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# The CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

WINNIPEG CANADA  
OCTOBER  
NINETEEN EIGHTEEN

Dist. Agri. Cont. Co.  
Lima, Peru

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## Every Titan a Champion

That an International kerosene tractor should win a British Plowing Championship is gratifying, but not surprising.

The Titan won that Championship for a reason. That reason is built into all Titan tractors alike. What the Titan did over there it will do here, or anywhere, because—

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# SPEED Is Winning the War

It is hurry to train, hurry to fight, hurry to feed and supply our armies.

Victory, and lives spared, depend upon the *speed* with which our work is done.

Upon the Canadian farmers falls a giant share of this work.

The demand continues to increase calling for the utilization of the most efficient time saving and production increasing methods.

The value of the motor car to farmers cannot be measured in dollars.

It has won its place as a necessity together with the reaper, the plow and other work implements.

The economy, steady performance, and all 'round usefulness and complete satisfaction of the Overland Model 90 car has earned the universal esteem of Canadian farmers.

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Everywhere lines of communication between the great agricultural sections and the great industrial centers are being kept open by time-saving, man-saving Overlands.

We want every Overland built and delivered during the war to contribute its share to Canada's war-speed.

And speed is winning the war.

*Five Points of Overland Superiority:*

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

Vol. XXIII

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1918

No. 10

# WHY A SECOND VICTORY LOAN?

"BECAUSE THE LAST HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL WIN THE WAR."

—Lloyd George

**WHEN** Sir Thomas White issued his first Victory Loan last autumn the Dominion Government had come to the point where our further participation in the war depended absolutely upon the securing of a large advance of money from the private funds of the people of Canada. The response to the Minister's appeal was magnificent. Over \$420,000,000 in Victory Bonds subscribed. With the ever-increasing cost of the war all that sum has been expended and the Government is now financing the war on advances from the chartered banks. As great, if not a greater sum than was raised last time is now needed, if we are to maintain our share of the burden of the war. It is vitally essential that another Victory Loan should be floated this fall—and that it shall not fail.

Practically as from "Trafalgar Day" of 1818, the first broadside will be fired in another (bloodless) victory for the Dominion of Canada, the tidings of which will ring through Germany, not as a carillon of marriage bells, but as the tocsin clang of its own impending doom.

On the 21st of October, 1805, Nelson ran the signal to his mast head which thrilled every gallant British heart in his fleet. "England Expects that every man this day will do his duty." Around the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of that most glorious day in British history, every citizen of the Dominion of Canada will visualize for himself and herself the same compelling charge, stretching across the blue vault from Halifax to Victoria.

By the time this magazine reaches the subscriber practically every business detail of the flotation of Canada's Victory Loan will have become familiar to everyone.

It makes its appeal to every citizen—from the latest born infant to the oldest inhabitant who is still in possession of the gift of memory—a memory that carries

him over a long and ever-widening pathway of good things, of his part and parcel in the liberality and freedom of the greatest country on earth.



"Who shall sing the song of them—  
The wonder and the strength of them,  
The gaiety and tenderness  
They bore across the sea?"

That the loan will be over-subscribed there is not the least doubt in the mind of this writer, whose faith rests on two ascertained facts, one, that the money or its equivalent is there and to spare; and second, the inborn decency of the people of Canada.

True there are "pikers" and pariahs even in the ranks of the people, but their numbers are so insignificant and their weight so negligible they never by any chance seem to influence the grand objective by so much as a tinker's testimony when once it is put up squarely to the hearts of the people of Canada.

And this is, in the main, an affair of the heart.

But in saying this, let no one take advantage of the thought to spoil it with the played out gag, "we really can ill afford it, but for the sake of the boys at the front—etc.", as if the buyer of one of Canada's Victory Bonds were indulging in some fine act of renunciation, or even giving so much as a dilapidated dime.

Quite the contrary is the "effect" of any sum of money invested in this particular security. First: there could be no finer security on earth. Bearing a guaranteed interest of 5½ per cent, it is backed by the entire floating wealth and resources of the Dominion of Canada.

The investor, in any pinch, can realize on the instant. Under any circumstances, his principal and interest will not depreciate, and (if the market quotations on the last victory loan may be taken as a guide) it is a dead certainty that the security will go to a healthy spot above par in post-war days.

This is all we are going to say about the cold business end of the loan, but get finally engraved on your brain that it is a loan, not a gift.

**WHAT ARE YOUR DOLLARS IN COMPARISON WITH THE SERVICE AND THE SACRIFICE OF THESE MATCHLESS MEN—THE BOYS OF OUR OWN CANADIAN HOMELAND?**

As has been said, it is primarily an affair of the heart. No one but the most uncompromising "scab" will have any adverse criticism to pass upon the purpose for which the money is being assembled.

If we were to set out all the sentiments personal, family, commercial, national and as they strike at the heart core of the great family of mankind, this journal dare not even begin to print the list. It shall be its purpose to urge but one reason; one imperative, irresistible reason why the humblest citizen who can will take a part in this—probably the most momentous act in the history of the Canadian people.

To every creature save the heartless, degenerate, dead-beat, that reason is wholly explained by the familiar five words: **OUR BOYS AT THE FRONT.**

\* \* \*

Before you proceed farther in to this article just take a good look into the picture in the centre overleaf. Take a good long look into every corner of it—into the wonderful lines of the faces of these noble lads which are even more eloquent of their indignation, of the meaning and success of their splendid purpose than the more obvious testimony of the embrace and kiss of that distracted mother.

Let this scene sink deep into your brain and soul, for it is no imaginary incident but one of many thousands of its kind which have occurred and are now happening all the time in the great advance—in the relentless pathway of the brave lads of the Canadian homeland.

This particular incident was conveyed to the artist by an eye-witness and describes what actually took place when our men were speeding through the village of Loos and were clearing every nook and cranny of the unspeakable Hun.

In spite of the intense bombardment which had played around the village, some of the inhabitants were still living in their shattered houses. This eye-witness saw one stalwart Highlander who had succeeded in rescuing a little French girl from a position of great danger, carrying her in a fainting condition to a place of comparative safety.

Wherever they have gone, the women of the villages and towns have received the soldiers of the Allied armies with intense enthusiasm and one who has been there well nigh from the beginning told a Winnipeg audience the other evening that when our own lads of the Dominion appeared anywhere, they were greeted in the wildest manner by the populace with the cry: "Ah! les bons Can-

adiens—les Canadiens no retreat!"

Men and women are not these testimonies enough to quicken into new life the very dust of our sleeping ancestors? Who (except the yellow cur who seeks to hide his little ill-gotten hoard at such a time) could withhold the last stiver of which he is possessed were that needful to discharge the debt of his soul to those men—to those

Germany's best divisions. We have captured 28,000 prisoners and more than 500 field and heavy guns and we have liberated 69 towns and villages. Great as have been the material results, the moral victory is greater. These remarkable achievements would not have been possible without the most loyal support and encouragement from home. A continuance of that support is im-

portant, no "message" can adequately express the language of his soul to those magnificent men of our Canadian army.

For a few moments just think of what these great hearts have proved themselves to be and what they have done for us, and then say whether you know of anything you have done or anything you know of in all history that is comparable to their record of clean manhood, of true comradeship, of quiet heroism and steady devotion.

Cast your memory over those four years which have spun their course since the first of our splendid men marched with set faces through our streets to the railway depot.

When Belgium went down for a time under the foot of a giant infamy, those men were truly of that gallant band who rose in clean wrath and human pity and revolutionized our peaceful society in the spirit of the earlier Crusades. They set the pace for all that was to follow them, and that splendid army of virile manhood that went forth in their hundreds of thousands to take the place of the lads who fell has never had to mark time to the step of the laggard or the weakness of the craven.

Those men were the flower of our race, the flower of every section and class in the community; they represented the nation's hope of a nobler social order; in their veins coursed the torrents of spring; life was most precious to them; there was neither cloud on their brow, nor coldness in their hearts; they had more reason than any of us to shrink from disfigurement, to flee beyond the road of death; yet under no other compulsion than the power of their own moral consciousness they went up against the enemy.

"The war is of Satan," writes Harold Begbie; "but it has brought into the field to resist it new forces of God. In the midst of the chaos we discern a fairer hope of a better world, and on the graves of our dead we read a more compelling inscription of immortality. They are not dead who have created this new world."

"According to the measure of love in our hearts we realize that only in one way can we share the immortality of these immortals. It is for us, standing on the sacred foundations of their self-sacrifice, and recking nothing of ourselves, to fashion a world in which every heart shall have its highway to happiness, every mind its path to knowledge, and every spirit its road to wonder and worship. It is for us to establish the first real democracy."

If those sons of ours in this tragic turning point of our history

## The Message

**"You are about to launch another Victory Loan campaign, the result of which will be watched with intense interest by every Canadian soldier in France. We have just won our third great battle since August 8, in which period the Canadian Corps has met and defeated 47 of Germany's best divisions. We have captured 28,000 prisoners and more than 500 field and heavy guns and we have liberated 69 towns and villages. Great as have been the material results, the moral victory is greater. These remarkable achievements would not have been possible without the most loyal support and encouragement from home. A continuance of that support is imperatively necessary to consummate the final victory, of which we are all so confident. The people of Canada will, I am sure, respond most generously to your appeal."**

—Arthur Currie

amazing heroes of our own homeland?

You know much of what they have done during the past four years. Listen to the most recent inventory in their little accounting with the Hun. This is in the form of a simple statement of fact contained in a cablegram forwarded by Sir Arthur Currie to Sir Thomas White and received by Sir Thomas while on his journey west to inaugurate his great drive for the continued backing of General Currie and his men. This wonderful message reads:

"You are about to launch another Victory loan campaign, the result of which will be watched with intense interest by every Canadian soldier in France. We have just won our third great battle since Aug. 8, in which period the Canadian corps has met and defeated forty-seven of

peratively necessary to consummate the final victory, of which we are all so confident. The people of Canada will, I am sure, respond most generously to your appeal."

In reply to these good wishes Sir Thomas White cabled as follows:

"I am deeply grateful for your splendid message, which will powerfully appeal to the people of Canada. My hearty congratulations upon the splendid-success achieved by our heroic soldiers under your leadership. May God bless and keep you all."

The return cable from Sir Thomas White re-echoes the feeling of every Canadian citizen who has the heart and understanding of the merest ground hog. To the humble soul who claims nothing more than his little bit of inherited common sense and decen-

have not "shown us God" (as Mr. Wells affirms), nothing on this side of the crack of doom will teach us what there is in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Truly the furnace through which these brave lads have passed has made men out of masses of human frailty such as the world had never known before.

And yet every step we take in retrospect serves to remind us of those qualities of high courage, indefeasible loyalty, and a chivalrous bearing not only to women and children but even to the arch-enemy when he became powerless to hurt or destroy. He's a tough and an uncompromising thing to pick a quarrel with, but the British bull dog has a wonderful way of dealing with the other fellow, when that other fellow ceases to be "top dog."

Lord Rosebery has lately recalled us to the fact that it was "in the blood" of that stalwart highlander and his comrades to be kind and gentle whenever the opportunity served to show what British character really amounted to after passing through all those centuries of battle smoke.

When the ancestors of our Cameron Highlanders were fighting with Wellington at Waterloo, it is on record that the Belgian folks, while they admired the English, always returned to the Scots with: "But the Scots, they are good and kind, as well as brave; they are the only soldiers who become members of the family in the houses in which they are billeted; they even carry about the children and do the domestic work." In fact they earned for themselves the compliment which became proverbial: "Lions in the field and lambs in the home."

That is exquisite praise, but not only have the wonderful whelps of these great lion-hearted sires of a hundred years ago more than maintained the high repute of their ancestors for kindness as for courage, but it might be said the infection has spread through all ranks of the allied army.

When England and Scotland came together, it was a real union, cemented not merely by legal bonds, but, as Macaulay says "by indissoluble ties of interest and affection." So much so that in these days of that one grand harmony of the Anglo-Saxon race, in those qualities which distinguish a free man and a gallant gentleman from the bond slaves and demons of Prussianism, you can no longer differentiate between Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen whether they hail from the British Isles or from any Free State, Dominion or Colony on the face of the earth.

When one reads the amazing

story of their steadfastness against all odds, their sufferings, their uncomplaining endurance, and then on top of it all their wonderful spirits, their unvarying cheerfulness, the "gaiety and tenderness they bore across the sea," the hardest heart must liquify at the mere thought of those wonderful men.

In suffering, in sacrifice, in service, these noble fellows whose

which came after it was even more terrible. To any man who went through those first days at Gallipoli there is one word which is the greatest in any language.

That word is—water.

We had been warned by our officers that we should be short of water for a while and that we must guard our supply as if our lives depended on it, as they probably would. We had with us

these in our mouths because they drew enough saliva to moisten our tongues. It was the most horrible experience I have had, or can imagine having; but it is worth it all to me now, because it showed me that other thing which is so wonderful—the capacity of human beings for self-sacrifice.

Some of the men had been more careful than the rest of us and, when our bottles were empty, they still had part of their supply left. They were half crazed with thirst themselves. Don't make a mistake about that! But, even though they had a right to every precious drop in their bottles, they did not think of themselves, but shared what was life, and dearer than life just then, with their comrades.

We reached the point where we would take a single drop of water as if it were a gift from heaven. At first a bottle would be passed to us and we would tip it up and just let the water touch our swollen tongues. And we were square about it, too. God! When it seemed as if you could tear the thing to pieces to get the last bit of moisture, it wasn't easy to let it go with just that taste. But the time came when we had to be even more careful; when a man would put out his tongue, and the owner of the bottle, just wetting his finger would put it into the man's mouth. Afterward, he would lick his own finger, so as not to lose even the last vestige of moisture.

And all this time, there before our very eyes, within reach of our parched lips, was a whole ocean of water, dancing, lapping, flowing back and forth, a perfect devil of temptation in every little wave.

Some of the men couldn't resist it. They would crawl down and plunge their faces into it, drinking it greedily, fiercely in spite of all we could do. And then, their thirst aggravated a thousand times by the salt water, they would go stark mad and begin to fight us, their own comrades, turning their guns on us. In self-defense we had to knock them down and get their rifles away from them—had even to shoot them, if we couldn't stop them any other way.

But I shall never forget how game some of those men were. There was a little fellow named Hopley who really kept us alive with his fun and his jokes. One doesn't get the Victoria Cross for that sort of thing, but he deserved it as much as if he had led a bayonet charge."

Shall YOU fail to respond to the call which is now being made to honor the dead by strengthening the battle line of our living heroes?

## The Reply

There is no equivalent in language to the feelings of pride and gratitude in the hearts of the people of Canada as they read the story of their heroic sons and brothers under your splendid leadership in France and Flanders. But for the grace of God and the valor of our citizen army, we had long since been robbed of all claim to anything of material value. But we still own our souls, and thanks to the unflinching courage and devotion of our soldiers, all that we hold dear at home remains inviolate. We have liquid assets to float a vessel of ten times the displacement of H.M.S. Victory Loan, and not a dollar of it but is held in trust for the men who are holding the line. May God bless and keep them all.

—The People of Canada

victorious progress against the very forces of hell you are asked to back up, as the very incarnation of the Christ Life in the world to-day; and in whatever form it may overtake him, the deepest and darkest perdition awaits the man who can and who will not so much as lend of his substance in such a cause.

Suffering! Endurance!! Can it be that there remains one fellow comrade of those fighting sons and brothers and old comrades of the farm, the office and the store who has yet failed to understand what the gallant dead passed through in the agony of body and soul before they passed on to their long sleep?

Listen to this—the simple narrative of one of the brave fellows who took part in the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition—Captain Melville L. Fagan:

"That landing was hell! But, bad as it was, the experience

our emergency rations and our water bottles. They had been filled before we started, but they held little enough for even one day's supply under just ordinary conditions. To men in our situation, under great physical and mental strain, they were literally not a drop in the bucket compared with what we needed. And when, to all that, was added the torment of the blazing sun, beating down on us, minute after minute, hour after hour, day after day, it is no wonder that even before we had been there twenty-four hours we seemed to be nothing but a torturing, consuming, intolerable thirst.

The group of which I was a part was caught in a precarious position from which we could not move without being exposed to cross firing. But there wasn't any water, anyway, even if we could have gone after it. We used to dig up stray pebbles and hold

# THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

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SNIPING!

1918

**OUR GUARANTEE**

No advertisement is allowed in our Columns until we are satisfied that the advertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is defrauded, E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom, if the event takes place within 30 days of date advertisement appeared, and complaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurring, and provided, also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer." Be careful when a writing an advertiser to say that you saw the advertisement in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer."

**T**HE sniper who knows his business is a most valuable man on the field of battle. We respect him as a perfectly legitimate, if not indispensable, arm of the service, and we plaster him with the most fulsome praise when he is able to present an unusually large "bag" obtained under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and risk. But there are snipers and "snipers," and for the brand we find stalking his game in the peaceful fields of social intercourse, there is no condemnatory phrase too violent, no contempt too scathing to fit the case. He is the man who "writes to the papers" over a non-deplume—the fellow who finds his supreme satisfaction in "getting the drop" on some worthy institution which is not being run to suit him.

An illustration of what we mean will be found in the recent "sniping" at the Y.M.C.A. in its work among the soldiers at the front. Every reasonable person knows that the work of this association has been carried on amid great difficulties and dangers, that the benefits which have come to the soldiers in the line and in camp have been contin-

uous, and that the whole administration has been directed by a lively public spirit and a single-minded purpose to serve the fighting men. Only one attack, however, has been made from a responsible source, and the criticisms made in this case have proved to be unfounded. But from time to time one hears the petty sneers of the "sniper," and cheap comments, which are wholly unjustified from the very last man who ought to make them.

Recently in Wisconsin a man was arrested on the charge that he called the Y.M.C.A. "a bunch of grafters," and had said that not over ten or fifteen per cent. of the money collected or donated was spent on the soldiers. Proof of the statement was not offered in court, the defence merely holding that the utterance did not violate the American espionage law, because the Y.M.C.A. was not "a naval or military force." The Federal judge decided that the effect of such remarks would be to hamper the raising of funds. The organization sought to give the soldiers greater comfort and efficiency. Therefore to cripple the force collecting the funds "interfered with the operation or success" of the armies and was a violation of the law.

Since the penalties provided in the Espionage Act range from a fine of \$10,000 to imprisonment for 20 years, it is most likely that loose talk and irresponsible sniping at the Y.M.C.A.,

the Red Cross Society and similar organizations will be as scarce in the future as they have been common in the past. Canada needs a sharp law that will effectively deal with whisperers and falsifiers. There is no more fruitful medium for enemy propaganda than the natural tendency of folks to gossip. Any story, no matter how improbable, will quickly gain currency if its point is to slander some distinguished man or woman, or if it attacks some eminent association of decent and patriotic people. There are too many citizens always eager to believe the worst.

We purposely make these statements on the eve of the drive for the Victory Loan, because there already has been "something doing" in the way of loose talk which might ultimately lead to mischief in hampering the efforts of canvassers and perverting the judgment of good men and women who never require the services of a smart salesman to open their hearts to a really worthy cause. At a recent meeting of Western Editors we heard quite a little of local scandals on the subject of payments made collectors on the occasion of the raising of the last national loan, but whether these had any foundation in fact or not, the men who mentioned them were loyal to the core, and were out to do their whole-hearted best in the coming campaign, uninfluenced by "common report."

One of those editors from a country point stated that he happened to be one of the bond salesmen in his own district when the last loan was floated, and with his colleagues, received a fair sum for their services. But as they were all men who could afford to donate these services, the whole sum received in respect of remuneration was handed over to the Red Cross Society. This is but one of hundreds of cases where the matter was handled in the same fine, public-spirited fashion, but there are just as many no less public-spirited, honest souls, whose efficient services are of untold value to the great task of reaching the objective, who cannot afford to give their time, and these men are just as much entitled to their remuneration as any toiler on the farm or in the workshop.

Taking it all round, the cost of the flotation of 1917 Victory Loan was amazingly small. The raising of the money was imperative and could not be delayed. Will any reasonable being dare to allege that \$4,012,600 was an exorbitant deduction to make from a gross subscription of \$418,000,000? That sum, we believe, covered the whole cost of the flotation.

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

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

Advertising rates furnished on application.



Results of Official State Tractor Demonstration Held at Minot, N. Dak., June 19, 1918, as Returned by Officials in Charge

Name of Tractor	Draw-bar H. P.	Brake H. P.	No. Cyl.	Cyl. Bore	Cyl. Stroke	R. P. M.	No. bottoms pulled	Depth of Breaking (Inches)	Acres Plowed	Gal. kero. put in	Gal. gas. used to start	Gal. fuel ret'd. for credit	Gal. fuel used in demonstr.	Cost per Acre
Lauson	15	25	4	4 1/2	6	950	3	3 1/2	2.13	10		3/4	9 1/4	\$ 706
Turner	12	20	4	3 3/4	4 1/2	1000	2	3 1/2	1.45	10		3/4	5 1/2	708
Moline	9	18	4	3 3/4	5	1400	2	4 1/2	1.45		10		5 1/4	795
Gray	18	36	4	4 1/2	6 1/4	900	3	4	2.13		10		2 3/4	925
Heider	12	20	4	4 1/2	6 1/4	750	2	4	1.18	10		3/4	6 1/4	572
Bull	12	24	2	5 1/2	7	700	2	3 1/2	1.45	10		3/4	5 1/2	63
Emerson	12	20	4	4 1/2	5	800	3	4	1.73	10		3/4	5	51
Plowman	15	30	4	4 1/2	6	900	3	4	2.13	10		3/4	1 1/2	70
Flowman	13	30	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	900	2	4	1.18	10		3/4	5 1/2	706
Parrett	12	25	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	900	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	3 1/2	80
Hart Parr	15	30	2	6 1/2	7	750	3	4	2.13	10		3/4	1 1/4	63
Nilson	24	36	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	850	3	3	2.13	10		3/4	2 3/4	93
Waterloo Boy	12	25	2	6 1/2	7	750	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	4 1/4	64
RUMELY OILPULL	14	28	2	7	8 1/2	530	4	4 1/2	2.27	15		1/2	8 1/4	45
Liberty	15	30	4	5	6 1/2	800	4	2 1/2	2.27		10		2	96
Twin City	16	30	4	5	7 1/2	650	4	3	2.27	10		3/4	1	65
Avery	12	25	2	6 1/2	7	570	3	4	2.13			3/4	1 1/2	67
Avery	8	16	2	5 1/2	6	600	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	5 1/2	60
All Work	14	27	4	5	7	800	3	4	2.13	15		3/4	8 1/4	64
Happy Farmer	12	24	2	6	7	750	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	4	70
Aultman Taylor	30	60	4	7	9	500	8	4	5.53	20		1 1/4	3 1/2	64
C. O. D.	13	25	2	6 1/2	7	550	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	1 1/2	1.00
Mogul	10	20	1	8 1/2	12	400	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	5 1/2	51
Titan	10	20	2	6 1/2	7	500	2	4	1.45	10		3/4	5	58
Case	10	20	4	4 1/2	6	860	3	4	2.13	10		3/4	2 1/2	58
Case	9	18	4	3 1/2	5	950	2	3 1/2	1.45	10		3/4	5 1/4	56
Stinson	18	36	4	4 1/2	6	1000	3	4	2.13	15		3/4	6	78
Allis-Chalmers	10	18	2	5 1/2	7	730	2	3	1.45	10		3/4	3 1/4	80
Wallis Cub	15	25	4	4 1/2	5 1/4	900	3	4 1/2	2.13		15		8 1/4	80

We, the undersigned, certify that the above is a correct report of the Official Tractor Demonstration held at Minot, N. Dak., June 19, 1918.

G. D. COLCORD  
G. A. HASSEL  
M. R. PORTER } Committee

# Official Figures - Not Mere Claims

Every farmer is entitled to the facts. The results of official tests made at two recent tractor demonstrations—the State Tractor Demonstration at Minot, N. D., June 19th, 1918 and the National Tractor Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, July 29, 1918, are *official proof* of actual field performance. In each case these tests were made under the supervision of experienced, though impartial judges.

### At State Demonstration

	Average of 7 tractors burning gasoline exclusively	Average of 23 tractors burning kerosene, or gasoline and kerosene	Rumely OilPull 14-28 burning kerosene
Number of acres plowed	2.02	1.84	2.27
Fuel per acre (gallons)	3.26	3.77	2.97
Fuel cost per acre (cents)	88.2	66.27	45

Note that the Rumely OilPull using kerosene  
—used less fuel per acre than any competing tractor using kerosene, gasoline or both.  
—plowed at the lowest cost per acre of all competing tractors.

Note the number of plows and depth of plowing. Ten so-called "3-plow tractors" pulled only two plows—eight tractors rated 14-27 to 24-36 H.P. pulled only three plows each.

- the Rumely OilPull pulled four plows—the number it is advertised to pull.
- it plowed 4 1/2 inches deep—the maximum depth—equalled by two competitors only.
- it was the only tractor burning kerosene that plowed 4 1/2 inches deep.

### At National Demonstration

At the National Tractor Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, July 29th to August 3rd, the OilPull was entered in all official tests. No comparisons with other tractors can be made as results of tests were not made public by the officials. All tests were under the supervision of agricultural authorities. Following are the official figures for the 14-28 OilPull.

#### Drawbar Fuel Test.

Soil—moist gumbo, stubble ground.  
Number of plows—4.  
Depth of plowing—6 inches.  
Fuel used per acre (kerosene) 2.92 gallons.  
(Note that fuel consumption per acre is almost identical with that of the OilPull at Minot.)

#### Drawbar H.P. Test.

Soil—stubble, loose on top.  
Average drawbar pull 15.7 h.p.  
Maximum drawbar pull 17.3 h.p.  
Showing a reserve power of 23 1/2% over advertised rating.

#### Belt H.P. Test.

Average belt h.p. 35.01 h.p.  
Showing a reserve power of 25% over advertised rating.

These successful and economical performances of the 14-28 are just a sample, *officially proved*, of every day work of the OilPull—in any size. Rumely OilPull Tractors have never burned anything but kerosene, or other fuel oils, and furthermore, every purchaser of an OilPull gets a *written guarantee*, signed by Company Officials, that his tractor will burn successfully all grades of kerosene, permitted by law to be sold in the United States and Canada, *under all conditions, at all loads* up to its rated brake horsepower.

As the above figures prove, when you buy a Rumely OilPull you get what you pay for and expect, and then some extra—*guaranteed* economy and the *plus* power that makes the OilPull always "there" on the pinches.

The Figures Speak for Themselves. Which Make Tractor do You Want?

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc., LAPORTE, INDIANA

Calgary, Alta.

Regina, Sask.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Winnipeg, Man.



## TRACTORS WILL PLAY BIG PART IN FUTURE FARMING

By O. F. Rinderle

IT no longer requires an idealist, manufacturer or salesman of tractors to visualize the part that this instrument of utility will play (or work) in farming operations. This is true, because we have at our finger tips thousands of concrete instances as to what these machines are doing to-day.

A few years ago, when the manufacture and sale of tractors began to assume real business proportions, few manufacturers themselves seemed to realize the many and varied uses to which purchasers would put their machines. We all seemed to think, down deep in our hearts, that plowing constituted the all important job to be done by a tractor.

This thought still holds true in some localities, but the farmer himself has educated the manufacturer in many instances to the point where it is now universally conceded that the successful farm tractor must be a general utility machine.

The tractor in which the farmer of to-day is interested must be capable not only of plowing, but—as one user described the versatility of his machine—"do everything except milk the cows"—and even that is possible.

In an address before the Society of Automotive Engineers, during the Fremont (Neb.) tractor demonstration, Mr. Yerkes, chief of the bureau of farm management, United States department of agriculture, pointed out that through an investigation covering some 34,000 actual tractor users in the United States, it was determined that more than 50 per cent of a tractor's work on the average farm was in furnishing belt power.

This covers a big field in itself and permits of all-the-year-round work for the machine. Principal among the many belt power operations to which a machine is well suited are threshing, either summer or winter, silo filling, corn husking and shredding, feed grinding, hay and straw baling, sawing wood, pumping water in irrigated districts, and many others.

Thousands of farmers are to-day fully cognizant of the long chances they are taking in relying upon horse and mule power for plowing and preparation of the seed bed. In the spring the periods of suitable plowing conditions are short and uncertain. But many tractors now on the market can plow, disc, harrow and plant where and when it is not practicable to use horses.

## Operate it Yourself— 365 Days in the Year

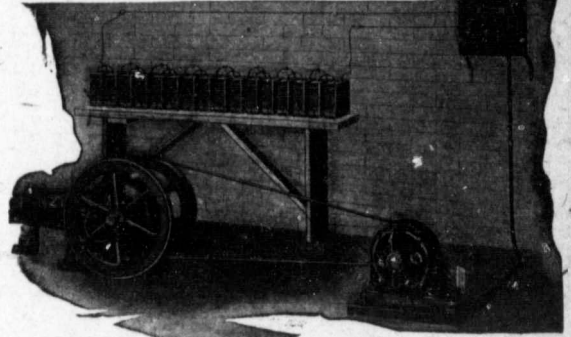
An electric plant for home use that can be efficiently operated by the owner—without the assistance of experts—is achieved in our

### Type "F"

We are convinced that accessibility to parts and simplicity of construction are essential to satisfactory performance. A too compact machine is too complicated for anyone but experts. YOU can run this machine and get 100% efficiency.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, OR  
SEE OUR NEAREST DEALER

**CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY



Horses simply cannot be "pushed" in the spring when "green" from their long winter rest. This is also true in hot summer and fall work during the heavy or peak-load periods. The tractor, on the other hand, can be operated day and night without mercy or pity, so long as it is given proper care.

Right here, of course, we face the problem of the tractor's dependability. So much talk is prevailing concerning the tractor industry's still being in an experimental stage that this causes some farmers and dealers to assume the attitude of "let the other fellow try it first."

The other fellow is trying it and, in most instances, would not consider going back to the old methods. It is, of course, true that many so-called "tractors" will soon be relegated to the scrap heap. This by no means indicates, however, that the brains and capital back of the design, manufacture and sale of many tractors now on the market are misapplied.

While no manufacturer is likely to say he has a perfect tractor, incapable of improvement or refinement, yet, on the other hand, we do know that several makes, backed by reputable manufacturers, are to-day a perfectly safe and profitable investment.

There can be no question as to the economies that can be effected in the use of a good tractor. Conservative government statistics prove that the cost for fuel and oil is more than offset by the crops or their equivalent required to maintain the number of horses which the machine supplants.

Concretely, there is no question but that the tractor is rapidly becoming the pivot around which practically all agricultural activities will revolve.

## Christiansen MODEL SP-15—Four Section Surface Packer



### EVERY FARMER WANTS

an efficient, strong and convenient packer. Our packers fill these requirements. They can be used either as a unit, or sections can be disconnected and attached to a plow.

### Experience of Recent Years

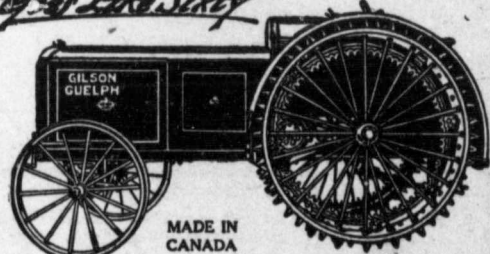
proves the necessity of a packer. Many farmers are demanding them now. We are the only firm in Western Canada who can supply your needs at the present time. We have the best packer on the market and can deliver it. Order to-day.

Our catalogue is ready to mail. What name and address shall we use?

**CHRISTIANSEN IMPLEMENTS LIMITED**  
Factory, 303 Owena Street WINNIPEG

## GILSON TRACTOR

*1918 Like Sixty*



MADE IN CANADA

THE 100% Service Tractor that does all the things you want a tractor to do. Great power, compact construction,—extra strong and durable, but light and handy. It has great drawbar pull and economy—and for belt work it is unsurpassed. Built of the finest materials,—Hyatt Roller bearings,

—Alloy steel,—Dust proof transmission, etc.—and all so simple and easy to operate that a small boy can do it easily.

The Gilson Standardized Tractor meets perfectly the demand for a high class, serviceable tractor to increase production, and is a money-maker for its owners. Sizes 12-25 and 15-30 h.p. Write to-day for full particulars.

GILSON MFG. CO., Limited, Dept. R, WINNIPEG, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention  
The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer

"SUCH A STORY AS NO  
OTHER COUNTRY  
POSSESSES"

MRS. JOHN RICHARD GREEN has just issued another edition, "revised and enlarged," of her husband's famous "Short History of the English People."

To-day, when the youth of this country are giving up their lives by the thousand for the defence of this dear Homeland, one cannot turn over the pages of this book which tell its story without emotion. From what a pit have we been digged; from what a rock have we been hewn! What a pageant of doing and being do these closely printed pages show!

It is to preserve the story of achievement of which this book tells so finely, so uniquely, that we do battle in Flanders to-day. Here is the charter for our action; here is the asset which we preserve; here is the story of our fight for liberty against kings and tyrants which we are merely continuing in our fight against the Kaiser.

The story here told stands out even in bolder relief in the light of the great fight for liberty which we are waging to-day. The events of the last two years have made us realise as we have never done before what it was our fathers did for us when they saved this land from the invader, and made it the home of Liberty.

We were too apt before this war to spend what they had left us without thought of what they had done for us. But as one turns the leaves of this golden record one utters thanks for all brave men who made its story, for all the patriots who kept the faith, for all the lovers of Liberty who kept its flag flying, for all the good men and tender women who lighted and tended the lamp by which we live—the light shed from the hearts of those who by their living have given life for all time to the highest conception of humanity, expressed in the glowing words, an Englishman, an Englishwoman. So exact is the meaning of those words, so glorious their value, that they are beacons to us to-day—to which we may aspire to reach, to degrade which is an infamy.

**A Great Story**

It is the story of a Growing Light in England. To-day, the Light burns brightly; to-morrow it must burn still more so. Here are our title deeds. There are dark patches on them; but they are things of which to be proud and to be unworthy of them is to sin.

"England expects every man to do his duty"; "England hath need of thee"; "England shall never lie at the proud foot of a

conqueror"; "Nought shall make us rue, if England to itself do rest but true"; "This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." The story which makes men utter these great sayings lies within these 1,000 pages.

Our story is greater than ourselves; let us make ourselves as great as our story.

Mrs. Green's story of how her husband came to write this History is by itself enough to make one want to read it, and Green's own definition of his object increases the desire to read it again.

"I have preferred," he says, "to pass lightly and briefly over the details of foreign wars and diplomacies, the personal adventures of kings and nobles, the pomp of courts, or the intrigues of favorites, and to dwell at length on the incidents of that constitu-

tional, intellectual and social advance in which we read the history of the nation itself.

"Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet' history. . . If some of the conventional figures of military and political history occupy in my pages less than the space usually given them, it is because I have had to find a place for figures little heeded in common history—the figures of the missionary, the poet, the printer, the merchant, or the philosopher."

Green ended his "Short History" with the year 1815. In this new edition Mrs. Green adds an Epilogue of 150 pages, of which the first section deals with "The Social Revolution, 1815-1914"; and the second section with "For-

eign and Colonial Policy" in the same period.

Greater changes came to England in that 100 years than in all the rest of the years of her story, and Mrs. Green's concluding words give some hint of the dangers and the great task yet before us when the war is ended.

"We are approaching," she says, "dangers foreseen by a great ruler of a free people, President Lincoln: 'It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.'"

"The world has yet to see," concludes Mrs. Green, "how many trials, catastrophes, and re-births lie before the peoples who are determined to discover the ultimate secret of human liberty."

## Will You Invest Your Money In Backing Your Boys NOW ?

Or let the enemy war lords  
take it away from you later ?

### The JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Ltd.

believing that there is no alternative, are investing every dollar they can command in backing the lads

They respectfully IF YOU GAVE  
urge that  Every Dollar You Own,

how little would be your part compared with the sacrifice of our boys at the front. You are not asked to give—only to LEND. To lend at good interest—secured by the best collateral on earth---

## CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

## SMALL TRACTORS ON THE WITNESS STAND

(Interpreted by the men who are using them)

### AN OPINION WORTH REGARDING

Yorkton, Sask., Jan. 26, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I received your request regarding my experience with a tractor.

My tractor is a Rumely Oil Pull 25-45. I have had it for seven years. I have plowed about three hundred acres every year. In plowing I use eight Rumely

I never use the engine for any other work. I find that I can plow much cheaper, better and quick than with horses. I turn my horses out and do my summer-fallowing with the engine.

I certainly think that the tractor will play a large part in Canada's food production by saving the grain that would otherwise be fed to horses, and which

black loam and some parts of the farm being heavier than others. I have plowed on an average ten acres a day, using two gallons of kerosene per day and one quart of lubricating oil.

The separator I use in threshing is a 24-36 Waterloo, and I find the engine runs it fine. This last fall I had three stook teams, one pitcher and a man with a team and two wagons to keep the grain away and one man in the granary.

I haven't done any special work with my tractor. Just the above mentioned work. I find the tractor to be an ideal machine, and it is a great help when men are so scarce as they are now. I am quite certain it fills a place in Canada's programme of production.

Chas. E. Lamont.

following this year, about twenty acres. I fall plowed two hundred acres of fall plowing with a three 14-in. plow, plowing from four to five inches deep in a very heavy soil.

I used about two gallons of kerosene per acre, and half a gallon of lubricating oil in a ten hour day, plowing eight acres a day.

I think a tractor is just the thing for a farm. You can do almost any kind of farm work with a tractor.

Fred Wold.

### "A REAL FARM HELP"

Dumas, Sask., Jan. 22, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

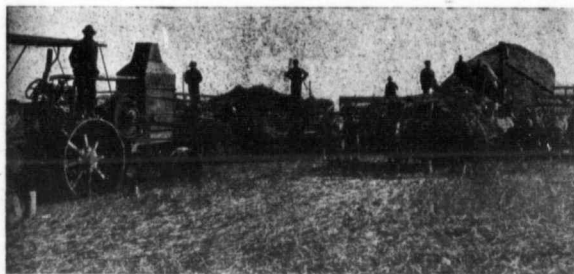
In reply to your letter of the 18th would say our tractor is a 12-25, Light All Work tractor, weighing 5,200 lbs.

We have threshed from 800 to 1,000 bushels of wheat and from 1,800 to 2,000 bushels of oats per day, with a 24 in. Separator, depending on the condition and kind of grain, and burning from sixteen to seventeen gallons of kerosene a day with two gallons of lubricating oil. We are sending you a photo of our threshing outfit at work.

In plowing we use a three-bottom 14-in. John Deere gang plow. We plowed thirty-one acres in three days, at a depth of five inches, pulling at the same time three sections of harrows. This we did on high gear, making three and three-quarter miles an hour. We used one and one-half gallons of kerosene to the acre, and having lots of power do the work of twelve horses in one operation very easily.

We have pulled many portable granaries, have sawed wood and crushed grain with this outfit.

The way things are going now



This man (R. Stevens, of Yorkton) considers the tractor a necessary implement on any farm larger than 320 acres.

plows, and when I do not use the harrows behind, I pull an extra gang turning 14 ins. I figure I can plow for 38c. per acre for kerosene and use about two and a half gallons of lubricating oil and about two and a half of gear oil, plowing 25 acres in ten hours. Plowing five inches deep in the spring, and eight inches deep in summer-fallow. I find deep plowing produces five bushels more per acre.

The only harrowing I ever did with the engine was with harrows hitched behind the plows. I never harrowed as a single operation. But I find I can pull harrows the full width of the plow the same or easier than the extra gang. I use lever harrows, and find that one stroke after the plows does as much good as three, two or three days after. I think it is better to pull the harrows behind the plows than the extra plow. I have made a float of planks 16 ft. long, 1 ft. wide and 2 in. thick, lap them 6 inches, using four planks, making them 2 feet wide, and am going to draw it angle ways behind ten plows.

My separator is a 32-in. Nichols Shepard, which it pulls with power to spare. I never had a larger separator, so don't know exactly what it will drive. I use a sheaf loader and four teams, with two spike pitchers. I can thresh twelve hours on forty-five gallons of kerosene, two and a half gallons of lubricating oil and thirty-five gallons of water for fuel. The engine is oil cooled.

could be fed to cattle and hogs. I consider the tractor a necessary implement on any farm larger than 320 acres if they are handled



Charlie Lamont has found his 12-24 Kerosene Tractor an ideal machine.

properly. My repairs for seven years for the tractor was \$15.75.

I am enclosing a picture of my machine before I had a loader.

R. Stevens.

### FILLS ITS PLACE IN THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Beaver, Man., Jan. 26, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I am the owner and operator of a 12-24 Waterloo Boy Kerosene tractor, which I will have had two years May 1st, 1918.

I have used my tractor for plowing, done all my threshing, crushing and sawing wood, since I got it.

In plowing I have used a Lacrosse plow, and find it to be a very good plow. I pull three 14 in. plows in deep plowing, and have used four plows in skimming, but they do not pull as satisfactorily as three. I plow to a depth of six inches, the nature of the soil here being a heavy

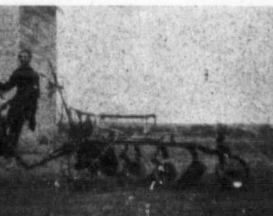
### FINDS IT MOST SATISFACTORY

Starbuck, Man., Jan. 22, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I shall be glad to give you some information of my tractor work.

The size of my tractor is a



12-24 Waterloo Boy Kerosene tractor, which I have worked for two years. I find it very satisfactory and do not prefer any other make of tractor for my farm work.

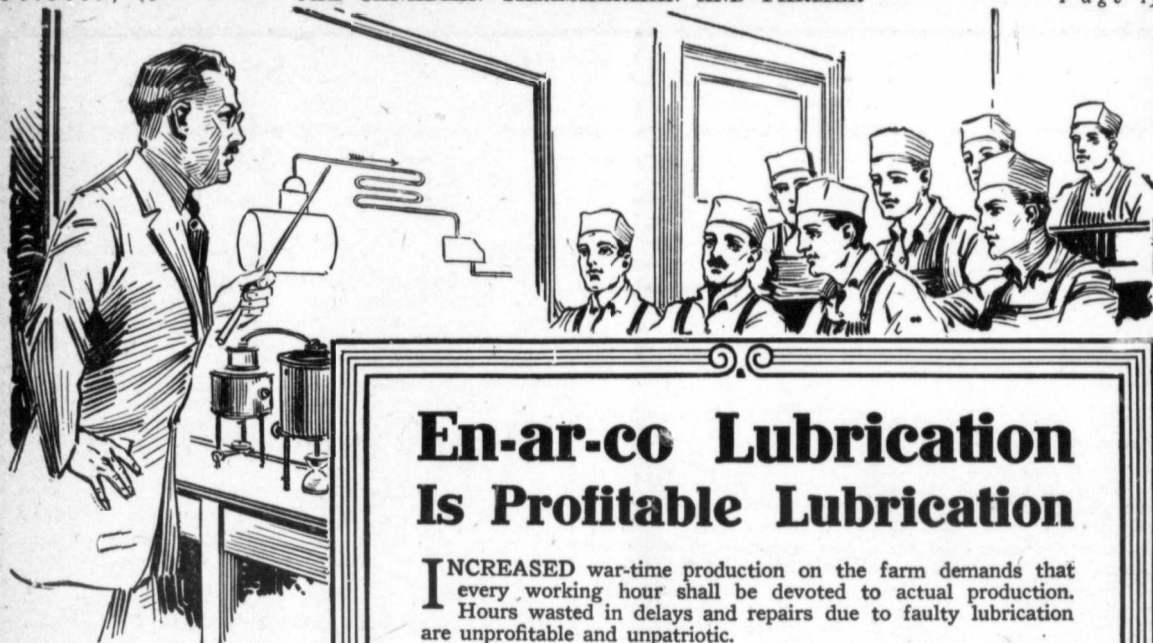


"The way things are going now, and help getting scarcer every day, I think this size of tractor is a real farm help."—Alphonse Lamontagne.

I have 240 acres of land, all the work on which I have done with my tractor this season was plowing. Did not do much summer-

and help getting scarcer every day I think the size of tractor described here is a real farm help.

Alphonse Lamontagne.



**"Made In Canada"**

## En-ar-co Lubrication Is Profitable Lubrication

**I**NCREASED war-time production on the farm demands that every working hour shall be devoted to actual production. Hours wasted in delays and repairs due to faulty lubrication are unprofitable and unpatriotic.

That your motor may develop the greatest power and speed and to insure its continuous operation, it is necessary to reduce the friction of moving parts to a minimum by the most efficient lubrication. Only the **best** is good enough.

### Oil That Acts As Oil Should

En-ar-co National Motor Oil, by force of feed or splash, protects the moving parts by a soft, velvety cushion or film—strong and tenacious—and permitting the motor to render its greatest strength and power.

### Oil Made As Oil Should Be

En-ar-co National Motor Oil is the result of nearly 40 years of refining experience, modern methods and scientific instruction. It is a marvel of expert workmanship. Expert workmanship is the silent partner of good results.

Every En-ar-co workman must pass through a primary course of refining instruction. Then through the higher grades of En-ar-co training. As these high standards of efficiency are attained, workmen are awarded their degrees. Only graduate workmen are assigned to responsible duties. Only expert refiners produce lubricants which bear the En-ar-co label.

The conservation of time and machinery makes it to your distinct advantage to use only lubricants and petroleum products made by **men who know**—En-ar-co Graduate Workmen. Try En-ar-co National Motor Oil now. Mark its high excellence. Observe the greater power and longer life of your motor. You'll never go back to "just oil."

**Longwear Barn, Bridge and Roof Paint**  
Put Up in 8 Colors—Barrels and Half-Barrels

### Send for FREE Handy Oil Can

Get this long-spouted can that enables you to oil the hard-to-reach places.

**Sent FREE**

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited,  
1228 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

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 in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about.....  
(Give date above)

I use .... gals. gasoline per year  
I use .... gals. motor oil per year  
I use .... lbs. axle grease per year  
My Name is.....  
Address.....  
Postoffice..... Province.....

**Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today**  
NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give name of your auto or tractor.



**Canadian Oil Companies**  
LIMITED  
1228 Excelsior Life Building  
Toronto Ontario

**RECOMMENDS A TRACTOR TO EVERY FARMER WHO HAS ANY KIND OF DECENT GROUND TO WORK**

Consort, Alberta, Jan. 25, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of Jan. 18 would say that I now own two Titan tractors, one 10-20 and one 15-30. At one time I had three 10-20's, which I used for almost every purpose on my farm except harrowing.

I live fifteen miles from town, and I could go to town for oil with it and get an eight-horse load cheaper than I could with horses.

We have been using the 10-20 Titan for two years, and find they give us good service, but my advice to a man using any kind of a tractor is to load them according to their footing. We have used ours in seeding, using one seeder. This seems a small load. But our land is sandy and rather rolling, so the footing won't stand a bigger load.

We have used it on the binder over the same kind of ground, binding twenty-five acres a day and using twenty-two gallons of coal oil, two gallons cylinder oil and about two pounds hard oil. We used about the same amount of fuel in binding as in seeding.

We pull a three-plow gang in stubble at any depth up to ten inches on the flat, and about five inches on the hills. Our plow is a P. & O., which is a little dandy. We use two plows in breaking and plow about eight inches deep, using three and a half gallons of coal oil per acre and two gallons of cylinder oil per day. The coal oil cost us 23c. per gallon, and the cylinder oil is 60c. We plow five acres of breaking at 95c. per acre a day, and eight acres of stubble at about 85c. per acre.

We like the 15-30 Titan just as well as the 10-20, but it is a two man outfit, which is a point against it now, during war time.

We hauled five wagons of wheat fifteen miles over all kinds of hills, and she handled them fine.

We have used the 10-20 in threshing attached to a 23-in. separator which it handles fine. We tried it on a 28-in. Racine separator for a while, but it was too heavy to do good threshing. We now use the 15-30 on it, which being a four-cylinder engine gives a steadier power than the 10-20.

We recommend a tractor for any man that has any kind of decent ground to work; you can't expect them to buck hills and rocks and pay, but on reasonable ground they will beat horses a mile. For instance, in the spring when a man has a lot of ground to put in and is alone, the tractor is a great help, as it never gets tired

and will do as much as eight good horses almost anywhere. Of course a man wants to know a little about machinery to get the best service out of them.

Not having kept an account of everything we have done with our tractors, I can not give a more clear record, but I have told you as nearly as possible of our experience with tractors.

If there is anything special that we can help you with we will be glad to do so.

Yours truly,  
George A. McLean.

**GOOD FOR NO END OF JOBS**

Orcadia, Sask., Jan. 26, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I will try to give you the information you desire regarding traction cultivation.

My tractor is an Oil Pull Rumely engine 30-60 No. 1178.

I have spring plowed, fall-plowed, summer-fallowed, broke prairie, pulled bush, pulled a scrub cutter and threshed with same.

I have always pulled eight plows in all kinds of plowing, including three sections of harrows behind plows on old land.

I have pulled a 5-ft. scrub cutter in heavy willow and poplar scrub.

I have plowed to a depth of from five to six inches in old land and four in breaking, and have found it very good in dry times but a failure in wet, as my land is a heavy black soil and the plows would block up and not scour. My plow is a Cockshutt Gang.

I find it costs me about a dollar and a half for plowing, and can plow twenty acres in twelve hours. This is the average with me. As nearly as I can estimate it, the fuel amounts to six gallons of kerosene per acre, half a gallon of lubricating oil and five cents worth of hard oil.

Have never used the tractor for cultivating purposes.

I cannot speak too highly of the tractor for moving buildings, such as portable granaries while threshing. I have hauled as many as two 14x16 bins with roof behind separator from one farm to another, a distance of one mile.

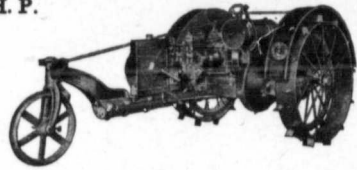
I find this engine is more satisfactory for threshing purposes than any engine I have had. I drive a 36x69 Sawyer-Massey separator, and find I have plenty of power for all kinds of grain, this being where my tractor is more satisfactory to me on the farm than any other work I have had it at.

Yours truly,  
T. P. McKen.

(Regret very much your photo would not make a satisfactory reproduction. Ed.)

12-24 H. P.

Model F



Pulls 3 Plows

**There's Time Yet!**

Even at this late date there is time to buy your tractor and get it out onto the land. But—buy a tractor that you can be sure of—in other words the

**Happy Farmer Tractor**

The new, large, heavy duty motor, the improved oiling system, the perfect Kerosene burning engine—all these make the Happy Farmer the one best buy. Get the new folder and read the specifications. You can get your tractor in time for plowing this year

**J. I. Case Self-Lift Plows**

Order your outfit complete. We can supply the famous J. I. Case gangs in both moldboard and disc—several sizes. Ask us for details and prices.

**Happy Farmer Co., Ltd.**

225 Curry Blk., WINNIPEG  
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Agents can make good money closing deals for us. Write quick.

**Last Call on Canvas Thresher Belts**

Supply is limited. Every belt guaranteed. Are made of the best material procurable, in the following sizes. Order early.

PRICES ARE 30% BELOW PRESENT-DAY COST

**ENDLESS RED CANVAS BELTING**

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- 8 only, 120 ft. x 8 in., 4 ply..... Price \$63.00
- 5 only, 120 ft. x 8 in., 5 ply..... Price \$77.00
- 6 only, 150 ft. x 8 in., 5 ply..... Price \$94.00

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173 Bannatyne Ave. E. Dept. C.T.F. WINNIPEG

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**WE PAY THE EXPRESS**

If you desire the best returns for your cream—bill your next can to us. Our prices always highest—test and weights correct and returns mailed promptly. Shipping cans furnished at the following prices: 5-gal., \$4.25; 8-gal. \$5.25.

**SHIP YOUR EGGS TO US**

**The Tungeland Creamery Co. Brandon, Man.**

**EXPERIENCED MAN AND WIFE** for position on farm. Returned soldier. Holds second class engineering certificate for Saskatchewan. One child of ten.

**INTERNATIONAL 8 H.P. ENGINE** and 10-inch Rapid Easy Grinder, complete with beater and bolt. Guaranteed in first class running order. \$188 cash. W. G. Lasker, Drozema, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Small threshing outfit, complete, in good running order. Sykes, Russell, Man.

**FOR SALE**—One 27 h.p. Sawyer-Massey engine, run about 90 days, in first class condition; one 22-inch Autman-Taylor separator, almost new. For particulars, write V. C. McCurdy, Moosemin, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—28 H.P. I.H.C. Type C Gasoline Engine. Also 22-in Separator, both in good condition. Ross, c/o Box #164, Winnipeg.

**PATENTS: CANADIAN, FOREIGN**—Ergeron E. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free.

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WRITE FOR  
YOUR COPY  
TO-DAY



THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG - CANADA

**A VALUABLE PIECE OF MACHINERY**

Lancer, Sask., Jan. 26, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of January 17 just received, and as you are after information about the small tractors, I might say that I bought a 10-20 Titan last year, and broke seventy acres of medium light land, hauling a three furrow Self Lift P. & O., and doing a good job. I plowed at a depth of between four and five inches, and turned over about eight acres a day.



The start of the 10-20 raises the hopes of its owner, W. L. Lindsay, Lancer, Sask.

I spring plowed part of my stubble, pulling three bottom and double harrowed it at the same time. Part of the stubble I double disced, hauling a tandem 16x16 disc with three sections of discs behind. I might mention that part of the stubble was put in without any work, and turned out as well as the worked land. Of course, it was a dry year, if we had got rain after it was worked, the worked land would have been the best.

I broke some very heavy, hummocky land, drawing two plows.

I used three gallons of kero-

separator between them, they could use it when the weather was fit, and plow when it was damp.

The 10-20 is a valuable piece of machinery to a farmer on a half or three-quarter section of land, if handled right. There is a tendency to overload with some, which causes a lot of breaks. They work as well on kerosene as they do on gasoline, and the cylinders keep clean on it.

I am sending you a few snaps. They are not very good, but the best I have at present. These

are the culls of some I run off. I can print you some better ones, but have to send to Winnipeg for paper to print on. If you would like some of the negatives and would be sure of returning them in good condition, I would gladly send them to you.

Yours truly,

Wm. L. Lindsay.

**A BIG ALL-ROUND FIELD TEST**

Pettapiece, Man., Jan. 29, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

Like many others we bought our tractor chiefly for threshing



They are fully justified in the resulting crop.

sene per acre on the light land and almost five on the heavy.

In fall plowing I hauled three bottoms and double harrows behind.

I had a large outfit to do my threshing, which was done in damp weather. The result was that a lot of the grain is in the stacks. If two neighbors who have small engines would buy a

purposes. In the fall of 1916 we purchased a 15-30 Titan tractor and a 30-50 Buffalo-Pitts separator. At the end of the season we exchanged this engine with the company, and were to receive the new model the next spring. However they were unable to make delivery until late in July, so we had no chance to try it out on spring plowing or summer-fallowing.



**150,000 Farmers are Using the "Z" Engine**

They have bought it because demonstration proved it the greatest engine value ever produced.

**Fairbanks-Morse**

**3 and 6 h. p. "Z" Engines**

**Use Coal Oil, Distillate or Gasoline**

—the most economical fuels burned in engines today. The "Z" performs all farm work for which an engine can be used. It is simple, durable, light in construction, and can be operated by anyone. Fairbanks-Morse quality is built into every "Z" Engine and this quality is your guarantee of reliability.

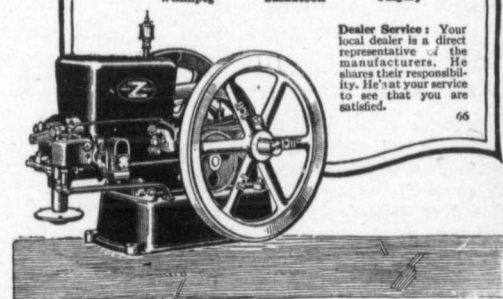
Built in three sizes for ordinary farm use

1 1/2 H. P.      3 H. P.      6 H. P.

Get full particulars today from our nearest branch.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited**

Winnipeg      Saskatoon      Calgary



Dealer Service: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

66

**Harvest Expectations vs. Harvest Realizations**

Very often the crop does not come up to earlier expectations, which not only causes the farmer and his family, who have worked so assiduously, considerable disappointment, but, as a consequence the planning of months and years goes for naught. Just so through life. Every man with responsibilities hopes to leave his dependents in an independent position, but as a result of unforeseen events, is frequently unable to do so, regardless of his good intentions.



This is why the progressive farmer carries adequate Life Insurance. He knows that if anything happens, it will provide funds to complete his unfinished work. On the other hand, if he lives until the maturity of the policy, the systematic accumulations will provide a competence for his declining years.

**The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company**

Head Office - TORONTO, Canada

P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon to-day, and mail it to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$.....yearly through the medium of Life Insurance.

I am.....years of age, and am (married). Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name..... Address.....



This season we threshed about 12,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, one man running both ends of the outfit most of the time. We used six stook teams, men pitching their own loads. Our best day in wheat was about 1,400 bushels.

We purchased a five-furrow automatic lift plow (Cockshutt) this fall, but as it was late before we got it we did not get much plowing done. The days were short and fairly cold, and it was impossible to get in more than eight hours a day. One half-mile stretch between twelve and fifteen acres could be done in this time. The condition of the ground was far from ideal, very loose on top with hard pan below that the plows had to run under, making heavy pulling on poor footing.

The traction wheels (16 in. x 66 in.) had not sufficient grip for real deep plowing in soil of this nature, so most of what I plowed was from four to six inches deep. With the angle lug extensions and a steering device, both of which we have since purchased a much better job could have been done.

The engine could draw all five bottoms easily in sod where the footing was good, and I am sure would plow any depth desired in stubble if it had sufficient traction surface. I think it is a mistake for one man to try to operate an outfit of this size without a steering device, as steering takes up all his time and leaves none for watching the working of his engine and plows.

In the operation of plows I believe a furrow wheel is a decided advantage, as it gives the plow a certain amount of freedom to follow the furrow even if the engine is slightly out of line. Plowing requires a little less fuel than threshing at a full load. As near as I could estimate a ten hour day plowing would require about 25 gallons of kerosene and 1½ to 2 gallons of L.K.T. oil. Threshing would use 25-30 gallons of kerosene, depending on condition of straw, etc.

I have not had an opportunity to try any work on plowed land, but am of the opinion the dust would be hard on the engine, and so am not anxious to try any.

Besides plowing and threshing I have used the tractor for sawing wood and for crushing. For these jobs I find it very satisfactory, being less bother than the 5-horse power engine I used formerly. Using kerosene it did the work cheaper than the 5-horse power would using gasoline, besides doing it much better. The only drawback is that in extremely cold weather it would be difficult to keep the pipes and radiator from freezing while starting up.

A tractor, like many other



## When Your Harvest Is In

Lay aside just a little more than two bushels of wheat.

Buy yourself a present with that small portion of your harvest,—a harvest that caused you no small anxiety, and which you have truly earned by the sweat of your brow.

Be sure of this, however—make the present something really worth while. Here's a suggestion—

For five dollars you can buy at almost any hardware store, jeweler's or druggist's, a genuine Gillette Safety Razor, with twelve Gillette blades, in a handsome and durable case.

That is to say, with the price of the little wheat, or other produce you lay aside, you can make sure of an unlimited number of the finest shaves in the whole world—

You can join the ranks of the smartest looking men, who every morning indulge in a three or four-minute Gillette shave.

You can follow the example of hundreds of thousands of soldiers at the front, who find untold comfort in the perfect smoothness of the skin following the use of their Gillettes—

You can navigate the awkward corners and angles of the jaw, without leaving a hair or grazing the skin.

You know you have long wanted a Gillette. This is your opportunity. And let it be a souvenir of the part you played in the Great War.

**GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED,**

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal.

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things, has certain times and seasons in which it works best. In a dry open fall a great amount of work can be done, but in this district at least there are years when it could not do any spring work at all. Even when it could get over the ground there would be places where engine plows would not clean and it would therefore be of no use. At present the work for the tractor is scrub or prairie breaking, and summer-fallow or fall plowing when the ground is

dry and suitable. By doing this it would relieve the horses of much of their hardest work and would help solve the labor problem in the seasons when help is hardest to secure.

Hoping my remarks may be along the lines desired.

Pender Shanks.

Germans have now to eat bread containing a percentage of shoddy wool. To repair the damaged coats of their stomachs?

**"EVERY FARM OVER 200 ACRES SHOULD HAVE ONE"**

St. Pierre, Man., Jan. 24, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

I have received yours of the 18th inst., and am pleased to help you in the matter you asked for.

The tractor I use is a Waterloo Boy Kerosene tractor, size 12-24. It is now two years since I bought this tractor, and I have used it for almost every kind of work that could be done on a farm by same.

I have used it for plowing, threshing, disc-harrowing, sawing wood, crushing grain and cultivating.

For plowing I use a John Deere plow with three shares, and plow from four to six inches deep. As to the soil, it is black, very like gumbo. I can plow from eight to ten acres per day which takes from thirteen to fifteen gallons of kerosene and one and a quarter gallons of lubricating oil. This would be about one and two-thirds gallons of kerosene and about one-sixth of a gallon of lubricating oil per acre. I must explain that when plowing at a depth of from four to six inches it is in fall plowing. In summer-fallowing, I would plow only from three to five inches deep.

I do not use any kind of harrow with the Waterloo Boy. The cultivator I use is a special one for the tractor. It is 15 ft. long, and has 47 teeth. As to the cultivating discs I have had no experience with same using the tractor, as the cultivator just mentioned takes its place as well. I may say that I am the only farmer in St. Pierre who has one and I am satisfied that it is very handy.

I do my own threshing with a Case separator, size 24-42. The Waterloo Boy of the old model was not strong enough for this separator, but the new model seems just fitted for this particular separator.

I think that every farmer who has 200 acres of land or more under cultivation and enough helpers to take the principal places, such as engineer and thresherman, should own one of these outfits, as it is an economical way to do his own threshing and general farm work.

In conclusion I must say that I am very well satisfied with my farm implements, and have been very successful with them. As for me, I think that a farmer who has 200 acres or more under cultivation should have a tractor of his own, and a thresher if possible. It surely fills a place in Canada's programme of production.

Yours very truly,  
Leopold Tierenne.

**WITH A LITTLE EXPERIENCE AND SOME COMMONSENSE—  
THE EASIEST 10-HORSE OUTFIT TO HANDLE**

Holden, Alberta, Jan. 24, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

In response to your request for my experience with traction engines, would say:

My engine is a 10-20 Titan, with which I have done plowing, discing, road grading and thresh-

ing. All of which work properly handled it will do well.

I did a job of road grading last summer, doing three miles of work in six days, doing everything with the engine. Used a 24-in. breaking plow plowing one furrow, and then throwing same with grader, then plowing one more furrow and throwing that in, then plowing one more in the same place as the last furrow which furnished lots of loose dirt. After grading I pulled two disc-harrows to work it down. I then gave it one more scrape with the grader, and we had three miles of good road made in six days by two men at a cost of \$170.00. Will just say this work would not have been done without the engine, as men and teams could not have been hired to do the work.

I think a description of my plow would be interesting to farmers having brush land to plow. It is a common 24-in. Wisconsin walking plow, only we don't walk. I have it rigged with a home-made truck, using the rear wheels of a wagon, with clamps on plow beam holding a length of 2-in. pipe standing vertically with a brace from top end of pipe back on beam. Then another pair of clamps with eye bolts to clamp on axle of wheels, these eyes to slip freely on pipe. Then with a long lever from the front end of plow beam over the axle to rear end of plow, with a standard bolted to beam and a flat staple in the lever to keep same in line, my twelve-year-old boy can ride on beam and handle this lever to lower and lift plow. I use two chains to pull this rig, one on plow and one on the wheels just tight enough to keep them in line.

I am enclosing a picture of this rig, which I am sorry is so poor, but perhaps it will help you to English my description. We broke about 50 acres with this rig last summer when the dust would fly from the plow and no breaking could be done with smaller plows. After breaking a regular plow truck all to pieces, we had no breaks or trouble with this rig.

I am satisfied that the tractor is a great labor saver, and with a little experience and some commonsense it is the easiest ten-horse outfit to handle, to say nothing of hitching and unhitching. Just turn off the gas and your horses are fixed for the night.

Yours truly,  
Frank Wear.

(Very sorry, Frank, your photograph is too dim to reproduce.—Ed.)

Valet—"A lady called while you were out, suh."  
—Bachelor—"Was she young?"  
Valet—"No, suh! No, suh! She was an experienced lady."

## Announcing the Dual Grain Cleaner and Separator



Three times the capacity of old type Mills of equal width

Made in Two Sizes:  
24 and 32 inches wide

One run through this machine takes out all wild or tame oats, king heads, thistles, etc. Cleans all kinds of grain perfectly. Double screens and sieves give immense capacity and do perfect work in conjunction with the side shake combination blast and repeat system. The double gang and cut off system are exclusive features found in no other mill. Any desired portion of grain can be elevated and re-run, removing dockage to any desired degree. No separator made has more selling points. Write for literature—NOW.

Combination Threshers—24x46 separator, fully equipped.

Famous Light Weight Cushman Engines.

Lincoln Superior Fanning Mills.

Smut Machines.

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Wild Oat and Barley Cleaners.

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WINNIPEG, Canada

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receive the attention of our officers and staff, specially qualified by knowledge and experience for this purpose. Assets are carefully looked after and realized so as to produce the best results. Records are systematically kept, statements promptly rendered and money distributed without unnecessary delay. Write or call for information.

### Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Act Now!

You are sometime, sooner or later, going to equip yourself with the Red River Special Line of Threshing Machinery.

You were told some months ago that to make sure of getting it you would have to buy early.

You have learned the truth of that statement. Many who wanted a Red River Special for the season of 1918 were unable to obtain one, because they did not order sufficiently early.

The same situation is almost sure to exist another year.

Some day you will have to provide yourself with a Red River Special Outfit, why not get it now while you can?

There will be a great big acreage of grain in 1919, and the demand for Red River Specials will be greater than ever.

Buy it now and you will have it.

Remember that it is the one machine that BEATS the Grain out of the straw.

It Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill.

The Man Behind the Gun and the Beating Shakers place the Red River Special in a class by itself.

Write for particulars.

## **NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.**

In Continuous Business Since 1848

**Builders EXCLUSIVELY of THRESHING MACHINERY**

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

**BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

BRANCH HOUSES and Agencies: (with Full Stock of Repairs) at

REGINA, Saskatchewan

H. P. NORTON COMPANY, CALGARY, Alberta

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

## Fitting Self-Starters to Tractor Engines

ASSUMING the carburetion (mixture of fuel and air) to be correct, the one chief remaining factor which militates for or against easy starting is the ignition. The great majority of tractor engines rely upon magneto ignition, the drawback of which is that the rotary parts of the magneto must be moving at a comparatively high speed before a sufficiently intense spark is produced.

In the case of motor car engines electric self-starters have been adopted very largely in order to overcome the difficulty of hand turning the crank-shaft at the necessary speed. This difficulty is no small one when the engine has been standing all night in a cold garage and the oil has gummed up the cylinders and pistons. Motor tractors suffer more severely in this respect as most frequently they stand out in the open field all night at times when the temperature drops to freezing point or lower. Owing to the large engines used I have known it to be necessary for two men to exert their full strength to turn even slowly the crank-shaft of the engines of certain makes of tractors. Owing to such difficulties and to remove the necessity for the attendance of two men to start the machine, electric self-starters such as are used on cars have been suggested by many people, and electric self-starters, in fact, have been adopted already by a few manufacturers in America.

Personally I do not regard electric self-starters with favour, as they add another complication to the machine and involve the carrying of heavy batteries which are an expense in the initial outlay and are very liable to be damaged by inexperienced men. To supply the power necessary to turn quickly a cold, big tractor

engine a very substantial and weighty electric outfit, including generator, batteries and motor, would be necessary and would be detrimental in three direct ways: undesirable weight, expense and complication, to which might be added unreliability in inexperienced hands under the severe conditions which attend tractors in their regular work. In the case of tractors fitted with small engines of the high speed type these disadvantages would not be quite so apparent, but, on the other hand, neither are the advantages of a self-starter so much called for.

If there were no alternative way of starting big engines than either electric self-starters or quick hand turning of the crank-shaft, I would certainly advocate self-starters; but fortunately there is a compromise which answers all the necessary requirements and is exceedingly simple, if not absolutely fool proof, viz., the trip-starter or impulse-starter, as it is generally known. This device is now fitted to a large proportion of the tractor engines and creates a very intense spark in the cylinder no matter how slowly the engine crankshaft turns. In the ordinary form of construction the magneto machine which causes the spark is driven by a rigid coupling from the engine crank-shaft or from the cam-shaft, consequently the speed of the magneto is exactly in proportion to the speed of the engine. When a trip-starter is used the magneto is in principle driven through an intermediary spring, and a trip ratchet is so arranged on the magneto spindle that it can be set by hand to prevent the spindle turning until the spring has been compressed by the turning of the engine crank-shaft. The ratchet is then automatically released,



At the "Sea-Side" in Western Canada. In the heart of the wheat-growing prairie near Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

# Columbia Dry Batteries

Buy them Anywhere  
Easily and Quickly  
Wired up

Be it auto, truck, or tractor, that spare set of Columbia Dry Batteries will be a good investment and save lots of trouble when ignition troubles come.

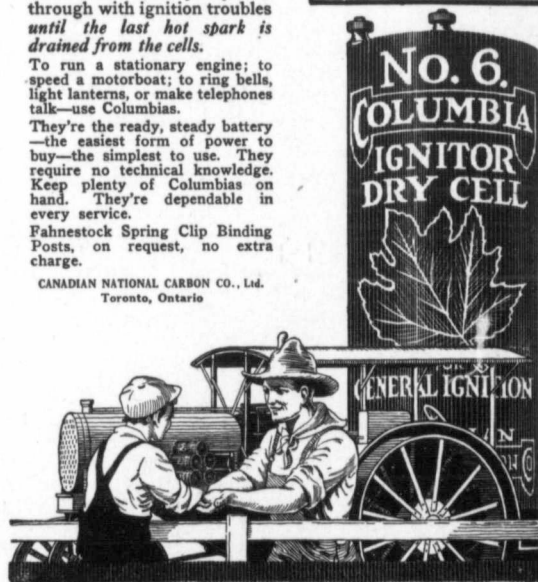
It is the work of a moment to wire in a set of Columbias. With these on the job, you're through with ignition troubles until the last hot spark is drained from the cells.

To run a stationary engine; to speed a motorboat; to ring bells, light lanterns, or make telephones talk—use Columbias.

They're the ready, steady battery—the easiest form of power to buy—the simplest to use. They require no technical knowledge. Keep plenty of Columbias on hand. They're dependable in every service.

Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts, on request, no extra charge.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., Ltd.  
Toronto, Ontario



## 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 cracked 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 OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING PROCESS in the West. Established since 1911.

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

TRADE **SAWYER** MARK  
Registered

**STITCHED CANVAS BELTING**

**PLEWES LIMITED** (Distributors) WINNIPEG

On sale at your local hardware store.

and owing to the force of the spring the spindle of the magneto revolves at great speed and causes an intense spark which starts the engine running under its own power.

It will be seen therefore that no matter how slowly the engine is turned, the spring will be compressed and, on release, will rotate the magneto spindle at high speed. This action also has the additional advantage that it automatically retards the spark to some extent and so prevents risk of danger from a back fire.

**OVERHAULING NOISY GEAR BOX**

**I**N answer to the question: "In overhauling a noisy gear box, apart from wear on the teeth of the gears, where would you look for wear, and what steps would you take to remedy matters?" The following replies have been offered by correspondents:

In overhauling a noisy gear box I should expect to find the bearings worn. This is generally the greatest cause of noise. As soon as any noticeable wear takes place in the gearshaft it throws the shaft out of line and gives the speeds a tendency to override. Another reason for noise in the gear box is sometimes found in play in the collar which is operated by the speed fork. The collar, or in some cases, the fork, becomes worn, allowing too much play. This causes the outer edge of the teeth to touch the teeth on the opposite shaft. Very often considerable noise is caused owing to the keyways or the square being worn on the sliding gearshaft, but this is only found on gear boxes that have been in use for a considerable time. Again, I should expect to find the trouble with the gears if I found one badly worn gear running in connection with a good one. This class of repair is often carried out when time and labour might be saved by fitting two new gears. In the event of the trouble being located in the bearings, I should obtain new bearings, and fit them, making quite sure that the shafts were properly in line when fitted. Most gearshafts are now fitted with ball bearings, which are far better than the old type, for it takes less time to replace them, and they give much better results. Occasionally the bearings may revolve in the castings. This can soon be remedied by placing a very thin liner around the ball race and properly tightening down. To overcome the slack caused by wear in the speed fork I should fix on a small liner, fasten it with two or three small rivets, and then braze it, at the same time making sure that it is not above



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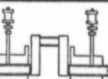
**NOT ONLY GOOD OILS — CORRECT LUBRICATION**

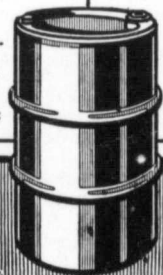
**Y**OUR automobile, tractor or stationary engine can do its best work only when it is correctly lubricated. Your horses can do their work more easily when your wagons and farm machinery are correctly lubricated. All your machinery will wear longer, give you more satisfactory service and less repair expense if you use the correct lubricant in each case.

There is a just-right oil for every mechanical purpose—an oil manufactured by Imperial Oil Limited for each lubricating requirement. You can get it in any part of Canada—at any Imperial Oil station. There is one near you.

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standard width, in case it is used at any time with a new gear. If it should prove that the noise was due to the sliding gear being a loose fit on the shaft a new shaft would have to be fitted. When overhauling gear boxes I have often found a good deal of play with the reverse gear, which on most types of cars is generally the most noisy of all gears. To remedy this I should rebush the gear; but in the event of the shaft or reverse bar being worn I should replace it with a new one.—S. E. E.

Much of the noise in a gear box that needs overhauling will be found to be due to worn bearings, and sometimes a distorted shaft; or the gear box itself may be distorted. The two latter may occur particularly to older types when the shafts are long and insufficiently supported, and the gear box itself often weak. In the sliding gear type, where the driving or driven wheels slide on a splined shaft, a lot of noise is due to these wheels having worn shanks on the shaft. This is where the constant mesh (with dog clutch engagement) scores, for a wheel that simply revolves on its shaft can be rebushed or a new bearing fitted, and be made equal to new. If the shaft bearings are plain and worn, they will have to be taken up or renewed; if ball bearings are used, they must be examined for noise and wear, and notice must be taken that they are a tight fit in their housing, for I have experienced trouble from that cause. Some makers overlook the fact that a ball bearing race has often too little area to be housed directly in aluminium, and where the load is heavy they should be held in a steel sleeve about twice as long as the width of the race, especially in the case of the back central bearing when a cardan-shaft brake is fitted.

There will be other parts requiring attention, such as selector forks. The case may want re-

bushing where the selector rods enter, for although these details do not materially affect the noise the serious troubles always begin to develop from such small neglected details.—F. P.

A noisy gear box is often caused by the shafts becoming worn and reduced in diameter in their bearings, the brasses becoming enlarged owing to wear and tear, and the gear wheels sometimes becoming loose on their shafts.

The usual remedy is new bearings, sometimes requiring the shafts regrinding or renewal of the shafts, and new gears in the worst cases.—H. M.

QUIPS

The comb-out of agriculture is going well. It has been a simple matter to turn men of farms into men of arms.

Why, it is asked, are American soldiers nicknamed doughboys? Perhaps because they are needed, and always rise to the occasion before a hot fire?

Appealing for more female war workers, the British Premier declares women "never have failed." But the reporters at the Bankruptcy Court would reply that they have caused many men to do so.

A man has been charged in London with stealing two small motor-cars. We understand the defence to be that he merely pat-tered them as he was passing and they followed him home.—Punch.

Anyone who has ever led a drunken man home will understand the latest heroism in President Wilson's declaration that he intends to stand by Russia.

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Another glimpse of one of Canada's inland sea-shores at Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

## HOW TO KILL QUACK GRASS

A. L. Stone, in Hoard's  
Dairyman

**H**OW to kill quack grass is a question which is worrying a great many farmers at the present time. While the best time to begin work for the eradication of quack grass is in the fall, immediately after the crop has been removed, a great deal can be done by beginning work in the spring. If the ground has been plowed in the fall, so much the better, but work on the field on which the quack grass is growing should be begun as early in the season as possible. If plowed this spring, the depth of the plowing should be regulated by the distance below the surface at which the running or underground stems of the quack grass are located. This can be easily ascertained by digging up a few of the plants.



THE PEST ITSELF, SHOWING THE VARIOUS PARTS

Note characteristic underground parts. Each joint may produce a new plant.

If the field is in grass, the running root stocks will be found within two or three inches of the surface. On the other hand, if the field has been in a crop the previous year and especially if it has been a cultivated crop, the running portions of the quack grass will often be found eight or ten inches in the ground. Nature seems to have provided for the plant to protect itself, and, where it is apt to be injured by cultiva-

tion, the running roots get down into the ground deeply enough so that the cultivator will not reach them.

The object in the plowing is to throw the root stocks of the quack grass up on the surface where they can be dragged out with a spring tooth harrow or some good digging cultivator, so that the sun and wind can dry them out and kill them. As soon as possible after the ground has been plowed, therefore, the field should be gone over with a spring tooth

harrow or some other good digging tool to drag the roots out on the surface. It is often recommended to rake up these root stocks, haul them off the field, and burn them. If the quack grass is extremely thick and the soil is a heavy clay, this may be a good plan. On the other hand, if the soil is anything other than a heavy clay, it would be much better in the end if the root stocks were allowed to remain on the field and be killed by the sun and wind after they had been brought

to the surface by careful and persistent cultivation.

The reason why it is better to kill these root stocks right on the field is because then they go back into the soil to form the vegetable mold which we call humus. The greater the amount of humus in the soil, the greater its water holding capacity, and the better it will carry a crop through a season of drought. It is impossible to drag all the running roots to the surface the first time the field is cultivated after it is plowed,



# Pile up the Surplus

**T**O win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.

So the less each individual takes from himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

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18



and the portions which remain buried will at once begin to send up new shoots. If the weather happens to be cool, it may not be necessary to harrow or cultivate the field again for a week, but if the season is warm and the growing conditions are very favorable, it may be necessary to cultivate again within four days.

#### Keep Leaves Below Ground

The secret of killing the quack grass is to cultivate so often that the leaves never get above the ground. This is where most farmers who attempt to kill quack grass make a mistake. They wait until the green leaves again appear before they give another cultivation. As soon as the leaves have once gotten above the ground, new food has been supplied to the roots and this lengthens just that much the time required for killing them. If the quack grass infestation is not very bad, it may be possible after this careful preliminary work to plant the field to corn and finish killing the quack grass in the corn. In order to do this it will be necessary to watch the field very closely, and as has already been recommended, cultivate so often as never to allow the leaves of the quack grass to get above the ground. In a corn field the quack grass cannot be kept from growing unless some hoeing is done, because the running portions of the quack grass will grow right through the root systems of the corn where it is practically impossible to get at them. Even if they do grow under the corn, however, they can be killed by keeping the leaves down. If the quack grass is in spots in the field, hoeing will of course be required only on those particular spots.

#### Grow Buckwheat

If the quack grass is spread pretty extensively over the field, then the cultivation should be kept up until the first of July and buckwheat or millet sown at the rate of a bushel per acre. If possible to secure buckwheat at a reasonable price, and the soil is of the right type for producing buckwheat, buckwheat should be grown. We have been told that it is necessary for us to produce every pound of human food that it is possible for us to produce in this country this year, and as buckwheat is fully as satisfactory as millet for killing the quack, or at least helping to control it, it would be better to grow buckwheat this year than millet. However, either one of these crops can be used satisfactorily. If the cultivation up to the first of July has been persistent and thorough, and the leaves have not been allowed to get above the ground, before the quack has a chance to recover, the millet and

the buckwheat will have gotten such a start and furnish such a dense shade for the ground that the quack grass will have very little opportunity to grow. If the soil is fairly fertile and the season a favorable one, the millet or the buckwheat will produce a heavy crop and will probably very nearly kill out the quack grass. However, where the process is started in the spring, it is possible that the quack grass may not be entirely killed, but it will at least have been kept from spreading to any extent, and this will help materially.

In the fall the field should be manured and plowed carefully and cultivation similar to that already recommended kept up until the ground freezes. The next spring corn may be put on the field, and if any quack comes up it can be destroyed as already recommended for the corn field.

#### Use of Tar Paper

Quack grass in small plots not over two rods square can most easily and economically be killed by covering the plot with tar paper or some other heavy building paper. Tar paper is preferable because it will shed rain better and not break to pieces so quickly. This paper comes in rolls about three feet in width and the patch should be covered by the strips of paper overlapping them at least six inches, so that none of the grass can get up between the strips, nor any light get through to the grass. The paper should also be extended beyond the edges of the patch far enough so that none of the grass will grow out beyond it. Then the paper should be weighted with something to hold it down so that the wind cannot move it. If 2x4 planks or some material of that kind is convenient, these are better to use than soil because they will not hold the moisture on the paper, and, if it is desired, the paper can be used a second time. Where there are two or three small patches to be treated this is a consideration.

If the season is a dry one, the patch can usually be killed out by leaving the paper on for sixty days. If it happens to be a wet season, it would be better to leave the patch covered for at least ninety days, and to be absolutely safe it would be better still to leave it on entirely throughout the season. If there is only one patch to be treated, this is certainly the safest way. This method is rather an expensive one for large areas, but is the most economical for small areas, because after the paper is once put on no further attention need be given to it and the farmer can give his time and labor to some other part of the farm work. While patches of this size can also be killed by dig-

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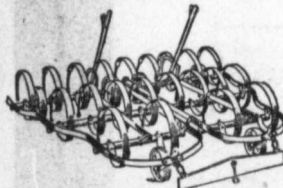
They are unbeaten in the field of grain production,

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

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ging out the root stocks and taking them off the field, or by careful and continued cultivation with a cultivator or harrow, this requires considerable time and labor on the part of the farmer, and would probably make the destruction of the quack grass cost more than he paid for the paper and the time required to put it on.



THE SPRING TOOTH HARROW

One of the very best tools to drag quack grass root stocks to the surface, where sun and wind can kill them.

In patches smaller than this, the most economical way of getting rid of the quack is to dig it out with a spading fork or some other good tool, being extremely careful to get all of the root stocks. It must be remembered that the part of the quack grass plant by which it spreads is not a true root, but an underground stem. The joints of this underground stem are much closer together than are the joints of the part of the plant above the ground, and are often not more than an inch apart. New roots and shoots will start from anyone of these joints, so that a

small piece of the root stock, not over an inch long which has a joint on it, may produce a new plant under favorable conditions. Where the quack grass is dug out, it is absolutely necessary to keep close watch of the patch for a while to see that no new shoots come up.

### Persistence Helps Kill the Pest

Quack grass is a very persistent and vigorous weed—probably the worst weed with which Wisconsin farmers have to contend. For these reasons many farmers consider it impossible to get rid of it where it has once become established. This is not true. The only things necessary for the destruction of quack grass are the right tools and the persistence on the part of the farmer equal to that of the quack grass itself. Hundreds of patches of quack grass have been killed by farmers who were persistent enough to fight it to a standstill.

Any farmer noticing small patches of grass in his fields should waste no time finding out what they are. It is easy to "go over the top," while the enemy is weak and poorly entrenched, but much more difficult when he is in force and strongly entrenched. The sooner the enemy is beaten the smaller will be our losses. Let's go to it.

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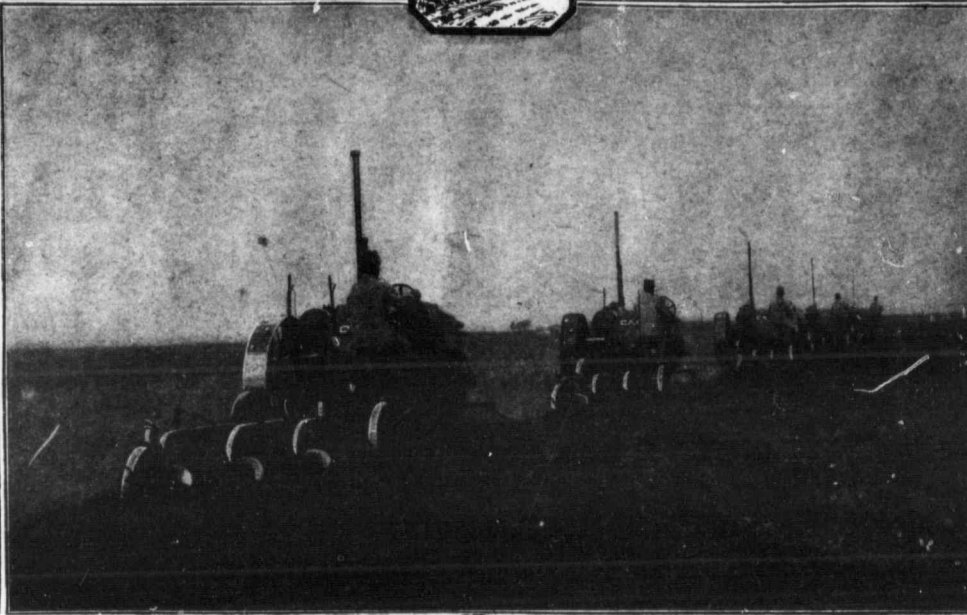
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And this satisfaction echoes around the world. It is heard in France, in England, in Greece, in Ireland, in South America, in India—everywhere men farm.

Said in whatever language, the story of satisfaction constantly increases. Every Case owner appreciates the advantages of Case designing and engineering.

The 10-20 pictured on these two pages, plowing and discing, is one of our most successful models. Thousands are in daily use.

Every feature of this superior machine impresses one with the experience and foresight of Case engineers. Here is combined power, simplicity, accessibility

and durability never before attained in tractor construction.

Under ordinary conditions this Case 10-20 pulls three 14-inch plows 8 inches deep. It develops 14.7 H. P. at the drawbar, 47 per cent in excess of its rating. This affords plenty of reserve power for hard pulls.

With such power as this it is adaptable for all sorts of drawbar work.

It is also noted for its belt capacity, driving a Case 20x36 Thresher fully equipped and other machines of equal power requirements.

Write for complete information regarding the Case 10-20 Kerosene Tractor. We have prepared an illustrated and descriptive folder which will be sent gladly upon request.

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.**

Founded 1842

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## "Finest Tractor Money Can Buy"—

says Mr. N. C. Lenz of Reynolds, Illinois, "and I would not be without my Case 10-20. My little boy operates the tractor in threshing and runs it with ease."

The superiority of this Case 10-20 is evident to every man who investigates it.

It has a four-cylinder Case motor, valve-in-head type, cast en bloc and mounted crosswise on the frame. Its economy as a kerosene burner is largely due to such advancements as the Syphon Thermostat, which insures complete combustion.

All parts are accessible. The cylinder head is removable. The crank case has two hand-hold openings, provided with quick removable covers.

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Any information regarding Case Tractors, Threshers, Steam Engines, Hay Balers, Silo Fillers and other Case Products will be gladly furnished by any of our 9,000 dealers, 54 branch houses, or you may write direct to us.

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.**

Founded 1842

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(788)



**JUDGING DAIRY BULLS**

By J. A. McLean in "The Field"

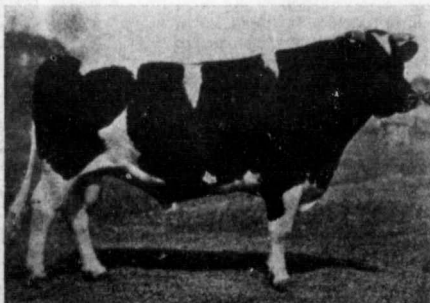
MUCH less is either written or said on the subject of judging dairy bulls than is found regarding the selection of females. This must not be interpreted as indicating that the males are of less importance, but is due largely to the fact that bulls are more difficult to judge. Cows are judged on the basis of their type from a standpoint of their own production. Bulls are judged on the basis of their own type, but with a very distinct forward glance as to the kind of females they will produce. This brings a very different element into the judging of bulls, and yet they must be judged for what they themselves are. The proof of the individual merit of a bull is the meritorious form of his offspring. Unfortunately, one must never be too certain that a superior bull in form will reproduce that superiority in his offspring; but there is a much greater likelihood that the bull which is of desirable type will sire excellence than that the undesirable individual will. Consequently, desirable type in a bull is a very strong factor in his favor and discriminating breeders invariably avoid buying bulls that in themselves have not desirable individuality. So it is in judging bulls we emphasize largely the very factors that are emphasized in females.

In general appearance good size is desired in dairy bulls. This will vary with the breed. Extreme size is not desired. The bull that for his breed is at the extreme in size is a wide variation from the standard. He represents an extreme, and extremes are sel-

dom, if ever, satisfactory to breed from. A bull must be stylish and symmetrical. He must have a straight, strong topline and he must have a lofty, vigorous carriage. He must show quality in hair, in hide and in bone. He must stand squarely on his legs and walk actively and squarely. He must show great strength of chest in depth, fullness at the elbows and in spring of rib. He must have a properly sprung long rib. He will usually show a trimmer barrel with less paunchiness than does a good cow. Extreme depth of abdomen usually militates against usefulness in a bull; nevertheless a bull must not be light of flank and shallow in body depth. Because of his greater size a bull will show more constitution and more digestive capacity than will a good cow, but the bull will show a rather greater chest capacity than abdominal capacity, while with cows this condition usually is reversed. His loin should be similar to that of the cow, though there is generally less width in the rear parts and less prominence of hooks. Seldom, if ever, is a bull found that is too wide at the hips or in the rump. The rump should be long and level, the pin bones high and wide apart, the tail-head should come out squarely and the tail be attached high. The thighs should be thin, and the twist open and high. The tail should be of good length, fine and open-jointed and be finished with a heavy brush or switch.

Masculinity, which means strong sexual development, is a very important factor in bulls. It is expressed most in the development of the head, neck and shoulders and is one of the visible assurances

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is the real gold of the farm-lands of Western Canada. Dig or dynamite where you will, you will never unearth such certainty of a continuous supply of pure gold as you will by carefully cultivating the art of dairy farming. Where stands the man to-day who staked his all on grain in 1918 and had his seed blown out of the soil before it started to germinate? Ask him and then consult the neighbor who also owned a dairy herd and handled his milk product with a

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the greatest labor-saving and food-conserving machine ever introduced into Dairy Farming.

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that the animal will be a reliable breeder. It is most pronounced in bulls over three years of age. In a lesser way it shows itself in younger bulls at an early age and is always a very desirable trait. Because of the importance of the factor of masculinity much study should be given to the front of bulls. The dairy bulls has a rather long face, with excellent width between the eyes and in the forehead. The eyes should be prominent and alert, yet kindly. There should be an expression of fearlessness and vigor, yet good temper. The bony structure surrounding the eyes is strongly developed, giving a slight dish to a forehead and, combined with the thicker growth of hair on the forehead, gives an expression of strength and burliness. The horn should be strong, rather large, but not coarse. The sides of the face should be clean, the muzzle large, the nostrils large and the lips strong. The jaw should be deep.

The neck should be of good length, and well crested, clean at the throatlatch and free from undue development of dewlap. The shoulders should lie in smooth with the vertebrae extended above them at the withers. There is and must be a stronger development of the front parts of all bulls, yet there is freedom from coarseness.

The rudimentary teats of a bull should be found forward of the scrotum, placed wide apart and on a level. Their size in judging is not important, but their placement is. The milk veins should be large, long and easily found.

The intimate study of a few excellent sires in regard to the head and neck is the very best possible way to get a clear idea if these characteristics which it is almost impossible adequately to put in language.

One must always bear in mind that the bull represents potentially what the herd will be in a per-

iod of from three to six years; his offspring in that time will have reached maturity and most of the present herd having passed on will be replaced by the get of this very bull. Consequently he must be studied critically from the standpoint of merit and fault.

Emphasis must be placed on a bull's style or carriage, whether standing or in motion. His legs should be squarely placed under him. Behind he should not "stand under" as so many bulls do, neither should his hocks be set closely together. It is not desirable to have him toe out in front. One finds usually that a bull which toes out is turned in at the elbows and is consequently insufficiently filled in the fore flank and is lacking heart girth. Our breeders fortunately are placing greater emphasis than heretofore on correct posture of the legs, and correctness in the standing position. The same breeders a few years ago would tolerate and overlook in the set of legs in bulls what they would utterly denounce in horses. This greater fastidiousness about placement of limbs in our bulls is a strong factor influencing the style, vigor and smart action of these animals.

Walking on the staff a bull should go forward with strength and keenness. Any bull that has to be dragged about by his leader, instead of pulling his handler along with him, has either reached the stage of senility or else is and has always been lacking in masculine vigor and vitality. A sluggish, inactive bull, whether young or old, is an undesirable bull. In his walk the bull should not weave. He should go forward as a horse, well collected and freely.

In all breeds a head carried well up upon a neck of good length and high, graceful setting is always to be preferred. This is obtained more frequently in Ayrshires and Jerseys and should be insistently demanded in bulls of all breeds.

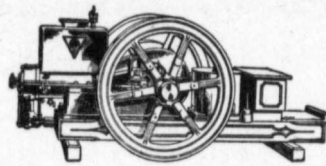


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## Dehorning Cattle

**D**EHORNING cattle makes it easier to handle the animals and insures that each one will have a more equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lot.

It renders the animals harmless to attendants, and prevents them from goring one another in the feed lot or in transit to market. Goring in transit causes a greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, which naturally detracts from its value.

The removal of the horns makes for more uniformity in the appearance of a bunch of cattle either in the feed lot or in the herd.

We believe the following article will be of considerable help, particularly to men who have only recently taken up or are contemplating the livestock end of the farming business.

Any information as to tools or equipment not supplied or illustrated in this article will be gladly sent free to any inquirer by the livestock commissioners of the respective provinces.

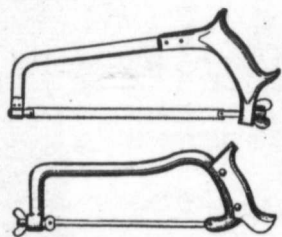


Fig. 1—Dehorning saws. These saws are light and convenient. A 3/8-inch is the most satisfactory because it is not so liable to run to one side in the horn. The blade should be kept tight to avoid this trouble.

### The Operation

The practice of dehorning cattle is almost universal so far as high-grade beef steers are concerned. The majority of feeders and practically all the well-finished steers that appear on the markets of to-day have been dehorned. It is often desirable to dehorn the heifers as well as the steers, especially where they are to be fed in troughs for a part of the year. Various methods have been followed and various devices used in dehorning. In some instances the cruel practice of throwing the animal on the ground and chopping its horns off with an ax has been followed, while in other instances, and especially on the western ranges, dehorning chutes of heavy timbers have been constructed and the horns removed with an axe or a saw. At the same time numerous concoctions have been used

for applying to the wound made by removing the horn.

In this bulletin are shown illustrations and plans of a simple, convenient, and secure dehorning chute that has proved to be very satisfactory. The expense of building a chute of this kind is very small, and the chute can be conveniently arranged and used for castrating, branding and vaccinating as well as for dehorning.

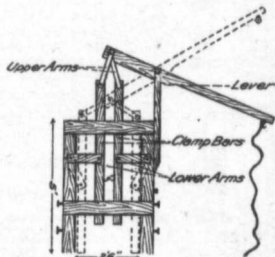


Fig. 2—Plan of dehorning chute, front view

In general the purposes to be accomplished by dehorning are:

1. To make the animals more easily handled.
2. To insure that each animal has an equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lot.
3. To render the animals less dangerous to attendants, and to prevent their goring one another in the feed lot or in transit to market, which causes a greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, thus detracting from its value.
4. To give more uniformity to the appearance of the bunch of cattle.

In the dehorning operation the horns may be removed either when the calf is only a few days old, by means of a caustic, or, when the horn is either partially or wholly developed, by sawing or clipping. The latter may be done any time after the animal is past four months of age.

### Use of Caustic for Young Calves

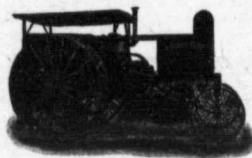
A simple and easy though not always practicable method of dehorning is to use a caustic on the undeveloped horns when the calves are only a few days old. Either caustic soda or caustic potash may be used. These come in sticks about the size of a lead pencil and may be purchased at any drug store.

The main objection to this method of dehorning is that it requires too much attention on the part of the stockman. Calves, coming as they do in seasons when there is a rush to get crops either planted or harvested, are

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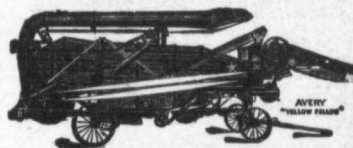
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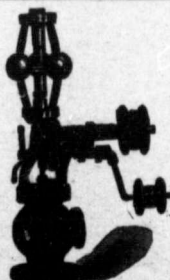
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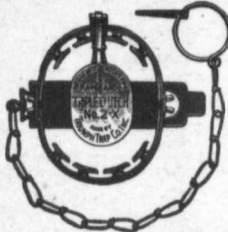
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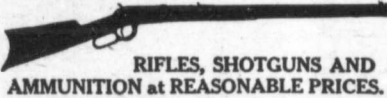
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almost certain to be neglected and some will become too old for the use of the caustic. However, if the calves are kept in a pen or separated from their mothers a part of the time there should be no difficulty on this score. Another objection to the use of caustic is that more pains must be taken than is necessary in cutting off the horns with a saw or clippers. The method of using the caustic is very simple, however, and if a few precautions are observed no trouble should result.

To obtain the best results the operation should be performed when the calf is from 4 to 10 days old. At this age the knob or bud is only loosely attached to the skull and appears more as a part

of the skin. The hair should be clipped off over and around the horns and vaseline applied around the edge of the hair. This is to prevent the caustic from spreading and causing a sore on the skin adjacent to the horn. The end of the stick of caustic is then slightly moistened and rubbed on each horn alternately three or four times, allowing it to dry each time before applying to the next. The stick should be wrapped in paper with one end exposed, as the caustic will burn the hands if it gets on them. Extreme care should also be taken not to have the stick so wet that the solution from it will run down the side of the calf's head. Neither should the operation be done when there

is a likelihood of rain in a few hours, unless the calves are to be kept under shelter, because the rain will wash the caustic down into the hair over the face and possibly into the eyes, causing a severe burn and probably loss of sight. When the caustic is properly used a scab will form over the bud and drop off within a few days.

When the operation is successfully performed with caustic potash it leaves the head in better shape than when done later with saw or clippers. This is especially desirable in heifer calves that are to be kept in the breeding herd.

**Dehorning with Saw or Clippers** After the horns of calves have

reached a certain size it becomes necessary to cut them off. Saws and clippers are the two common instruments used for this purpose. The clippers are quicker and less painful to the animal, but the saw does not crush the horn as do the clippers, especially in the case of old animals whose horns have become hard and brittle. On the other hand, when the saw is used there is not so much bleeding, as the action of the saw causes the blood vessels to be lacerated, and a clot of blood forms quickly.

Clippers give very good results with young cattle, but with old animals the saw should be used, as the crushing of the hard bone in an older animal causes the bone to splinter, which makes a wound

that heals very slowly. The loss of blood from the older animals will also be more likely to cause trouble than with younger animals. Although some stockmen prefer using the clippers altogether, it is much safer to use the saw altogether than it is to use the clippers altogether. A desirable compromise would be to use the saw on the hard, brittle horns of the older animals and the clippers on the soft tender horns of the younger animals.



Fig. 2—The Chute with head clamp closed

Whichever instrument is used, care should be taken to cut enough of the horn to insure that unsightly stubs will not grow out. From one-eighth to one-half inch of skin should be taken off to insure this. When this is done the horn-forming cells are probably destroyed, which prevents further growth of horns. If none of the skin is taken off the stubs of horns will grow out and sometimes are almost as effective in hooking as the original horn. Occasionally, too, such a stub will grow down into the eye of the animal, which makes it necessary to perform the operation again.

**Treatment After Dehorning**

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, that is, weather that is warm enough to cause danger of the wound becoming infested with screw worms. If there is any danger of flies whatever, some fly repellent should be applied to the wound immediately after the animal is dehorned. Either coal tar or pine tar is very satisfactory. Both are non-irritating and adhere well to the skin and the wound. Whichever of these is used, if too thick to apply conveniently, may be thinned with fish oil or linseed oil. Either an ordinary paint brush or a swab made by tying a rag on a stick may be used to apply the tar.

The practice of placing a piece of cotton outing flannel over the wound made by dehorning, as advocated by some stockmen, usually meets with poor results, except possibly when the cattle are to be turned into the fields

where they will be exposed to burrs or to severe winds. In such cases the cloth protects the wound to some extent. Ordinarily it requires too much time and trouble, and not 50 per cent of the cloths will stick after they are put on. The practice of using a hot iron to sear the wound and stop the bleeding is not practicable, nor is it necessary.

If in spite of all precautions the wound becomes infested with screw worms they may be removed by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton with chloroform and inserting it into the wound, or by pouring gasoline into the horn cavities. The chloroform or gasoline will kill the screw worms, after which they may be removed with a pair of forceps, a probe, or by forcing the animal's head to one side and allowing them to drop out. Carbolic acid or some other efficient disinfectant may be used for killing the worms, but these are not so effective as chloroform or gasoline. If the carbolic acid solution is used, add three tablespoonfuls of the acid to a quart of water. A stronger solution than this is liable to injure the skin or the tender tissue of the wound. This solution can be applied with a syringe or by using a brush or a swab.

After the worms have been removed either pure pine tar or one of the coal tar disinfectants in proper dilution may be applied.

**Dehorning Chutes—Plans and Methods**

In drawing the accompanying plans for dehorning chutes it was convenient to show all material sawed to dimension; however, this does not mean that sawed lumber must be used in constructing the chute. Rough posts and scrap planks of different dimensions may be used, provided the posts are smooth enough to nail to and the scrap planks are of sufficient strength to hold the animal.

Figure 2 shows front view of chute. The head clamp is operated from the side by means of a lever as shown in the drawing while position of the lever and head-clamp bars, when open, is represented by dotted lines. A short rope is attached to the end of the lever for pulling it down and fastening it when closed. The lever may be of any length desired, but should not be so long and heavy that it will not allow the clamps to open with their own weight. The arms fastened to the top of the head-clamp bars may be made of strap iron 1½ to 2 inches wide, in which case four bars are used. Wood also may be used, in which case only two bars are used, one on each side of the lever. The lower arms are best made of wood. When the head-



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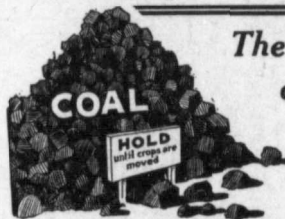
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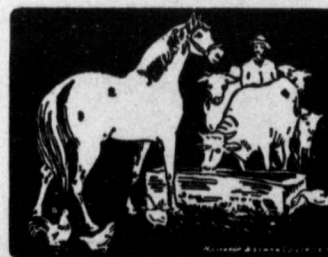
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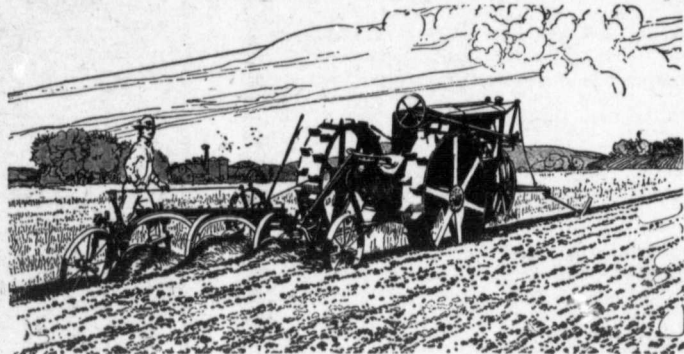


clamp bars are closed they should be about 4 inches apart. Four-inch blocks should be placed between the two bars at the cross-pieces to hold them steady.

After the animal is in the chute and the head clamp is closed, a bull ring should be placed in its nose, or a loop placed around the neck and a noose slipped on its nose; the head is then pulled around and the end of the rope fastened to the pin shown on the side of the front post. This forces the animal's head to one side, so that the outside horn will extend forward, which makes it convenient for sawing or clipping. After one horn is taken off the head can be forced to the other side by fastening the rope to the pin in the opposite post.

**A BIT OF HOGGEREL**

I live in fair Alberta where the bison used to roam  
 And where the steer and broncho now find a genial home,  
 But for that kind of cattle I never cared a fig,  
 But banked my fame and fortune on the good old bacon pig.  
 He never made me sorry, 'cause he always brought me wealth  
 Provided I took care of him, and saw he kept his health;  
 And saw his feed agreed with him, and kept his stomach right,  
 And made a decent place for him to sleep in every night;  
 But I mighty soon get busy, and I hump myself around  
 When his hair starts getting curly, and his tail points down.  
 The things I always like to see, the signs that never fail,  
 Are a smooth and shiny jacket, and a short and curly tail;  
 They're the signs that say he's growing, and improving in his health,  
 They're the signs that spell prosperity, the harbingers of wealth;  
 But no one ever saw them on a pig that wasn't well,  
 'Cause when he gets to moping, he's another tale to tell.  
 He tells it mighty forcible, and he tells it to your face,  
 And he says that peaky mortgage won't get lifted off your place.  
 So just watch your Mr. Piggy 'cause he ain't worth having round  
 When his hair starts getting curly, and his tail points down.  
 I have seen most every kind of pig that ever yet was grown,  
 But the straight-tailed, curly-headed are the worst I've ever known;  
 And you mostly always find them where the mortgages are big,  
 And where folks think that anything should satisfy a pig.  
 But Mr. Pig he knows a trick, and he plays it too, you bet,  
 And he keeps them getting poor and arunning into debt.  
 He keeps them all wondering why they're going to the dogs  
 And why they can't make money like most folks, raising hogs.  
 But it's easy to explain it, 'cause these things are always found  
 Where the pigs keep getting curly, and their tails point down.  
 Now, there's a place for everything, and it's that way too with curls,  
 But they don't belong in front of pigs no more'n if they were pearls.  
 But they were put behind them, and you've got to keep them there  
 And see that they don't get away and mix up in their hair.  
 The man that lets them do it is going to the bad,  
 And he'll lose his little farm and everything he had.  
 His children all will leave him, and they'll up and move to town,  
 'Cause his pigs keep getting curly, and their tails point down.



# J. I. CASE

## Tractor Plows

**T**HE J. I. Case Tractor Plow is the direct result of over 40 years of specialized plow building. It is known as the world's lightest draft plow.

This vital feature has been accomplished by eliminating the costly "drag" of the furrow bottom and the land side pressure.

The J. I. Case Tractor Plow rides like any wheeled vehicle, instead of dragging like a stone boat. This light draft makes a tremendous increase in the

amount of work you can do and the time and the fuel you can save.

Like all J. I. Case implements, these plows are made of the finest materials, by the most skilled workmen and under the most critical inspection.

The name J. I. Case is the best guaranty obtainable that the implement that bears it will do its work the best that is possible.

See this plow at the nearest dealers— or write us for further information.



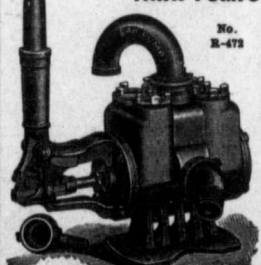
### J. I. Case Plow Works

420 W. Sixth Street

Racine, Wisc., U.S.A.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

### MYERS COG GEAR TANK PUMPS



No. R-473  
 F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, Ohio

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—I have a 36-60 oil pull tractor in good shape; will trade for large steam engine or will sell tractor with 40-54 Rumely separator at a bargain. Curtis C. Baldwin, Sports, Michigan.

## Raise More Hogs

Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

Talk it over with the Manager.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 21 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH



**FOR SALE**—Daisy 32 x 50 Separator, with blower, feeder, and high weigher. All new belts, and 130 ft. 8 in. drive belt, used two days. Complete, ready to run. \$400.00. F.O.B. Botha. Wm. Drewes, Botha, Alta.

**FOR SALE**—Aultman Taylor 80-60 Tractor, increase burning and first class condition. Will be sold worth the money, but for cash only. Address Tractor E, Box 8164, Wainipeg, Canada.

## Methods and Equipment for Drying Vegetables and Fruits

(Continued from September issue)

WHEREVER climatic conditions make it possible, sundrying is the least expensive method of preserving foodstuffs. Successful sundrying demands that a rainless season of bright sunshine and high temperature coincide with the period at which the crops to be dried are maturing, and the extent to which sundrying can be carried on in any district is determined by the length of its rainless midsummer and autumn period. Ideal conditions for sundrying all fruits, both early and late, are found in the interior districts of California, where sundrying has become an industry of large proportions, and throughout the southwest. In the intermountain region of the northwestern states, over the larger part of the Great Plains area, and in all but the coastal portions of the southern states, the sundrying of such early maturing fruits as berries, cherries, apricots, and peaches is everywhere possible. In much of this territory, warm, rainless weather usually continues sufficiently far into the autumn to permit sundrying of such late-maturing fruits as apples, pears, and plums, as well as of such vegetables as sweet corn, pumpkin, and squash. Outside these areas and in any region in which the late summer and early autumn are characterized by frequent rainfall or periods of low temperature and high humidity it will not be wise to depend wholly upon sundrying, as a few days of rainy weather may cause the loss of a large amount of valuable material.

As ordinarily conducted, sundrying in the open air has the disadvantage that the drying material is exposed for a considerable length of time to the visits of in-

sects which deposit their eggs in it and also to dust borne by air currents. Insects may be excluded by providing the trays in which the material is dried with covers of mosquito netting, tacked tightly in place over the top, but such covers do not wholly prevent the entrance of dust. Both dust and insects are excluded if one of the glass-covered solar driers described in a subsequent paragraph is employed, and a device of this character should be used in any district in which high winds carrying much dust prevail during the drying season.

The use of artificial heat in drying has the advantage that the work is thereby made independent of weather conditions and that it is possible to dry a considerable number of foodstuffs which ordinarily cannot be dried in the sun; for example, winter varieties of apples, prunes, and such vegetables as potatoes and carrots. It has the disadvantages that it requires close supervision in order that overheating and subsequent injury to the material may be avoided, but if the work is properly done the products will retain their natural appearance and flavor to a greater degree than it is possible to secure in sundrying. The process is more expensive than sundrying, since an evaporator must be constructed or purchased and a supply of fuel provided. For the individual family the investment represented by the evaporator need not be a burden; anyone who can use ordinary tools can construct in spare time and with a trifling outlay for material any one of the cookstove driers herein described, while the heat of the stove or range employed for cooking can be utilized for operating the drier. If this



Sergeant: "Off again, are you? You shouldn't 'ave no 'orse. What you want is a cart with a pig-net over the top of you."

### Grain Growers!

You buy modern machinery to do your heavy work, why not wear modern overalls to make your part of the work easier?

## "MASTER MECHANIC" OVERALLS

are well-fitting, lots of room for free movement of the body; they are comfortable and convenient.

"Master Mechanic" Overalls are skillfully made from highest grade materials—specially durable for long wear.

Ask your dealer to let you try on a suit. *See the guarantee in the hip pocket.*

Guaranteed by Your Dealer and the Manufacturer.

**Western King Manufacturing Co. Limited**      **Winnipeg**

# UNION BANK

OF CANADA

## Loans for Livestock

TO Good Farmers living in the vicinity of its rural Branches, the Union Bank is prepared to make loans on reasonable terms for the purpose of purchasing Cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars

**Paid-Up Capital . . . . . \$5,000,000.00**  
**Total Assets, over . . . . . \$140,000,000.00**

Head Office: Winnipeg  
 Total Assets over \$140,000,000  
 Deposits over \$110,000,000

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

## PACE HARRISON Ltd.

WINNIPEG.      General Agents

### Yorkshire Fire Insurance Co. of England

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT  
 SPECIAL FARMERS' ACCIDENT POLICY  
 FIRE INSURANCE

### AGENTS WANTED

homemade equipment is properly constructed it is quite as efficient as the similar small driers sold on the market at several times its cost.

The community in which home gardens and fruit plats produce a large surplus of perishable food materials, or in which the individual grower has a considerable quantity of fruit which is unmarketable in the fresh state, will require an evaporator of larger capacity. Here, again, the investment need not be large and may be made principally one of labor rather than of money. Some existing unused building may be used to house the evaporator and to furnish a workroom in which the preparation of the material may be carried on; a boiler, furnace, or large heating stove al-

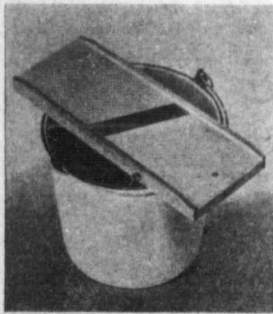


Fig. 2—A Kraut cutter which can be used not only in the preparation of cabbage for drying or kraut making, but also for slicing any of the larger vegetables or fruits.

ready on hand may be employed as a source of heat; and the evaporator itself may be constructed largely or wholly in spare time by the parties interested. For this reason the plans for the larger evaporators presented in this publication are purposely so generalized that the individual community or grower may adjust the size and capacity to the needs of the particular case, and at the same time the plans are so detailed that an experienced builder will not be needed to supervise the construction.

**Preparation of the Material**

The equipment needed for the preparation of the material for drying depends primarily upon the quantity and character of the various products to be dried, and to some extent upon the conditions under which the work is done. Where the work to be done is limited to caring for the surplus from a small home garden or a few fruit trees and the quantity of any one product is only a few bushels, the purchase of special machines is neither necessary nor advisable, as the kitchen equipment will contain everything absolutely necessary. Two cheap kitchen knives, one with a short, narrow, rather stiff blade, for use in paring and trim-

ming, the other with a longer, flexible blade, for use in slicing, are all that will be needed for paring, trimming, and slicing small quantities of apples, pears, apricots, peaches, onions, potatoes, carrots, beet and other vegetables. If saving of time rather than economy of expenditure is a primary consideration, or if the quantities of the various materials are considerable, the individual household may advantageously secure sev-

eral special machines. For handling apples in considerable quantities, one of the small-hand paring machines which peel and core or peel, core, and slice in one operation will save much time. A number of machines are on the market at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.50. While these low-priced machines are not sufficiently strong to stand up under continual heavy usage, they will serve all the needs of the ordinary family several seasons. A kraut

cutter will be an aid not only in preparing cabbage for drying or for making sauerkraut, but it can also be used in slicing potatoes, carrots, onions, pumpkin, squash, or any of the larger vegetables or fruits. A blacksmith can make cutting blades for such an inexpensive home-made device. A somewhat more expensive type of slicing machine is the rotary slicer, sold by all hardware stores. This is made in several sizes at prices ranging from \$2 to

# PEMBINA PEERLESS COAL

## Second only to the Famous "Lethbridge Imperial"

By Dominion Government test (1915, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Report No. 331) Pembina Peerless Coal is proved to be superior in efficiency and actual heat obtained to Taber, Drumheller and Edmonton Coals.

Pembina Peerless Coal is **not** an Edmonton Coal. It is mined over seventy miles West of Edmonton, in the Pembina Coal field, and is prepared over one of the most up-to-date plants in Western Canada. Capacity, one thousand tons daily.

**COAL  
DEALERS**  
•  
Some  
Agency  
Points  
Still  
Open  
•  
**WRITE US**

### BURNS ALL NIGHT

**No Bone      No Rock      No Clay      No Clinker**

### ASK YOUR DEALER

Domestic and Steam Coals from Every Field

# Coal Sellers Limited

Western Canada's Largest Coal Distributors

WINNIPEG: 905 Union Trust Bldg.—Phones: M. 4093-4094      REGINA: 25 Canada Life Bldg.—Phone 4300  
SASKATOON: 402 Drinkle Bldg.—Phone 3259  
CALGARY: 815 Herald Bldg.—Phone Main 1326      EDMONTON: 908 McLeod Bldg.—Phone 9358

\$12. These machines will slice a great variety of products and may be so adjusted as to cut uniform slices of any desired thickness, thus securing greater regularity in drying than is possible when the slices are of varying thickness.

For blanching and steaming such vegetables as require this treatment, the most convenient device for use in the home is a wire basket, made from heavy window screening or wire netting, of such size and shape that it can be placed inside an ordinary tin wash boiler. In use the wash boiler is placed upon the stove and partially filled with water, a wooden frame or a few bricks are placed in the bottom so as to project an inch or more above the water, and the water is brought to vigorous boiling. The vegetables are placed in the wire basket as they are prepared and are blanched by removing the lid of the boiler, placing the basket upon the supports, replacing the lid, and leaving the material in the steam for the prescribed time. The material then should be spread upon trays and placed in the drier as soon as it has been allowed to drain for a moment. In larger plants where a source of steam is available, a steam box may be constructed. This may be merely a rather tight wooden box of convenient height and of the proper width and depth to receive trays carried upon cleats nailed to the sides, or the vegetables may be placed in open slatted crates raised upon blocks a few inches above the floor. Live steam is led into the box from the boiler by a pipe or steam hose fitted with a cut-off valve. Trays or crates loaded with the prepared vegetables are inserted, the door of the box is closed, and the valve is opened to admit steam, which is allowed to flow in for the prescribed period. In every case, material should be blanched as quickly as possible after preparation, in order to avoid the changes, discussed in last month's issue.

Blanching by the use of live steam has the advantage that little or no condensation of water upon the material can occur, and drying therefore begins more promptly than is the case when the material is dipped into boiling water. If it is not possible to employ either of the methods of blanching just outlined, fairly satisfactory results may be obtained by plunging the prepared vegetables, contained in a wire basket, into a vessel of boiling water. If this method is employed, the time prescribed for the treatment of each vegetable in the section on "Preparing and drying vegetable products," must not be exceeded, as the prolonged

**After Only a Few Months' Work**

**SKELDING BROS. Write Us---**

## "Hart-Parr Tractor Does Not Owe Us One Cent"

We reproduce their whole letter here. Read it carefully—the fact that it has done such good work for them is proof that it is the tractor for you.

The Hart-Parr Tractor will pull 3 bottoms at three miles per hour, and deliver 30 h.p. on the belt—it does this burning KEROSENE while running below its normal speed.

### The New Hart-Parr Tractor

**IS GUARANTEED**

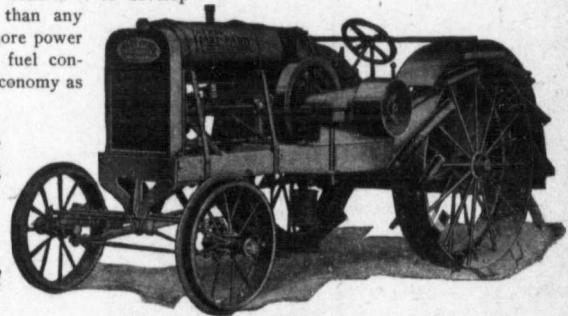
**to do as Much or More Work  
on Kerosene as Can be Done  
on Gasoline**

The Dray Kerosene Shunt is an exclusive feature on the Hart-Parr Tractor that enables it to develop more power from Kerosene than any other tractor its size, and more power than any other tractor for fuel consumed; this proves its fuel economy as well as its giant power.

**Don't Buy a Tractor  
Till You Have Learned  
All About the**

**HART-PARR**

**Write To-day for Full  
Details**



**Hart-Parr of Canada, Limited**

**WINNIPEG**

**CALGARY**

**SASKATOON**

**REGINA**

action of boiling water removes such valuable constituents as sugars, salts, and flavoring principles and also results in subsequent loss of natural color and appearance.

If the drier handles considerable quantities of apples, peaches, apricots, and pears, all of which must be subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur in order to prevent darkening during drying, some form of sulphuring box must be provided. This should be placed outdoors, in order that the workers about the plant may not be annoyed by the irritating fumes of the sulphur. For small driers the sulphuring box may be simply a packing box or a wooden frame covered with light boards, building paper, or canvas, sufficiently large to inclose a stack of trays. The trays are stacked

upon two blocks of wood so as to raise the lower tray several inches above the ground, sulphur is ignited in a heavy metal vessel, such as an old saucepan, placed beneath the stack, and the box is inverted over the whole and allowed to remain for the requisite time. In larger plants a cabinet large enough to receive 10 or 15 trays, placed one above another upon cleats fastened to the sides and with space for a sulphur vessel at the bottom, should be constructed; or if the plant has a steam box, it may also be used as a sulphuring chamber.

When prunes are to be dried, provision must be made for dipping them in a hot lye solution, to check the skin and thus facilitate drying. A prune-dipping outfit consists of a vessel, preferably enamel lined, of suitable size

to contain the lye solution, some means of keeping this vessel at boiling temperature, a basket or old bucket with the sides punched full of holes to serve as a dipping vessel, and a tub of clean, cold water in which the prunes are rinsed free of lye after dipping. In operation, the kettle is filled with a lye solution made by adding 1 pound of commercial concentrated lye to 10 gallons of water. This is heated to boiling. The fruit is placed in the dipping vessel and plunged into the solution for 30 to 45 seconds, then withdrawn and immediately transferred to the vessel of cold water, where the basket is moved about in the water for a minute or two to wash off the lye. The fruit is then at once spread upon the trays and placed in the drier.

When considerable quantities

Ericksdale, Man.

Aug. 26th, 1918.

Hart-Parr of Canada, Limited,  
Winnipeg, Man.

The New Hart-Parr Tractor delivered us May 8th this year has given the best of satisfaction, and we consider it does not owe us one cent in view of the work accomplished since that date. Has broken 125 acres of heavy oak and willow root land, pulling a 24-inch John Deere Jumbo breaker, which it handled with ease. We regret we have not photographed the roots turned out of this land before some were burned, as one would hardly imagine such roots and trees could be turned out by a small outfit.

We have also diced this breaking and have it ready for seed next spring.

Intend using machine on almost all farm machinery, as it is very flexible and easily handled. Machine is in as good condition as the day we received it, and does not show the least signs of wear.

Yours truly,

SKELDING BROS.

of peaches are to be dried and it is preferred that they be peeled, the same equipment and the same strength of lye solution may be used. Peaches are dipped into the boiling lye for 1/2 to 1 1/2 minutes, the exact time depending upon the variety and being determined by the cracking or splitting of the skin. They are then thoroughly washed in cold water and the peels rubbed off between the hands or by rubbing gently against a wire screen and rinsing. They are then halved, the stones are removed, and they are spread on trays. Peeled peaches cannot be successfully sulphured, as there would be a loss of juice from the peeled surfaces.

In larger community or farm plants where considerable quantities of several of the leading fruits and vegetables of the locality are to be dried, the purchase of a number of special machines is advisable.

**STOP THE WASTE IN THRESHING**

**I**N spite of the fact that grains of all kinds are higher in price just now than they have been in the memory of most people, we still find a great deal of waste in threshing operations throughout the country. Any grain which is not separated from the straw as it passes through the separator is a loss as far as its value as grain is concerned. Most threshing machines do good work when they are kept in good shape, run at proper speed and when properly adjusted in the threshing and cleaning compartments. When a machine throws grain over into the straw and chaffer, the cause of the trouble is usually improper adjustment or over-feeding.

The cylinder and concaves should be equipped with a full set of good, new teeth at the beginning of each season. When threshing, the concaves should be set only as closely as is necessary

to thresh all the grain out of the heads when the separator is fed full, but not slugged. There should be no grain left in the heads of the straw once it has passed the cylinder. The grain pan is often a source of leaks and should be kept grain tight. The fanning mill must be carefully regulated and the tail board so adjusted as to hold all grain in front of it and still have it as well cleaned as possible.

In testing for clean threshing, it is well to catch some of the straw as it passes along the decks before it enters the blower and examine it for clean threshing. For clean separation, a scoop shovel held behind the tail-board so as to catch some of the tailings will stop heavy particles such as kernels of grain and hold them for inspection.

While it is true that some threshers are inclined to leave their concaves a notch too far down, yet I feel sure that by far the greater portion of loss of grain in threshing is due to "slugging" of the machine by some irresponsible man on the feeding table. Feeding a separator does not mean to keep the conveyor piled with sheaves; it means dropping them on the conveyor, so that they will enter the cylinder heads foremost and just as fast as the separator will take them without losing cylinder speed.

So much for prevention of waste in the separator. A great deal of loss can be prevented around the separator if ordinary methods of cleanliness are observed around the machine. When threshing is done in the farm, the floor should be kept clean, so that no droppings from the feeding end find their way into the chaff and straw. When threshing is done in the barn, large pieces of canvas stretched on the ground under the feed will save its cost in one setting of the separator. We must save all the grain not only because it pays, but because it is our duty to do so.

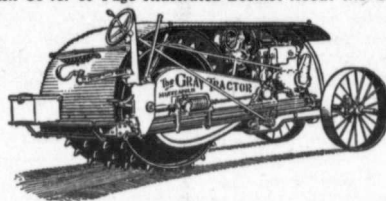


Volunteer Harvester, late window-dresser (having had difficulties in arranging oat sheaves) —"I say, would you mind lending me one of your models? I can't quite get the right pose with mine."

**Gray "The Tractor with the wide Drive Drum"**

**PULLS FOUR BOTTOMS IN ANY SOIL**

Ask Us for 50 Page Illustrated Booklet About the Gray



**Value of Wide Drive Drum to Farmers**

From the farmer's standpoint the Wide Drum has two distinct advantages aside from furnishing large traction service. At plowing it crushes weeds, stalks or trash ahead of the plows so that the vegetation is turned under and completely covered. The Gray's weight is distributed over a wide surface, reducing the pressure per square inch on the soil. Hence it works to advantage on soft plowed soil and leaves no ruts or wheel tracks. The United States Government has since June, 1918, ordered more than One Hundred and Fifty for use in France.

**Some Districts Using Gray Tractors This Year**

**MANITOBA**

Swan River Valley, Woodlands, Stony Mountain, Winnipeg, Headingly, Sperling, Winkler.

**SASKATCHEWAN**

Regina, Lemberg, Rousesau, Wiston, Flato.

**ALBERTA**

Bassano, Hussar, Medicine Hat, Cowley, Brooks, Calgary.

Although the Gray was only introduced into Canada at the beginning of this year it is selling rapidly. Farmers in the above districts are using Grays—some of them as many as three machines. All kinds of soil and working conditions are found in the above localities. We will gladly give you the names of Gray Tractor owners, because "Seeing is Believing" that the Gray is THE Tractor for Western Canada.

Order Now if You Want a Gray Before Freeze-up  
WRITE FOR BOOKLET TO

**Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Limited**  
307-309 Electric Railway Chambers WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
ALBERTA DISTRIBUTORS—M. D. Peeter, CALGARY, ALTA.

**Waterloo Boy Tractors**

Only a Few More to be Sold at this Special Price  
**12-24 H.P.**

**\$1185**

F.O.B. WINNIPEG



Save a couple of hundred dollars by ordering to-day. These are regular stock tractors, brand new, and fully covered by the Waterloo Boy guarantee. We decided to sell only 42 tractors at this special price and most of them have been sold. If you want to be one of the lucky buyers at this special price, and get a real high grade Waterloo Boy Tractor at a price that will never be equalled again—

**YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY!**

Send \$150 Cash Deposit TO-DAY

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Limited**  
WINNIPEG

"Father," said the small boy, "what is constructive criticism?" "Constructive criticism, my son, is your own line of talk which if offered by someone else, would be called ordinary faultfinding."

It matters not that his prospects are doubled, the tractor must remain idle for at least a year. Whilst this is regrettable in times of peace, it seems a crime now when the wheat is so badly needed. Canvas the number of idle machines and the result will astound you. In the face of this, what is the use of the government talking of buying more tractors. Why not keep those already in the hands of experienced farmer owners at work and then buy more when the government has gained the knowledge of cost of operation, etc., in this practical way if they have need of them.

I shall be pleased to forward any further knowledge desired.

Yours truly,  
Chas. Burrell.

that evening. Their expert came down and started the outfit, and since then we have used it for plowing, threshing, harrowing, grinding and nearly every job it could be used for on the farm.

In plowing we use three 14-in. stubble bottoms to a depth of six or seven inches, turning over from nine to ten acres per day, and using about two and a half gallons of coal oil and one-tenth of a gallon lubricating oil per acre.

Breaking, we pull two 14-in. breaker bottoms at a depth of five and a half inches, making about five acres a day, using three gallons fuel and a fifth of a gallon lubricating oil.

Threshing we use a 22-36 Red River Special Separator, and have run through 1,000 bushels of



A real all-purpose outfit—even to preventing sunstrokes and advertising the next thing to godliness.

**HAS ITS REAL PLACE ON THE FARM IN CONJUNCTION WITH BROOD MARES**

Carseland, Alberta, Jan. 29, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your request for information regarding our experience with a tractor, will first give you our main reasons for buying one.

During the summer of 1916 we started summer-fallowing with horses, all mares with suckling colts. The land was very stony, the weather hot, and the nose flies about driving the horses crazy.

On this particular morning, I guess I was not feeling any too good, and after making a couple of rounds I was about disgusted with farming, when to cap the climax my plow struck a nigger-head, and I went soaring skyward. On my downward journey, I just missed the plow; for a moment I thought my back was broken. I got up, and with a few exclamations not fit for print, I told my brother I was through plowing on this land with horses, and was going to buy some kind of a small tractor. He said: "All right, I guess I have had enough of it, too. We will go to Calgary and look them over." So that afternoon to Calgary we went, and after looking over the different makes on display there, we decided upon the International Titan 10-20. We secured delivery right away, and it was shipped

wheat per day in long straw, although this machine is a trifle large for the engine.

Harrowing we pulled a forty foot float with two four-section spike tooth harrows behind, making about 50 acres per day, during the rush season. Personally, I do not believe in this kind of work for an engine, as the dust works into the driving mechanism, causing excessive wear.

Last summer we stretched two and a half miles of woven wire fencing, stretching 60 rods at a time.

We also use the engine for moving portable granaries, and last fall while excavating basements, we loosened all the dirt with a 14-in. steel road plow, plowing about 12-in. deep, then slipping the dirt out with horses.

We do not feel that the tractor alone could be used successfully for farming, but where worked in conjunction with horses (especially brood mares) it has a place on any farm of 300 acres or more in the West, and perhaps since the labor shortage is being felt all over the country, it could be used to advantage on smaller farms in the East, where they have more rainfall, and the land can be cropped every year.

Baker Bros.

The Germans are smoking beech and cherry leaves—which are much better than German cigars we can remember.

## The Waltham Watch

A GOOD case often holds a watch movement entirely devoid of merit. But this shouldn't be, because a good movement is the prime essential of a time-piece. The Waltham 19 and 23 jewel movements, cased in gold-filled or solid gold of various weights, form the ideal combination of beauty in exterior and complete reliability of mechanism. Buy your watch on the reputation of the maker—that's the safe way. And remember, the Waltham reputation was established more than sixty years ago, since which time Waltham movements have earned the confidence of several succeeding generations of exacting watch buyers.

Ask your jeweler to show you his range of high-grade Waltham Watches.

**Waltham Watch Company, Limited**  
MONTREAL

## Paint is as essential to your House as clothes are to you!

Good paint properly applied, is necessary for the well-being of your house. It beautifies and protects. It puts your property "in a class by itself" and it stamps you as a citizen who cares.

### Stephens' House Paint

is desirable from every point of view; it covers economically, stops decay, withstands our extreme weather conditions and it is as beautiful as paint can be.

When the painter is through with your house you will be glad you specified Stephens'. See your own dealer for color cards, prices and suggestions.

**G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited**  
Paint and Varnish Makers  
Winnipeg, Canada

**SOME ARGUMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL END**

Parkbeg, Sask., Jan. 20, 1918.

Dear Sir:—

Re your wish for information about the tractor.

Mine is a 1917 I.H.C. Titan 10-20. I plowed 160 acres of stubble, pulling an Oliver Gang plow, and averaging ten acres per day. I then harrowed same, pulling six sections of steel harrows and three large sections Boss Harrows. These did good work, but was ruination to the engine. I then broke 120 acres of heavy, stony, rolling land with two mould boards, and summer-fallowed about 100 acres more. I then tried to plow some stubble on very light land, but found the experiment a very expensive failure, as the tractor buried itself in the sand. As I had a poor crop, I did not buy a separator.

I found I had to plow deeper than I wish to ensure the plows cleaning. It was too expensive to stop and clean the plows as with horses. It was also impossible to prevent ridging on side hills, and a small wet hole would stop me, where horses would have plunged straight through.

I never kept track of the expense per acre, as this varied on different soils too much to be of value for reference, but I believe that with six good horses on a 14-in. gang, I could do more, cheaper and better plowing, though I would have to get there with steady work, and could not rush or work overtime like one can with the tractor.

I believe the financial end is far more important to the average tractor buyer than the fact of whether the tractor pulls two or three bottoms, etc. A canvas of all the idle tractor outfits rusting

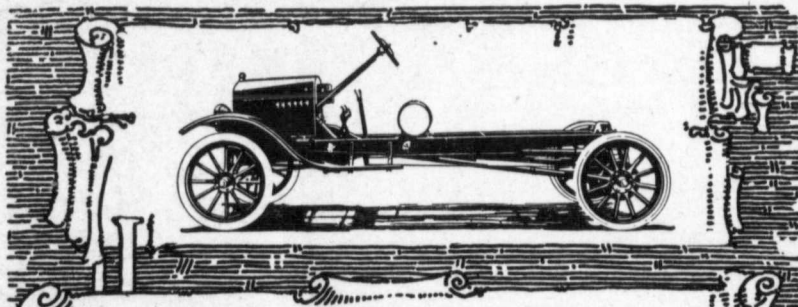


SHE HAD TRIED IT OUT

Caretaker (to new curate): "And this little 'all, sir, 'olds about three 'undred or four 'undred, accordin' as to whether it's a meeting for the married parishioners or the young couples."

New Curate: "Dear me! I don't understand—"

Caretaker: "Well we finds we can put the chairs much closer for the young couples without causing no grumbling!"



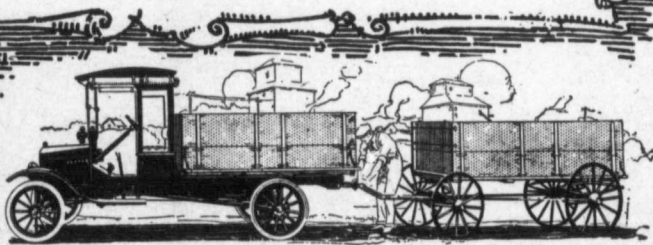
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The dump body is only one of the many styles doing efficient work for the Canadian grain grower, farmer, producer and distributor. For example, in many districts a suitable body has been attached to the Ford Truck Chassis and is being used for transporting children to and from consolidated schools.

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- Coupe - - - 875
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F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charge, except truck and chassis  
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84

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
FORD - - ONTARIO

in yards or sheds of farmers who know well how to operate them, but who cannot finance the cost of oil, etc. Reasons why these expensive machines are not working, and the possibilities of getting them to work, would be of more value than a lot of statistics as to the number of plows pulled, cost per acre, etc.

As no machine behaves alike in all soils, neither do tractors, and statistics of tractor behaviour in one locality is only misleading in another. The financial end, how-

ever, is the same in all districts, and it appears to me, during these days of more production and less labor, that it is absolutely necessary that all tractors should be at work this spring, and if not fit for work, better be sold as scrap and remade into shells.

A farmer buys a tractor to increase his productiveness, which it will do sooner or later. He foots the bill in the reasonable hope of crop returns to cover same. Instead of plowing from 50 to 100 acres, breaking or sum-

mer-fallow, he will plow several hundreds of acres, but each acre costs actual cash and the more industrious he may be, the more oil and supplies he will consume, and the more cash he will have invested on the land plowed.

If his first crop is near average, he goes merrily on to success; if a failure (often the case with a first crop), he finds himself with an expensive outfit, the knowledge to run same gained by actual experience, but no funds to buy supplies.

# OUR WOMEN FOLK

CONDUCTED BY  
PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

## The Unselfish Mother's Answer to Edwin Markham

By Dr. James L. Hughes

God gave my son in trust to me;  
Christ died for him, and he should be  
A man for Christ. He is his own,  
And God's and man's, not mine alone.  
He was not mine to "give." He gave  
Himself that he might help to save  
All that a Christian might revere,  
All that enlightened men hold dear.

"To feed the guns!" Oh, torpid soul!  
Awake and see life as a whole.  
When freedom, honor, justice, right,  
With heart aflame and soul alight,  
He bravely went for God to fight  
Against base savages whose pride  
The laws of God and man defied,  
Who slew the mother and her child,  
Who maidens pure and sweet defiled.  
He did not go to "feed the guns,"  
He went to save from ruthless Huns  
His home and country and to be  
A guardian of democracy.

"What if he does not come?" you say;  
Ah, well! My sky would be more gray,  
But through the clouds the sun would  
shine,  
And vital memories be mine.  
God's test of manhood is, I know,  
Not "will he come?" but "did he go?"  
My son well knew that he might die,  
And yet he went, with purpose high,  
To fight for peace and overthrow  
The plans of Christ's relentless foe,  
He dreaded not the battlefield;  
He went to make fierce vandals yield,  
If he comes not again to me  
I shall be sad; but not that he  
Went like a man—a hero true—  
His part unselfishly to do.  
My heart will feel exultant pride  
That for humanity he died.

"Forgotten grave!" This selfish plea  
Awakes no deep response in me,  
For, though his grave I may not see,  
My boy will ne'er forgotten be.  
My real son can never die;  
'Tis but his body that may lie  
In foreign land, and I shall keep  
Remembrance fond forever, deep  
Within my heart of my true son,  
Because of triumphs that he won.  
It matters not where any one  
May lie and sleep when work is done.

It matters not where some men live,  
If my dear son his life must give;  
Hosannas I will sing for him,  
E'en though my eyes with tears be dim.  
And when the war is over, when  
His gallant comrades come again,  
I'll cheer them as they're marching by,  
Rejoicing that they did not die.  
And when his vacant place I see,  
My heart will bound with joy that he  
Was mine so long—my fair young son—  
And cheer for him whose work is done.

*(These magnificent lines have been inspired by the  
supine, if not sordid, sentiments of the (now obsolete)  
word "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.")*

## I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier

By Edwin Markham

O mothers, will you longer give your  
sons  
To feed the awful hunger of the guns?  
What is the worth of all these battle  
drums  
If from the field the loved one never  
comes?

What all these loud hosannas to the  
brave,  
If all your share is some forgotten grave.

(Greater significance is given to these  
lines of Dr. Hughes by the fact that his  
own son was killed in action and lies  
buried in France.)

—From Child-Welfare Magazine.

## To the Mothers

Dear Mothers of our Babies!—We are  
delighted to give our entire department  
over this month to the babies with the

that we have decided to open a new con-  
test beginning in the November number.  
This department will be a true home  
corner where mothers will give other  
mothers the cream of their experience.

"The education that the world most  
needs is for good parenthood, that which  
will help all of us to understand that  
in every child are infinite possibilities  
for good, and that to know how to de-  
velop them is to render to earth and  
Heaven the biggest service."

We want the atmosphere of this de-  
partment charged with mother-love and  
mother-thought, until every reader will  
be roused to a sense of duty and respon-  
sibility to childhood. Let us surround  
our children with that loving, wise care

good deal and walks about from one  
chair to another.

Regarding her care, let me mention  
her food first. From the time she was  
three weeks old I had to be up and about  
doing my work without a maid, and I  
found I would not have sufficient nourish-  
ment for her so made plans to prepare  
one feeding a day and start gradually  
to increase the number of feedings as  
I saw this need. Now I did not ask the  
advice of a neighbor about this—I studied  
the question intelligently first before  
taking any steps. During the early  
summer months there appeared articles  
on the preparation of modified cow's milk  
and as I had decided on this, I found  
just what I needed in the way of minute  
and exhaustive directions. I'm sure  
Mrs. Hamilton would be glad to send any  
enquiring mother these same directions.  
I gave the baby this first feeding at the  
time of day I felt least able to feed her  
myself usually in the afternoon.

My baby never demanded a ten o'clock  
feeding so I had a good evening's rest  
and she woke about two in the morning  
—but after I got up and began this  
one feeding she did not wake at two  
but on towards morning—four, five or  
sometimes six o'clock.

At first we were getting milk from a  
cow that had been milking several  
months and bye and bye this showed  
signs of being too strong and the baby  
was putting up small chunks of firm  
white curd—not sour milk, but solid  
curd—so I took steps to procure milk  
from some people who had a Jersey  
herd and could give up fresh milk.  
This change of milk corrected the trouble  
at once. But first I made it very weak  
to rest the stomach before using the  
regular formula. I might tell you how  
I separated the curd out of the milk,  
after skimming the cream off, and using  
only the whey and cream instead of  
whole milk and cream while we were  
looking for better milk from another  
source. Using part of a junket tablet  
and straining the whey out—then scald-  
ing it to keep from souring—thus leav-  
ing the sugar and mineral salts contain-  
ed in the whey without the indigestible  
curd. The great thing when indigestion  
arises is to weaken the food—give  
plenty of water to drink and then when  
the trouble has subsided start gradually  
to make the food stronger.

I never give medicine for a laxative—  
always added more cream till that was  
corrected. In case of bowel disorder—  
castor oil is the only thing I would ever  
use. Later when teething commences—  
a Steedman's powder occasionally. I  
have two children and neither have ever  
had any illness—only these minor dis-  
orders treated as I have described with  
care and diet. Another thing I failed to  
mention about milk, I'm sure the morn-  
ing's milk is better than the evening's  
milk more especially in summer as the  
dairy stock is sure to be agitated during  
the heat of the day by flies, etc.

Comparing lime water and soda for the  
food I found soda more reliable and a  
small book of blue litmus paper to test  
the food to see that it was neutral. As  
everyone knows the paper will turn  
quite pink if the acid predominates too  
plainly. I got the milk in the morning  
as I say and made it up into the food  
after a few hours when the cream had  
risen. I put the necessary quantity into  
a straight open sealer and dipped the  
top third—not poured but dipped. Then  
proceeded as directions said, and I put  
every feeding in a separate bottle—thus

## MOTHERS

of those little ones—the least of whom you would  
give ten lives to preserve—do you realize what  
the future has in store for them

### IF WE LOSE THE WAR?

Your brave sons and brothers in France and  
Flanders are doing and will continue to do all that  
human devotion can perform in heroic service.—

IT IS UP TO US NOW. We can bank on  
them, what of ourselves? The best and possibly  
the only thing you can do is fully explained in  
our story of

## CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

(Read it on pages 5, etc.)

splendid letters from their mothers.  
There is not room for all that have  
been received, but they will appear in the  
November number. We are agreeably  
surprised at the response and feel as-  
sured that these letters will save the  
lives of many babies. It is patriotic  
work in every sense of the word. The  
editor of this department is more than  
pleased to sit back this month and let  
the mothers and babies take charge of  
the department. It will be the most  
popular issue in the history of our  
magazine.

The judges are disinterested parties.  
They are mothers. Their names will be  
announced in the November number, as  
will also the names of the winners of the  
contest. The contest will be very close.

We appreciate the importance of this  
practical information on the care of  
babies and intend to encourage in every  
possible way, interest in child-welfare.  
So successful has this contest proven

in the impressionable years of life that  
will develop good citizens. With best  
wishes from a mother to all other moth-  
ers.—I am sincerely, P.R.H.

### Price Letter

Emerson, Man., Aug. 23, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—The picture  
enclosed is that of Virginia Mary Master-  
ton, my baby girl, one year old on Aug.  
10. At birth she weighed 8 pounds—now  
she weighs 25 pounds, measuring 20  
inches about the chest and 29 inches in  
height, with eyes turning brown and  
hair curling into ringlets, she is the  
personification of health and happiness.  
At present she has eight teeth and is  
well developed mentally being able to  
call the chickens, say "Mama," "Ginger"  
(our dog) and "all done" when her food  
is finished as she sees the empty bowl,  
also will wave her hand and say "bye  
bye" to those she knows. She creeps a



every feeding was exactly the same. Set these bottles plugged with absorbent cotton in the refrigerator and each was ready to be brought out at the feeding time—shaken—poured into the feeding bottle and warmed in a pan of hot water. This seems a lot of trouble but as one grows accustomed to the performance it is easy and what is time and trouble compared with a baby's health.

At about seven months I found the baby being active and getting teeth needed an addition to the food so I used thin oatmeal gruel in place of some of the water in the food, replacing the water gradually with the gruel—never make abrupt changes in a baby's diet. Now at one year, Virginia gets her bowl of thick gruel made with a small piece of butter in it; and by the way I make enough for two mornings, set the half away in a bowl and it can be set in the top of the kettle next morning to warm and save time. She has a bottle of plain milk with half an egg and sugar to go to sleep on just before noon; I plan to have her asleep while the dinner is in progress; a bowl of scalded bread and milk about four, and after our supper she has perhaps scalded arrowroot biscuits with milk (Christie's) or perhaps junket or a mild corn-starch pudding. Potatoes do not digest well as yet so they will come later this winter.

Babies must be fed regularly in the day-time to insure a good night's rest both for baby and mother besides being the first steps in teaching them law and



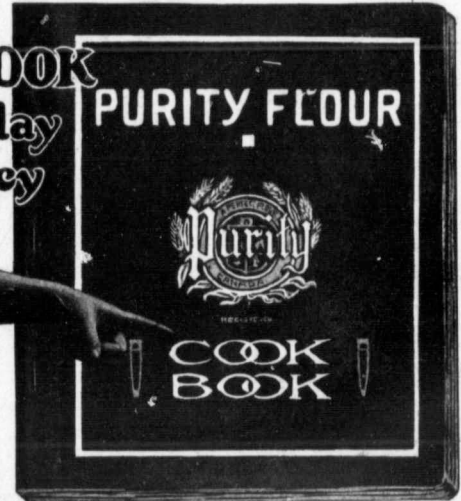
Virginia Mary Masterton, aged one year.

order. I taught Virginia to drink water out of a cup when about seven months old and she took a piece of bread thinly buttered at about eight or nine months, I just forget exactly. Virginia always had a regular routine for the bedtime hour. When a wee baby she lay on a cushion before the fire and stretched her limbs free of clothing, usually having a movement then to make her rest more easily for the night. A gentle rubbing with a sprinkle of powder on the body made her refreshed and a fresh set of flannels and thick napkins made her as cosy as could be for a long night of undisturbed rest in her own basket and later in her own crib, never in bed with me, that is not a healthy practice and both mother and baby rest better when separate. Our room always was well ventilated even in the coldest winter.

During the morning when I'm busiest I see that the baby plays by herself, either on the porch or somewhere out of harm's way in the open air. This makes her so contented and satisfied and on rainy days the porch gives her the outdoor air just the same—dressed in warm woollen things of course. Our proper home is upstairs over the bank but for five months we move to some house with pleasant grounds for the children to romp in. They will be children only for a short time and after that it is too late to think of building a strong constitution.

I have tried to give my children regular thoughtful care and I find they respond so readily to my training—as a result, Virginia now uses her toilet chair quite regularly and I never had the least trouble when starting that part of her training. I do hope this may help some other mother who is uncertain, perhaps, about the care her child needs, especially about artificial feeding is concerned, as that was my great difficulty with my first child. Above all I emphasize regu-

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larity in habits, fresh air, plenty of water to drink and cleanliness for baby and for the bottles and nipples which sour easily and need to be kept absolutely sweet and clean, don't be afraid of using soda and water for these all the time, not only once in a while, and never leave the bottle stand after the child has finished the meal. Take it and cleanse it at once.—Isa Masterton.

Braunstone Farm, Harris, Sask.,  
September 23rd, 1918.

Dear Editress and Corner Friends.—Our interest in our monthly copy of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer never grows less. The baby photograph contest has enabled me to forward the snapshots of my baby girl taken recently. I think she is rather bonny with so small a mother. Her age is two years and eight months and was entirely a bottle fed baby, and now only has a simple milk and farinaceous diet. Her weight at



John and Nancy Hill, with mother.

birth was 7½ lbs. and she now weighs 33 lbs. Height 37 inches, and chest measurement 20 inches; head 21 inches accurately. (These measurements without clothes.) Her intelligence and clearness of pronunciation is a great treat to behold in one of her age. Little Nancy has a mass of golden curls, very expressive brown eyes, perfect teeth and such a nice pink and white complexion. The latter due I believe to the quantity of apples I ate regularly a few months before her birth.

I had a dread of raising her on cow's milk but found she thrived perfectly with her regular meals of diluted cow's milk, cream and sugar, and I have never had any trouble with her, with colic and other little ills. (Bi-carbonate of soda in the proportion of 3 grains to every ounce of milk fed, added to her bottle prevented stomach-ache.) It chemically alters the nature of the curd of cow's milk and thus helps to digest it. The

reason why cow's milk disagrees is—when a baby swallows its mother's milk, as soon as it reaches the stomach, it is met by an acid fluid which "turns" the casein of the milk into little solid flakes, which are thin, and distinct from each other and are digested by the gastric juice and absorbed through the walls of the stomach and intestines.



Trevor E. Lewis and Wilfred Reece Lewis.

When cow's milk enters the stomach, it clots in hard lumps which is digested with difficulty, and sometimes causes diarrhoea by passing intact through the bowels. That is why, in preparing cow's milk we must make it more digestible, which can be done in three ways. By boiling, by diluting with boiled water, and by adding citrate of soda or bicarbonate of soda, or limewater can be added in the proportion of one sixth of the feed. My mother was a trained medical and surgical hospital nurse before her marriage and is now nursing amongst the farmers wives here on the prairie of Saskatchewan.

When I came out six years ago to be married, my mother gave me a book recommended among nurses, and I have raised my two healthy children entirely from the advice contained in its pages. It contains a food chart for a child from 3 days old to 10 months, which I followed for my little girl most conscientiously. Regularity in feeding, is one of the most important details in the successful rearing of hand-fed children, and is most essential with bottle fed babies.

My husband was so proud of our little girl, for he was never once disturbed in his night's rest, and he often wondered if she ever cried at all. We found if ever she did, it was sometimes when I bathed her and when her meal was due. After her bath I used to lay her with a fresh bottle of milk, out-of-doors in her baby hammock, over which I had fixed a white awning.



Twin Girls of Mrs. I. H. Ironside.

Then I would get all my cooking done and generally we would be half way through dinner before she awakened, cooing happily to herself. There is one thing I would never do—take my babies out at night, or to a dance or social. The noise, dust and atmosphere of a dance room is not good for children. Their nerves are better if they always get their proper night's rest. Every

night they go to bed at 7 o'clock, and always sleep with the bedroom window open a little.

I manage by simply inserting a board, the exact width of window frame at the bottom, thus letting window rest upon it, and fresh air can enter between the two sashes in centre of window, then there is no rush of air to the bed. A baby must always be kept dry, clean and comfortable to be contented. My baby girl first walked around the room alone when 13 months old, and now daily walks with me there and back to the next farm three-quarters of a mile away with no trouble. Mothers give the young children, mostly a farinaceous diet, and plenty of exercise, fresh air and cleanliness and they will be as perfect as Nature intended them to be.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. Harry Hill.

If any mother would like the food chart for giving cow's milk to infant from 3 days old to 10 months I will gladly write a copy, as it was of such benefit to my bonnie little maid.

Minnedosa, Man.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I am sending photos of my two little boys. The oldest, Trevor Elias Lewis, was born February 23, 1914. When born he weighed 6½ pounds. Now at 4 years and 7 months he weighs 40 pounds, height 42 inches, chest 21 inches, waist 21 inches, head 19½ inches.

Wilfred Reece Lewis was born August 4, 1915. When born he weighed 7 pounds. Now at 3 years of age he weighs 39 pounds, height 39 inches, chest 21 inches, head 20¼ inches, waist 21 inches.



The Lewis Boys fairly started as "Soldiers of the Soil."

I was only able to nurse my babies for three months, then I put them on cow's milk. At first I used two parts water, boiled and cooled, to one part fresh sweet milk. I increased the quantity of milk and decreased that of water each month until at 9 months they were taking pure milk. In addition to this I sometimes put a teaspoonful of sweet cream in as well. For the first 6 months I put half a teaspoonful of lime water into each prepared bottle of milk. It made the milk more easily digested. I found it a little difficult to get baby started on cow's milk, but after a week or so you could see them gaining right along.

Wilfred was slow to start to fill out, but once he started he put rolls of fat on. At 3 months-of age he only weighed 9 pounds, and at 9 months of age he weighed 25 pounds. Now he is a strong, sturdy little fellow with brown eyes and light brown curly hair.

Of course great care must be taken to have both milk and bottles pure, sweet and clean in every respect. I also gave them boiled then cooled water to drink in between feeds. When 4 months old I gave them arrowroot biscuits, crushed, with warm water and a little sugar on it. This I fed with a teaspoon. As they got older I gave them easily digested foods, such as cereals, custards, etc.

They cut their teeth without any trouble, other than being restless at those times. I believe castor oil is one of the best medicines to keep baby healthy and happy. My boys are very fond of milk. I think children should have all the good milk they can drink. Also they should get lots of sleep.

When Wilfred was cutting his teeth

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WINNIPEG

MAN.

an irritable rash came on his face each time he cut a tooth. I found zinc ointment very soothing. When all the teeth were cut, the rash completely disappeared. Other than a cold or two, they have not had any sickness.  
I think this is a very interesting "corner" and enjoy reading the letters. Thanking you for this space.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. W. H. Lewis.



Austin Lee Bates

Verwood, Sask., Sept. 26, 1918.  
Am sending you a snapshot of our baby, Margaret Amelia Leibrand.  
She was five months old when it was taken. She is now seven months old, weighs 22 pounds, height 27 inches, chest measurement 19½ inches, head 7¼ inches. She weighed 7¼ lbs. when born.  
She had the colic every day for the first two months, and following the advice of others I tried different teas, but found warm water was the best thing for her and kept her stomach and feet warm. I used to put her over my shoulder and pat her on the back after nursing, which raised the wind and prevented colic.  
When she was three months old I taught her to drink water from a cup, and now she can drink real good. At five months I started to give her arrowroot biscuit with hot water, and graham crackers. The graham crackers are good for constipation. Now I give her cow's milk to drink, cream of wheat with a little sugar and milk and crackers. She loves to chew on a crust.  
When she was real small and had a little cold in her eyes I would put a little breast milk in her eyes and then wipe it out with a clean cloth. Later I rub her chest, nose, forehead and behind her ears with a little turpentine mixed with sweet oil. About three-parts sweet oil to one part turpentine.  
She has never been sick but one day, and then her stomach was out of order. I have her out whenever the weather is fit.—Sincerely, Mrs. S. G. Leibrand.

Hanley, Sask., Sept. 28, 1918.  
Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I have been very much interested in your dear corner for babies, and the mothers' letters are all very interesting. One never gets too old to learn.  
Enclosed you will find a snapshot photo of my fifth child, a boy, Austin Lee Bates. His birthday is January 25th. He will be two years old. He was a perfect born baby, weighed 9 lbs. and at three weeks old had gained 2½ lbs., and as to his measurements I never took them. But I can say I never had much worry about him, as he has always been a healthy baby.  
He was a breast baby. I have nursed all my babies. He walked when he was eleven months old. Never crept only a little while. I weaned him when he was thirteen months old. He never had anything to eat except his nurse until he was weaned, as he never seemed hungry. I had no trouble in weaning him. I wean my babies in zodiacal signs they say an old lady's whim, but see—'s quite true. I start to wean them when the sign is going down, between the thigh and knee. By the time the sign has got back to the head they will

have forgot all about the nurse. In teething my babies are all very lucky. I never have had a baby with summer complaint. I think one very important thing through teething is to keep the abdomen dressed with a flannel band not tight after six months; but extended with little straps over the shoulders, and keep the bowel's regular. I find a little sack made and filled with tansy leaves are very good in keeping down worms, and a little turpentine on a little sugar, a drop for each year old. A very sure cure for croup, but not a pleasant smelling one to use. But I think any mother would be glad to use it in a case of croup.  
My husband catches a skunk every fall, and I take the clear fat and render up and strain, and put this well saturated into a flannel cloth, on the chest and back, letting it reach well around the sides. If necessary give a teaspoonful of the skunk oil, as that will bring on vomiting, which is necessary in severe cases.  
I will close, trusting this letter will be a benefit to many mothers. Wishing you all success and happiness.—I am, sincerely, Mrs. Austin Bates.

Carmangay, Alta., Sept. 20, 1918.  
My dear Mrs. Hamilton,—I have been watching your baby contest with great interest and have been very much delighted with the pictures and letters. I am enclosing pictures of my boys and beg to enter them in your contest. They are now two years and eight months. Donald weighs 32 lbs., is 36¼ in. in height and has a chest measurement of 29½ in. Douglas weighs 33½ lbs., is 37¼ in. in height, and has a chest measurement of 20¼ in. These measurements were taken with their clothes off.  
In a few words, their care has been as follows:—  
Diet—For the first six months they were fed on Borden's Eagle Brand sweetened milk diluted with boiled water, and then for one year on St. Charles condensed milk also diluted. Since then I have had them on cow's milk; every night and morning they get a cupful just as it comes fresh from the cow, and during the day they each get a cup at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. I always warm it slightly and sweeten it a little. Of course, they dispensed with the use of a bottle at ten months. They have always had plenty of warm water to drink; and since they were three months old I have given them a little orange juice, starting with a teaspoon a day, but at least an hour before or after the milk. They eat very little solid food, mainly coddled or soft boiled eggs, arrowroot biscuit, bread (not fresh), a little rare beef and fruit. They never get pickles, fried foods,



Two budding athletes—Donald and Douglas McAlpine.

doughnuts, rich cakes or pies. Their main food is milk, cream and all, and it satisfies their needs and they enjoy it so much. I have never allowed them to have a soothing.  
Dress—It is just as necessary that they should be kept cool in summer as it is they should be warm in winter. Especially should the feet and abdomen be kept warm and dry, as thereby many a little ache can be prevented. At night they sleep in a nightdress made very long and of warm material and all their day clothes are put out to air. I

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have been especially careful of their ears, and even during the summer when driving nights keep them covered. I have never hunched up their necks but always keep the chest covered in winter. Their clothing is made for comfort.

Fresh air—This is my hobby; but mind you not exposure, nor necessarily cold air. To keep fresh air in the house during the winter I wrap the boys up well, get good fires on and then leave the doors open for fifteen minutes more or less several times a day. I try to keep the temperature of the room at about 68 deg. F. I always air the house out well after I put them to bed and also before they get up in the morning. I always have them out some each day, but with wraps on and I never allow them to stand in a draft, such as an open door. During the summer they are out, but not when the wind blows bad, and I have them sleep outside whenever possible in the day time.

Exercise—Beginning at three months they have had their exercises, at first with just a few simple ones such as moving the arms or legs gently up or down a few times. However, I would not advise anyone to do it without first getting a book of instructions from a doctor which explains it fully, as it must be done right or much harm might result. Now they are strong enough to "chin with one hand," that is lift themselves up until the chin touches the hand.

Sleep—They have always had their own little bed; as their bodies are a different temperature than adults; it is more comfortable and also more healthful for them. On cold nights they had something warm at their feet. But I have always been careful, and am yet to see that they are not uncovered during the night. They have a sleep every

afternoon; of course they often object, but I lie down with them and they soon become reconciled and fall asleep.

Medicine—Practically none; in fact they have had not a drop for over nine months, unless you could call the fruit juice such. As little infants, I gave them a little peppermint, very weak, for wind colic. And for the head rash I used Cuticura ointment and vaseline. I prefer milk of magnesia to castor oil, but oftentimes a teaspoonful of New



William John Struthers

Orleans molasses will have the same effect, though I never gave it to them before they were a year old. As soon as I notice that they have the least symptoms of a cold I give them a hot foot bath and rub feet and chest with camphorated oil or something similar. This summer they were exposed to the measles and in due time the rash came on, but there was no irritation or sickness whatever. I am going to start them using a tooth brush soon, in fact they want their little teeth cleaned every day now. I try to keep them playing and often take a few minutes to get them started with blocks, books, buttons, sand or other amusements, which are so many. I never permit them to be teased and try to keep them from being frightened or excited.

Bath—I always give them a bath in a warm room in plenty of warm water at least every other day, but never feed them before the bath. I do not wash the head so often, as it takes the natural oil off the hair, which is so necessary to it.

Now as to their general condition. They have been in perfect health, and have always been ready as a rule to take their cup of milk.

These are not their best pictures only insofar as they show their development. —Very sincerely yours, Mrs. Archie McAlpine, Carmangay, Alta.

McNutt, Sask., Sept. 25, 1918.

Dear Friends:—As I was reading in "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" I saw this contest for babies. I will send a photo of my twin girls which are prize takers of this part of Sask.

When this photo was taken they were a few days past five months. They now are past six months, and weigh 21 lbs. each, height 26 inches, chest 17 inches, head 16.6. These babies weighed 6½ lbs. when born.

These were breast fed for four months, and then put on bottle, entirely using cow's milk from one cow and not from herd. I gave them five ounces of rich milk and three ounces of water, which has been boiled. I will soon start to give them other soft food that can be digested easy.

These babies have always been as healthy as babies could be. They have always slept alone in a small iron bed. They never have been cross. They want to be fed every three hours and expect their bath every morning and kept clean. When they are uneasy I give them a dose of castor oil. These babies have always had plenty of water.

I am mother of five boys before these twin girls came, and can say have never called a doctor for one of them, as they all seem healthy and hardy.—Yours truly, Mrs. J. H. Ironside.

Landis, Sask., Sept. 23, 1918.

Dear Mothers—I am enclosing a photo of my first baby boy, William John Struthers, born Oct. 1st, 1917. He was a strong healthy child at birth, weighing 7 lbs. He is at present eleven months and a few days old, weighing 20 lbs. Height 28 inches, size head 19 inches, chest measurement 18½ inches. Baby has had nothing but breast milk and boiled water until he was seven months old, then I gave him one tablespoonful of well-boiled oatmeal daily, increasing the amount as he grew older. He was weaned when he was eleven months. At present, I am feeding him on oatmeal, rice, tapioca, custard and arrowroot biscuits, with cow's milk. All this is well cooked. His only medicine has been castor oil and castoria when he needed it. His first tooth came when he was eight months old; he has six now. He has always been a lively boy, gaining in weight right along.

Thanking you for your corner.—Yours truly, Mrs. W. B. Struthers.

P.S.—He is fed every four hours in daytime; nothing at night since weaned. The measurements are taken when naked.

Ninga, Man., Sept. 28.

I am sending a snap of my baby boy born May 14th, 1917, and weighed 9 lbs. at birth. He was breast fed, and was quite cross the first month or so, not being able to sleep at long intervals, especially at night. This was due to myself not feeling well I think, because as soon as I began to gain strength he improved, and has since been contented and happy, giving little trouble. I used to wash his mouth with clean water



Joseph Gordon McCauley at six months.

each day to prevent sore mouth; also gave him a drink of cool water. I fed him regularly, not every time he began to cry. He didn't care for his long clothes, not being able to kick so well, so I shortened him early, and used to lay him on a blanket on the floor, where there was no draught. This he always enjoyed. He was fed with a little softened arrowroot biscuit, with sugar and milk occasionally, about four or five months of age. Gordon was almost eight months when he cut his first tooth. I didn't have much trouble, except that he always took a cold when each tooth came, and once when cutting two together he was quite feverish for four or five nights, and could not sleep any longer than fifteen or thirty minutes at a time during nights. For this I gave Steedman's Powders, which are very good, and put goose oil on a flannel on his chest for cold. He crept backwards for a while, and at a week before thirteen months he walked. I weaned him at a year old, gradually giving him milk (diluted with water at first) from a cup, bread and milk, arrowroot biscuit and oatmeal. He enjoyed this food, and I didn't lose any sleep, giving him a meal before retiring. His chief diet since has been oatmeal porridge, strained the first month; potatoes and milk, sometimes a light boiled egg, bread and fruit, and milk to drink. He was dressed according to weather, and went out each day during winter when fit, wrapped warmly in a blanket over his cot. Gordon never slept very good out-

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Watch your local paper for an announcement of the organization meeting.  
 For further particulars in regard to any of these Schools, write the **Agricultural Extension Service**, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

doors, the least noise or wind seemed to wake him. Now at sixteen months and two weeks he weighs 27 lbs., height 32½ inches, chest 19 inches. His name is Joseph Gordon McCauley; is very fair, lots of beautiful hair, and blue



Joseph Gordon McCauley at 16 months.

eyes. Everyone remarks he is the picture of health, and certainly is a downright mischief.

Thanking you for your interest. Yours sincerely, Mrs. Joel McCauley.

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Ponoka, Alta., Sept 21, 1918.

I have been much interested in the letters written by mothers, on the care of babies and have received much valuable information from same, but as my experience along this line has been much different than the majority of them. I might give a few pointers that may be



Mary Beulah Odell, with her soap-bubble pipe.

of value to those who find themselves in a similar situation.

The enclosed photo is a picture of my little sister, whose natural supply of food and care was taken from her when a month old, through the death of her mother, whose request was that I take charge of baby.

I will not take up your valuable space as to bathing, clothing, etc., but the more important part, nourishment.

To begin with, I tried cows milk, but it did not agree with her, so I changed to condensed milk, using the Reindeer brand, about two teaspoonfuls of the milk to 7 ozs. of boiled water, gradually increasing to 1 part milk and 7 parts water until she was 7 months old, then I changed her feed and gave her cows milk, three-quarters cows milk and one quarter boiled water, I added to this two-third teaspoonful of sugar and pinch of salt. I put her milk in a nursing bottle and fed every two hours at first, but now she is taking whole milk and takes it about every five hours. From the time she was about two months old she has had from two or three arrowroot biscuits a day. This nourishment seemed to agree with her, and she has done well on same, as photo will show.

In fact she has done so well that I am going to enter her in your Baby Contest. I paid strict attention as to her food, but otherwise she has had no special care. I have worked out away from home the



Mildred May Corer.

entire time, done the housework for an averaged sized family, so had very little time to spend with baby. She was very good, would lie on the bed for hours at a time, and when she got strong enough would sit in a chair.

At the present time she is 19 months old. Her name is Mary, but as she was raised on a farm and is very fond of all animals kept on the farm, she is known as Punkin. She had 16 teeth at 16 months, weighs 32 lbs., height 34 inches, chest measures 23 1/2 inches, has brown hair, blue eyes, and very rosy cheeks, is very active on her feet. In fact she is a real lady, very fond of nice clothes and shoes, a great favorite with every one, trying to say things they say and do things they do, even thinks she is capable of running a car, or smoking a pipe. Of course I do not recommend the performance shown in picture to be of any special benefit, yet I have noticed no after effects. This photo was taken by one of the boys on the ranch and as it is a good picture of her I decided to send it. Any other information as to how this Punkin was raised will be furnished with pleasure for the asking.—Yours truly, Miss Amanda Odell, Ponoka, Alta., c/o C. O. Cunningham.

Viking, Alta., Sept. 26, 1918.

Dear Editors:—I am sending some snaps of our girlie—Florence Clarissa Ruby Hanson, one at six months and one at nine months. I had quite a little difficulty with her until five months old, as she absolutely could not take cow's milk, barley water or oatmeal as generally preferred. My two boys had taken cow's milk naturally, so I was without any previous experience to help me. We worried along with a barley preparation, which I was assured by experienced professional advice would agree with any baby. During this time the buttock



Florence Clarissa Ruby Hanson.

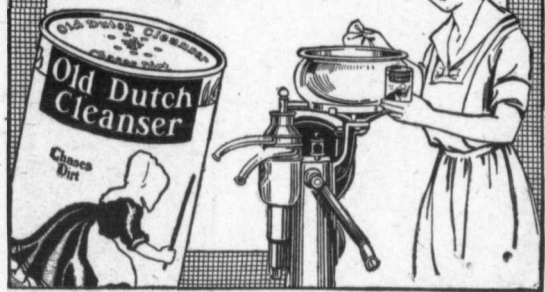
became very sore, but was healed by using a wash of half-teaspoonful of soda in a cup of warm water and dusting over with a powder of four tablespoonfuls wheat flour, and half-teaspoonful of nutmeg added. This I used freely. I never use a diddle or napkin more than once without washing, and I always use a small protecting square or cloth that can be burned to do away with unpleasant laundry. When baby girl was five months in desperation I tried the following, which agreed with her like a charm, by omitting cream: one teaspoonful powdered oatmeal, two tablespoonfuls water, five tablespoonfuls milk, one tablespoonful cream, one teaspoonful sugar of milk. Have the water hot but not boiling. Sift in the oatmeal powder, watching that it does not lump, bring to a point just below boiling when it will be thick, smooth liquid, add the other ingredients, stir well and put in a cold airy place. Baby could not take the cream, so I let the milk stand and removed the first two ounces from a quart of milk, using the partly skimmed milk and olive oil in place of the cream. Baby girl began to sleep and gain in weight. I now give her seven rounded teaspoonfuls of oatmeal powder to seven ounces of water and twenty-one ounces of whole milk. I sift the rolled oats to get the powder. I could have taken the bottle away a month ago, but I prefer not to, as she eats only when hungry, and I prefer a liquid food until one year. She has seven teeth.

Florence now weighs 20 1/2 lbs. (at birth was 9 lbs.), is 29 inches tall, chest 19 inches, abdomen 16 1/2, around head 18 inches, over from ear centre to centre ear 12 inches. Crept when four-and-a-half months, at five-and-a-half I put her in a walker to keep her off the floor. At seven months she walked by chairs,

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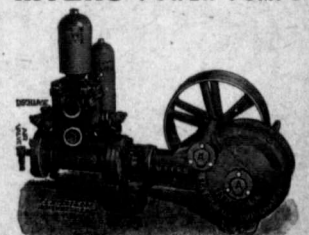
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but I was careful not to encourage her to walk. At nine months she could raise to a standing from a sitting position and walk off all by herself. She now walks anywhere outside or in; is beginning to copy sounds of words we say, if we call to anyone she tries to repeat the call. I also use a baby box about 18 inches deep. In this she plays with her doll and ball lays her on her pillow, and is kept from door and floor draughts. Perhaps these points learned from difficulties



Andrew William Kunz

will help others. At present baby is fed on cereals, mashed potatoes and fruit juices in small quantities. I tried putting her on the regulation cow's milk formula about six weeks ago, and severe constipation was the result. This I relieved by using prune juice in the oatmeal formula for two days.

I must thank you for drawing special attention to the care and importance of babies.—Mrs. Fred Hanson.

Englefeld, Sask., Sept. 24, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—Before the baby contest comes to a close I thought I would send photos of two of my babies, Andrew William and Elizabeth Anna Kunz. At birth Andrew weighed about 8 lbs. At six months he weighed 30 lbs. He was just a solid block. He is now two years eleven months old, weighs 36 lbs. Height 39½ inches, chest 23 inches, head 20 inches. When he was two weeks old I started giving him a real cold bath every morning. I washed him in warm water; then just dipped him in cold. Have blankets spread on the bed ready and just wrap him up naked. Give him his bottle, and he would sleep for hours. Always wake bright and happy. I would keep a quart of fresh milk morning and evening. Cool it off in cold water a few hours, then pour off to about half and mix the top part with half water boiled and feed it to baby every two hours until three months; then every two-and-a-half hours, and I gradually lessened the water. When five months he drank from a cup and I started feeding him a little three times a day. Would toast bread in the oven



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real hard and crush it and put it on the back of stove with water. Let simmer about an hour. Feed with a little sugar and bit of cream or boil cornflakes to a paste and fix the same way. When seven months I took the bottle from him and fed him on different light foods. He slept through all night, and was so good you would not know there was a baby in the house but for his laughing and squealing. Elizabeth is now one year and ten months old. Weighs 27 lbs., height 34 inches, chest 21 inches, head 18½ inches. Was fed same as the boy. Also a good rosy checked baby. Our baby is now five months old. Weighs 16 lbs., height 27 inches, chest 18 inches, and happy as a little lark. I have no photo of her yet. I never use medicine other than castor oil once in a while. For a wind colic I give a little peppermint water; wrap them up in a woolen blanket good and warm, lay them down and let them cry themselves to

sleep. Then they always sleep better than if rocked. For the rash on their head I use a little coal oil, then comb it off. It also makes the hair grow fast. —Sincerely yours, Mrs. Stephen Kunz.



Elizabeth Anna Kunz



Helen Isabella Sanderson.

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Oakville, Man., Sept. 24, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I feel you certainly are my friend indeed since you have shown so thoroughly in "Mother's Corner" what a deep mother love you possess. I am a mother of thirteen children, two of which I lost in infancy; they were my fifth and sixth babies. Many friends said to me "I'd never be fortunate to raise another baby." Since then our home has been cheered and made happy with seven more; never healthier nor more rugged babies, excepting my last, and some might say with a smile, "No wonder, thirteen is unlucky, anyway."



Elwood Dwight Gibson.

I am enclosing you a little snap of Mildred May, taken at home. Have you been greeted by a much dearer little darling than she looks to be? You should see her personally to know her grandeur. True, each mother loves best you know in the human as well as the animal world, but I am sorry you can't step into my home for a time and see my interesting little school.

Mildred will be three years old the 26th inst. Just two days to wait now, and oh, how happy she is. She weighs 33½ lbs., chest 23 inches, height 36 inches, head measures 19¾ inches. At birth she weighed 8½ lbs. Her hair is light in color and a wealth of it. Her eyes are hazel, large, and seem changeable; some days they seem almost a deep brown, and again seem a blue. None of my little ones had eyes more grand. Mildred's cheeks have always that rosy bloom of perfect health, which she always has enjoyed. She is never quiet except when asleep; in fact, I never saw such energy exercised in a little being, and she was a bottle baby, too. My last three were. Mildred was so little trouble I can scarcely remember doing much for her even now in three years. I put her on one healthy young cow's milk. I think it was one to eight measures of milk, one of milk and boiled eight, gradually strengthening it to more milk and less water. Always the latest and freshest milk. My greatest trouble was to see the next older baby did not rob Mildred of her share. There was only thirteen months between them and while Lorena had plenty of whole milk, the little baby's milk was best. And such a picture those two often presented to us, Lorena comforting the little sister with one hand, while she enjoyed the bottle herself. The same little cow brought these babies through infancy and into



Evelyn Beatrice Lewis.



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childhood perfectly. Many neighbors could assure you of this, and now I just want a few words about my last baby. Have no good snap of him, but will try to send you one later. He was a problem to me. At birth he weighed 9¼ lbs., was a dimple of pink perfect baby flesh. The doctor advised herd's milk, so I began with it, one to eight parts. Baby seemed satisfied for days, but went backward instead of forward. He was never sick, but took every feed regular. But he got so very thin and looked so old; was always good of nights. I bathed him regular, and I often shuddered for fear the little hip bones would break through the skin, as I hoped each day to see a change for the better. He took a cold and a bad cough with it. I called in the doctor. I had been consulting him before and he advised juice of fresh steak, a teaspoonful in each alternate feed, and I had been adding extra cream to his daily feed, but even with all this and increased beef juices later in each feed, and orange juice, a teaspoonful in water three times a day. Of fresh boiled water I gave him often every day as much as he cared for. I gave him oc-

asionally a teaspoonful of castor oil—I did with all my children—and bathed his stomach and bowels with olive oil, and as a tonic I gave him a little olive



"The man at the wheel," Alexander Brokenshire.

oil night and morning. He went down to 8 lbs. and stood at that weight for weeks. It was at about nine weeks the doctor said he had strong symptoms of rickets and he advised Mellin's Food. I

could see a change in a week. Just imagine my joy if you can. From the thin little white face taking on a hue of returning health, digestion began an improvement. I was also given a tonic three times a day from our doctor. Always using the freshest herd's milk with the directions as to the use of Mellin's Food. I now am proud to say that at 6 months old, I have a lovely, fat, blue-eyed, jolly baby, good-natured, always laughing. He has two teeth, which he cut almost unawares.

I omitted the orange juice when he was about 6 months of age. Now I am beginning to feed him arrowroot biscuits in his milk, also beef gravy and milk foods, such as custard, milk pudding, etc., a little porridge well cooked, and all these in limited quantities. He is a dandy baby—the pride of the home. Kisses are forbidden as a general rule to perfect health, but since he began doing well he has received maybe more than his share of kisses. Where there are so many to care for him, how could I forbid them, when I can't possibly resist the temptation myself? He weighs now, at 6 months, 13 lbs.

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He is a short, strong-bodied little fellow, on the verge of sitting alone. Now my letter is too long for publication. I wanted a good chat with you. If you find anything in my experience you think is worth noting for other mothers, you are at liberty to make use of it. I

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the **Morale**

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—From an interview published in the Lake Division News of the American Red Cross.

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—Charles W. Whitehair, an active Y. M. C. A. worker in France, in the American Magazine.

Canadian  
**Kodak Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Canada.

wish you could see my little folks, I am sure you would find them quite interesting. All little ones are lovely.—Your friend, Mrs. John F. Cofer.

Emerson, Man.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—Enclosed you will find a picture of my baby boy, Elwood Dwight Gibson. He was born on September 15, 1917, and weighed 12 pounds. He has always been a good baby.

I have nursed him all the time, but when he was three weeks old the nurse did not satisfy him, so I had to start feeding him also, once a day to start with, then twice a day, and finally three times. I fed him good home-made bread, which I scalded, leaving the water on, adding cream and sugar. I fed this, not through a bottle, but with a teaspoon. I do not think a baby should be fed cow's milk, as it is constipating, while cream weakened with water is quite digestible. I have raised seven children the same way, and none of them have been troubled with colic. I fed this bread and cream along with his milk until he was between nine and ten month's old, giving him nothing else with the exception of water. When he was very young I gave him a couple of teaspoonfuls of warm water once in a while. Later on I increased the amount and gave the water cooler, and now he takes cold water at any time. I think cold water is a necessity and a help in the growth of a baby.

At the age of six months he weighed twenty. I began in giving them new food it must be given to them gradually, and not all at once. If I ever saw any sign of constipation I gave a teaspoonful of castor oil. He never had colic or sickness of any kind since he was born, and has never been cross at night, as I have never had a lamp lit, not even the night after he was born.

Doctors always advise a person to feed a baby regular, or generally every two hours, but I always have fed my babies whenever they wanted it, and it has never caused colic. If you want a good baby, and I am speaking from experience, there are three things you must regard, and that is—keep them dry, warm and well fed.

I bath him every morning, using boracic acid and for washing his mouth and eyes, Baby's Own Soap and Talcum powder, which is a necessary article. My baby has never had a scurf on his head, and I think if babies are well washed they never will be troubled with this.

There is only one thing in clothing. I take the band off at the age of three months, and put on a little tight waist buttoned up the back. There is a little tab on the front to pin the napkin to, and this gives proper support to the back.

When he got to the age of nine months I started feeding him soft boiled rice, corn starch pudding, or porridge, later a few mashed potatoes.

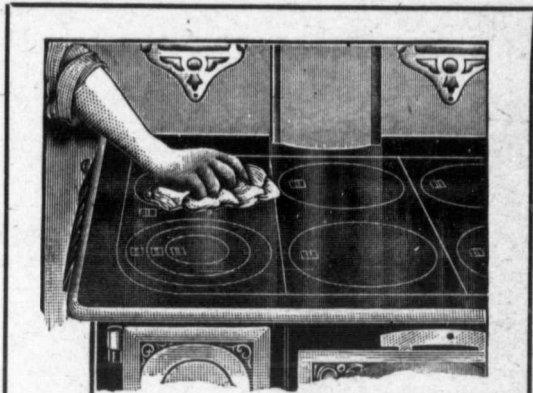
He got his first two teeth when he was seven months old, and has got four more now. He is now 28½ inches tall, 20½ chest measure, weighs 25½ pounds and is almost walking.

He has always been healthy, owing, I think, to the fresh air he got, as every nice day he has spent on the lawn on the grass.

If this picture and letter is considered good enough I would be pleased to see it entered in the babies' contest.—Yours truly, Mrs. S. Gibson.

Alix, Alberta, Sept. 9, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—Having noticed in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer a piece entitled, "Baby Picture Contest," I would like to enter my little girl, Heleu was born on Jan. 29, 1918, and weighed 6 pounds. Now, at 7 months old, she weighs 16 pounds, is 24 inches tall, has a chest measurement of 19 inches. She is a fat, healthy baby, and has never had a sick day as yet. She is now creeping. Her picture enclosed was taken when she was only 5 months old. The reason her eyes are squinty is because it was taken in the doorway and the sun was too strong for her eyes. As to the care of her, she has been such a little cure I don't know just what to say.



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I have nursed her since birth. I have given her all the water (both warm and cold) she wanted to drink. I also fed her arrowroot biscuits, potatoes and milk puddings. I always let her sleep outdoors in the daytime. I always give her her bath and put her outside to sleep. As she is my first baby I have not had much experience, as they are always more care as they grow older. She has never had any disease subject to children, not even a cold. I think this is all I have to write. I will close, hoping my little girl will stand a fair chance.—Yours, Mrs. St. Elmo Sanderson.

P.S.—My little girl's name is Helen Isabella Sanderson.

Rocanville, Sask.  
Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—Enclosed you will find a snapshot of my baby boy, James Erwin Street, born Nov. 29, 1916. He was a big, healthy baby when born, weighing 9½ pounds, and when 3½ months he weighed 23 pounds. He had two teeth when at 3½ months, and we never had any trouble with him getting them.



James Erwin Street.

He now is a year and nine months old, weighing 32 pounds, chest 25 inches, height 33 inches, and has eight teeth. He was sitting alone when at 5 months, he did not creep much, started to walk when 10 months. He has light hair and blue eyes and fair complexion. He was fed on the breast until 11 months old, and when he was 5 months old I gave him arrowroot biscuits, also bread and butter, but after taken off the breast I gave him eggs, custards, and other soft food. He has his sleep every afternoon and he plays outdoors most of the time. He has only been sick once since born, had pneumonia, but he has never been sick since.

He has a good color and makes up with everyone. This picture I am sending of Erwin was taken when 1½ years old. I like reading the letters from other mothers, and think it will be a great help to young mothers.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. Wm. Street.

Riverhurst, Sask., Sept. 26, 1918.  
Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I am enclosing a couple of snapshots of my baby and hope you will find one of them good enough to print. When my baby was born he weighed nearly 10 pounds, when 4½ months old 19½ pounds, and when 9 months old he weighed 26 pounds.

When a year old he was 32 inches high, chest 23 inches, head measured 20 inches. He was not what one would call a fat baby, but was solid and big every way. He walked when a year old, and now at a year and four months he can run and climb like a big boy.

He was breast fed from he was born until about 9 months, when I started giving him two feeds a day of Allenbury's food, and once a day a nursery rusk or bisquit beaten to a cream with boiling water and a little sugar and a spoonful of cream added. About twice a week a few teaspoonsful of beef tea is good. A little orange or grape juice is good and helps to keep the blood pure. When a baby is 3 months old one can start with it, but only a teaspoonful a day at first, and it should be given at least one hour after a meal.



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When my baby was 10 months old I started giving him a little thin oatmeal gruel and sometimes a coddled egg. This is made by putting a new-laid egg into a saucpan of boiling water and letting it stand on the back of the range with out boiling for five minutes. Serve with stale bread crumbs crumbled very fine.

It is a poor habit to learn a child to suck on a comforter, as it tends to narrow the child's jaws with the result that the child is apt to cut "bunny" teeth or teeth that stick out over the lower lip.

A little borax and honey rubbed on the gums is very soothing to a baby cutting teeth.

Ever my baby got colic I opened the oven door and sat near the heat with him and bathed his feet and legs with warm water and rubbed his stomach with warm olive oil, up the right side across above the navel and down the left side. Have two or three warm flannels ready and wrap the stomach, feet and legs up in them. Give half a teaspoonful of glycerine.

I never knew glycerine to fail in removing wind from the stomach.

If one starts teaching your baby clean habits from they are 4 or 5 months old, by the time they are a year old you will have no trouble with them that way. I know I didn't with my baby.

A short time before washing baby's head rub into the roots a little olive oil. It helps to make the hair grow, as well as giving it a fine lustre.

My mother, who was a nurse, claims that a lot of kidney trouble was started when we were infants. How many babies one will pick up and notice that perhaps although they may have on two or three petticoats, their little backs are bare over the kidneys. The little vest only comes down so far, and the napkins generally don't come up as far, with the result there is a bare spot for the cold to set in, resulting in weak kidneys, wetting, etc.

I think it pays to keep some kind of a band on babies until they are a year old, and then they should not be taken off in cold weather.

My mother, who has nursed a great

number of babies, claims that in bottle-fed babies sometimes very delicate babies will thrive better on cream, boiled water and sugar of milk, rather than milk and water. Of course the cream must be in less proportion than the milk, and the water more. This sounds rather extravagant, but especially for the first months it often pays, especially if the child seems delicate.

I must close now as my letter is getting long. I am sorry I have not a good photo of my baby to send, but as we live so far in the country it is hard to get a good one taken.—Yours for better babies, Mrs. E. J. Brokenshire.

Bergfield, Sask., Sept. 29, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:—I noticed in The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer your contest for babies, so decided to write and tell you of my little girl, although I haven't any picture of her to send, as we live twenty-five miles from a photographer, so haven't been able to have her picture taken yet.

Her name is Gladys Marguerite Ware. She weighed five pounds at birth and now at ten months she weighs 16 pounds. Has never been sick, except for a little cold once or twice.

From the time she was born until she was about six months old, every morning after her bath I rubbed her all over with olive oil. I bathed her every day until she was about seven months old, and I never fed her anything, but just nursed her until then. She started to creep at eight and a half months, and now at ten months she pulls herself on her feet by boxes or anything she can get hold of. She hasn't any teeth yet, but she eats quite a bit at the table. I don't make anything special for her, but just give her easily digested food.

She has a good sleep in the forenoon and afternoon, then goes to bed with us at night and sleeps so good all night. She is my first baby and is so healthy and good.

I hope my letter will not be too late for the contest, as we only have mail here once a week.—Yours sincerely, Mrs. Floyd Ware.

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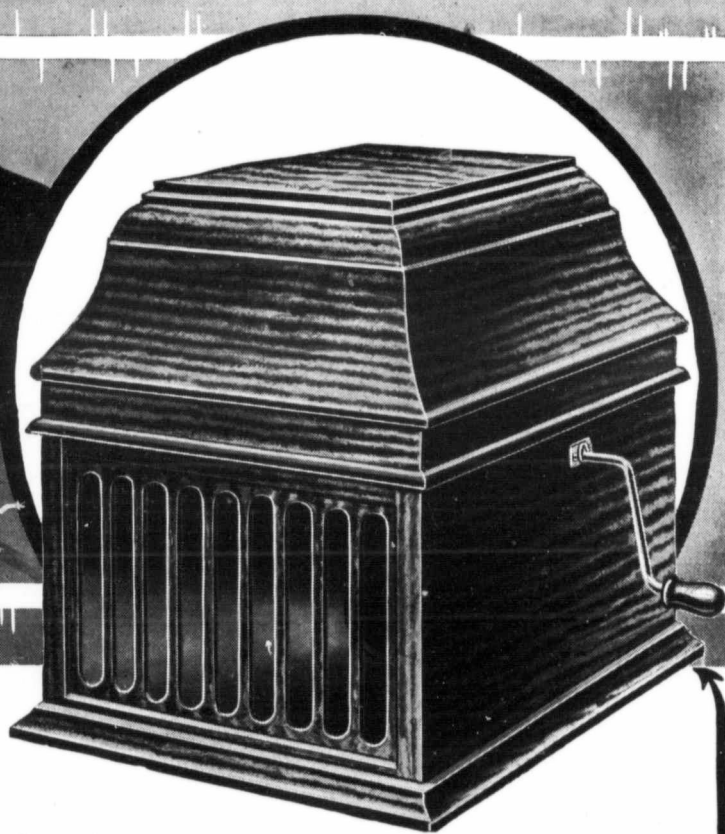
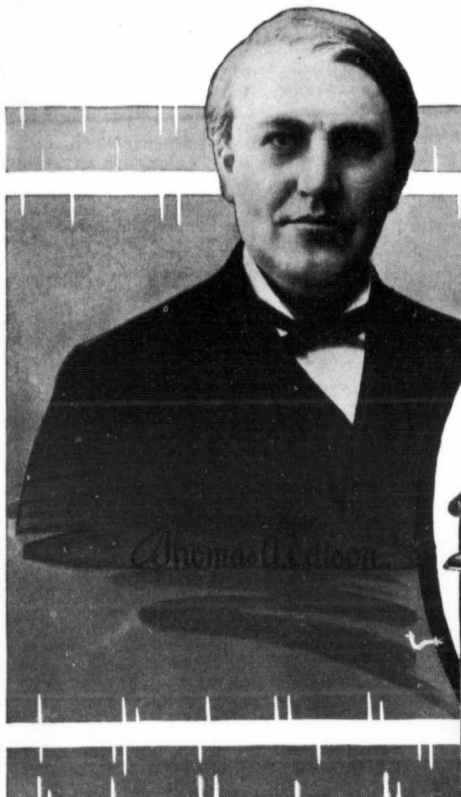
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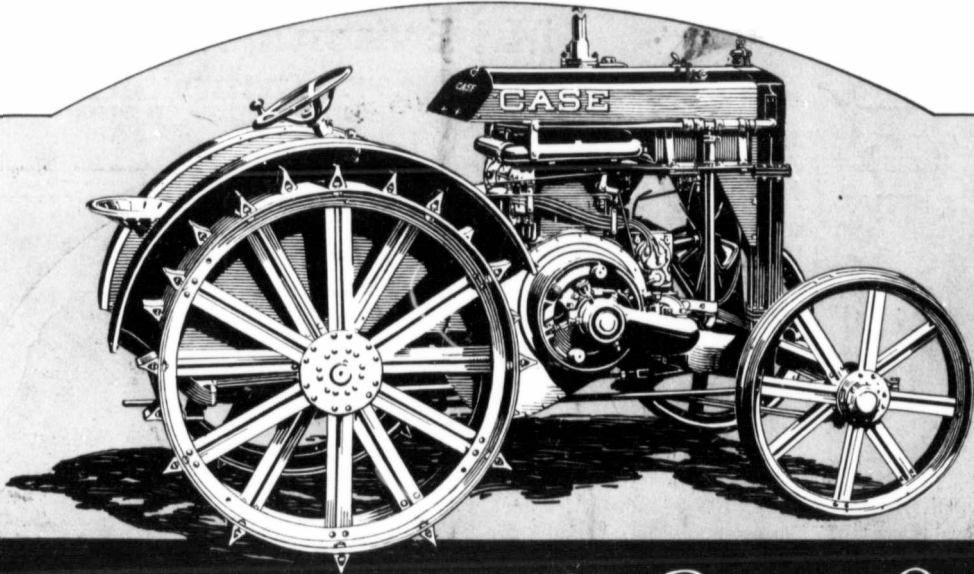
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