

Make the Change Now



**Mogul 8-16
Kerosene
Tractor**

THESE are the days of heavy horse power expense. The horses are idle. Hay and oats are worth so much it's a shame to use them for feed. It takes five acres of land to raise enough to feed one horse one year. Horses are at the top of the market, with prices higher than for years past. The market for horses is so good that, even at these higher prices, they are easy to sell. What better time could there be to consider replacing some of your horses with a Mogul 8-16 kerosene tractor?

You can use a Mogul 8-16 with profit for about all the work you are now doing with horses—the tractor does it better and cheaper. It takes less of your time to care for it. It increases the amount of land you make a profit from—five acres for every horse it replaces. It is the right size for most of your belt work. It burns any fuel oil—kerosene, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits, enabling you to use the cheapest fuel you can buy.

Why not plan to sell some of your horses now and save the winter feeding? Mogul 8-16 will take their place and do your spring work in time. Write today for our 100-page book "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power," which we will send promptly if you'll only ask for it. Write us at the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Bay, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.



SEAGER WHEELER'S

Famous Marquis Wheat

20 POUNDS FREE

Seager Wheeler is the world's champion wheat grower. His Marquis wheat has won the International Sweepstakes three times, at New York Land Show in 1911; International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, Kansas, 1914, and at the same exposition at Denver, Colorado, 1915. He also won the Sweepstakes at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair in 1915. There is no doubt that Mr. Wheeler has produced the best strain of Marquis wheat in existence.

25 CENTS PER POUND

Mr. Wheeler has sold his Elite stock seed wheat in 25 pound lots at 25 cents per pound. From the same strain he has been selling his pedigreed Marquis at \$6.00 per bushel. Last year he produced as high as 80 bushels per acre on some of his plots and in the many years he has been farming Mr. Wheeler has never had a crop failure, except from hailstorms.

20 POUNDS FREE

Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration. These parcels of seed have already been made up by Mr. Wheeler for The Guide. They are in his own granary, and Mr. Wheeler informs us that they have been sealed by the inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association as first generation registered seed. Full details as to registering the property of this wheat can be secured by writing to the secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa. Any farmer who will take proper care can thus get into the same strain of registered wheat that has made Seager Wheeler famous.

TWO HOURS WORK

Any farmer who would like to get into Mr. Wheeler's prize winning and money-making Marquis, can do so very easily. We will give absolutely free a ten-pound package of this wheat to any person sending us two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each. The only thing we stipulate is that they must be subscribers whose names are not now on our mailing list. For four new subscriptions we will donate absolutely free 20 pounds of Mr. Wheeler's famous Marquis wheat. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions and will take only a short time. Go out and get the subscriptions and send us the money and Mr. Wheeler will ship the wheat to you immediately from his own farm at Southern, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

This is a great opportunity for any farmer to improve his seed. It will be necessary to act promptly as seed time is approaching very rapidly and our supply of this wheat is not large. Go out and show The Guide to your neighbors, get their \$1.50, give them a receipt, send us the money and the world's best wheat is yours. First come, first served. Do not delay. Begin today. Address all correspondence—

Subscription Dept.—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

Improving Poultry Production

How to Organize, Operate and Maintain Co-operative Egg Circles and Poultry Marketing Associations

By M. C. HERNER

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

The present system of marketing farm eggs offers practically no inducement to the farmer for producing a better egg. All eggs are sold on the same basis at so much a dozen, which means that the farmer who is careful in producing and handling his eggs is getting nothing for his trouble. Then, too, the eggs reach the consumer in such a roundabout way that by the time all the middlemen have their profit out of it there is nothing left for the farmer. The accompanying diagram illustrates in a striking manner the various channels thru which farm eggs may go until they reach the consumer.

The farmers have the whole matter of improving their eggs and getting better prices for them largely in their own hands. The organization of a co-operative egg circle or poultry marketing association is probably the best medium thru which the improvement can be brought about. Under such a system the route of the eggs would be considerably shortened, the farmer would get better prices and the consumer a better and cheaper article.

The method of organizing an association is comparatively simple, providing there are ten to fifteen farmers or farmers' wives sufficiently interested in the project to give their support in the organizing work and market their eggs thru the association. Both the provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture are ready to assist in any organization work required. Quite a few of these associations have already been organized in Manitoba, and in Alberta the scheme is rapidly taking form. In Saskatchewan work is likely to be commenced very shortly. This united effort on the part of the three prairie provinces should result in a decided improvement of the eggs received from the organized centres, and help in the general uplift of the egg trade and the development of the poultry industry.

In the actual operation of the association a president, secretary, board of directors and manager are required, the same as the executive of any other organization, except that a manager should be appointed. The duty of such a manager is to receive, handle and ship the eggs of the association. In the associations thus far organized each member gave a promissory note of five dollars as collateral for security to do business with. Under this method the association can borrow money, if necessary, by simply depositing these notes as collateral. Each member pledges himself or herself to produce eggs under the proper conditions and to market them regularly thru the association. No member is allowed to market any eggs except his or her own. Anybody keeping poultry may join. This leaves the doors of the association wide open. In appointing a manager, it is best to select some disinterested party in the village or town, whose business it will be to receive the eggs from the members as they bring them in, to pack them, and also make payment as soon as it is received. The cost of handling the eggs will be approximately one-half cent a dozen.

Check Each Member's Eggs

Each member of the association is known by a number and his eggs are put in a certain part of the case and a record kept of them on a case plan tacked on the inside of the cover of the case. The manager checks off each member's eggs as he puts them in the case. Then, when the eggs are received at the central receiving station, the wholesale house or the association warehouse, they have a check on each member's eggs on this case plan.

At the warehouse the eggs will be candled and graded according to the following system: The highest grade are known as Specials, the second grade Extras, the third No. 1 and the fourth

and lowest grade No. 2. In candling them each egg is held in front of a small candling device so arranged that the light will shine thru the egg. Specials are: "Eggs of uniform size, weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots."

Extras are: "Eggs of good size, weighing not less than 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than three-eighths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk slightly visible."

No. 1's are: "Eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than one-half inch in depth; white of egg to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary."

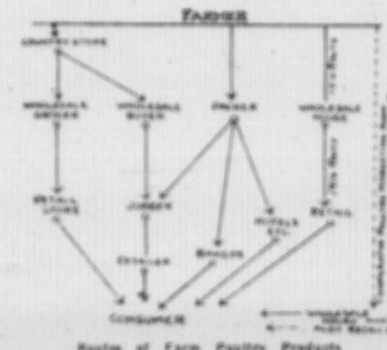
No. 2's are: "Eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak, watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food."

This grading can be followed only in fresh gathered eggs. In storage eggs the Special grade is omitted and grades only used for Extras, No. 1's and No. 2's.

The above classification and grading has been adopted by the Canadian Produce Association, the members of which make payment on the basis of quality. By this method of grading each farmer receives payment on the basis of quality, and the farmer who gives his hens the proper care and handles his eggs properly will be paid for it. The candler who does the candling at the central warehouse makes out a report of each member's eggs and sends this out to the manager of each association. If No. 8 in one association is sending in poor eggs he will receive due notice of it, and in this report he can see just how many eggs of each grade he shipped.

Ship Often in Summer

During the summer time the eggs should be shipped at least twice a week in order that they may go on the market in the best possible condition. The conditions in and around the poultry house should be clean. Provide plenty of nests having good clean straw or other nesting material. Filth or dirt of any kind will hang on to the hens' feet and in that way soil the eggs, so plenty of clean straw should be kept on the floor. Follow this up with gathering the eggs twice a day during the warm summer days and keep the eggs in a cool, dry, place away from other materials that might give them a bad



Routes of Farm Poultry Products

flavor. It would also be good policy to remove the roosters or kill them off by June 15, and in this way produce non-fertile eggs. Such eggs would grade out better quality than fertile eggs, as