

Crankshaft on this Deere "D" turns and has connecting rods and pistons that work.

SCALE MODELS CARVED FROM MEMORY

Rural "Genius" Creates Wooden Works Of Art

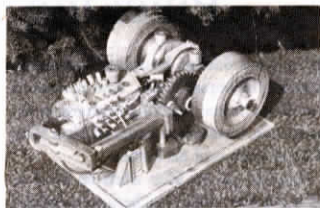
When most people think of genius, they're not likely to think of a wood carver. But if you take a close look at the scale model wooden tractors, carved completely from memory by Canadian Floyd Westing, you'll probably agree that the Clive, Alberta native has talent from out of this world.

In addition to his perfectly detailed model tractors, Westing has also carved a stationary wooden single piston engine that's so realistic it actually runs (on butane gas) with a powered output shaft. The only metal parts on the engine are the valves and the ignition system. It has a 2 1/2 by 2-in. bore and stroke, and the flywheels are 7 in. in dia. Fuel is supplied by a butane lighter actuated by the intake push rod. This injects fuel into the intake port during the intake stroke.

Westing's wooden tractors include a 60 hp. J.I. Case traction engine with cab and a John Deere "D".

The Deere "D" is about 17 in. long, 10 in. high, and rear wheels are 7 1/2 in. dia. The crankshaft actually turns and has connecting rods and pistons that work. The clutch engages and disengages and there are hand-carved roller chains in the rear end just as in the real tractor.

The steam-powered Case model was carved mostly from spruce wood except for the gearing, which was carved out of alderwood, and the axles, which are oak. All mechanisms work, including drive gears, governor, and pump. The clutch works just as the one on the real engine.



All-wood single piston engine runs on butane gas and has powered output shaft.

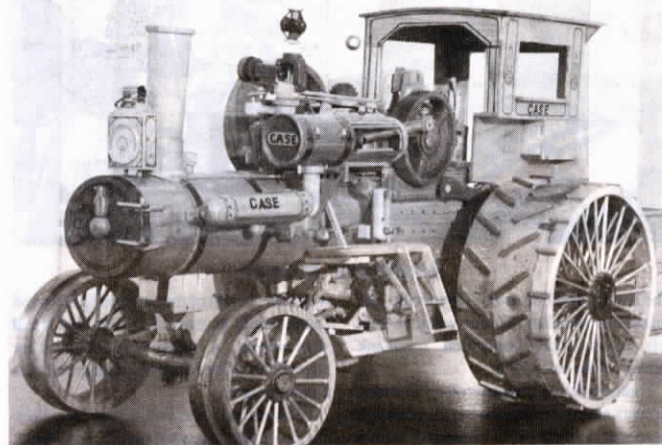
The boiler was made from laminated wood and the firebox is hollowed out. The flues are drilled into the smoke box. The fire door, smoke box door and draft doors all work as do the firebox grates. The eccentric throttle is in time and has a reverse gear.

The steering gear is a worm gear with chain steering that works. The boiler rivets are made from brass nails. The only metal used in the model are the rivets, copper boiler bands and wire clips holding the wheels on the axles.

When the engine is turned, it'll pull itself forward or backwards. The rear wheels are 8 in. in dia. and the overall length is 26 in.

"All these models were made entirely from memory without any drawings or plans of any kind," says Floyd's friend Lloyd Stevens of Leslieville, Alberta, who took the accompanying photos. "He spent hundreds of hours on these masterpieces."

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Lloyd Stevens, Box 118, Leslieville, Alberta Canada TOM 1H0 (ph 403 729-2592).



All mechanisms on this steam-powered Case model work, including drive gears, governor, and pump. Even the clutch works just like the one on the real tractor.

FARM SHOW

Ag World



Photo shows part of Lenga's valuable collection of antique milk bottles.

UNUSUAL HOBBY IS A GREAT PASTIME

Milk Bottle Collecting

Milk bottle collecting is a fast-growing hobby across the country, according to Bill Lenga of Lenga Dairy Collectibles of Smithville Flats, N.Y., who has a dairy museum with more than 500 rare milk bottles on display.

He thinks the hobby fascinates people because there used to be so many of the bottles and now they've all but disappeared. "Most dairies destroyed their milkbottles when they closed," he says.

According to Lenga, the first milk bottle was developed in the late 1800's by Alex Campbell, who founded the New York Dairy Company. The majority of milk bottles were made and used between 1921 and 1945. However, many dairies used them up into the 1970's. In 1945 the square type milk bottle was introduced and milk cartons started becoming popular. The creamtop bottle, patented in 1925, was made so that the cream portion and milk portion of the milk could be separated from each other by a passage which could be sealed off by a separator. In 1929 green milk bottles were introduced and supposedly used for eggnog and other special uses. They are among the rarest of milk bottles today because so few were made and they were not popular with the general public. Amber colored milk bottles were also used at that time but again they were unpopular. Customers wanted to be able to see the color of the milk so they could tell if it was good or not.

In 1936, what became one of the most

popular bottles ever was patented by Michael Pecora of Pennsylvania who put a baby face on the bulb of the bottle. In 1938, another bottle with a face was patented. This one was called "cop the cream" because if you poured milk out with the face down, you would get cream. If you poured with the face up, you would get milk. Both the babyface and cop the cream bottles are among the most sought after milk bottles on the market today. A "double" baby face bottle (a face on each side) sells for more than \$85.

Glass milk bottles ranged in size from 1/4-pint to 1 gal.

There are a number of books and newsletters for people interested in milk bottle collecting. Following are the addresses of two popular newsletters: "The Milk Route" (publication of the National Association of Milk Bottle Collectors), \$15/year, 4 Ox Bow Rd., Westport, Conn. 06880; "Creamers" (4 issues/year), from Lloyd Bind-sheattle, P.O. Box 11, Lake Villa, Ill. 60046. The following is a good guide for collectors: "Glass Milk Bottles: Their Makers and Marks", (\$12.50), Jeff Giarde, P.O. Box 366, Byrn Mawr, Calif. 92318.

For more information about bottle collecting or the Lenga dairy museum, contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Lenga Dairy Collectibles, HC 73, Box 1, Pearl Street, Smithville Flats, N.Y. 13841 (ph 607 656-7594).