

The Mail Bag

PROTECTING SPECIAL BINS

Editor, Guide:—Last fall I loaded into a special bin at the elevator, Wymark, 1,379 bushels of wheat. At the same time a sample was sent down to the government inspector and graded No. 2. On March 15 this car was shipped, and about ten days later I got a notice that the car had been graded "No. 3 and smutty." I wired immediately for a re-inspection, but received a reply that the car had been unloaded three days before. I then wrote the chief inspector to re-inspect the sample, and he replied saying that he had done so, and confirming the grade as No. 3 smutty. He showed my letter to the elevator company, and they also replied in the same strain.

I then wrote pointing out that he had graded this same grain No. 2, no smut, last fall, and the agent at Wymark wrote confirming this. At the same time I sent the inspector another sample and asked him to grade it again, telling him that I was at that time hauling it to Swift Current and getting No. 1 for it.

He replied saying that my sample was No. 2, but stated that the sample supposed to be taken from the car was different, being No. 3 smutty, and sent me a sample of this. The sample was considerably more frosted than any grain grown on my place and showed traces of smut, while no one who has seen my grain has been able to find any smut in it.

At the same time the elevator company wrote that they had seen both samples at the Inspection Dept., and admitted the difference, but declined to assume any responsibility for the error.

However, I got legal advice and stuck to my claim, with the result that they finally gave me a check for all I asked.

Now whether this was really an accident or not, I don't know enough of the ways of elevator companies and grain inspectors to be able to say; but it is rather peculiar that there are a great many farmers in this district who have had similar experiences thru similar "accidents."

In the first place, when shipping your grain, always be sure that the agent keeps a sample from every load and that such samples are kept locked and you keep the key. This must be done according to the Grain Act, but if the farmer does not insist the agent will not trouble. Such samples are accepted to decide the quality of the grain shipped, in case of dispute.

In the second place, get a sample graded at Winnipeg, and lock up the form giving the grade in the box with your samples.

If these precautions had been taken in my case it would have saved me three months' correspondence and many long trips to Wymark. As it was, I did get my money, but there are very many who just have to give in to the elevator companies and take their loss with as good grace as possible.

MRS. K. STEVENS.

Wymark, Sask.

TAXATION THE PROPER METHOD

Editor Guide:—Will you give me a little space in the mail bag column to express my views re patriotic funds. In Alberta here they have passed a resolution to publish the names of persons who refuse to contribute. Now they can publish my name a thousand times and then I won't give them one cent. Every dollar that I can spare will go for the Belgian Relief. Why go to the Belgians? Because if it had not been for the Belgians holding up the German Army long enough for the British and French to get in the field the Germans would have been in the Channel ports on the French side today, and we in Alberta instead of buying apples would have been under arms defending this country. For anyone that can put two and two together will see that had the German plane carried, instead of being broken up as they were by the Belgians, it would have been the signal for the Germans on both sides of our international line to try to take Canada. Every cent raised for our soldiers should be raised by general taxation. Then everyone would have to pay. We owe a lot to the Belgians more than we can pay in coin, so I appeal to the British farmers to insist on general taxation for our soldiers and give their spare cash to the smaller nations who have suffered most in this war.

CHARLES BLUNDEN.

Box 106, Granum, Alta.

Thresher's Account Book

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:—

2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
2 Sheets Standard Journal
2 Sheets Standard Ledger

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
20 Account Forms
20 Duplicates of Accounts

The book is bound with stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/4 by 11 1/4.
Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies \$1.50
Postpaid.

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New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450 <u>00</u>
Runabout	-	475 <u>00</u>
Touring Car	-	495 <u>00</u>
Coupelet	-	695 <u>00</u>
Town Car	-	780 <u>00</u>
Sedan	-	890 <u>00</u>

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time

Ford Motor Company of Canada
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Ford, Ontario

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