Vlanitoba

WILL INCREASED PRODUCTION SOLVE THE FARMERS' PROBLEM?

It is not the quantity that the farmer produces, but the net profit of that pro-duction that enables the farmer to improve his home condition, educate his family and provide the means that will enable him to combat noxious weeds and other pests that infest his farm. It is better to produce less at a profit than more at a loss. Under our present system of un-regulated and uncontrolled production, distribution and marketing, large increase means a loss rather than a gain to the

The department of agriculture of the United States provides an exhaustive analysis of average yields and average net results to the producer for many years and clearly demonstrates that frequently during the last quarter of a century the net results to the farmer of small crops were higher than those of the large crops.

The crops of 1911 and 1912 will illustrate this fact. The average wheat yield in the United States in 1911 was 12.5 bushels. In 1912 it was 15.9 bushels, an increase of 3.4 bushels per acre. The average gross receipts for 100 acres for 1911 was \$1,274 and for 1912, \$1,144, or a decrease of \$130, in face of the fact that the increased yield was 27 per cent.

Of barley, the average per acre for 1911 was 21 bushels and in 1912, 29.7

bushels, an increase of 8.7 bushels, or 41 per cent. The gross receipts for 100 acres in 1911 were \$1,913.10 and for 1912, \$1,499.85, or \$413.25 less than for

1912, \$1,499.85, or \$413.25 less than for the smaller crop.

Of oats, the average per acre in 1911 was 24.4 bushels and for 1912; 37.4 bushels, an increase of 13 bushels, or 53 per cent. The gross receipts for 100 acres in 1911 were \$1,349.32 and for 1912; \$1,193.06, or \$156.26 less for more than deable the grop.

double the crop.

Of potatoes, the average per acre in 1911 was 80.9 bushels and for 1912, 113.4 bushels, an increase of 32.5 bushels, or 40 per cent. The gross receipts per acre for 1911 were \$96.83 and for 1912, \$57.26, or \$39.57 per acre less.

The experience of the cotton planters of the South, who were pretty well organized, is illuminating. As a result of their perfect organization they worked the price of cotton up from a losing to a paying price, around 14 cents per pound. The 1911 crop was a bumper one and the price fell to 8.4 cents. The farmers price fell to 8.4 cents. The farmers resolved to cut down the acreage and the yield also fell off very materially. As a result of the decreased yield, by January 1, 1913, the price had advanced to 12.2 cents per pound. The gross receipts per acre for 1911 (bumper crop) were \$17.45 and for 1912 (the smaller crop), \$23.57, an increase of \$6.12 per acre. These prices are the average of farm values thruout the United States and are very much higher than prices paid on farms much higher than prices paid on farms in the North Western States, such as Dakota and Minnesota.

If the farmers act on the advice so freely given where, without new markets and cheaper distribution, would the

PATRIOTIC ACRE

The secretary of the Shadeland Grain Growers sends the following letter to Secretary McKenzie:—

Dear Sir:—I am writing you in con-nection with the Patriotic Acre Fund. We have quite a few who have signed for In township 2, R. 7 we have got all the farmers and are now going to try and canvass township 3, R. 7. I have not sent you any report yet in this connection, but we are proposing to load a car of wheat to send to the Belgian War Relief Fund in a few days instead of taking the money and sending it. I would like to know if this would be satisfactory to you and the Association. I saw the article in The Grain Growers' Guide by J. L. prown, of Pilot Mound, that they proposed having the farmers bring in their wheat on a set day and load it in a car and ship it. We have been discussing it in our meeting and it was thought a very good idea. I will give you a list of names later.

GEO. W. SANDY, Secretary of Shadeland G.G.A.

WINTER PROGRAM OF SPRINGHILL COMMUNITY CLUB

The secretary of the Springhill Association has his winter program arranged for in good time. We hope other branches will follow his good example and have their plans made for the meetings thruout the coming season. The following is the outline of their program:— January 14—Literary and musical even-

January 21—Study 2: Country Life Problems in Outline.

January 28—Scotch evening, Rev. Patterson of Eden assisting.
February 4—Study 3; Better Farming

Movement.

February 11—Program provided by members of the Sunday school.

February 18—Study 4: Better Business—

Co-operation.

February 25—Program provided by Women's Missionary Society.

March 4—Study 5: Bigger Profits—The

Economic Situation.

March 11—Program provided by the Grain Growers' Association.

March 18—Study 6: The Rural Home—

Yesterday and To-morrow.

March 25—Program provided by the

April 1—Program provided by the Orange-April 8-Study 7: The Rural School-

Its development. April 15—Lecture, illustrated by lantern-

April 22-Study 8: The Rural Church-Has it found itself?

April 29—A social evening The speakers on the different studies will be announced a week ahead of the dates set. Any changes or additions to this program will be announced from

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

Of special interest to Western farmers of special interest to western farmers are the comparative prices of wheats in Liverpool running in the Winnipeg dailies at present. The Winnipeg Free Press makes these prices particularly interesting as they reduce into dollars the price per bushel. Quotations were on September 29 as follows:—

an an ionomi.								
No. 1 Hard Winter .			*			 \$1	465	8
Walla Walla		* *				 1	.613	18
Rosafe								
No. 1 Manitoba						 1	.673	4
No. 2 Manitoba								
No. 3 Manitoba								
No. 1 Northern Dulu	th					 1	.62	
				4	40			

The prairie farmers should be proud of the high standing taken by Manitoba wheat as compared to others, Manitoba No. 1 Northern on that date being 53/4 cents higher than No. 1 Northern Duluth. Of special interest will be the prices for October delivery:—

Walla Walla10s. 9½d. .11s. 10½d. No. 2 Manitoba No. 3 Manitoba No. 1 Northern Duluth . No. 1 Hard Winter 4½d. . 10s.

On that same date Manitoba No. 1 Northern was quoted in store Fort William at 93% cents and No. 1 Northern William at 95% cents and No. 1 Northern in store Duluth, 95½ cents, 13% cents higher. Grain growers should inquire why Manitoba No. 1 Northern sells today (29th September) 5% cents above No. 1 Northern Duluth at Liverpool, while Duluth spot cash is 13% cents above Fort William spot cash.

Manitoba and Duluth wheat go over the same route from the head of the lakes to Liverpool, are subject to the same war risks and ocean freight rates and it seems reasonable to suppose that were the duty on wheat between Canada and United States to be removed this disparity in

price would disappear.

Manitoba No. 1 Northern, which is of a higher quality than No. 1 Northern Duluth, should maintain the same relative position on this side as it maintains on the British markets. The present situation clearly disposes of the theory that Liverpool fixes the price of wheat to the world's farmers; there are other considerations that enter in and one of them is trade restrictions.

Grain Growers Attention!

If you contemplate building a new barn, reroofing your old one, or in fact doing any kind of building where sheet metal building materials are required, see your local secretary and have him show you our October price list, or write us direct to Sarnia.

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The Great Book of 700 Things for Boys to do

These original, practical suggestions have been furnished by hundreds of boys who have actually built and experimented with the devices they are now telling other boys how to build. In no other way could a book containing such a wide and interesting variety of contents have been prepared, for no one author or staff of writers, for that matter, could have possibly gleaned such a wealth of ideas from their own observation and experience.

The Boy Mechanic represents the best accomplishments of

ideas from their own observation and experience.

The Boy Mechanic represents the best accomplishments of the mechanical genius of young America, for the material used in the book is a careful selection of only those articles which are new, practical and of more than ordinary interest: the selection having been made by mechanical experts who still have active recollections of their boyhood interests. It gives complete directions for making all the things boys love to build and experiment with in the fields of electricity, mechanics, sports, arts and crafts work, magic, etc., such as

Electrical Appliances—Steam and Gas Engines—Turbines—Motors—Wireless and Morse Telegraph—Self-Propelled Vehicles—Toboggans—Ice Boats—Canoes—Paddle Boats—Punts—Camping Outfits—Tents—Fishing Tackle—Magic Lanterns—Searchlights—Cameras—Telescopes—Gliders, Kites and Balloons—Electric Furnaces—Lathes—Pottery Kilns.

A boy would be an old man before he could make half the things

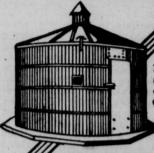
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Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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