

THIS TRUCK WORKS ON A FARM



Smith Form-a-Truck

The Farm is entitled to motor hauling.

Smith Form-a-Truck is ready for the Farm.

Smith Form-a-Truck will do the hauling of the Farm under western conditions.

It will do it faster, better, more cheaply than will anything else.

We have a collection of photographs showing Smith Form-a-Truck at work on western farms, perhaps farms of men you know, where they haul wheat, or hogs, or cattle, or potatoes, or coal, whatever the Farm needs hauled, under conditions like your own. Write and we will forward you a set.

Smith Form-a-Truck attachment makes a motor truck of any good used car.

Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck attachments, F.O.B. Winnipeg, are as follows:

One-ton Standard (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds)	\$535.00
One-ton Standard, reinforced (maximum capacity, 4,000 pounds)	585.00
One-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 3,000 pounds)	640.00
Two-ton Universal (maximum capacity, 6,000 pounds)	755.00

Above prices are for pressed-on tires. For demountable tires for one-ton truck \$25.00 additional, for two-ton truck \$40.00 additional.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

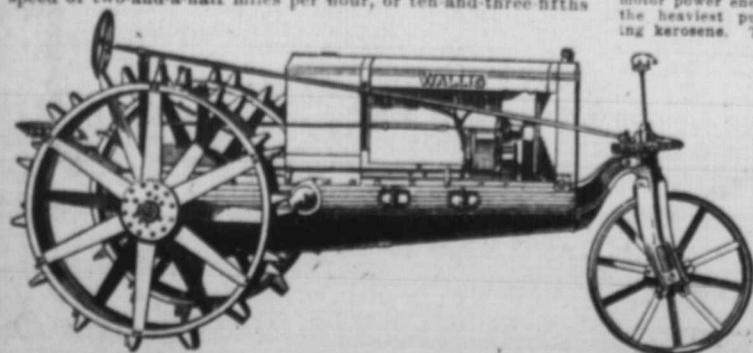
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Defies the Toughest Plowing

In black wax, virgin sod, which is the toughest plowing known, the Wallis recently proved to America's tractor engineers that it was the only tractor in the world with a draw-bar pull equal to its weight. The test was made by the engineers of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, who used their own government-tested tractor dynamometer for the work.

The minimum draw-bar pull in this test was actually 2,580 pounds, while the maximum was 3,250 pounds, which is just the net weight of the tractor—and bear in mind that this pull was not made at an extremely low speed, but at a speed of two-and-a-half miles per hour, or ten-and-three-fifths

WALLIS



acres in a ten-hour day. The draft per plow went as high as 1,625 pounds per 14-inch bottom. The plows were not scouring and they were even hitched out of line to cause greater draft. You, of course, know that the ordinary draft of a 14-inch plow runs anywhere from 500 pounds to 1200 pounds per bottom, when the plows are scouring properly.

This immense draw-bar pull from a tractor of such light weight means economy in fuel and oil, because it proves that real light weight, with mighty power is no longer a mechanical impossibility in a tractor engine. No longer are you obliged to select a machine so heavy that it packs the soil excessively and requires half its motor power energy to propel its own weight. The Wallis will handle the heaviest pull—the stiffest best work on your farm, burning kerosene. That means long, economical service—most acres and most "power service" for your dollar.

An Ideal Combination

J. I. Case Plows, together with Wallis Tractors, offer western farmers the most efficient plowing combination possible. The speed of the Wallis Tractor and the light draft of the Case Plows, is a combination which has set the standard in tractor plowing.

See your Local Dealer, or write us direct.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY

**Burns
Kerosene**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Contagious Disease Report

The annual report of the Veterinary Director General, for the year ending March 31, 1917, contains some interesting information in relation to the prevalence of contagious animal diseases in the three prairie provinces. In Manitoba there was one outbreak of hog cholera. Seventeen animals were destroyed valued at \$198. No cases of cholera was reported from Saskatchewan, but for purposes of examination nine hogs were destroyed valued at \$77. There were eight outbreaks of the disease in Alberta. One hundred and forty-five hogs were slaughtered valued at \$1,424, and \$949.33 was paid in compensation. In addition, 11 hogs valued at \$127.50, were destroyed for examination.

Out of 671 horses in Manitoba tested for glanders, all proved healthy. In Saskatchewan, out of 4,712 head tested, 164 were killed, valued at \$24,320, for which \$16,046.35 was paid in compensation. One thousand one hundred and sixty-seven horses were tested in Alberta, 55 were destroyed, valued at \$7,795, compensation to the amount of \$5,196.61 was paid.

The outbreak of cattle mange was confined to southern Alberta, and southwestern Saskatchewan. The latter province had 12 outbreaks, with a total of 892 animals affected, and Alberta 49 outbreaks with a loss of 682 head.

Prevent Silage Spoiling

Several methods of closing the silo until the feeding period begins are in use. The blanket that is to keep the top layer from spoiling should be heavy and moist to shut out the air. Quite often weeds are run through the cutter as a finishing layer, or the last few loads of corn stalks from which the ears have been jerked may be used. In the latter case no grain would be lost. If spoiling is to be prevented entirely, C. H. Eckles, of the University



Champion Berkshires, owned by Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta.

of Missouri College of Agriculture, recommends the use of tar paper. A single thickness cut to fit snugly over the top of the silage will exclude the air effectively, and keep the silage in good condition for many months.

At intervals of two or three days, for a period of two weeks or more, it will be advisable to tramp the silage around the edges. As the mass settles, it draws away from the sides of the silo. If the silo is not yet filled, this difficulty may be prevented to some extent by changing the form of the surface layer as the mass nears the top. Where the surface is kept saucer-shaped at first, it should be gradually changed into an inverted saucer by the time the silo is full.

The immediate use of silage is not recommended. If not allowed to stand for at least ten days, the mass is neither green corn nor ensilage, and cattle do not relish it. A period longer than this is desirable.

Sale and Show Directory

October 16.—G. H. Hutton, cattle, sheep and swine, Lacombe, Alta.

October 23-24.—Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale; also show of soil products by the Edmonton Exhibition Association at Edmonton, Alta.

Oct. 23-24.—Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association sale of sheep and swine, Brandon, Man.

October 30.—Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, pure-bred rams and ewes, Calgary, Alta.

The many friends of Jas. Bansfield, MacGregor, Man., will regret to learn of the death of his son Cadet H. W. Bansfield, who was killed in an aeroplane accident recently at Beamsville, Ont.

Wheat-Stem Saw

THE Western wheat stem saw has been known in about 22 years, when it was first used by the Indian Head and was not known to be very true. It was one of those sections of wheat is grown rather previous to the settlement of the provinces and before when the Western wheat-stem saw was commonly known as wheat grass, rye grass or bunch grass. In 1906 and the following year there was a serious outbreak of this pest in Manitoba. In fact the fly was so numerous that the native grasses were unable to provide sufficient nourishment and the wheat fields were attacked with the result that considerable injury to the crop was manifest. Since the attack in 1907 the sawfly has apparently formed the habit of attacking the wheatstem to a greater extent than it did previously.

The adult sawfly resembles somewhat a narrow-bodied wasp, the female being quarters of an inch longer than the male. It is black with four wings and rings surround the abdomen. The male fly has a short horn at the end of the abdomen for the purpose of depositing the time of appearance of the sawfly, however, it is second week in June as on the stems of various as on wheat and rye. head downwards. In weather the fly is inactive and prefers bright warm work. The eggs are female, usually above the leaf sheath, whether the egg is deposited on the stem, below leaf sheath or inside the known that the larva the inside of the stem three days for the egg they commence to work through the stems and reach the ground. Abundances of the fly make the heads of the turns white. Wheat than rye due to its size the larva has reached the stem at the ground it it inside, and thus stem which causes it the larva then remains that portion of the ground and the follow in the pupa stage, a month later into when the breeding are ready to deposit plants.

The work of the sawfly is recognized. The first sign is that the stem broken down much like the effects of a hail