enterprise.

Dominion City—Is getting nicely reorganized after the "flu" epidemic, and has voted \$10.00 to the Serbian Relief Fund.

Darlingford—Considers our returned soldiers, and has voted \$12.00 to the Y.M.C.A. Hut in Winnipeg.

Elva—Was asked to fill a crate of eggs for the Secours National, and the response was so generous that they filled three.

Edrans—Is establishing a library, and intend to support it by a small fee from each member.

Gimli—Here they have the interest of their young people at heart. They appreciate the value of wholesome recreation, and are procuring equipment for outdoor games for the boys, also indoor games and entertainment.

Killarney—Is adopting as its special charge a soldier from Tuxedo Hospital. We hear rumors that their new rest room will soon be opened.

Lyleton—Is adopting a French war orphan.

Mayfeld—Has voted \$35.00 to the Children's Aid Society, Winnipeg.

Merriedale—Placed a lamp in the school, so that the building may be used for social purposes. They have also given \$5.00 to the Children's Aid Society, Winnipeg.

Moline—Is planning to erect a community hall as a memorial to their soldiers who fell in the great war as well as a means of showing their appreciation of the services of the men who returned.

Melita—Planned to entertain the boys' and girls' club members. The meeting was well attended, and they found the boys and girls instead of being entertained were the entertainers. The meeting was a great success.

Minnedosa—At their last meeting four of the boys' and girls' club members gave excellent papers on club work. The society has under consideration a community hall as a memorial. The hall to provide resources for amusement and instruction of their young people.

Neepawa—Gives a yearly prize of \$5.00 to the boys' and girls' club. A rest room is under consideration. They have an original idea. It was thought that a supply of patterns would encourage and assist amateur needleworkers, and they have established a pat-

tern exchange in their society. The organizer of their domestic science department reports two classes with a membership of 27, doing good work.

Roland—Members knit 25 pairs of socks for the Navy League. They have also adopted a new Canadian school which is a practical way of helping our nation in its reconstruction problems. They are also interested in W.C.T.U. work.

Shellmouth—The responses to the roll call at one meeting was answered by "children's sayings." These proved most amusing. They are considering a memorial for their boys, and are calling a public meeting to discuss the question.

Somerset—Has under consideration plans to secure a permanent place of meeting.

Sifton — Has made garments and forwarded them to the Red Cross Society, Winnipeg.

Valley River—Has forwarded an urgent resolution re prohibition to their member and to the Premier of Canada.

Virden — This institute has adopted a French war orphan. It has given a grant of \$25.00 to their boys' and girls' club with an additional special prize of \$10.00 for bread making. They have organized a "clean up day" for Virden, offering a prize of \$5.00. They are greatly interested in child welfare, and have solicited a grant of \$100.00 from the Fair Board to establish a child welfare clinic during Fair Week. They are also planning to have a rest room on the fair ground during Fair Week with a nurse and assistant in charge.

The Department of Health, through the women's institutes, is putting on a number of two weeks short courses in home nursing during the summer. The extension service is sending a dictitian as well, to give instruction on food values, child feeding, school lunches. During the month of May courses will be held at the following places:—Stonewall, Teulon, Virden, Elkhorn, Pilot Mound, Manitou.

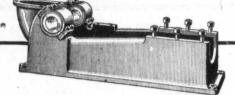
We know that a great many of the societies are doing splendid work which they have not reported. Any news of interest should be forwarded to the Extension Office, New Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.



The Point of View

Irate Patron — I thought this railroad was for the benefit of the public.

Railroad Official—You're away off. The public is for the benefit of the railroad.



ALPHA GAS ENGINE has angle bearings

This is the bed of the Alpha Gas Engine, showing how the

You can leave the caps off and still run the Alpha—because the thrust of the piston is on the frame itself, not on the caps or the bolts. The bearings don't need to be over-tight, and as they are made of highest grade babbit they will last for years.

Every other detail is worked out with the same care to make the Alpha reliable, easy to start and hard to get out of order.

Send today to nearest office for Gas Engine Book and learn how a first-class engine is made—you'll enjoy reading it.



The De Laval Company, Ltd.

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DOMINION BATTERY COMPANY LIMITED Toronto, Canada





Mr. A. Cawthorp of Rumsey, Alberta, writes as follows regarding his Cletrac

"I did about 110 acres breaking during the months of May and June. Used two 14-inch bottoms on the United Grain Growers' Lacrosse Engine Gang.

Soil conditions—chocolate loam. rage depth 5 inches, and the soil be wickly dried out.

Used the engine for discing and fling, drawing a 10-foottandem disc or plowing for twice over, then an 11-heavy timber float with 10-foot inth disc attached once over to leveland sm

Economical Summer Plowing and Fallowing

OU know it will pay you to be away ahead with your summer plowing and fal-lowing. You know it will mean a bigger, better crop next year,

You can do your summer plow-ing and fallowing fast-wellomically.

Cletrac tank-type Tractor.

Ten acres a day. Plowed deep and well pulverized. One man —no horses. Works as long as you like—night and day if you want. Never packs plowed soil

-lays its own tracks and rides on top of the seed-bed.

And this work the Cletrac does And this work the Cletrac does on kerosene (coal oil). Works at full power using no more kero-sene than other tractors use gasoline. Engineering genius centred on the Cletrac tank-type Tractor produced this result.

You'll want a Cletrac at harvest time and when grainis to be hauled to the clevator. Better in vestigate now. Phone or write your nearest Cletrac dealer. Write us for our book: "Our Owners Say," showing the Cletrac helping other farmers make money.

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Equipped with

THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS"

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Patent Ball Ranger Speed Changer 'Supplied on all Genuine Pickering Governors.

Will increase speed 50% or more.

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Hoyt Metal Co. LEWIS STREET Toronto ondon, Eng.; Toronto, New York and St. Lou-

Moneyless Wealth

WHEN we call a man rich we usually mean that he has a great deal of money, or its equivalent; and we have acquired the habit of thinking that such a man is rather to be envied, and that his peculiarly blissful state is one which anyone would be fortunate to share. And because we believe this we share the illusion that if only we could make everyone rich, or at least take away their poverty, the millenial dawn would break at once.

And yet, when we consider the few rich men with whom we are acquainted, one of the first things which will force itself upon us is that these men, strange to say, are not any happier than the men who are not rich; in fact, in not a few cases they are not nearly so happy. It seems natural to yearn after big bank accounts, magnificently furnished mansions, and all the luxuries that wealth can buy, but it should never be forgotten that neither on earth nor in heaven does elysium open to the golden key. We often hear arguments against the possession of wealth based upon its enforced injustice to the poor man; but there is also an argument against it, of no small strength, which is based on its injustice to the owner himself. Sometimes, perhaps much oftener than we dream, gold impoverishes life instead of enriching it. The rich man is often the poorer because of his wealth. He has gained gold, but in the gaining he has lost things much more valuable than gold.

There are things more valuable than gold. There is wealth which is worth more than money. Sometimes we think of this truth as but a religious or philosophic opiate which is intended to take the sting out of poverty; and we smile knowingly and refuse to be deluded by it; and we go our way, sedulously striving to augment our bank account, increase our holdings, and add to our luxuries, assuredly believing that this is none other than the gateway to heaven. And then some day we wake up with an infinite heartache, and find that after all it was no well-meant delusion, but God's eternal truth, which had told us that gold was not wealth, and riches were not God's reward.

And while the world will not heed the truth, we must still persist in declaring it, that there is a wealth which is more than dollars, a riches which is above all price, and which still lies within reach of every man. Going home the other night we noticed in God's great picture gallery of the sky a magnificent sunset, the whole western horizon flaming with red and gold, all aquiver with a light that is at once the inspiration and the despair of the painter. Never a picture gallery in all the world held such a canvas, and here it hung visible to all who had eyes to see. And the trees and the flowers, the lake and the forest-clad hills, are all God's gift to the poor, at least to the man who has eyes to see. And ye't men travel 10,000 miles and spend thousands of dollars to see what may be seen from their own doorstep.

And then we passed a man in khaki, with a little child on either side holding his hand, and his face wreathed in smiles. They were his children, and they made him rich. And many a man would give all his wealth for the love and affection of his children; but wealth too often sunders hearts. And every man who steps along with strong, unwearied step has in his robust health a treasure which is worth more than gold. Strange, isn't it, that wealth so often brings ill-health in its train, and shortens the lives which it is supposed to guard? The poor man often lives longer than his millionaire neighbor.

And the riches of the mind are worth more than even physical strength, and they do not depend upon costly librar-The poor man may commune with all the great of all ages, and his unfettered thought will carry him farther than the far-off stars. In all the great domain of thought there is no bar upon poverty, and the poor man at his kitchen table, reading by a smoky candle, may be richer and stronger, and greater than the multi-millionaire with his hundred-thousand volume library. Thank God, thought is free, and free for ever.

And when we touch on spiritual things we find the same truth with even greater emphasis. It was Lazarus who reclined in Abraham's bosom, while the rich man, at whose gate he had lain unhelped, was sore tormented. Despite all that foolish men have said and thought, God does not discriminate against 'the poor. There is no caste in the kingdom of God. Heaven has no favorites save those who do right. And that man may be rich, rich today, and rich for ever in priceless wealth, rich in all that makes life worth living, who at the same time is known and classed as a poor man. There is moneyless wealth which is worth more than millions of money, and much of it is free to all who will seek it.

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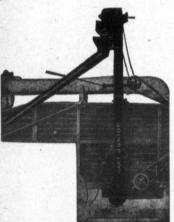
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**HART LINE =-

Hart Machines backed by thirty years of satisfactory service, embrace all the latest and best improvements in Automatic Registers and Self-Feeders and are recognized as standard by the discriminating and far-sighted manufacturers and users of threshing machinery.



HART JUNIOR AUTOMATIC REGISTER With 14-ft. Elevator

Also furnished as a low-down machine with conveyor, for Eastern trade.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST THRESHING MACHINE MANU-FACTURERS USE AND RECOMMEND HART PRODUCTS

While the Junior Registers and Self-Feeders are recommended for Junior Threshers, the big Hart Line embraces dozens of styles and sizes of Registers and Feeders for the larger separators.

AN AUTOMATIC REGISTER AND SELF-FEEDER FOR EVERY SIZE SEPARATOR, LARGE OR SMALL



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Makers of Hart, Peoria, Hart Belt and Bucket, Simplex, Perfection and Hart Junior Automatic Registers; Loaders and Baggers; Langdon Ideal and Langdon Junior Self-Feeders; Hart Wing Feeders and Hart-Brown Wing Carriers.

MERCHANTS BANK CLOSES BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

HE annual report of the Merchants Bank of Canada just issued for the year ended April 30th, 1919, is the most satisfactory in the history of this bank. Not only wre net earnings greater than in the previous year, but deposits, both interest bearing, current loans, quickly available assets, and total assets all show

very satisfactory increases.

Net earnings increased from \$1,236,000 to \$1,383,596; total deposits in Canada now stand at over \$138,000,000, as compared with \$113,000,000 for the previous year.

Quickly available assets stand \$62,700,000, a gain of over \$5,000,000, as compared with the previous year; current loans in Canada amount to \$95,874,000, a gain of almost \$20,000,000 over the figures for the previous year and furnish a striking illustration of the large part the Merchants Bank is playing in the business Total asneeds of the country. sets of \$166,735,000, compared with \$141,000,000 last year.

Other evidence of progress were shown by the fact that since the close of the war the Merchants Bank has opened many new branches and sub-branches. It is thus doing everything possible to provide adequate banking good sort of chap."

facilities to the country, and at the same time absorb its officers now returning from overseas.

Sir H. Montagu Allan, the president of the bank, in his address reviewed the balance-sheet and spoke of the death of Andrew A. Allen, one of the directors. General Manager D. C. Macarow referred to the satisfactory business which had been transacted during the year, and the promising outlook for the coming year. Altogether, it was a report which reflects the highest credit upon the management of the bank,

A further eidence of the shareholders' confidence in their directors was shown by their authorization of an increase in the bank's capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. This increase is to provide for future expansion. he president explained that there was no intention of issuing any stock in the near future.



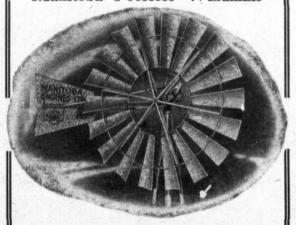
The Meaning of "Majority"

"So Jones is dead?"

"Yes-joined the great majority."

"Well- wouldn't say thatexactly. He seemed to be a pretty

Manitoba Peerless Windmills



This Line is complete and up-to-date in every respect. Millions of gallons of water being pumped daily by Wind. Why not let it pump Yours? No farm is complete without a Pumping Windmill. Fresh water and abundance of it can be furnished cheaper by a Windmill than by any other power.

Few Repairs, if any, ever required. No trouble to operate. No fuel to buy.

Dealers throughout the West. Large stock for immediate shipment on hand.

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-Strength-Endurance-

Two things the motorist knows a Tire must have to give him his money's worth. A "double portion" of each is served with every Maltese Cross Tire. STRENGTH is built into these tires by experts; ENDURANCE is proved in them by motorists.

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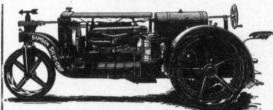
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SAMSON KKKKKKKKK TRACTORS

represent the highest development in Modern Farm Tractors.
 stand for all that is strongest, most enduring, most satisfactory in actual field work. Ideal for all stationary work.

operate at lower cost, and do more work, more efficiently than any other tractor of similar size—low up-keep—few repairs.

The new 15-30 Samsen is a wender, same price as the 12-25.

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The Proudest Story ever told by British Commander

Haig's Victory Despatch—An Historic Document which tells of the Greatest Triumph ever won by British Arms and by Men of the Very Stuff of Heroes

"SIR Douglas Haig's despatch on the closing battles of the war is an historic document that we may transmit with pride to our descendants. It describes in a plain soldierly style the greatest triumph ever won by British arms," says the Spectator.

"It is the proudest story that any British commander has ever had to tell, and Sir Douglas Haig would be less than human if the telling did not quiver now and then with emotion," says The Times.

The British Epic

"He would be a poor Englishman who could read without a thrill the long despatch in which Sir Douglas Haig tells the story of the final months of the war," says the Westminster Gazette. "The despatch itself is written with severity and lucidity, as such documents should be, but here and there flashes out a phrase or a sentence that strikes the note of emotion and pride in the achievements of our armies which the most reticent of men may indulge. For this story is the greatest epic of our race.

"All the battles emblazoned on the banners of our oldest regiments are small things in comparison with this struggle, lasting over three months, in which fiftynine British divisions engaged ninety-nine German divisions and beat them in such fashion that 'thereafter,' as the despatch has it, 'the enemy was capable neither of accepting nor refusing battle.'

Contrast with Waterloo

"The forces which Wellington commanded at Waterloo would scarcely have served to hold a twentieth part of the front that was covered in this fight. Waterloo was decided between sunrise

and sunset, and, great as was its achievement in days in which the measure of national effect was less exacting, it did not call for a tithe of the endurance from the soldier, the watchfulness and planning from the commanders, or the national effort behind the armies that this occasion brought

Of the Men

"Of the men Sir Douglas Haig proudly says: "Their courage and resolution rose superior to every test, their cheerfulness never failing, however terrible the conditions in which they lived and fought. . . The work begun and persevered in so steadfastly by those brave men has been completed with a thoroughness to which the event bears witness, and with a gallantry which will live for all time in the history of our country."

"The country will heartily endorse those fine words," adds the Westminster Gazette. "It has been truly said of us as a people that we are bad advertisers. If ever in our history we had a right to pride in the achievements of our race and to the expression of that pride, it is provided by the story that Sir Douglas Haig has

Remember the General Staff!

"It is a wonderful story, and Sir Douglas Haig gives all the credit to the men who performed these feats. The soldiers fought with a courage, dash and endurance unequalled in the history of British arms. But it falls to us who read this despatch to do justice also to the work of the British General Staff. Never did an official account of a series of battles provide clearer evidence of a careful and well-thought-out strategy



Forgetful Corporal (one time Curate): "Dearly beloved privates, let us fix bayonets!"

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and of the adaptation of the means available to the end to be achieved.

"The battle of Amiens was made possible by a complete deception of the Germans as to the British intentions. In that open fighting, in which the Germans believed that the British armies must fail, the leadership and the movement of the various forces were as admirable as was the execution of the plans drawn up.

"We have all paid our tributes to Marshal Foch and his masterly direction of the entire campaign. Let us not fon et this morning that under yout of command and subject to the operations, the British Staff retained its own initiative and showed in the days between May and November that it possessed soldiers who could rise to every emergency, and could move in the field armies such as no British general has ever before commanded."

The Victorious British Army

"The despatch of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig recounting the events of the campaign in the West from April to November last year will become a classic," says the Morning Post. "Presented with an admirable lucidity, dignified and terse, the record demonstrates how the British Army, having been brought as near to defeat without being defeated as any other army in history, rallied its spent vigor, assembled and trained reinforcements, built new plans on the ruins of the old, waited until the moment came to strike, struck with more than all the old weight and resolve behind the blow, and went on striking until the resistance of the enemy was utterly broken. No words of ours can more fitly describe the victorious campaign than these of the great Field-Marshal:

"The annals of war hold record of no more wonderful recovery than that which, three months after the tremendous blows showered upon them on the Somme and on the Lys, saw the undefeated British Armies advancing from victory to victory, driving their erstwhile triumphant enemy back to and far beyond the line from which he started, and finally forcing him to acknowledge unconditional defeat."

Haig's Greatness

"What is shiningly manifest is that the Field-Marshal ranks the peer of the greatest among British Generals," adds the Post, "and as for the British Armies, in Sir Douglas Haig's words, they 'have created new traditions which are a challenge to the highest records of the past and will be an inspiration to the generations who come after us.' To which brief and eloquent eulogy we would add the Field-Marshal's



Making Hay the Modern Way

To get the most and the best hay you must use modern Hay-Making Implements. The time for getting in the hay is short, as the quality depends on the quickness and eveness of the curing, and the probability of bad weather makes it necessary to do the work without losing any time. By using Massey-Harris Implements in Haying you can harvest your hay in the best condition, without undue haste.

The Massey-Harris Mower is strong and well built, runs easy and has no side draft, is easy to handle, cuts clean, and goes right through haying without a hitch. It can be had in $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 and 7 ft. cut. If you are not acquainted with it, lose no time in getting further information.

Side Delivery Rake and Tedder—Here is a machine that does the work of two machines, and saves the cost of one, also the storage space required, and the time hitching and unhitching when changing from Tedding to Raking. Materials and construction are the usual high quality of the Massey-Harris The Massey-Harris No. 3 Steel Rake is a light but very strong Rake, well adaped for raking light or heavy hay, can be dumped by the hand or by the Automatic Dump operated by foot.

Massey-Harris Tedder built entirely of Steel, Forks have a quick and positive action, and the Fork working outside each Wheel assures all the hay being thoroughly tedded.

Massey-Harris Hay Loaders, either Cylinder or Rake Bar. Strong and wellbuilt, simple in construction and not liable to get out of order. The motion is steady and constant, and it yields automatically to any obstruction or unusual volume of hay.

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testimony to the infantryrian, who 'remains the backbone of defence and the spearhead of attack. At no time has the reputation of the British infantryman been higher, or his achievement more worthy of his renown.'"

"Even the genius of Foch," says The Times, "would have been unavailing without the skill of the British General Staff, which, subject to the general plan arranged in concert, still retained all its old initiative, and above all without the magnificent valor of the British Army."

Germans were Out-Generalled "A fact that comes out very clearly from Sir Douglas Haig's

despatch is that the British victories were not victories won by numbers," says The Times. "If we compare the figures engaged on either side in the German offensives of the spring and in the British offensives of the summer and late autumn, we find that such successes as the Germans gained-and even at their highest valuation it is clear that they paved the way to the subsequent German defeat-were won by overwhelming superiority in numbers, and that the British successes were gained in spite of an inferiority in numbers.

"What the Germans failed to do with a numerical superiority

we accomplished with a numerical inferiority. It is not, of course, denied that at certain critical points the British attack had a superiority in numbers; but it is the supreme test of generalship to be in numerical superiority at the point, that matters with force inferior in its total numbers. The business of war, in other words, is to convert a gross inferiority into a net superiority. That it was done so successfully must be put down in part to the individual superiority of the British soldier, but in part, too, to the better staff work and generalship on the British side. The Germans, in fact, were out-generalled."



Convertible Bracelet Watch

WITH all the accuracy for which Waltham has become world-famous, this dainty little watch possesses unique beauty and distinction.

It is pre-eminently the watch

At the bottom of the case is a small eye to which, when open, one end of the brace-let is attached.

But if you desire to wear the watch in some other way— on a chain or brooch, or as a ribbon wrist watch, for ex-ample—a slight pressure of the finger folds the eye back flush with case, leaving no indication of its use as a Bracelet Watch.

This versality of wear is very useful because the watch can be worn in whatever manner fashion may dictate.

As a gift for a bride, or a a girl graduate, or as a birth-day gift or a present for any like occasion, the Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch enjoys wonderful vogue.

Ask your jeweler to show you this popular model.

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Which is The one with well stained shingles, smart looking and weathertight—a credit to you and to the community, or, like the lower picture, warped and curled by wind and sun -innocent of stain and a prey to every Don't neglect the roof of your house—it's poor business. From the time the last shingle nail is driven use Stephens SHINGLE STAIN Acess* Shingle Stain is made of Creosote reserving oils which saturates the not defies decay. You have seventeen lyety colors to choose from Ask your Acess* dealer for an estimate. G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Cadet System in Our Schools

By CAPTAIN O. J. WHEATLEY

THERE are Canadians who object to the introduction of cadet drill into the schools because they think it develops a

Experience has proved that this view is incorrect. Boys thoroughly enjoy cadet work without any direct consciousness of its relationship to war.

The boy thinks only of the immediate effort, the immediate discipline and the immediate enjoyment, and not of any ultimate and distant possibility.

This well-known psychological principle has a most importan't bearing on the whole question of the desirability of introducing cadet work into the schools.

It should be remembered in this connection that soldiers do not cause war. Grave dissensions between nations result from differences between the political and financial leaders of different countries, not from anything the soldiers of the rival coutries say or do. The soldier is not the He is more likewar-monger. ly to become the war victim.

There are men who attack those who advocate cadet work in the schools, and who charge them with the approving of "conscription." This charge has absolutely no foundation.

The cadet system is a rational substitute for conscription.

It avoids all the evils of conscription, and it develops the best elements of human power and character, while at the same time it secures all the supposed advantages of conscription in the most natural and the most thoroughly effective way.

Those who attack the principle of universal training are evidently not aware of the fact that the law of Canada now recognizes the principle that all men, with comparatively few exceptions, are responsible for the defence of their country. Between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, men are now, by law, liable to be called upon when necessary to do military service in the defence of their country.

There is no logical basis for good citizenship but the one that recognizes a man's duties to his country.

There is no proper system of training in citizenship that does not make all children-girls as well as boys-conscious of their responsibilities as individual units

in their country. Boys should understand 'that they will become responsible for the defeuce of their homes and their country when they reach the age of 18. They should be trained to use their influence to avoid war; but 'the fundamental principle is that they are liable by law to give their services to defend their country when necessary in return for the privileges they enjoy as citizens.

It is an indefensible moral ideal that a man should enjoy the many rights of Atizenship without recognizing his responsibility for the daties of citizenship.

The advocates o a cadet system do not wish any change in the law which makes every man between the ages of 18 and 45 years responsible for the defence of his country. They do, however, regard it as a grievous mistake to make all men within these age limits liable for military service, as 'the law now does, without providing in some way for their training, in order that they may be able to render efficien't service without the terrible sacrifice of life that would naturally result from the vain attempts of masses of untrained men to perform the duty required of them. Universal liability for defence service is unquestionably right. This being true, it clearly follows that all men should, in some way, be prepared to per-form the duty laid upon them by their country.

The country that demands universal service without providing some adequate system of universal training for the men on whom it properly lays the duty is culpaply negligent. The question to be solved really is: What is the most effective and most economical system for giving universal training?



"Hi! Bill! Don't come down this lader. Pve took it away."

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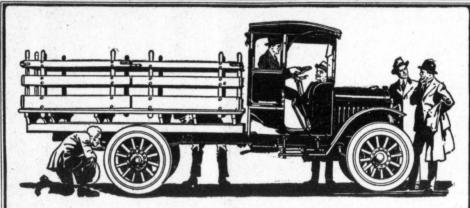
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Six sound horses cost as much as a Maxwell Truck

AND the Maxwell will outwork any three teams. It feeds as it runs. Puts in a net day's work and piles up no expense. It will carry and fetch a thousand miles for a thousand hours at a stretch. No wagon can keep up with it—weather can't hold it indoors. Never founders or flounders and never has a "Blue Monday" or glanders. No animal or machine its equal for willing and competent service.

Does more work, more sorts of work, more hard work, more often under more unfavorable conditions than any carrier. Designed for the heaviest hauling and the hardest mauling.

The Maxwell goes farther and taster than the biggest truck and travels where they can't. 2400 pounds. Only one farmer in ten ever needs a heavier machine and at that only one time in ten. Farmers the land over are operating Maxwells because it answers every average purpose and costs least to own and least to operate.

The same type of worm drive which \$7000 trucks advertise as their great feature. \$7000 truck construction and sold with a \$7000 truck guarantee. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. Chassis \$1550 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.

Pays its way from day to day.

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The Milk Goat

By ALEX T. MACINTOSH

NCE the dawn of history the milk goat has been a constant friend and companion of mankind, and has been one of the greatest assets to the human race, supplying much nutritious milk for infants or adults, yielding its savory flesh for food, and providing the material for garments or rugs as they were required. There is no doubt that the goat was domesticated at a much earlier period than cattle, presumably because they were smaller and milder in their disposition. As an efficient converter of weeds, brush and the various grasses into nutritious food material, the goat has no superior among the domesticated animals of to-day, and when it is remembered that a good milk in one year, it will be realized how valuable an asset she is to the world of to-day.

In Eastern lands and in the Continent of Europe the milk goat is an established fact, and probably her absence would be felt more keenly than any other animal. On the North American Continent she is rapidly coming into her own, making a place for herself that in a short time would indicate that she would be second to none. Perhaps the goat has been maligned more than any other single animal on the North American Continent; it has been the but of the vulgar crowd, and even today there are prejudices against her that prevent the public from taking the intelligent interest in this little animal that they should. She has been designated the poor man's cow because she was cheap to buy and because she converted cheap grades of feed into food of the highest nutritive value.

The demand for milk goats on the North American Continent at the present time has caused a change in this title, and no longer is she known as the poor man's cow, some even suggesting that she has become the rich man's hobby, but to the author it would be more correct to call her the sane man's cow. No family can have a better asset than a good milk goat. The average milk goat will provide in the neighborhood of three quarts of the richest kind of milk per day. This milk is more like human milk than that of any other animal. It is more easily digested than cow's milk, and many persons who cannot digest cow's milk can readily digest the milk of the goat. This is on account of the fat globules in goat's milk being so small; in fact, goat's milk is three times more easily digested than cow's milk. Again, goats are practically im-

mune from tuberculosis. In proof of this 800,000 carcasses have been carefully inspected in France and the United States of America, and not a single carcase has been found to be effected in any small degree. The analyst to the Royal Agricultural Society of London, England, gives 'the following judgment:

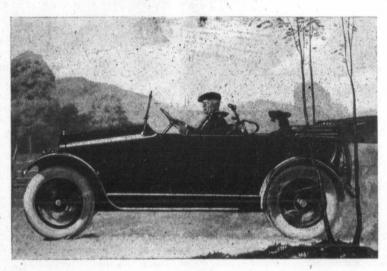
"That the cream globules in goat's milk are smaller than in cow's milk, and as the milk is more concentrated than cow's milk, the cream globules are contained in a more perfect state of emulsion than cow's milk; in consequence of which hardly any cream arises to the surface on allowing goat's milk to stand 12 hours or longer. It is this quality of goat's milk that explains the fact that it is more easily digested by young children *than cow's milk."

The three principal families of milk goats are the Anglo Nubian. the Toggenburg and the Saanen. The Anglo Nubian originated in the East and is well known in Asia and Africa, while the Toggenburg and the Saanen have been developed in Switzerland. The Nubian is the largest of the milk goats. It provides richer milk than the others. Professor Washburn, in his recent book, "Productive Dairying," says:

"It is a good goat of any breed that will average two and onehalf quarts of milk a day for eight or nine months of the year. One that will give more than this is specially desirable. The Angora goat, which is not considered a good milk animal, gives from two to three quarts of very rich milk but for a comparatively short period. The Nubian, or African, produces from five to ten quarts per day. The yield of the best goats of Switzerland averages about four quarts daily.'

The Island of Malta has also become famous as the developer of a breed of goats known as the Maltese, and there are other breeds peculiar to certain localities and countries in Europe, but the breeds that are best known in this country are the Nubian, Toggenburg and Saanen. As a companion for children, and as a means of education, no animal is of greater value than a milk goat, and the writer is of opinion that if in this country milk goats were more common, and therefore their milk more generally used, that the infantile mortality would be greatly decreased. The Manitoba Milk Goat Association are at the present time taking a census of all those who desire to get milk goats. The secretary of this or-

verland



Oh Boy!

The owner of an Overland owns all out of doors. To him even more important than where he drives is how he rides. In his Model go he goes in comfort, and with an enjoyment possible only because of the high quality and fine appearance of his car. He probably was first attracted to it by the praise of owners. Now he makes new friends for Overland by his own enthusiasm over the exceptional economy and the faithful performance of his car. This kind of appreciation among the thousands of Overland owners is a safer buying guide for you than specifications. It explains why so many people are buying Model 90 right now.

> WILLYS-OVERLAND LIMITED Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wage Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, and Regina

Model 90 Touring, \$1360; Model 85-4 Touring, \$1495; Model 88-4 Touring, \$2575; Willys Six, \$2425; f.o.b. West Torons

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Get a new Binder this year

It will be a real economy!

In these times of good prices for farm crops you should equip yourself with a Frost & Wood Binder to make sure of getting the utmost possible percentage of your crop.

It will be your best, most willing, most capable "Harvest Hand" for many years to come.



The easy working FROST & WOOD

Famous all over Canada for its light draft—due to fine roller bearings at every friction point—its big capacity elevators and its ability to cut any kind of crop, light or heavy, tangled or straight. Drop into our nearest dealer's, sit on the seat of a F. & W. Binder, note the easy reel adjustments—that bring every possible straw to the knives. See how accessible and easily understood every working feature is. Note its giant strength and epidendic materials and you'll say, with thousands of other successful farmers, "This is the Binder for me."

See the Cockshutt Agent in your nearest town, or write at once to any Branch for full particulars and literature on this machine.

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Implement Section at the Regina Exhibition

Notice to Implement Exhibitors

Application for exhibit space in the Implement Section at the Regina Exhibition will be received by the undersigned up to June 20, 1919. The Committee in charge will allot space immediately after that date

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, Regina, Sask. July 28—Aug. 2, 1919
D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary, Regina, Sask.

ganization is Mr. J. R. Young, 290 Garry St., Winnipeg, and those interested in the development of the Manitoba goat industry of this province are asked to get in touch with Mr. Young.

THE PURCHASE OF A

"The advisability of purchasing a tractor cannot be determined entirely by the size of the farm. Other factors are as important if not more important in deciding whether or not tractors are a profitable investment.

"There are certain conditions under which a tractor is advisable," said Mr. Grimes. "If the tractor will reduce the number of work horses needed so that the expense of keeping them is lowered sufficiently to offset the expense of the tractor, its purchase is justified. Some farm work

needs to be done quickly and within certain dates, such as early deep plowing for wheat. Wheat seeded on such plowing is usually more profitable than that seeded on later plowing. If a tractor will make it possible to do this where it cannot be done with the farm work horses, the increased returns may be sufficient to offset the expense of the tractor and justify its purchase."

A HINT TO TRACTOR AGENTS

Make Your Sales a Business Proposition—Tell the Farmer the Work Your Tractor will do for Him—Study His Requirements and Treat Him and Yourself Honestly.

By W. A. Kirkpatrick

OST dealers are selling tractors. They are rolling in a volume of business in sales now that the farmer has money, is planting larger acreages and wants the tractor because it is not susceptible to the ills of the flesh or the conditions of heat and cold, as is the horse. In very few instances are farmers being sold tractor performance—the ability of the tractor to do the work that is done on this farm or that farm, and do it better and quicker than the old ways.

Tractors are being sold-true, but even now the farmer is coming to the dealer with his first tractor and demanding that it be traded in for another size or type. Why? Because when he first bought a tractor he bought nothing but the tractor, and the dealer did not think to sell him the work the tractor would do. If he had, the tractor trade in demand would in all probability have been avoided, because the dealer and the farmer would have known that considering the work the tractor would do, it could not be expected to satisfy the farmer, and the sale would result only in dissatisfaction and one less tractor booster.

Sell More Than Merely Tractors

The growing demand for business on the farm also demands that the man who sells to the farmer, whatever it be, study his problems and be in a position to help him make selection of the proper and most economical equipment for his work. One cannot afford to sell tractors alone, if he would continue to serve his customers and enjoy repeat orders. It is tractor performance that the farmer is interested in primarily. He doesn't care what the medium, if it is the best and most economical. The only reason many farmers are still using horses is because the dealer has not been farm-business man enough to go and prove to the farmer that as a producer of work the horse is a much more expensive medium than the tractor. He has not analyzed his problems and requirements to determine how much in time and in dollars and cents the farmer will save by tractor farming,

As a class the farmer has been slow to respond to improvements in methods, and he is not going to the trouble of figuring out the

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EVERY bargain is not a matter of price. It may be a matter of value. Tires, for instance. If you were just buying so much rubber and cotton, price would be a good gauge.

But you're really buying miles of service.

And on a basis of miles per dollar the Goodyear Tire is a real bargain.

You can buy cheaper tires but not cheaper mileage. There is no more sure way of reducing your motoring costs than by equipping all four wheels with Goodyear Tires.

This thought has always guided the Goodyear organization. The Goodyear Tire as offered you to-day is the result of constantly striving to put more miles into tires at fair prices. Our success is marked by the approval of the world's motorists-they buy more Goodyear Tires than any other

There is a Goodyear Service Station Dealer near you who believes, as we do, in giving value.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited



The Garbutt Auto & Tractor Institute

Cordially Invites You

- ¶ While attending the Fair in Calgary, to visit the finest equipped and best conducted motor school in Canada.
- ¶ You will be agreeably surprised to find that a school of this kind, so splendidly equipped and conducted, is now within easy distance of your home.
- ¶ The management and instructors will be pleased to show you through the institute at any time you desire, without any obligation on your part.
- ¶ Call and see us when in the City.

Garbutt Auto & Tractor Institute,

CITY MARKET BUILDING

CALGARY, ALBERTA



DO NOT SCRAP BROKEN CASTINGS

We make them equal to new at low price. Cylinders, Engine Bases, Gear Wheels, Steam Boilers, in fact any broken or eracked parts, welded and guaranteed by us. Scored or worn cylinders re-bored. Please write for our circular and estimates. We were the first to operate the OYY-ACETYLENE WELDING PROCESS in the West. Established since 1911.

MANITOBA WELDING & MFG. CO. 56 and 58 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, Manitoba



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PROMPT SERVICE WORK GUARANTEED

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To Have Facts Rather Than Views

ORD BRYCE, O.M., makes a strong plea for full information about foreign affairs in the International Review:—

"The longer one lives," he says, "the more anxious does one become to have facts rather than views. But facts, of course, require to be explained and elucidated, and when they are elucidated in a philosophically impartial spirit, a great service is rendered to readers who have not the leisure to think out conclusions for themselves.

The Sort of Facts

"What I mean may be illustrated by mentioning the sort of facts which we ought to know regarding the countries of Continental Europe, where new States are beginning their lives and will soon be trying many a political experiment. We shall need to know what are the social, ecclesiastical, and political conditions in the Balkan countries, and the Baltic countries, in Asia Minor, Georgia, Armenia, and Syria. The closest attention and the fullest information regarding parties in Gernfany and the new forces at work there will be essential. The working of the new institutions that must be created in all these countries, and especially those of a Republican Germany, will be a subject of the highest possible interest.

"Two new facts present themselves to-day which make it desirable, and indeed necessary, that the British people should be furnished with fuller and more precise information than they have hitherto been receiving regarding the politics of foreign countries," adds Viscount Bryce.

Our Foreign Relations

"First.-The attention of the

whole nation has been called as it never was before to our Foreign relations. By the force of events we have been as belligerents, and now as victors in a world-embracing war, called upon to join in a large number of grave and intricate questions in various parts of Europe and Asia. That we were doing this in concert with our Allies does not lessen our responsibility for the exercise of British power and influence. This settlement will, for good or for evil, affect for centuries to come the fortunes of other nations, and especially those republics which are now coming into being. However prudent and however wellinformed may be the statesmen who will represent us and other countries in the approaching Peace Conference, the determin-

ation of these questions ought not

to be left to their unaided and un-

guided discretion.

There ought to be a public opinion of our people to watch, and to direct, their course, and even to check their course if it should seem to depart from the general principles which animate the nation as a whole. After the Conference is over, whether its work has been done well or ill. many new questions must emerge, and on these questions the British people must form an opinion, because action by their Government may from time to time be required. But no public opinion will have any value unless it rests upon adequate knowledge, and the means by which the requisite knowledge may be obtained and turned to good account are not at present sufficient.

Who Does Know?

"Secondly.-A general demand has arisen of late years for getting rid of what is called the Old Diplomacy. It is said that the people ought to be told much more about what its Foreign Office is doing from month to month as well as from year to year, and that Parliament ought to exercise a more constant and direct control over the management of our foreign relations and be enabled to do so by being kept regularly informed what negotiations are being carried on, so that it may not find itself suddenly confronted with a fait accompli. Obviously, if the control of public opinion and of Parliament is to be well exercised and to have due effect, those who are to apply it must be possessed of a great many facts which are now unknown except to those few persons who have travelled widely abroad or given prolonged study to the politics of other countries.

"How many persons can any of us name in the two Houses who possess this indispensable equipment? Some of those who sat in the last House of Commons say that there were but few there—perhaps fewer than forty years ago. And this is hardly to be wondered at, for domestic questions have been exciting and monopolized most men's thoughts; nor can anyone say that either here or in any other country has the intellectual level of politicians risen in proportion to the number and difficulty of the questions they have to deal with.

To Understand the Paper

"A real and useful democratic control of foreign policy cannot be secured unless those through whom it is to be exercised, such as members of both Houses of Parliament, leaders of local public opinion, and those who write for the press, are able to give a pretty close and steady attention to the

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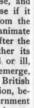
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You Can't **Blot Out**

THE FACT:

That Dairy Farming

wins in the end

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The Fact that the Best Place to sell your CREAM is the

WOODLAND DAIRY LIMITED

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ALBERTA

MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

Are worn all over Western Canada by good judges of good garments.

They fit you, wear well, and keep their color and shape through the hardest summer farm campaign.

With each pair comes a plain-English guarantee which means exactly what it says.

Put your overall money into Master Mechanic Overalls.

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estern King Manufacturing Company, Lib CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTEE

We know have been a free or the state of the

data, geographical and historical, economic and social, which deter-mine the policy of each of the great countries and of the various parties in those countries. Without these data to begin with, and without information of the changes which take place in them, one canot follow profitably, because one does not really understand, the intelligence which the newspapers give us from day to day.'

· EDMONTON EXHIBITION GROUNDS ENLARGED

HE largely increased exhibits of farm machinery and various other "outside" exhibits at the Edmonton Exhibition las't year made very apparent the facts that it was an absolute necessity that the grounds be enlarged. This has been done, sixty-five acres being added to the south of the former exhibition park; a new women's building is being erected in the new section, which is being covered with cinders, and laid out with roads and sidewalks. Ample room is provided for the parking of cars in parallel rows; the new section also provides ample accommodation for the midway-which will be about twice as large as it was las't year; a beautiful grove of trees has been set aside for the benefit of parties from outlying points who wish to come to the exhibition in their own motor cars and camp on 'the grounds; arrangements have been made with a tent company to have an office on the grounds where tents, cots, mattresses, tables and chairs may be rented at reasonable rates; it is expected this will help to solve the difficult problem of accommodation for those who wish to stay during the en'tire week. It will also considerably reduce the cost of bringing families to the city for fair week, as they can if they desire bring their own provisions.

The prize list is now ready for distribution. About \$45,000 is offered in prizes and purses in The the various departments. exhibition management believe that the victory year exhibition should be also a season of recreation not only for the returned soldiers but for those who have borne the hardships and worries at home, and have engaged high-class attractions, including Sousa and his famous band, to provide entertainment for the summer visitors. They unhesi-tatingly say that never before have such high-class attractions been presented at the summer fair. The Edmonton Exhibition dates are July 7-12.

HAYTIN

Weather conditions make it necessary to get the haying done rapidly but properly. No line of Hay tools can give you more satisfaction or are more strongly backed by the manufacturers' guarantee than the John Deere Line.



John Deere-Dain Mower

Main frame one solid piece. Compensating driving gears consist of three pieces. Extra length reinforced hickory pitman gives more power. Cutting mechanism prevents unnecessary ground friction, lessens draft and increases cutting power. The adjustable draft hitch overcomes all side draft. Backed by the John Deere guarantee to be strong, easily accessible, free running.



John Deere Self-Dump Rake

rod. Adjustable tooth-holders give range in spacing to suit job. Adjustable seat. Levers easy to reach. Reversible dump rods and wheel ratchets give extra wearing quality.

John Deere-Dain Sweep Rake



Channel truss construction gives lightness and strength, yet with stands strain and pre-

Strain and prevents sagging. Sliding seat. 8-foot teeth of long leaf yellow pine, semi-steel pointed. Strong metal wheels provide light draft and good clearance. Angle of tongue prevents teeth from touching horses. This rake gives a full cutting width of 12 feet.



New Deere Hay Loader

Hay is gathered clean by flexible floating gathering cylinder. Automatically adjusts itself to handle the lightest swath or heaviest windrow without injuring quality of Hay. Hay is conveyed to centre of wagon. Light draft. All parts are driven slower than horses travel -3½ inch concave tires on wheels.

John Deere-Dain Hay Loader

A real "one-man" Loader. Hay is picked up without touching trash, carried up the non-choking deck and put far forward on the wagon. Rake bars are quickly adjusted to any height. Does not pull or drag hay back with teeth. Has 2 driving wheels, and 2 castor wheels in rear. Can be operated close to fences or ditches.



John Deere-Dain Junior Mounted Stacker

Easy to move—requires little power—weight equally distributed to give light draft—will not tilt or sag. All hay is delivered to centre of stack, from bottom to top, Compression springs eliminate shocks on horses and stacker. No second push required to get all hay off teeth. Lifts 500 to 750 lbs. at a time, building a stack 22 to 26 feet high.

See the John Deere Dealer

about these and other Haying Machinery. Get the folders describing the

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., Limited

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1919.

LIABILITIES		
1. To the Shareholders	1919	1918
Capital Stock paid in Reserve Fund Duvidends declared and unpaid	\$ 7,000,000.00 7,000,000.00 194,194.00	\$ 7,000,000.0 7,000,000.0 176,900.0
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	574,043.32	437,973.9
	\$ 14,768,237.32	\$ 14,614,873.9
2. To the Public		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	13,316,033.00	12,327,168.0
Deposits not bearing interest	43,552,214.61	34,886,747.8
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of Statement)	91,904,993.37	75,946,985.4
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,614,696.64	1,400,941.
foreign countries	105,076.96	1,161,976.7
Bills payable Acceptances under Letters of Credit	464,153.05	598,851.5
Mabilities not included in the foregoing	101,100.00	000,001.2
	\$166,725,404.95	\$140,937,544.5
	777	
Current Coin	0 1010010 00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	\$ 4,946,946.33	\$ 4,890,061.
Dominion Notes	7,000,000.00	6,000,000.
Notes of other Banks	8,405,602.50	5,912,092.
heques on other Banks	985,044.00	893,076.
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	6,082,616.99	5,311,786.
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	3,215.80	4,704.
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	123,496.50	82,580.
the United Kingdom	1,903,040.10	1,357,843
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	6,005,573.65	5,435,464.
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,119,705.32	4,060,204.
other than Canadian	15,238,399.32	14,589,065.
all Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,134,690.71	5,223,953.
all Loans elsewhere than in Canada	2,801,857.72	3,906,648.
그 그 그러나 이번 내내는 그 그는 내내 내내내 하는 것이 없었다.	\$ 62,750,188.94	\$ 57,667,481.
current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	95,874,426.04	76,194,016.
current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	332,918.12	339,987.
diabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	464,153.05	598,851.
leal Estate other than bank premises	782,326.64	312,928.
verdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	386,973.56	272,226.
Sank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	5,253,269.48	4,886,438.
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	366,000.00	355,000.
ther Assets not included in the foregoing	515,149.12	310,615.0
그 아름아가지다. 그는 없이 있다. 생각 사람들이 가셨다는데	\$166,725,404.95	\$140,937,544.5
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H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1919, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1919.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, Auditors.

(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)

A HINT TO TRACTOR AGENTS

Continued from page 46
relative advantages in money of
different new methods.

lifferent new methods.

The salesman must do this.

Until the present campaign for business methods and bookkeeping on the farm shows effects in the more remote districts and on the smaller farmers, the tractor and implement salesman must work up the figures on cost and carry them to the farmer to convince him of the adaptability of a certain kind of tractor or implement for his farm. And in working out these figures the dealer must be careful that they are as fair and unbiased as possible. To

fool the farmer with fictitious figures is to fool oneself in the long run. It is as bad as selling him a tractor, regardless of the work it is to do. In principle it is the same action.

To be honest with the farmer and lay a foundation for a continued success in tractor selling it is necessary for a dealer to become thoroughly acquainted with the abilities of the tractor he is selling — not the freak abilities, but the constant reliable abilities that are a part of its regular performance. He must be familiar with its work under all conditions and should know under what conditions it does not perform economically. As yet there is no

tractor that will do satisfactory work under all the thousand and one conditions and kinds of work. through the length and breadth of the U. S. A. The salesman and dealer should know where his tractor excels and where it is inferior. It is unwise to the dealer not to admit that under certain conditions of soil and topography and work the tractor he is selling is not economical. If it is sold for this kind of work the farmer will learn in time that he has made an unprofitable investment and forthwith he becomes a negative advertisement for that tractor, and his confidence in tractor performance is destroyed.

Co-operate With Farmer

When the dealer fully appreciates what the tractor is capable of doing, he should go out to the farmer when he is least busy and discuss with him his power problems. If he has a 320-acre farm, for instance, without thinking twice, the dealer might decide that a 4-plow tractor would be suitable for the work. If, however, he learns that a considerable portion of the acreage is planted in corn which needs cultivation, he would decide that the most economical outfit would be a smaller tractor and a motor cultivator. Again, if the territory is subject to sudden heavy rains and the farmers must plow their ground very quickly in a short time, it might prove that the cheapest outfit in the long run would be safer to use a 4-or 5power to perform to maximum in a rush plowing period, and to get the work done when the ground 's in the proper condition, it would be a tractor with plenty of plow tractor.

Suppose the work is diversified, with considerable belt work of a light nature. By considering all methods and kinds of outfits, it might be decided that the cheapest for this kind of a farm would be two very small tractors that could be used in plowing; and on the belt at the same time if need be. Only by an intelligent consideration of the farmer's requirements as learned from him, and a thorough knowledge of the performance of the tractors on the market, can a dealer determine whether the machine he is selling will prove satisfactory to the farmer and result in increased confidence and repeat orders.

Selling Satisfactory Tractor Performance

If through this method of determining the needs of the farmer the dealer would be much better met by a tractor different in type and performance from the one he is selling, better would it be for the tractor business and the dealer himself if the farmer were told that he could not be guaranteed economical performance under any condition with this tractor, but would have to buy a different type. If after he is warned of this he still prefers the dealer's tractor for some reason, it can be sold or not, as the dealer's judgment dictates. Many would consider him an undesirable owner.

What this method of selling tractors means is that the dealer selling the farmer on performance. The same method is having a big and beneficial effect on motor truck selling. Instead of selling trucks, the more wide awake and discerning dealers are selling truck transportation as

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BOOK TO-DAY

EATON'S SALE
THE MID-SUMMER BARGAIN BOOK

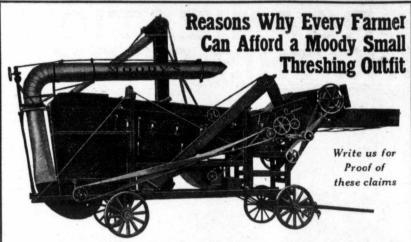
The organization behind this book is a loyal organization; loyal to the house of EATON and loyal to the interests of EATON customers. The proof of that loyalty is in honest merchandise and in the service rendered, in filling all orders, large and small, with the same speed and accuracy.

If you have already received your copy of the EATON MID-SUMMER SALE CATALOGUE, you know that its 68 pages are brimming over with bargains in clothing (both men's and women's) boots, shoes, household goods, furniture and farm needs of every description.

If you have not received a copy of this book a post card is sufficient to bring it to you by return mail. DO NOT DELAY—SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

Any of the EATON booklets are yours for the asking. They include: Groceries, Sporting Goods, House Plans and Men's *T. EATON COMITED CANADA

Any of the EATON booklets are yours for the asking. They include: Groceries, Sporting Goods, House Plans and Men's Clothing



The reduced cost of your threshing combined with saving all your grain and not putting it in the straw pile, taking out all the weed seeds, bagging them by themselves so that your grain is graded for the highest price at the elevances of the property of

outfit in one or two seasons, or you can pay for it the first season by threshing for a lew of your neighbors, endy separate Moody separate. The season is a season of the parate of the season of the season of the out of your grain. The weed seed seager attachment catches every foul seed, delivers it in a bag separate from the grain. The ground you thresh on is kept as clean as your fields. If you have an engine or a small tractor we can furnish you with a separator of proper size for your power of furnish you with a PARRETT tractor or a stationary or portable VICTOR coal oil engine complete with throttling governor, friction clutch pulley, especially built for these outfix.

For Cash or Time Prices, write the following Distributors:

NEW HOME MACHINERY CO., Ltd. SASKATOON, SASK. FRANCOEUR BROS.
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Manufacturers of

Well Drills and Augers, Wood and Iron Pumps

Dealers in Pumps, Engines, Windmills and Supplies, Sand Screens, Sand Points and Dynamite. Also Power and Hand Washing Machines and Cream Separators.

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PIONEER OF THE "HUM-BERSTONE" COAL FIELDS

W ILLIAM Humberstone was born near Toronto in 1835. He came West in middle life, and after outfitting in Winnipeg "hit the trail" for Edmonton on July 12th, 1880, walking the entire distance behind his ox and cart, as shown in the above cut.

Arriving in Edmonton about three months later (October 12th) he started coal mining in the north bank of the Saskatchewan River. He contracted to supply the Hudson's Bay Fort, and also supplied the few settlers, whose cabins were on the present site of the now down-town portion of the

City of Edmonton, and continued to mine and supply coal to the citizens of Edmonton until 1912.

During that time he abandoned his first mine and acquired and mined the coal in property in the Clover Bar district. This property he later leased, on account of his advancing years, to the Humberstone Coal Co., Ltd., of which his



wife, Mrs. Beata Humberstone, is president, and C. G. Sheldon is manager.

During the winter of 1880 and 1881 his mining capacity was ten tons per day of approximately eleven hours. To-day the Humberstone mine has a capacity of

1000 tons in eight hours, and is connected by private railway spur to the main line of the G.T.P. Railway, with connections in Edmonton to the C.N. Railway, C.P. Railway and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway.

The Humberstone plant is equipped to load four railway cars at the same time with the coal which has been graded and screened by shakers. Lump, stove and pea coal are the screened grades loaded for shipment to Edmonton and also to various cities and towns in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The slack coal is loaded into open cars and is used in various power plants in Western Canada.

Humberstone coal is clean, sootless, has very little ash, produces great heat and has become a household word ... thousands of the homes in Alberta and Saskatchewan as well as in Manitoba.

Colored Patient (in hospital): "Boss, how do you all do yoh cookin' in thah?"

Orderly: "Well, Sam, you know we have the latest fandangled methods over here; we do our cooking by electricity."

Colored Patient: "Hum, by electricity, huh? Well, boss, you sho' ought to have given dem beans anotha shock."

Two men thrown together at a horse-show were discussing their adventures with the equine tribe.

"A horse ran away with me once, and I wasn't out for two months," remarked the man with the Trilby hat.

"That's nothing!" replied the man with the bowler. "I ran away with a horse once and I wasn't out for two years!"

POP SALE—One 35 H.P. Cross Compound Reeves Engine and one 44x66 Reeves Separator. Both in good shape. An up-to-date suffit for threshing and plowing. Apply Young Bros. Wainwright. Alta

FOR SALE—A 3-plow tractor, slightly used. Cheap for cash. L. C., Box 2184.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Man experienced with farming in Western Canada, and capable of position as manager of large farm. E. G. Dollenmeyer, Briercrest. Sask.

DYKE'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE ENGINE ENCINE ENCINE

FOR SALE—4-cyl. 60 H.P. gasoline engine \$1,500, and complete 25 H.P. steam engine 30x60 separator in good condition, \$1,800, bal cash, balance to suit. William Drewes, Botha

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State each price full particulars O F Bush, Minnespolie, Minn.

Buy Your Plow Shares Now
PRIORS P C.B. SASKATOON
12 in., 83.80; 13 and 18 in., \$4.15;
18 and 16 in., \$4.70
Write for Price Lists
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they see it from a study of the transportation problems of each prospect, and their knowledge of the ability of their truck to meet those problems and solve them satisfactorily. By following the same selling principle in tractor selling in a spirit of honesty to the farmer and to the future of the tractor, wonders might be done in short time in creating confidence in the tractor among all classes of farmers and, no less important, among bankers. It will hasten the universalization of the tractor on the farm, so that in-

stead of being a seasonable pro-

position, as many find it, the en-

tire year will be selling season.

I have heard dealers say that if a farmer has the money they will never refuse a sale, no matter what type of a tractor user the man may be. The desire to make sales is blinding many a tractor dealer to the harm done in such short-sighted policies. To refuse to sell to a farmer who will prove poor tractor operator, with little hope of improving, or to a farmer whose work or land is not suited to economical operation with any certain tractor, is to lay a solid foundation for a future business enjoying the confidence and support of customers.

"NOT BY ONE TORPEDO BOAT"

"Great Britain will not reduce her fleet and she never will."

-Councillor Peter Wright, in moving the vote of thanks to President Taft at the Empire Club, Toronto.

F I were Britain I would not reduce the Navy by one torpedo boat. Britain's supremacy on the seas, if you like that expression, in time of peace has always meant for all nations equality of opportunity, and in time of war Britain must maintain her fleet to resist unjust aggression, because if she did not she would starve in six months. Whether we can secure through a League of Nations the protection to all nations that would justify a proportionate reduction of armaments lies in the womb of the future. The policy with respect to armament must depend on the success of the League and its demonstration that it can furnish the insurance that individual nations now secure by navies and armies for 'thei self-protection."

This statement of ex-President Taft to a Canadian audience, says the "Toronto News," furnishes fresh proof of the visitor's broadmindedness and of his unquestioned friendliness towards the British Empire. Like the late Colonel Roosevelt, he is a big enough man to appreciate the foremost role which Britain has played not only in the Great War, Moline-Universal Makes Wonderful Record at National Tractor Demonstration



In previous advertising we have stated that the Moline-Universal was conservatively rated at 9-18 h.p. Just how conservative is shown by the astonishing official tests made at the National Tractor Demonstration which showed the Moline-Universal to have an excess of over 11 h.p. on the draw bar and 18 h.p. at the belt.

Certainly these tests show beyond question of doubt the efficiency of the Moline-Universal. For each 160 lbs. of weight the Moline-Universal developed I.p., on the draw bar. Compare this with the ordinary tractor which develops 1 h.p. for each 250 to 300 lbs. weight—and you will clearly realize the greater efficiency and corresponding greater economy of the Moline-Universal.

However we shall continue to rate the Moline-Universal at 9-18 h.p. A tractor to give satisfactory service and stand up for years under the strain of tractor work just have reserve power, and the greater

the reserve the better. Under normal conditions the Moline-Universal has from 50 to 100 per cent reserve power. Think what this means.

Ninety-eight per cent, of its entire weight is on the two big drive wheels where every ounce is available for traction. The Moline-Universal is scientifically constructed and utilizes its weight to best advantage. It has no dead weight. At 3.5 m.p.h. under average conditions the Moline-Universal will plow as much in a day as a 3-plow tractor travelling at 2.25 m.p.h.

As the Moline-Universal is now built it has ample capacity for all ordinary plowing needs, and at the same time equally suited for light operations such as haying, harvesting, etc., which require far more work hours than your heavy

You are chiefly concerned in getting your work done quicker and better than

you ever did before. You have no fixed power requirements. One day your work may be heavy, the next day light—and the light work is just as important as the

Remember this-here's what the Mo-line-Universal Tractor will do for you:

- (1) Gives you plenty of power for all our work both heavy and light.
- (2) It does all farm work.
- (3) One man operates both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement in all operations.
- (4) Electric lights enable it to be worked nights to make up for unavoidable delays.
- (5) Because of self-starter, non-robust labor can operate tractor successfully.
- (6) So well made and has so much reserve power that it will give many years of service.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS:

Willys-Overland, Ltd., West Toronto

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distributors—Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd. Branches—Winnipeg and Moose Jaw.
General Supplies, Limited, Calgary, Alberta Distributors
Manufactured by MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill.



but in the promotion of civil liberty and democratic institutions through the centuries. Judging by President Wilson's recent utterances overseas, he is moved by similar conceptions of the British Empire. It is to be sincerely hoped that this is so, and that the two great branches of the English-speaking race will move forward in the closes't alliance for the benefit of civilization.

When a woman tells you she is afraid her child isn't as bright as it might be she wants you to assure her that the youngster is a

SUCCESS Comes In Cans FAILURE Comes In Can'ts

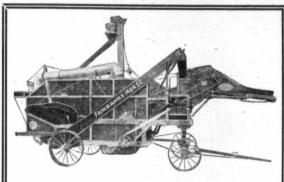


Many men will say they want to be Many men will say they want to be successful; but they are not willing to "pay the price"? What is the "price"? Save your money. Next to your kinfolks, Money is the best friend you have on earth.

Take good care of it. Spend less than your income each month, and put your sayings in The Merchants Bank. \$1 opens an account.

THE MERCHANTS BANK Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1884.

With its 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in New Soci WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



"Every Possible Kernel"

The design and construction of the Fairbanks-Morse separator are a guarantee that every possible kernel will be saved from the crop. There is no chance of straw escaping without being thoroughly teased, tossed, beaten and shaken and all the grain released. The value of the additional grain saved makes this a big money saver. It is specially designed for use with light tractors.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION ON HOW TO SAVE EVERY POSSIBLE KERNEL.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited

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SASKATOON

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The Drive that Pulls



Dust Cannot Harm

the working parts of the Beaver. The motor is enclosed and protected against all dust conditions. Even the air entering the carburetor is filtered through water and perfectly cleaned. The friction transmission makes operation simple and doubly effective.

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Goold Shapley & Muir Co, Limited
Brantford Portage In Prairie Regina Calgary

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STITCHED CANVAS BELTING

PLEWES LIMITED (Distributors) WINNIPEG

On sale at your local hardware store.

Prolonging the Life of the Tractor by Proper Care and Attention

By C. C. HERMANN

O sooner is a farm tractor purchased and placed into service than it begins to wear. Its commercial value begins to depreciate gradually until the curtain falls on the last act of its life of usefulness; if you look behind the curtain you will see the tractor in the junk pile. This, then, is the ultimate end, the scrap heap, towards which the tractor is travelling. How soon it will arrive at its journey's end depends on the operator to a considerable extent. It is just the same with the tractor as it is with human life. The doctor may prolong human life, but sooner or later death beats him out. The operator of a tractor can prolong the life of his tractor, but dust it is and to dust it must return.

In the first place the life of a tractor is numbered in days of actual use. The tractor at present may be used from thirty to ninety day a year, depending upon the universality of the machine. An exhaustive investigation conducted by the Government in Illinois, covering 600 tractors, gave an average life of 337 days, or 7½ years of 45 days each. There is not the least doubt but that this average can be raised, resulting in a considerable saving to the farmer.

The-most prominent life saver, in speaking of tractor medicine, is lubricating oil. The tractor ailments are often traced directly to the operator's carelessness in this respect. A new tractor may or may not have, oil in all of its oil chambers. It should be the first object of the purchaser to assume that the tractor has not been oiled and then to prove the assumption right or wrong. It is the duty of the dealer or demonstrator to point out to the purchaser every oil hole, every grease cup and teach him how to fill the oil chambers, as well as to instruct him in the proper kinds of oil to use. The lesson should never be forgotten, in fact, it will not be forgotten if properly taught.

The oiling system will be gone over and over again day by day until every oil hole and every grease cup will be imbedded in the memory. The tractor may possess a system of lubrication which may employ a pump to force the oil to the various bearings in the engine construction. Such a system usually has small tubes which are apt to become clogged with dirt or other

substances. These tubes must be cleaned periodically to insure proper lubrication. Some of the bearings on the tractor may require hard oil, and these have oil cups that must be filled when empty and screwed down occasionally. Still other bearings require liquid oil applied from a regular oil can. These must be given more attention than any other, as only a few drops are applied at a time.

There are many symptoms noticeable to the operator that will give due warning of oil shortage or drying bearing. If no oil is reaching the piston, camshaft, connecting rod or main bearings the engine will labor misfire, and if not attended to at once will smoke, soon thereafter stalling. Excessive heating of the water in the radiator will sometimes indicate poor lubrication. The bearings outside of the engine, such as the transmission bearings, differential and wheels, require very little attention other than filling with the required amount of lubricant at stated intervals. manufacturers have issued instruction books which contain oiling instructions, often accompanied with charts showing just where to oil, and this should be carefully followed.

After the tractor has done a season's work it should be completely overhauled before starting on the second season. The engine should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned, the main bearing, connecting rod bearings and camshaft bearings taken up, that is, shims removed sufficient to bring about a good running fit. cylinders should be inspected, as well as the pistons, and new rings put in if necessary. The piston rings should have equal bearing all the way around, which condition would be indicated by the wearing surface. If the cylin-



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ferential and other parts of the tractor. The radiator should be cleaned by forcing water through One important thing to remember is that an overhauled tractor will require just as careful treatment for the first week it is in

cylin-

from such practice and how the fertility of the soil was conserved. At that time farmers were usng horses in most of their work and although they believed the reports and agreed with the men who urged early planting, there were little material results along

operation as a new tractor. It

S EVERAL years ago a number of the state departments

press upon the farmer the im-

portance and advantages of early plowing in the summer. Experi-

ments conducted through a period

of years had demonstrated how

much better wheat crops resulted

of agriculture began to im-

Early Plowing Advantages

made Practical by Tractor

the lines desired. The reason is plain if one stops for a minute to consider the position in which the farmer found himself at the time he was advised to plow his land for winter wheat.

Early plowing means plowing as soon as the wheat harvest is out of the way.

A farmer depending upon horses for his power during this season finds that after the harvest they are exhausted and in no condition to continue under the torrid heat of the mid-summer sun, the work of plowing the vast acreage just released by the harvest. Spare the

PITCH FROM GROUND OR WAGON

When your separator is equipped with a

GARDEN CITY FEEDER

FOURTEEN-FOOT FOLDING CARRIER

Can be lowered within three feet of ground. Folds like a jacknife) in ten seconds. Hundreds are now in use throughout Canada.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE

THIS GREAT LONG CARRIER

CASWELL ADJUSTABLE BELT GUIDE

It prevents flapping in windy weather. It gives perfect alignment by a turn of the crank.

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Mail this Coupon to-day for full information GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO., LIMITED

Regina, Sask. I am interested in-Garden City Feeder and

☐ FOURTEEN-FOOT CARRIER

☐ EIGHT-FOOT CARRIER

CASWELL BELT GUIDE

NAME

P. O.

PROVINCE ...

should be given plenty of oil and ders are scored they should be reground and new pistons and rings plenty of time to work in. It is put in. The transmission should good practice to change the crankcase il at the end of each week, be cleaned, the bearings inspected replacing it with the necessary and the housing filled with new amount of fresh oil. transmission grease. The same treatment should be given the dif-The time allowed to intervene

between overhauling depends on the care given the tractor and the service it is in, but generally speaking, for such work as plowing, the tractor should be thoroughly gone over every 50 working hours, given a good cleaning, tightening up and all fresh lubricant applied.

Bonnie Braes Stock Farm Clover Bar, Alberta

YORKSHIRE

BERKSHIRE

See our Exhibit at the Edmonton Summer Live Stock Show, July 7th to 12th.

YORKSHIRE herd leader "PARADISE BEST' 2nd 50260" Champion at Edmonton Spring and Summer Shows, 1918, and never beaten in

BERKSHIRE herd leader "DOUBLES MAJESTIC 48143-237100A. The highest priced boar ever imported into Canada. GRAND CHAMPION OF THE 1917 CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL AND UNBEATEN IN CANADA.

This farm has for delivery choicely bred spring gilts and boars sired by the above boars, out of our best sows. The farm specializes in Yorkshire and Berkshire swine and if you are interested in procuring the best in either of the mentioned breeds, place your orders now. Neither time nor money have been spared in trying to get together a breeding herd that would be a credit to the farm. We have picked and chosen sows that were not good prolific breeders and have sent them to the plants, regardless of their style, conformation and bone. Our sows of both breeds are strong, individuals, true to type and prolific. Our boars are the best to be found in the country. If you are interested in procuring new blood for your present herd, or are considering starting out anew with either of our breeds it will pay you to get in touch with this established herd. Write for prices. Order early. 'If possible come and see the stock.

ALLAN R. GILLIES

CLOVER BAR

ALBERTA

WE HAVE ABOLISHED

The International Boundary.

HAPPY FARMER Tractors

HE Farmers of Western Canada can now purchase their Happy Farmer Tractors at the same prices as they can be bought in the United States. In other words, the Farmer of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is in the same position as regards owning a Happy Farmer Tractor as the Farmer of Minnesota, North Dakota or Montana.

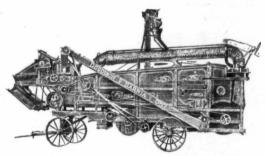
Our Prices and Factory Prices are the same.

Model F Happy Farmer Tractor \$1150.00 Model G Happy Farmer Tractor \$1250.00

Purchaser must absorb freight and exchange.

This is not a clearance sale, but a policy. Happy Farmer Tractors are too well known to need any further description. Our Price Policy is a distinct saving to Western Canadian Farmers.

Goodison Threshers



Are known wherever Grain is raised in Western Canada,

35 years of Thresher building has developed a thresher that meets all requirements. It takes all the grain out of the straw and does it fast.

It Puts the Grain in the Sack and the Straw in the Stack with a minimum of power.

From the big substantially built cylinder to concaves, grates, straw decks, grain decks and cleaning shoe, every part is designed and built to give a maximum of the best quality work combined with durability.

Built in sizes 20 x 38, 24 x 42, 28 x 42.

TO SEE A GOODISON IS TO OWN ONE.
TO OWN A GOODISON IS TO LIKE IT.

For the individual farmer who uses his gas tractor for power, there is no more successful thresher built than the Goodison.

Sold and Distributed by

The Gasoline Engine and Tractor Company

104 Princess Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

horse and spoil the crop has been the governing principle of the farmer for too long, but now this attitude is unnecessary because of the fact that the tractor can be used continuously in the very busiest season without detriment to itself and to the advantage of future crops. Haying time is at hand also and the horse is required to serve through the peak loads on the farm. This has resulted in the horses being overwork and thus rendered inefficient, and in delays in preparation of the land that have wrought disaster.

Some of the Advantages

Every farmer is aware of the fact that the wind, sun and weeds rob the land of both moisture and fertility if not prevented from so doing by timely plowing. Horse power prevents him from following the dictates of reason and experience because of its limitations With the tractor these limitations are absent and at last he is in a position to produce worth-while crops on the land that has so long been neglected.

Early plowing results in a more prolific crop. After the harvest the land is bare and open to the action of wind and weeds. The stubble also acts like a chimney in drawing the moisture out of the ground. In the hot summer months many tons of moisture can escape in a day if the land has been left to dry and crack. The only way to conserve the moisture is to plow the land and disk is so that the mulch formed will prevent the escape of the moisture. Weeds rob the soil of the fertility and moisture needed for the coming crop.

Increasing the Yield

Besides the principle of early plowing, it is an accepted fact that the seed bed which produces the richest crop is the one that has been prepared in the following way: First, the land is disked to form a mulch on top. Then it is plowed and the mulch is turned under and falls to the bottom, where it fills up the space between the overturned furrow and the sub-soil. This prevents the too rapid rise of moisture from below through capillary attraction, and aids in forming a more solid seed bed. After plowing the land is again disked, then harrowed and packed. These operations are more numerous than it was customary to perform with horse labor, but they can be performed in less time. Increased competition from foreign growers will make it necessary that our farmers improve their methods, and the more thorough preparation of the seed bed is one way.

Despite the increase in operation in the preparation of the seed bed, the tractor is relied upon to do the work in less time than has been required to do the smaller number of operations with the horse and the results are much more satisfactory.

Rough, heavy clay soils produce much better if they are plowed two or three times before seeding. To do this and in order to finish in time for planting it is practically necessary that motor power be used.

Early seeding to guard against possible winter killing is also an important consideration. To effect early seeding it is, of course, necessary that the plowing be finished early. The earlier the land is plowed the more time it has to fallow, producing humus—the life food of the crop. Early planting increases the yield materially, in fact, an increase as high as 30 per cent is common if the seed is planted at the right time.

Dangers of Late Plowing

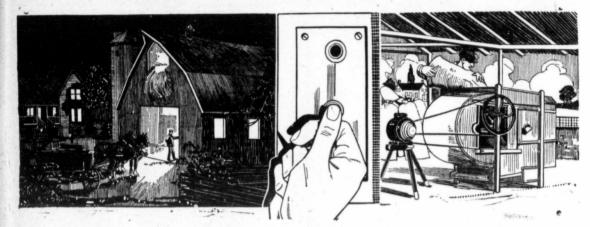
If the land is left until the fall it cracks and breaks up and it is then impossible to pulverize it properly. The result is a lumpy and very poor seed bed that will produce a sparse crop. Weather conditions may prevent early plowing, and here again the tractor proves its superiority to the horse. As soon as the ground is ready the tractor can go out and rush the work through very rapidly without any injurious effects. The tractor's ability to do the plowing quickly when the time comes is a big point in its favor. With the tractor the seed bed is prepared and the crops planted on time. "On time" means more money in bigger yields to the farmer. The horse cannot work continuously until the work is completed. The tractor is the only power medium upon which the farmer can depend if he is to take advantage of the more satisfactory methods of seed bed prepara-

The experience of those who have plowed earlier and planted earlier has demonstrated time and time again the value of this practice. Increased yields net an added profit to the future crop and enable even small farm operators to invest profitably in a tractor.

STRYCHNINE for GOPHERS

Mickelson's flavored Strychnine, Soluble, 30 per cent cheaper than any other strychnine. Sizes one-half ounce and one ounce. Put up in soluble capsule in cartons, labelled with full directions to use as a gopher poison and for other animals. Ask your druggist or write us direct.

PRAIRIE CHEMICAL CO. CAN. LTD.



Farm Life is the Best Life—With Delco-Light

FARM life should be the best life—the broadest, the happiest, the healthiest. It has advantages city life can never have. But farms need electricity. They need it to ease the burden of farm work. They need it to make more money. They need it to make farm work pleasant.

These things Delco-Light does on the farm.

And over 60,000 farms are better places to live; over 60,000 farmers make more money; over 60,000 farm families are healthier and happier because of Delco-Light.

Delco-Light gives you the clean, bright, trouble-free, safe electric

light of the city wherever you want it.

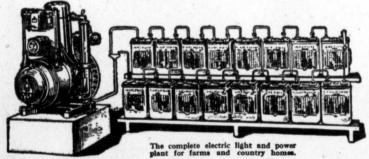
Delco-Light supplies power to do the irksome, time-wasting chores that were formerly done by hand.

Delco-Light lightens housework; attracts farm labor; keeps the young folks at home.

You should know all about Delco-Light. The nearest Delco-Light distributor has the whole story, ready printed for you. Illustrated with pictures that show what Delco-Light is and what it does.

Send for these free booklets.

The Domestic Engineering Co.
Dayton, Ohio.



Bruce L. Robinson

Breen Motor Co. Winnipeg, Man.

DELCO-LIGHT

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OMIEN CONDUCTED BY PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

THE RIVER OF LIFE By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

N the river of life, as I float along, I see with the Spirit's sight That many a nauseous weed of wrong Has root in a seed of right.

For evil is good that has gone astray, And sorrow is only blindness.

And the world is always under the sway
Of a changeless law of kindness.

The commonest error a truth can make Is shouting its sweet voice hoarse, And sin is only the soul's mistake In misdirecting force.

And love, the fairest of all fair things That ever to man descended, Grows rank with nettles and poisonous things

Unless it is watched and tended.

There could not be anything better than

Old world in the way it began, And though some matters have gone amiss

From the great original plan;

And however dark the skies may appear, And however souls may blunder, I tell you it all will work out clear, For good lies over and under.

A GEM FOR ALL TO LEARN

FIND in an I.O.D.E. book this splen-did paragraph from the pen of Mrs. W. J. Wright, of Winnipeg:

I did paragraph from the pen of Mrs. W. J. Wright, of Winnipeg:

"To fit character for patriotism, the first necessity is to inculcate the idea of responsibility. The sense of responsibility together with the development of the greater and deeper imagination is essential to true loyalty. One must first be loyal to God and to the highest and best instincts and ideals of our race, before one can be fit to be a true patriot. We are all trustees for the future, and we must be made to feel our great responsibility to God and man. British loyalty at its best is imbued with this large spirit. It is founded upon loyalty to God, race, flag, throne, constitution and country. It teaches that service, not power, is the greatest thing, that to serve well the race, and the state, is the supreme ideal. preme ideal.

LEAVES FROM THE LIVES OF GREAT WOMEN By P.R.H.

The Women Pioneers

THEY cut a path through tangled underwood of old traditions, out to broader ways.

They lived to hear their work called

brave and good, But, oh! the thorns before the crown of bays.

The world gives lashes to its Pioneers Until the goal is reached—then deafen-

ing cheers. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says her Scottish grandmother was a remarkable woman with a dauntless soul and pro-gressive ideas far in advance of her time. gressive ideas far in advance of her time. Her neighbors admired her courage, perhaps they appreciated still more what she did for them, for she spent all her leisure in the homes of the very poor, mending their clothing and teaching them to sow. Also she left behind her a path of cleanliness as definite as the line of foam that follows a ship. She was much opposed to dirt.

A character like this leaves an impres-

sion on the descendants. It is not sur-prising that her grand-daughter, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, plowed through the world the furrow of feminine vote.

world the furrow of feminine vote.

In referring to her father, she says:
"To him an acorn was not an acorn, but a forest of young oaks." Of her mother she says: "She had a wonderful understanding of what a child likes. Our one comfort was that our mother was never afraid." Of her girlhood she says: "After I became a wage-carner I best my desire to make a fortune, but the college dream grew with the years; and though my college carer seemed as remote as the most distant star, I hitched my fittle wagen to that star and never my fittle wagon to that star and never afterward wholly lost sight of its friend-ly gleam."

ly gleam."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says: "Nothing bigger can come to a human being than to love a great cause more than life itself, and to have the privilege throughout life of working for that causes."

Helen Hunt Jackson was a tenderly reared woman, yet she felt she had a mission to perform to humanity, and the more culture she had the more culture she had the more responsibility she owed to others. She brought cheer and hope to the Indians and their wives, and they called her "the queen." She spent her life righting the wrongs of the Indian race and changed public feeling on the Indian question. "Ramona" was her most popular book. Lucretia Mott said: "Who can measure the power of an educated, intellectual



Early Steps in Self Help

mother in the home?" Another time she said, "James and I loved each other more said, "James and I-loved each other more than ever since we worked together for a great cause." After her death some-one said of her: "For such a woman as Lucretia Mott, with cultured mind, noble heart, and holy purpose, there are

When Mary A. Livermore, whose eloquent addresses stirred a continent, faced her first audience, she turned to

the women who had asked her to speak and said: "I cannot speak." The place was packed with men and women and she had expected only a few women. Disappointed, they finally arranged with a prominent statesman to jot down the a prominent statesman to jot down the facts from her lips; and then as best he could, tell the audience the experiences of the woman who had been on the battlefields, among the wounded and dying. Just as they were about to go upon the platform, the gentleman said: "Mrs. Livermore, I have heard you say at the front that you would give your all for the soldiers—a foot, a hand, or a voice. Now is the time to give your voice if you wish to do good."

She meditated a moment, and then

She meditated a moment, and then said, "I will try."

When she arose to speak, the sea aces before her seemed blurred. S as talking into blank darkness. S was talking into blank darkness. She could not even hear her own voice. But as she went on, and the needs of the soldiers crowded upon her mind, she forgot all fear and for two hours held her audience spellbound. Men and women wept, and patriotism filled every heart. At cleven o'clock, eight thousand dollars were pledged, and then, at the suggestion of the presiding officer, they remained until one o'clock to perfect plans for a fair, from which they cleared sixty thousand dollars. After this, Mrs. Livermore spoke in hundreds of towns and organized many societies for aid.

Margaret Fuller loved her mother's flower garden because she said they made her want to be as beautiful and perfect

Shargaret relief loved ner mothers flower garden because she said they made her want to be as beautiful and perfect as they. At fifteen she said: "I am determined on distinction, which formerly I thought to win at an easy rate; but now I see that long years of labor must be given." The majority in this world will always be medicere because they lack high-minded ambition and the willingness to work. Her sympathy unlocked every heart to her. All classes loved her. She was always an inspiration. Emerson said of her: "The day was never long enough to exhaust her opulent memory, and I, who knew her for ten years, never saw her without surprise at her new powers."

She often said: "I hate not to be beau-

her new powers."
She often said: "I hate not to be beau-tiful when all around is so." Her won-derful work as a teacher brought her many letters of appreciation. One man wrote her: "What I am I owe in a large wrote her: "What I am I owe in a large measure to the stimulus you imparted. You roused my heart to high hopes; you raised my aims from paltry and vain pursuits to those which lasted and fed

raised my aims from patry and van pursuits to those which lasted and fed the soul; you inspired me with a great ambition, and made me see the worth and the meaning of life."

One time an editor returned to the father of Louisa M. Alcott some of her stories with the advice: "Tell Louisa to go on with her teaching. She can't write stories," Louisa exclaimed: "I will write stories, and he will see the day he will pay well for them." And he did.

Bonstetten said of Madame de Stael: "In seeing her, in hearing her, I feel myself electrified. She daily bécomes greater and better; but souls of great talent have great sufferings; they are solitary in the world, like Mont Blanc."

Madame de Stael entertained in France

solitary in the world, like Mont Blanc."
Madame de Stael entertained in France
in her day the most eloquent orators
who borrowed from her most of their
ideas and telling phrases. Most of them
went forth from her door with speeches
ready for the next day and with resoluter to recover them, a courage which

tion to pronounce them—a courage which was also derived from her.

Rosa Bonheur had no money to buy models, so she walked miles to farms to study them.



Proudly displaying their own Handiwork

So beautiful was Elizabeth Barrett So beautiful was Engageth Barrett Browning's character and so much re-verence did her husband have for her that he never handled her prayer book without first washing his hands.

What made George Eliot a superior author? Not wealthy parentage, not congenial surroundings. She had a generous, sympathetic heart for a foundation and on this she built a scholarship few men have equalled. She loved science, philosophy, language and mathematics and grew broad enough to discuss great questions and think great thoughts, and she was affectionate, gentle and tender. She had broad charity for those whose views differed from hers. She said: "The best lesson of tolerance we have to learn, is to tolerate intolerence." She hoped for and "looked forward to the time when the impulse to help our fellows shall be as immediate and as irresistible as that which I feel to grasp something What made George Eliot a superior

when the impulse to help our fellows shall be as immediate and as irresistible as that which I feel to grasp something firm if I am falling."

Elizabeth Fry believed in her prison work in winning control by kindness and gentleness as she had guided her own children. When a girl of seventeen she was attractive in society and much admired, and she wrote in her journal: "Company at dinner; I must beware of not being a flirt, it is an abominable character; I hope I shall never be one, and yet I fear I am one now a little. I think I am by degrees losing many excellent qualities. I lay it to my great love of gayety and the world. I am now seventeen, and if some kind and great circumstance does not happen to me, I shall have my talents devoured by moth and rust. They will lose their brightness, and one day they will prove a curse instead of a blessing."

One day soon after she went to hear a preacher. The notes state she sat on the front seat "with her smart boots, purple, laced with scarlet."

That day she was impressed with the need of Divine guidance, and from then

That day she was impressed with the need of Divine guidance, and from then on she said she never awakened in the on she said she never awakened in the morning without asking, "How best may I serve to-day?" Her name became known everwhere as the woman as the angel of light in prisons. She started a wave of prison-reform that swept over all Europe.

Carmen Sylva says in her book, "Thoughts of a Queen": "You can never be tired of life, you are only tired of yourself." "A woman of true breeding has the same manners in the dressing-

19

0

room as in the drawing room, and the same polish for servants as guests." "Happiness at a distance appears so great as to touch the sky. When it en-ters the door it so dwindles that very

ters the door it so dwindles that very often we no longer recognize it."

Carmen Sylva founded a school where the daughters of poor people could be educated to lead useful lives. She felt that in developing the minds and elevating the tastes and ideals of the rising generation of girls she was laying a foundation for prosperity in her kingdom. She said the future of her country lay in the bands of her women.

dom. She said the future of her country lay in the hands of her women.

Mrs. Bramwell Booth said to a care-less girl one time: "You make pleasure your god; Make God your pleasure.

Frances Willard said: "All truth is our truth when it has reached our hearts."

A friend once found Jenny Lind sit-ting on the beach with her Bible in her lap, watching with rapt face the play of

lap, watching with rapt face the play of a glorious sunset upon the changing waters. "Why," asked the friend softly, 'did you leave the stage at the very zenith of your career?"
"When every day made me think less of this," replied Jenny Lind, referring to the Bible, "and nothing at all of that," pointing to the sunset. "What else could I do?"
"There is no career." says her biogra-

could I do?"

"There is no career," says her biographer, "which can leave a deeper impression of the entire supremkey over all the world can bring, of the spiritual motive Jenny Lind was given everything, yet all was nothing if it did not leave her free to sit alone by the seashore, and to look at the sunset with the pure eyes that can see God."

Florence Nightingale, the first of the noble army of Red Cross women, raised the most menial profession of her day to the most dignified in the world, for in her day nursing was considered the lowest work a woman could do. One English woman dignified her work and left behind her a monument of mercy for millions.

or millions.

"On England's annals, through the long Hereafter of her speech and song, That light its rays shall cast From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand In the great history of the land, noble type of good Heroic womanhood."

Mother's Corner

..... OTHER, watch the little feet OTHER, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall;
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost; Little feet will go astray; Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hands, Mother, watch the little hands, Busy, busy all the day, Making houses in the sand, Tossing up the fragrant hay; Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time it cost; These same little hands may prove Messengers of peace and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue. Prattling, innocent and wild, What is said, and what is sung By the happy, artless child; Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time it cost; sung. This same tongue may yet proclaim Blessings in a Christian name.

Mother, watch the little heart, Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, oh, keep that young heart true!
Never mind the time it cost;
Little hearts may others sway;
Never count the momenta lost,
Wether Watch them, mothers, while you may.

A party of eighty girls were being en-tertained at my home. I gave each paper and crayon and offered a prize to the young woman who could draw and color the Union Jack best. There were four correct drawings. Do you really know our flag?

My little girl had a hymn contest the other day. A verse from several hymns was played. The children were given paper and pencils and each little girl was paper and pencils and each little girl was asked to write the name of the hymn played. There were twelve played. One little girl had all right. "How did you learn to know them?" I questioned. "Daddy and mother and all of us sing hymns every Sunday night," she sweetly replied. She is one of ten children—yet her mother has time every Sunday evening to play hymns.

DIPHTHERIA

HE following treatment is taken from Prof. Kirk's "Papers on Health":

Health":

The most striking symptom of diphtheria is the growth of a substance in the upper part of the windpipe, which threatens to close it entirely. Good medical skill is of first importance. If medical skill is of first importance. If such is not possible, we have often seen, the swallowing of a little treacle enable the children to throw up the entire ob-struction and make the breathing fre-Mark at once whether the feet are cold or warm. If cold, oil them well with olive oil, and pack in a hot blanket fomentation to the knees. When the feet and knees are thoroughly warm in this. onive oil, and pack in a not blanket fomentation to the knes. When the feet and knees are thoroughly warm in this, put a cold cloth on the back of the neck down between the shoulders. Change this as often as felt comfortable. The throat may be gargled with common salt, good white vinegar and water (one part to twelve parts water, or weaker) is best. We have never seen this fail in changing the character of such growths, and if the windpipe can be washed out repeatedly with it, we should feel sure of a desirable result. If there is much fever, cold cloths-may be applied to the head to reduce the heat. Abundance of fresh air and light are necessary. Vequent applications of the weakened

white vinegar is better than few severe

Diarrhoea .- Sudden attacks of this are helped by an enema of cold water. The first injection may be followed by even an excessive motion, but if a second cold an excessive motion, but if a second cold injection be given, this will cease. In more troublesome cases, where the patient is an infant, or very weak, this is not applicable. For such cases, mix-equal quantities of honey and lemon juice (one or two deaspoonfuls cach) and add enough boiling water to dilute it for taking. Give this three or four times a day. It will usually cure. A tablespoon-ful of blackberry jelly is a simple

remedy.

To relieve severe cramp in the stomach take four thicknesses of flannel—dip in hot water and put over stomach. Change every few minutes. A hot water bottle over the flannel is really better than changing the flannel as it keeps the place evenly heated. The wet flannel relieves quickly, but not the hot water bottle alone. This is fomentation. A blanket soaked in boiling water may be used for fomentation on other parts of the body.

Fever.—In all fevers, to cool down the

soaked in bolling water may be used to fomentation on other parts of the body.

Fever.—In all fevers, to cool down the excessive heat of the patient is the best process of treatment. Have a towel well wrung out of cold water. Fold it so as to envelop the head. Press it gently to the head all around, changing the place of pressure frequently. Have second towel ready, and continue cooling with freshly cooled towels perhaps for an hour or more. Then leave the last cold towel on, and put a dry towel above it. The next cooling, when the fever heat again arises, may be given, if it can be managed, by placing a cold towel along the spine. Cover this with a dry one and let the patient lie on it. Change this, though not so frequently as in the case of the head. Work carefully and gently. If the feet be cold, foment them in a blanket. Keep this on the feet an hour.

There will likely be great relief with this course of treatment.

this course of treatment.

It must be persevered in until the fever be conquered. In any case of fever, when a patient is too weak to bear the hot fomentation and cold towels, we would recommend rubbing the feet and limbs, if cold, with hot oil, and the stomach and chest and, if possible, the back, with pure soap lather. It is well at first to soap the stomach only and for some time, and each time till the last it is well at to wipe off what you have rubbed on. To do this only once is often quite sufficient to soothe, so the patient falls off into a gentle, natural sleep.

One night a sister used the treatment

falls off into a gentle, natural sleep.

One night a sister used the treatment mentioned first—the cold water and fomentation—all night, and her brother's life was saved. Absolute cleanliness and abundance of fresh air are necessary.

In typhoid fever the patient is too weak to bear the powerful cooling of cold towels on the head or spine first. First of all in such a case the feet and legs must be fomented. Get the heat right up over the knees. Then after about fifteen minutes the cooling of the head may be done.

Pure water with just enough vinegar

Pure water with just enough vinegar dropped into it to taste sour should be given in tablespoonfuls hot as frequently as the patient can take it without dis-

as the patient can take it without uncomfort. There is no drug equal to pure,
soft water, and no acid better than common white vinegar.
These three things—the strong fomentation of the feet and legs, the cooling of
the head, and the dissolution of the poisonthe head, and the dissolution of the poison-ous substances by means of pure water, and the counteraction by means of acid in very small strength—will do wonders in typhoid fever. The "turn" may come in a week instead of three, if these things are skilfully and persistently applied. The strong fomentation and cooling of the head should not be done oftener than twice a day, and only once if the



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Viceroy, Vidora, Wapella, Watrous, Wawota, Webb, Weyburn,
Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.



Is not Twelve Times the Contents of this issue Worth the Subscriber's price for a year of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer-\$1.50-or \$2.00 for two years?

patient feels too weak. The sips of water should be sipped in a dozen sep-arate tablespoonfuls at a time at least three times a day-oftener if desired by

three times a day—oftener if desired by the patient.

For food there is nothing equal to good fresh butter milk. Absolute rest and no solid food should be given till the temperature has been normal ten days. All food given in the illness should be liquid enough to pass through a milk strainer. Care should be taken in this matter, as death has often followed the taking of solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating of solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating to good of the solid food, when otherwise relating the solid food, when otherwise relating the solid food when otherwise relating the solid food when otherwise relating the solid food when the solid food the solid foo taking of solid food, when otherwise re-covery would have come. Plenty of cold

taking of solid food, when otherwise recovery would have come. Plenty of cold
water may always be given.

If typhoid fever is in the community
as an epidemic, keep the lungs and
bowels well. If there is a tendency to
constipation, get some liquorice and boil
it thoroughly with about half an ounce
of senna leaves to a stick. Strain well
and take three times a day a teaspoonful. It will do wonders in keeping the
system in good order.
(The above is taken from Dr. Kirk's
"Papers on Health.")

FOR GOITRE

FOR GOITRE
The following was given me by an old experienced nurse. It is to be rubbed on the outside of the neck three times a day for a month. It is severe—at first the skin peels off—but it reduces the goitre and the skin is nice and smooth effect and the skin is nice and smooth of the skin is nice and smooth of the skin is nice and smooth effect and the skin is ni

after a few days:
Iodine resublemid, 2 drams.
Iodide of potassium, 2 drams.
Hyposulphite of soda, 1 ounce.
Methylated spirits, 4 ounces.
Glycerine, 3 drams.

PHYSICIAN ANNOUNCES POISON IVY REMEDY

A simple and effective remedy for ivy poisoning is given by Dr. John E. Lane, of New Haven, Conn., in the Medical

Lane's treatment is to cover the affected areas with two or three thick-nesses of cheesecloth, which is kept con-tinually moistened with a solution of boric acid.

THIS MAY SAVE YOUR BABY'S LIFE

I asked the matron of a hospital for a remedy for dysentery. She said: "We have saved hundreds of babies with this remedy. When dysentery first appears give the child one dessertspoonful of castor oil with ten drops of brandy every two hours until relieved. Also rub on the stomach a mixture of turpentine and warm water and cover with a warm flannel over which place the hot water bottle."

FOR EARACHE

FOR EARACHE

My little one suffered from earache.
The doctor gave me this remedy: Take
a piece of absorbent cotton and sprinkle
a little pepper on it. Roll it up and dip
in warm olive oil, then put it in the ear.
This will cure a painful earache. The
pepper is absorbed by the olive oil and
forms the oil of pepper.

Overheard:—Two young women referring to a third acquaintance:

"Ain't she ignorant?"
"Yes, hain't she?"

Little girl to her mother: "I love Sunday, mother, because you tell us such nice Bible stories. When will it be Sunday again?

JUSTICE?

JUSTICE?

By Sophie E. Redford
She wears upon her quiet life
A cruel scar,
This mother, who, is not a wife
As others are!
Across her breast—I wonder why-

The scarlet pen
Has blazed a brand to vilify
This Magdalen!

He wears upon his honored life Rich diadems—

Rich diadems—
A son, a daughter and a wife,
His precious gems!
With golden letters men indite
His badge—and yet
They know the scarlet pen should write

TOO MUCH SOCIAL LIFE IN SCHOOL

Sudbury, Ont.—The high school board, in conference with Principal Berlanquett and teaching staff, discovered unsatisfacand teaching start, discovered unsatisfactory conditions to be existing. Too many dances, moving pictures, hockey matches, house and snowshop parties, etc., were said by the teaching staff to hold a paramount place in the average student's drill life, while parents sat calmly back and visited the start of the start and voiced no word of protest. Not only was homework neglected, but the obses-sion of sporting and social functions in the average student's mind permeated right into the classroom, undermined the efficiency of the school, and greatly hindered the work of the teachers.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BANQUET

WOTHER AND DAUGHTER BANQUET
What is probably the first event of
its kind to be held in Canada, was held
at Greenwood Methodist church, in the
form of a "Mother and Daughter"
banquet. More than 100 were present,
including some visitors from St. Patrick's
Anglican church. Mrs. Marshall presided.
The address of welcome was given by
Miss Mabel Carson, solos were given
by Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. F. Lowe and
a reading by Mrs. Finch. The speaker
of the evening was Miss Thomas,
national secretary for girl's work, the
subject of her address being sacrifice and
service.

A WOMAN'S TALK TO WOMEN AND GIRLS

(P. R. H.)

IFE cannot be made up of recre ations, they must be garden spots in well farmed lands. It is work that creates holidays—this is the royal road to recreation.

The most costly extravagance is "time frittering."

frittering."

Ten years ago a young woman in Regina wrote me for advice on how to spend her leisure hours profitably. She was a busy young woman in office work and perhaps had fewer leisure hours than most girls—but she realized their value.

Today she is the manager's private secretary in a large firm in the States. Last year she refused a very splendid offer from a New York firm. Incidentally she seems to have found in her interest

she seems to have found in her interest in work the fountain of youth for she really looks younger today than 'ten

really supersystems ago.

It is a costly extravagance to throw one's evenings. They are golden away one's evenings. They are golden opportunities for which we are responsible.

There is a good position ahead of every

girl who has a clear, well-directed mind, trained to intelligent accomplishment. One of the most discouraging girls I have been trying to assist lately is a girl who does not do any kind of work well. I have tried to convince her that she does not know how to do her work. But she does not know enough to know that she does not know how. She cannot that she does not know now. She wash dishes clean—she does not keep wash dishes clean—she no conception of wash dishes clean—she does not keep herself tidy, she has no conception of the meaning of time, she will not sweep a floor thoroughly and has a record of breaking something nearly every day—yet she thinks she is too good for housework. The work is beneath her—she wants a position in an office. She would be a failure in office work, for our most efficient business girls are equally sucefficient business girls are equally suc-cessful in house work. House work re-quires intelligence. Any honest work is dignified service.

Any honest work is dignified service.

"A servant with this clause,
Makes drudgery divine,
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

The same primal laws of growth
apply equally to the rose and the sunflower—but one is cultivated more.

If I tie my arm up in a bandage for
a while it will become useless. It needs
continual exercise to be strong. Like-

continual exercise to be strong. Like-wise the brain becomes useless or worse than useless if it has not the proper than useless if it has not the proper exercise, from good mental exercise—the kind that develops intellectual quickness, sfar-sighted keenness, persistent mental activity and self-control.

The world does not owe us a living, but we do owe the world a life.

The nearest approach to complete parasitism or stagnation on the part of

men and women was perhaps in ancient Rome at the time of the decay and down-fall of the Empire, when the bulk of the population was fed on imported eorn, wine and oil, and supplied even with entertainment, almost entirely without exertion or labor of any kind, but this condition was of short duration, and speedily contributed to the downfall of the Empire.

In all history we find when men and women worked a race of heroes, thinkers, and artists laid the foundation of great nations. The idle woman is a deadly parasite, and when in history this type predominated the nation decayed. Study the history of Greece, Rome, Persia, and Turkey for proof.

the history of Greece, Rome, Persia, and Turkey for proof.

In ancient Greece at its best the women were busy with duties that entailed hard work. From these women sprang the strong men of Greece. One writer says:—'It is the woman who is the final standard of the race, as her brain weakens, weakens the man's she bears; as her muscle softens, softens his; as she decays, decays the people.'

We need young women today who are educated to the sense of usefulness as never before. Opportunities were never so splendid. There are our schools, courses by mail and books, and books, and books. Let me urge our young people to be very careful of the books they select. The wishy-washy L. T. Meade girls and the unfortunate Alger boy who always falls into the lap of a man of money are not very helpful character-inspiring stories. Select books that develop back-bone.

One time the son of a wealthy judge made this confession as the reason of his failure: "I was a great reader during my boyhood. For a time I read what was elevating—then the low type of books attracted me. My chances for a successful life were good up to that, but I swopped the opportunity for the best

books attracted me. My chances for a successful life were good up to that, but I swopped the opportunity for the best life for the worst. Bad books made me long to imitate the young artificial heroes. They gave me a start down ward and the rest was easy. That type of reading ruined me."

If we would make the most of life

If we would make the most of life we must not seek the path of least resistance. If we throw away our opportunities we throw away our womanhood. The law of life is ceaseless activity. In books on biography of some of the great men I find these concrete examples of determined ambition:— "Thurlow Weed walked two miles through the snow with pieces of rag carpet about his feet for shoes, that he might borrow a book.

"Samuel Drew went on with his studies when he was too poor to buy bread, and when he could appease the pangs of hunger only by tying a girdle about his body.

his body.

"Lord Eldon, England's great Chief
Justice, being too poor to buy books
when a boy, borrowed and copied three
folio volumes of precedents, and the
whole of Coke on Littleton.

"John Scott, after working hard all
day studied long into the night, tying
a wet towel around his head to keep
awake.

"Hugh Miller hammered an education

om a stone quarry.

"Lincoln walked forty miles to borrow

a book.

"Euripides spent three days writing five lines—and those lines have lived centuries gince his language has ceased to be spoken.

"Carlyle, after lending his manuscript of the French Revolution to a friend, whose servant carelessly used it to kindle a fire, calmly went to work and rewrote it."

Stephenson worked fiften long years.

Stephenson worked fifteen long years for his first successful locomotive.

We do not appreciate our privileges in Western Canada.

Prof. Rose, on his recent visit to Canada, said the Polish women and girls have had no opportunity for education. Before he left Poland he started a school for girls and some of them walked many miles—so eager were they to have a chance to learn. The attendance far exceeded his expectations, and he is going back to Poland to do all in his power to encourage the education of these girls.

Frances Willard said:—"The mission

PEACE Prosperity



Used by Permission of the National War-Savings Committee)

Food Production

Of all industries, the production of food is the least affected by the return to Peace conditions.

The market for Food is still unlimited. Nations are crying out for the products of the farms. It is said that Bread is the only effective weapon against the spread of Bolshevism.

True, there is the labour problem, but there is every reason to expect that the return of hundreds of thousands of men from France will solve that.

So that, as one of Canada's food producers, your income is assured, and there is really no reason why you should deny yourself the pleasure of owning a Gillette Safety Razor. Be able to say 20 years hence, "I bought this Gillette just about the time the Peace Treaty was signed, and it has given me the right start to every day's work since then."

Sold by Hardware Dealers, Jewelers, and Druggists at \$5.00. There is a set to suit you!

TRADE - GIHETTE > MARK WORLD OVER NO STROPPING-NO HONING

of the ideal woman is to make the whole world home-like."

Then our work must not be looked

upon simply as a means of making money, but as an opportunity of render-

money, but as an opportunity of rendering service.

There is always a market for good work. People will pay for what they want. The story is told of a farmer's wife who wanted to give her daughter unnusual musical advantages, but times were hard and money scarce. She said to her daughter, "There's no one in this part of the country who can make sausage like mine; I wish I could sell some and get money to pay for your music lessons." This girl was so earnest in her desire to study music that she said, "If you will make the sausage I

will try to sell it." Today the name of that farm on a package would sell anything.

Another woman educated her family

by making doughnuts.

Opportunity comes oftenest in the humblest, quietest and most unexpected manner. Perhaps that is why so many fail to recognize it.

Larger duties are seldom offered to nose who do not do the small tasks

Then let me emphasize the power of spirituality in a woman's life.

I have seen two girls in the same family. One was pretty—the other so plain that her sensitive soul felt she could never succeed in life.

But the face and form we wear are but a mask—a thin transparent veil through which the spirit looks. Finally in later years the soul breaks through and our whole history is written on our face for those who have learned to read. Time washes paint and artificiality off. Only the true soul makes the face beauti-ful. Every age has its own beauty. Only the true soul makes that nece beautiful. Every age has its own beauty, One's own true self is behind the face. Perfect unity with God's laws make every woman's face beautiful.

Spiritual law is the only beauty law there is. Behind every line there is

"As a man thinketh so he is."
Expression is the loftiest and final charm

every human face. Heavenly thoughts are the only sure

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"Northland" Summer Slip-on Sweaters

> have made a hit with Ladies, they are being shown in all up-to-date styles, both with sleeves

In such pretty shades as Turquoise, Delph, Nile Green, Tulip Pink, Old Rose, Paddy, etc., etc.

Get one of these to-day and be both comfortable and up-to-date.

> SOLD AT ALL GOOD STORES



Northland Knitting Company, Limited, Winnipeg

MANUFACTURERS OF SWEATERS, MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

DON'T SCRAP YOUR BREAKAGES

Send us all your broken or cracked Cylinders, Crank Cases, Gear Wheels, Gear Housings or Machine Parts. We will deliver perfect results and save you money.

HUB WELDING COMPANY

253 SHERBROOKE STREET, WINNIPEG

Lowest Prices consistent with Best Workmanship

F. W. PACE AGENCY LTD.

Yorkshire Fire Insurance Co. of England LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL FARMERS' ACCIDENT POLICY FIRE INSURANCE

AGENTS WANTED

OXY. **ACETYLENE** WELDING **APPARATUS** and SUPPLIES

Fe can supply a thoroughly practical outfit from \$100.00 up. There should be at least one last in every district to repair breakages quickly and \$AVE TIME and MONEY. Uprodate farmers with Traction Engines are putting in welding outfits and doing their ond their neighbors' repairs. We give free structions to purchasers. END YOUR BROKEN CASTINGS cored Cylinders or any kind of Repairs. We Re-bore Cylinders. True Up Crank Shafts, Re-tip older Flues and are in a position to handle any repair job promptly.

Nothing too large or too small

GIEGER WELDING WORKS, SASKATOON

recipe for a countenance of heavenly

expression.

No heart can be lifted to God without reflecting thoughts of peace, purity and tenderness.

tenderness.

If every woman who reads this would resolve to construct instead of criticize a great influence would be awakened to community growth. We can think of the imperfect so much that our minds may become too dwarfed for helpful improvement. The artist does not paint a fine picture from looking at an imperfect model. He keeps in mind the conditions by thinking continually of the imperfect about us—we can construct better by keeping always in mind the ideal. the ideal.

Are anarchists Christians? And most of the socialists? In fact people who are continually bent on destruction—are they not atheists? Are their minds not calloused? The Christian believes in universal law and obeys the law.

Beauty and perfection in any form character comes only from obedience to every known law of God in nature and

grace.

To learn and obey these laws is to live. Anything less means decay and destruction.

is not the first mile-post, but the that counts in the race of life.

last that counts in the race of life.

Beauty of manner, tender considerateness, reverence to God's laws, will make

ness, reverence to God's laws, will make the impossible for us to be desolate, and will insure us to be always loved. No physical defect can bar us from the choicest exterior attraction—for beauty of expression has a fadless charm and leads to all in life worth while while

while.

A face may attract the eye, but unless there is spirituality to win the heart it grows wear-isome after a while. Add to a lovely face the halo of a pure, exaited life, and surely God can give no better gift to the world than this type

According to our nearness to God do we love others—for God gives us a vision we love others—for God gives us a vision to see the good and true and perfect— if our vision sees only dirty specks in life about us it is because the Divine oculist has not treated our eyes. "Destiny is no longer about us, but within; thyself must be thyself."

To make the most of your material— a it cloth, iron or character—that is access. Raising common material to

success. Raising common material to priceless value is great success. My electric iron is only a block of useless, common iron, but when the electric current passes through it, it is very useful—the iron must be attached to the electric power.

A room is dark. Only a bulb of glass is in the room to make it light—but it is of no use until it is connected to the power of electricity—then it will light the entire room.

the entire re

What am I but a bundle of bones and diesh? I am no use in the world until I am attached to God. Then the spiritual current that passes through me will make it possible for me to be of use in the world according to the strength of the current of spirituality that passes through me from God.

Beauty and westlands are from God.

Beauty and usefulness are from God. Beauty and userulness are from God.

A life that is rightly trained will extract
sweetness from everything—it will see
beauty everywhere.

Situated as we are we are profaning
God's laws if we do not work and grow

and bless our community.

"But strew his ashes to the wind
Whose sword or voice has served man-

Whose sword or voice has served mankind—
And is he dead, whose glorious mind Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."
"Character-is the poor man's capital."
"Life and landscape are mine, the stars and flowers, the sea and air, the birds and trees. What more do I want? All the ages have been working for me; all mankind are my servants. I am only required to feed and clothe myself, an easy task in this land of opportunity" says Morden in an essay on "Rich Without Money," and
"Raphael was rich without money. All doors opened to him, and he was welcomed everywhere. His sweet spirit

radiated sunshine wherever he went. Henry Wilson measured his acts by this question: "Is it right? Will it do good?" A rich mind and noble spirit will east over the humblest home a radiance of beauty which the upholsterer and decor-

beauty which the upholsterer and decorator can never approach.

Invest yourself in your environment and you will never be poor.

It is not waste to empty the purse into the head. Some empty the head and heart into their purse.

"Every one in the world who is doing her work well is serving some one else. And that is how we should look upon life, as one serving others and helping to make them happy and contented. The wealthy man or woman who is constantly waited upon and who never has a chance to serve is a miserable wretch, only we have not enough imagination to realize it."

And after all what is life but service? man once said to a successful business

woman:
"Yes you have made a success of your business, but your eyes are bright and hard instead of tolerant. Your mouth is losing its graciousness. Your whole face is beginning to be stamped with a look of shrewdness, experience and success."

"I am successful," she replied, "why shouldn't I look it?

shouldn't I look it?
"Because you're a failure. I'm sick,
I tell you—sick with disappointment in
you. There is Jane, who would have you. There is Jane, who wo been a success in business, too. She was been a success in business, too. She was born with a humanity sense, and a value sense, and a something else that earl' be acquired. Jane could have managed your whole plant. So could a dozen other women I know, You don't see any sign of what you call success on Jane's food do your

sign of what you call success on Jane's face, do you?
"You wouldn't say, on seeing her, that here is a woman who looks as if she might afford hundred-dollar tailor suits. No. All you see in her face is the reflection of the souls of all the men and women she has worked to help. She has has covered her job—the job that the Lord intended her to cover. And to me she is the most radiantly beautiful. she is the most radiantly beautiful woman I have ever seen."

THE MEDAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This honor for courage and bravery has recently been presented to a number of civilian worknen and women. Mary Adams:—For courage in assist-ing others at great personal risk in a

Ethel Alice Auger:-For bravely re Etnei Alice Auger:—For Dravely re-maining at her post on a trâm, thus pre-venting severe casualties to others, though she herself was severely injured. Beatrice Oxley Beaufort:—For courage and high example in continuing to do dangerous experimental work in spite of injuries.

Louisa Busby:—For courage in re-turning to work after an accident resulting in loss of right hand and other

resulting in loss of right hand and other injuries.

Ella Trout:—For pulling out to a steamer that had been torpedoed and rescuing a drowning sailor, though in constant danger of submarines. She was accompanied by only a small boy.

Several telephone girls of London have been awarded the medal for their bravery in staying at their posts during air raids. Yet in Manitoba we find girls leave their posts under the best environment of peace and protection.

Miss Florence Cass was in charge of a switchboard near an explosion.

Miss Bertha Easter and Miss E. Clark pluckily continued their service under great danger.

great danger.

A PAINFUL PROCESS

Sunday School Teacher—"If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head." Willie—"Not for mine, then. I had one of them things put on a tooth once."

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM

Mother (upstairs)—"Bobby, did you bring up a spoon for your medicine, as I asked you?" Bobby—"I couldn't find a spoon, ma, so I brought up a fork."

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"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, o it with thy might." To set an example of respect and revis doing one else one else.
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To work for the navy. To increase the knowledge of its indispensability to the Mother Country and her possessions. To take an interest in school work and promote patriotism in schools. To supply a flag where needed.

To influence auctioneers to use plain flags instead of Union Jacks.

To care for veterans, and see that they are not in want.

To supply a cot in hospital called by

THE BUDGET OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

It will help every woman to read the plan of constructive work the Daughters of the Empire undertake and accomplish. I take the following from their booklet: Work for Primary Chapters of the Order

To supply a cot in hospital called by the name of the Chapter supporting it. To furnish a ward in hospital also called after the Chapter. To erect tablets commemorative of heroic deeds.

To erect taloctes commemorate or heroic deeds.

To instruct children in love of country and unity of Empire.

Supplying reading matter to sallors.

To help the school authorities to increase the knowledge of our children by contributing to libraries.

In doing everything to make young and old feel that there is "no land like their own land" in all the world.

To help to alleviate any suffering in any part of our Empire.

To combine and use our influence to see that the Union Jack, the flag of the Empire, is the only flag hoisted in the Dominion. To erect monuments, tablets or statues, commemorative of heroic deeds.

deeds.

The Executive Council would be glad if different Chapters would find out what military graveyards are in their neighbourhood, and kindly send in a few particulars in reference to them.

Papers to be read and discussion take place on Imperial topics.

To contribute books on the Britiah Empire to school libraries.

To recent and preserve all historic

To protect and preserve all historic pots in our country, as they will be of alue to our Dominion as it increases

To encourage the study of the gov-nments and conditions of the oversea To further the Baden-Powell scout

The following just tribute to the O. D. E. was composed by Fred Yates.

"DAUGHTERS OF EMPRE"

NE King, one Flag, one Loyalty, one Empire wide and free; One throbbing heart in fealty, one love for liberty; sympathy when innocence is dragged deep in the mire; courage stern to face the test of soul-refining fire.

While flashing swords and darting flame stab through the clouds and rifts The tireless, gleaming needles weave their humble love-born gifts, Each click a little work of hope, each

thrust a loving prayer,
The whole a benedictory hymn from
those who hope and care.

Brave though they be who face a foe and smell the reek of death, Brave too are those whose heavy hearts choke tears at every breath Yet labor on for others left — speak naught but cheerful word; Daughters of Empire such as these must know a rich reward.

Daughters of Empire, tried and true, of high and worthy aim, Yours is the work of nobleness, yours a beloved name; Yours a work of selflessness, of honour through and through; Daughters of Empire may you live, and may our God bless you!

-Fred Yates





HE business that started so courageously in this humble structure in 1847, to-day dominates the stove and furnace business of the British Empire.

From the small number of quaint wood stoves made in those early days the output has grown steadily until now-it comprises

Thousands of Furnaces

in many styles and sizes and burning wood, coal or gas.

Cooking and Kitchen Utensils

in infinite variety and in such vast quantities as would alone_constitute_a great industry and

100,000 Stoves

using every practical form of fuelelectricity, gas, oil, coal and wood.

This success—this healthy growth over such a long period of years-could come only from fair dealing with the people. On any question regarding heating or cooking appliances, what better source of advice could you seek than McClary's.

Any of this list of Booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.

"Service from the Kitchen"—About the Kootenay Steel Range.

"Magic of the Pandora"—About the Pandora Cast-Iron Range,

"Comfort in the Home"—On heat-ing with the Sunshine Furnace.

"Satisfaction"—Dealing , with McClary's Gas Ranges.

"McClary's Electrical Appliances On cooking with electric describing McClary's. electricity

"Household Helper"—Describing Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.

"The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

^cClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

See your local paper for name of McClary's dealer.

STORING FOR WINTER

The following taken from an article by Katherine N. Caldwell, B.A., contains some very helpful suggestions on storing our winter's vegetables and fruits.

The most perfect output of the garden should be stored for the winter—firm, solid, evenly sized. Blemished or stunted specimens are predestined for early use.

Careful handling will give fruit and vegetables a fair start, a bruised and bumped apple or cabbage has a poor chance of health and wholeness through the long winter months.

And once again—a free circulation of

chance of health and wholeness through the long winter months.

And once again—a free circulation of air in the vegetable room—but never a touch of frost to damage its stores.

Potatoes—Fortunately, the potato crop is good and prices are comparatively moderate at present. They may be placed in bins, two or three bushels in each and covered with an old carpet or a piece of canvas to exclude light. In mid winter, they should be carefully looked over and any with a soft spot or a

sign of decay, removed. One spot of rot will spoil all the potatoes in its neigh-borhood.

In the latter part of winter, you may In the latter part of winter, you may observe that the potatoes are sprouting. If so, sort over again and remove the sprouts; the earlier they are caught, the easier it is to break them off, and the less good potato will be absorbed by them.

good potato will be absorbed by them.

Tomatoes—Ripe tomatoes until Christmass? Yes, if you will pull up your yines, roots and all, before the frost gets them, and hang them from the cellar ceiling in a place where no light will strike then. The fruit will ripen slowly and will be of excellent flavor.

Cabbage—In the late fall, before the final freezing sets in, the cabbages should be gathered for winter. After removing a few outer leaves, pile the cabbages on shelves so that the air will circulate freely about them. Or they may be tied two or three together and suspended from the ceiling.

If you prefer to store them in a pit, If you prefer to store them in a pit, choose the dryest corner of the garden choose the dryest corner of the garden and pile them, heads down, in a pyramid that will come to a peak at the top. Throw more earth over them from time to time, and leave an air vent if your pit is a large one. The ventilator can be stuffed with excelsior or straw, when the frost becomes severe.

when the frost becomes severe.

Squash—A warmer place than the vegetable room is necessary for squash, which are easily spoiled by cold or damp. Place on a shelf and cover with a rug or some bags, or if you are storing many, you will find packing them in barrels with plenty of straw or excelsior, an excellent method.

Onions—Thoroughly days wall-ground.

cellent method.

Onions—Thoroughly dry, well-cured onions are the only safe ones to store. A slat-box will permit the circulation of air which they demand. Occasional sorting is necessary, and growing bulbs should be taken out for use.

Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, Beets and Salsity.—Excessive dryness is not the cry for these roots—some moist.

It's a matter of choice!

LILY WHITE

Some people prefer the white (Lily White) corn syrup for table use; others, the golden, cane-flavored, Crown Brand.

Authorities strongly recommend Lily White for PRESERVING, and candy-making.





ROWN B CORN SYRUP

Lily White and Crown Brand Corn Syrup can be used for all cooking purposes.

Both are pure food products, nourishing, high in food value and are great helps to household economy.

Sold by Grocers everywhere-in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

Montreal

rand in a packing box will fill their requirements admirably—a layer of slight, y moistened sand in the bottom, then ayer about of vegetables and sand. Or, if you care to pile them on the floor and throw earth over them, it will answer very well. Ly Gelery—Celery until Christmas is a fair estimate, if flourishing plants are pulled up by the roots before there is a severe frost, and placed in a box containing a couple of inches of moist sand. Pack with the roots close together, and keep in a dark, airy place Celery will probably remain crisp and good for two or three months.

RECIPES

Peach Butter

4 quarts of pared-and-cut peaches, 3 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 cupful of water. All peaches should be washed before paring. The parings can be made into syrup. Cut into small slices; put into a porcelain-lined kettle, and add the into a porcelam-lined kettle, and add the sugar. Let stand for fifteen minutes, and add one cup'ul of water. Put over a slow fire and boil slowly for one hour, stirring often to keep from sticking to the bottom of the kettle. If the peaches are hard or not very ripe a little more water may have to be used.

Yellow Tomato Butter

2 quarts of yellow tomatoes, 1 large juicy lemon, 1 teaspoonful salt, 3 cupfuls of granulated sugar. Do not skin but wash and dry the tomatoes. Cut there nto halves the long way and remove the

seeds by pressing each half. Put on with the sugar and salt, and cook slowly for from an hour and a half to two hours, stirring frequently. Wash the lemon in hot water; cut into very thin slices, and add to the tomatoes and boil for ten minutes, stirring very carefully so as to keep the lemon slices whole. Put into sterilized glasses.

Cranberry-and-Raisin Jam

Cranberry-and-Raisin Jam

2 quarts of cranberries, 2 cupfuls of
seeded raisins, 2 cupfuls of granulated
sugar, 1 teas-conful of salt, 2 cupfuls of
boiling water. Wash the cranberries,
put on with hoiling water, cover and place
on a quick ire; add salt and boil for five
minutes. Remove the cover and mash
the berries add the sugar, and the raisins,
which have been washed, dried and put
through a food chopper. Simmer for one
hour, or until thick, stirring quite often.
When quite thick pour into sterlized
jelly glasses, or jars, and cover with
paraffin.

Plum Butter

Plum Butter
2 quarts of plums with stones removed,
2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 cupful of
water. Dry the plums after washing
them, cut into halves and remove the
stones. If the plums are the kind that
have tough skins they should be cut
into small pieces Put into a porcelainlined kettle with water and boil until soft,
then add the sugar. Boil slowly for one
hour or until thick. Very juice plums
need less water than others. The sour
red plums and the wild plums require
more sugar, two cupfuls to a quart of
plums. The skins are very sour after
cooking.

Red-Tomato Butter

Red-Tomato Butter

2 quarts of tomatces, 3 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1/2 cupful of green ginger root or 1/2 cupful of candied ginger. Peel and cut the tomatoes. Put into a porcelain-lined kettle and add the sugar. Put over a slow fire and boil for an hour and a half, stirring frequently. If they are very watery it takes longer. Add the salt and the ginger, which has been cut into thin slices. Many of the tomato seeds can be removed by using a teaspoon or by squeezing the tomatoes, which have been cut into halves crosswise.

Pear Jam

Pear Jam

4 quarts of pears, 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 level teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of grated lemon rind or 2 tablespoonfuls of finely cut candied ginger. Wash, pare and grate the pears, add the sugar and salt. Put into a kettle and boil slowly for two hours, stirring quite often. Add the lemon rind or ginger. This jam should be thick and dark red. No water is used, as pears are quite juicy. Pour into sterilized glasses and cover with parafin.

Dried-Peach Jam

Dried-Peach Jam

2 pounds of dried peaches, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 3 cupfuls of hot water, 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar. Cleanse the peaches through several waters; put into a kettle and cover with the 3 cupfuls of hot water. Let stand for 24 hours, then bring to a boil very slowly. Remove from the fire and, when cold, remove the skins; strain the water and return to the fire. Add the peaches and salt, and boil slowly untilgtender. Then add the gaugar, and

boil for from 15 to 20 minutes. Drippeach jam is good for shortcake or tarts

Dried-Apricot Jam

3 pounds of dried apricots, 4 cupfuls
of water, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 3 cupfuls
of granulated sugar. Wash the apricots
in warm water, put into a preserving
kettle, and cover with 4 cupfuls of water.
Let stand for 24 hours, then put on a
slow fire and boil until tender, Add the
sugar and salt; mash, and boil for 30
minutes, or until thick. To make free
apricot jam cut the fruit into quarters,
remove the stones and add the sugar and
3 cupfuls of water. Put on the fire and
cook for 30 minutes. cook for 30 minutes

Quince-and-Apple Butter

Quince-and-Apple Butter
2 quarts of pared quinces, 2 quarts of
pared cooking apples, 3 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 3 cupfuls of water. Pare
the quinces and apples and drop them
into cold water containing a bit of salt, to
keep them from turning dark; then put
them through a coarse food chopper, or
cut them very fine. Put into a preserving
kettle with water and boil until tender,
so they can be mashed. Add the sugar,
and boil slowly for an hour and a half.
This makes a very good, thick butter.
The skins may be used for jellies.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" queried the doctor. "No," answered the little boy; "the pain's in me."

"Meekton's wife said she is never going to speak to him again." "Was she angry, or trying to be con-siderate?"

e, 19

Anown Wherever Horses Are
Doing good service for \$4 years, positively guaranteed to satisfy, known all over the word whermeted to the satisfy, known all over the word whermeted to satisfy, known all over the word whermeted to satisfy the satisfy that the satisfy the
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cuts the breast with the works. Bickmore's words better
thanks good. We used the hores all the time the ore was
that the satisfy the satisfy the satisfy the
'I have been saing your gall cure for the post five year!

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and the satisfy the satisfy the satisfy the
angles and very useful Farm Account Book giving belgmers, get at furch from us. Or mend before the post
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cupfuls cupfuls apricots serving water.

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uarters, car and ire and

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them salt, to en put per, or

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

WHAT ELSE TO TEACH THE BOY

What else to teach the boy who holds your hand And looks to you with trusting in his

eyes-You, who to him are wisest of the

Than first to love and serve his native land;

To cling to honor always and to stand

Above the lure of any golden prize;
To choose to lose than win by cheats
and lies;

and lies;
To build his fame on rock and not on sand;
To fight a fair fight bravely, but to be Content when he has done the best he

can;

To keep his spirit fit for God to see. As true and white as when the joust began;
If strength shall fail, to miss the victory

But from the field to come no less a man?

OUR V. C. HEROES

IN THE Department of Education of Manitoba, Dr. Thornton has recently issued a booklet that every boy and girl in Manitoba should have. Dr. Thornthat he has the interests of every boy and girl at heart, and is doing everything in his power to make it possible for them to grow into good Canadian citizens. He realizes that the boys and girls today will be the leaders and guides of Canada, and he wants them to develop those true British principles of high ideals that have made our great Empire pos-

sible. So he has compiled a booklet containing the pictures and records of our Manitoba V. C. heroes.

A prize of one dollar will be sent to the boy or girl who will send to this Boys' and Girls' Department the names of those V. C. heroes of Manitoba, with the best description of their brave deeds. Send papers to Pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg. Next month we shall offer a prize for papers on the Saskatchewan V. C. heroes and the next for the Alberta heroes. Those brave lads have made history and we want all our boy and girl readers to

we want all our boy and girl readers to learn about them.

Stanley Andrew Boggs, aged ten, of Daysland, Alberta, won first prize with his Hereford steer in the Boys' and Girls' Feeding competition at the Edmonton Spring Show.

Florence Elva Boggs, aged twelve, of Daysland, Alberta, won third prize with her Hereford steer. She also won the lieutenant-governor's medal for the girl standing highest in the competition.

WHAT DO YOU READ

WHAT DO YOU READ

AM wondering what books the boys and girls of this department read. The books you read will determine very largely whether you will be a success or a failure. I do hope the girls do not read those wishy-washy L. T. Meade books, and I do hope our boys will not read the Alger books. You know the Alger boys always happen to fall into the lap of a wealthy man or some-body. Why I read one where the hero actually told a lie. The L. T. Meade girls and the Alger boys would not make good Canadians. Canadians.

and the Aiger boys would not make good Canadians.

The best part of man is his mind, and if the mind is not fed one might say the person is "not all there." It reminds us of those cattle that were fed liberally on rations rich in every element except phosphorous. This one element was kept from them absolutely and although in appearance they looked well, after awhile they could not stand up and, when butchered, it was found the bones had become honeycombed because of the lack of phosphate of lime. Their frames starved for the need of the one thing. When we fail to read good books, magazines and papers for "our folks," we are depriving ourselves of many sources of nourishment and enjoyment that all people are entitled to and need. We should not only be square but well



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Got Gophers? Kill Em Onic

For Information See KILL-EM-QUICK Ad. on Page 44 of this Issue rounded out. It is in childhood that our characters are formed and pitiable are the children who have not full access to a good supply of reading matter. I do hope our boys and girls will begin a library of their very own and select helpful books. Along with good books let us choose good companions. Nothing let us choose good companions. Nothing influences you like clean minded friends. They decide your career. I would rather go alone than associate with poisonous

Who can send me ten new words that have been coined since the beginning of the word. There have been many new

Write me about the kindest teacher you know—and why?

The heroes are not all six feet tall. Large souls may dwell in bodies small.

But few are patient, so they say, Nor is the saying wrong, Yet patient work from day to day Will surely make us strong.

Behold the stars that shine and shine, For ages in the sky, They never stop to scold and whine As centuries go by.

The rosebud seems to understand; It calmly waits its bloom. The fairest flower in all the land Fears not to face its doom.

The patient bird must build his nest Through days of patient work, A stick, a straw, and all the rest, He cannot pout and shirk.

The butterfly, the busy bee, The worm and little ant,
The squirrel nestling in the tree,
The soil, the seed the plant.

All these must work to live and grow, And patiently must try To do their very best, you know, To dig, and build, and fly.

If patience is possessed by few, Let me be one of these,
Who love their work, whate'er they do,
And seek not wealth and ease.

LETTERS

from last month Forestburg, Alta., Oct. 1, 4018.
Dear Cousin Doris:—I wrote to your page before, but did not see my letter in print, and I made up my mind to try again.

to try again.

There was a frost here the night of July 23rd. All our wheat was frozen except about 30 acres. Our potatoes are a complete failure this year. We dug 16 bushels from one-third of an acre. My brother, sister and myself planted, pulled the weeds and hilled the potatoes. Over half of them were ours, but

pulled the weeds and hilled the potations. Over half of them were ours, but because they were frozen papa gave us a yearling steer. He is a pail-fed calf, so he is quite tame. We call him Clifford. I wanted to have him named Red Cloud, but Victor (my brother) liked Clifford better

I helped with the harvest this year. We cut all the frozen grain with the mover, and Victor and I racked it. We hauled as much as we could into the haylofts and stacked the rest. I drove the horses on the stacker most of the time and racked the hay with the bulrack for about an hour one day. I did not care much for the latter job.

I passed the eighth grade examination last June. I will go to High School if we can get a hired girl. We are getting a consolidated school in our town, and hope it will be a success.

I have several cousins in the war. I hope it will soon be over, and happy will be the time when peace will reign again.

I will close, as my letter is gretting

gain.
I will close, as my letter is getting ong. Yours sincerely,
Mabel Albrecht.

Jansen, Sask., Nov. 4, 1918. Dear Cousin Doris:—I am reading the sters in your very interesting club Here is the FINAL Phonograph That Plays ALL Records CORRECTLY



The forunswick

This is the only phonograph with the wonderful "Ultrona" reproducer which has three distinct places for needles, including the diamond point that stays permanently in position

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make of record.

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Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obliga-tions, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure com-Sir Humphry Davy.

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THE WHEAT CITY TANNERY

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for a long time, so I thought I would try for the prize.

My farmer has a farm of 3 quarters, 54 head of cattle, ll horses and 3 colts, 9 pigs, 25 geese, 200 chickens.

This spring I worked on the farm while my brothers' went to school. I plowed about 400 acres, harrowed 250 acres and packed about 275 acres, which saved my father the expense of a hired map. Later in summer I broke up about 20 acres and summer fallowed about 20 acres. Our crop froz this year, so I only stocked about 80 acres, and I drove a team on our threshing outfit.

outfit.

I hope this letter will jump the W.P.B. Yours sincerely, Rudolf Holfeld, age 13.

Dear Cousin Doris:—I am a reader of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and I read of the prize given for the best letter written by a boy

for the best letter written by a boy or girl.

I live on a farm and am healthy and strong. We are having holidays now. Our school closed on June 28th.

I go to a consolidated school. There is three teachers in our school. My father has about 80 acres in crop this year. The crops around here are looking good, although there has not been much rain.

We have about 28 head of cattle, 17 horses and 7 pigs. We have 10 young calves this year.

I have a small garden this year. I got my seeds from the Agricultural College.

I have seven brothers and five sisters.

College.

I have seven brothers and five sisters,
I have one sister dead. Two of my
brothers is soldiers. One is a returned
soldier and the other has not left for
England yet.
It will be nice when this terrible war
is over, and our brave men and boys
are back again in Canada.
We have lots of sport around here in
the summer time. Every Saturday night
there is ie eream served, and generally
there is a ball game.
We had a fair on the loth. The Tipperary Girls had a bazaar. All the proceds was given in aid of the returned
soldiers.

soldiers.

I guess I will close, hoping I will have euccess. Yours sincerely,
Susie Nichol.
P.S.—Excuse my long letter, as I had so much to tell you that I could hardly quit. Bye-bye.

Holdfast, Sask., Sept. 26, 1918.

Dear Cousin Doris:—I have been reading your corner in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, and think it is nice. I thought I would write too. The boy who wrote the prize letter last morth does not live far from where I live. It is only about 25 miles from here.

I live. It is only about 25 miles from here.

I belong to the Lone Scouts of America, and I think I will introduce it in tr. Shis club. It is only for boys, and is very helpful to them. It has been very helpful to me. Now I wish some of you lively boys would write to me, and I will send you full particulars to the organization. I have gotten four boys around Holdfast to join the Lone Scouts.

One of our school friends died yesterday from typhoid fever. We felt very sorry for him, so the teacher and pupils got up a collection between us and we got \$2.75, which we sent for a bouquet of flowers, and gave to his parents to put on his coffin. They were very glad to get them.

Well, I will close now. If I get a prize it will surprise me. Yours sincerely,

Clifford Olson.

Clifford Olson.

Hatzic, B.C., Sept. 26.

Dear Cousin Doris:—I have read your interesting letters for the last time without knowing that I have at least once written to a least once when the least once we have been a least once with and least once we have been a least once with and least once we have been a least once when the least once we have been a least once when the least once we have the least once when the least once we have the least once we have the least once we have the least once when the least once we have the least once w

once written to it.

I am twelve years old, and have been living at Hatzie since this spring.

I go to Mission school, which is two miles away. We get down free on the train in the morning, and was usually get a nice walk home every night unless someone picks us up.

I am in the Senior Fourth, and can

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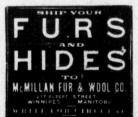
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orseback and drive our Ford car all around. I got permission from our policeman. Sometimes I take the fruit to our station at night. This is a great fruit country, which, I suppose, you have all heard of more or

ur annual fair at Mission was last lay. I got first prize for drawing map of Europe, showing the Friday. map of ons at war.

nations at war.

We have ten chickens, five to each of
the two mother hens. Both of them
set away, each hatching six chicks and
one dying, and each one has four roost-

one dying, and each one has four roosters and one pullet.

We have one little colt, its name is Queen. Its mother's name is Maggie. She is not very strong, for she is quite old, but she is a good mother to her little "Queen." On our former home in sunny Alberta we had lots of horses and cattle. I was my father's cowpuncher with my only sister, who is now playing that she is one of the actors in the vaudeville shows. She can say just as silly things as some of them do. She is nine years old, and as I have no brothers she is my only companion. I tried to make my letter as interesting as possible, but I will close now, as a too long one is as bad as an uninteresting one.

ing one.

The next time I write I have one or two suggestions to make, and I hope some of the readers will not pass them by unheeded. I am sure Cousin Doris some of the readers was not plus by unheeded. I am sure Cousin Doris has thought of them more than once herself. Kindest regards to all.

Vera Bell.

Shoal Lake, Man., Sept. 23, 1918.

Dear Cousin Doris:—I have been reading in the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer the interested club for the young

Ing in the interested case of the folks. This is my first letter to the club, and I hope it will be successful. I am going to school every day. I am in Grade Five and hope to be in a first own the chool now. The am in Grade six soon. There is six in our class. We drive to school now. The pony has a little colt. There are twenty-moing to school. We have a little to school. pony has a little cort.

six going to school. We have a little
six going to school. We have a little
shetland pony. He is just two years
old. I ride on his back, and so does
my brother. We have six little kittens
are big cats. We have one dog. and four big cats. We have one dog. Our grain got all frozen this year. Papa hasn't started to thresh yet. We have mann't started to thresh yet. We have an organ, and a piano, and a grama-phone. We have a big McLaughlin car. We go to town nearly every Saturday night. Well I guess this is a pretty long letter so I will close now. Your loving friend,

Louise Lamont, age 11 years.

Louise Lamont, age Ill years.

Shoal Lake, Man., Sept. 23, 1918.
Dear Cousin Doris:—I have just been reading the interesting letters of our boys' and girls' club. I have never wrote to the club before, so I thought I would try my luck. I would like to wir the prize. I go to school every day We have a pony and eart to drive. We have a Shetland pony, too. His name is Willie. My brother and sisters ride on him, but I have not tried yet.

I 'am in Grade Five, and will soon be in Grade Six. There are twenty-six going to our school. We have a mile and a half to go to school. I have three sisters and, one brother. My youngest sister is three years old, she is talking now. We have a big car, and I like riding in it. It is a McLaughlin. I did not go to town last Saturday, but father and the men went. We are digging a well now for the stock. Whave about 35 cattle and 32 horses. One of our best mares died to-day with swamp fever, and another one is very sick. We have 250 chickens.

I joined the boys' and girls' club this year. I joined last year too, but I did not have much to take. So we did not go. I am trying to go this year. We are done cutting, but did not guess we will be threshing soon.

Well I am afraid my letter is getting too long, so will close.

This is not very good writing, but will do better next time.

Wishing the club every success. Your friend.

Marion Lamont, age 03.

Neelin, Man., Sept. 26, 1918.

Dear Cousin Doris:—I have read rour interesting letters many times, and thought I would enter the club.

The crops around here are fairly good, while others are poor. I do hope that the other crops are good in other countries, so we can feed the soldiers with the soldiers are possible to the soldiers and all the soldiers are good in the soldiers. that the other crops are good in other countries, so we can feed the soldiers and all the starving people. I have three bunnies. I give them lettuce and cabbage to eat and milk to drink. They are gray and all alike. The men found them in a stook. I would like very much to see my letter in print. I am going to help to take up the potatoes. I like doing it. The boye' and girls' club is on October 9th. I am taking some things. Last year I got a prize for ryswing and for racing. We had a spellung match, too. There was only three up when I went down. I am going to try and be first this year. I am eleven years old, and I am in Grade Five.

I will close, wishing the club every

rade Five.

I will close, wishing the club every access. Your loving friend,
Gladys M. East.

Rosenort, Man., Sept. 18, 1918.

Dear Cousin Doris:—This is my first letter to the club, and have been reading letter to the club, and have been reading the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer for a long time, and came to the club, so I thought I would write to earn a prize as other girls and boys do. I am going to school and like it fine. Our teacher's name is Miss Margaret Thompson. She is a nice school teacher.

I had a little garden for myself, and I dug the potatoes out and had some cucumbers, but the rest froze.

Winter is nearly here, so we will be able to skate on the river when it will be frozen up.

frozen up. Ve have six milking cows and five We have calves. And we got seventeen horses and twenty-four pigs. We started to dig our potatoes, and

got already twenty-two bags.

Now is harvesting time, and you see
the people all busy threshing and cut-

ting grain. My part My part in winning the war is with the garden I make and other little

I think I have to close, for my letter getting so long. I remain, your

friend.

Miss Gustie D. Poersch.

Shoal Lake, Man., Sept. 23, 1918.
Dear Cousin Doris:—I have just been reading the interesting letters in your Young Folks' Page. This is the first time I tried to twite: a letter to the paper. I would like to win the prize

time I there to win the prize this month.

We have a pony to drive to school, and I also have a little Shetland pony. It is only a colt. It was two years old last June.

I go to school every day and I am in Grade Five. I have four sisters and no

brothers.

We have about 35 cattle and 32 horses. We are through cutting now. We have not got all the stooking done yet, but we had the stooking gang up last week and they stooked about 20

last week and they stooked about 20 acres. There was seven of them stooking. I think we will get them up again. We have about 300 acres to stook yet. We are drilling a well now. We are down about 55 feet, and we struck slate. If we get water or not we are going to go down 75 feet to have a good well.

well.

We are trying in the boys' and girls' club to get a prize for the neatest scribblers in school. I think I will get a prize.

I must close now for my letter is getting quite long. Hoping I will have

am 12 years old now on the 21st February. Yours sincerely, Hector Lamont. of February.

One day the children in a city school were given a lesson about the cow. The next day a cocoanut was brought in for their inspection.

When the big nut came to Rosic Gioldberg she happened to shake it and heard something inside.

"What's that" she asked.

"That's milk."
Rosic took another look at the nut and asked: "Did the cow lay it!"

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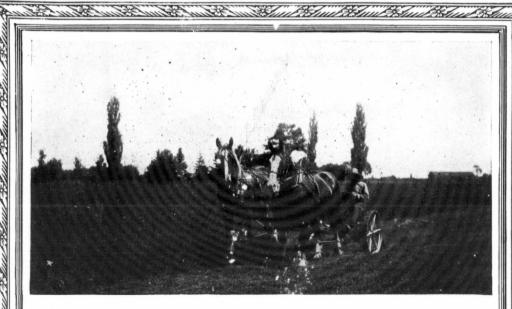
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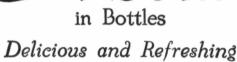
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Convenient and Satisfying





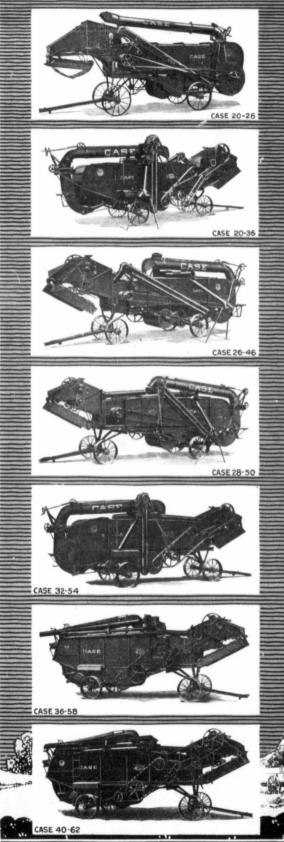


Besides the ingredients of Coca-Cola—only Nature's products—the painstaking sterilizing, vast facilities of preparation, perfect bottling—protection—are a wonderful combination of nation-wide service required to place before you in convenient and permanent form a healthful and satisfying beverage which can be used when and where you want it.

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Case Grain Saving Threshers

SEVEN SIZES

are built of steel and therefore safe from total destruction by fire. Steel construction prevents rotting or warping due to climatic conditions and guards against distorted frames from the pull of heavy main drive belts. Rigid and permanent alignent of parts is the result of the Case method of construction. Long life is guaranteed.

You will find Case threshers simple in design. There is an absence of a multiplicity of belts, chains, gears, sprockets and other complicated working parts. That's why Case threshers are easy running, require least power to operate and least upkeep expense.

Case threshers, properly equipped and adjusted, will successfully thresh every kind of grain or seed.

You can depend on every size Case thresher for big capacity, clean threshing, thorough separation, perfect cleaning and unequalled saving.

Farmers insist on having their grain threshed by Case threshers because they do the best job in least time.

For over three quarters of a century Case threshing machines have been used by the best and most successful threshermen in the United States and Canada.

Send for interesting catalog telling all about Case threshers. We send it free on request.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company 886 Liberty Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

