well and yielded him 28 bushels to the acre

"International Sweepstakes"

the International Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Ill., in 1917 but exhibited a sheaf only and not any threshed grain. The sheaf won the international sweepstakes. Mr. Wheeler has selected from his plots heads of Red Bobs wheat that contained as high as as 95 perfect kernels. He has never been able to find any such number of kernels in a single head of any other kind of wheat.

Prof. Bracken at the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, tested Red Bobs on his plots in 1917, and found that this wheat ripened nearly a week earlier than Marquis. The season was very dry which would narrow the spread in ripening between the different plots of wheat. At the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta, a small plot of Red Bobs was grown in 1917 by Prof. Grisdale, and was found to ripen six days earlier than Marquis.

As a milling wheat Red Bobs is equal to Marquis. In 1917 Prof. Bracken had tests made showing Red Bobs to have high milling and baking value. Grain Growers' Guide sent samples of Red Bobs and Marquis wheat to the Howard Testing Laboratories in Minneapolis last fall, and the report from this test showed Red Bobs to be even superior to Marquis as a milling and baking wheat.

In the matter of grading Red Bobs also stands high. A sample of this grain together with milling tests were submitted to Geo. Serls, Chief Grain Inspector, for the Dominion Government, at Winnipeg. After examining the sample, Mr. Serls graded it No. 1 Hard, showing that Red Bobs will grade as high as Marquis or Red Fife.

Mr. Wheeler believes that in Red Bobs he has an ideal wheat for Western Canada and that it will save millions of dollars to grain growers in this country. He has experimented with it and tested it most carefully for seven years, and on the average he found that it ripens from one week to ten days earlier than Marquis and has a deep Red Fife color. By its early ripening, Mr. Wheeler expects Red Bobs to escape the greater part of the damage now sustained by frost and rust. The black rust, Mr. Wheeler says, usually occurs the latter part of July or early in August, therefore, by advancing the date of ripening by from six to ten days the kernel is mature and immune from rust damage. It is estimated that the loss from rust to the wheat crop of 1916 was not less than \$20,000,000, while in

The only time that Mr. Wheeler has exhibited Red Bobs was at Here's the SEPARATOR You'll want 薯 with your Light Tractor

## the straw is shaken—thrown up—struck from beneath—and driven forward.

TO deck ever devised can so thoroughly free the grain, yet this complete wheat saving separation is secured in the simplest possible manner

The large steel beater is located in Fairbanks-Morse separators in such a position as to effectually check the straw upon leaving the cylinder, the straw being spread evenly over the entire width of the deck. In this operation it is so thoroughly agitated and picked over that any grain still amongst the straw is almost perfectly separated.

The straw deck is built in two sections, hinged together and carried by bails at either end. Is operated directly by a crank shaft which gives the deck four distinct motions—up, down, forward and backward. The effect is to so thoroughly toss and tease the straw that every possible kernel is removed. The action of the rear bail in conjunction with the crank causes the speed of the straw to be increased as it travels the triangular slats and fishbacks, which compose the deck. This, of course, spreads the straw thinly, pulls it apart and completes the most perfect separation that could be obtained.

Fairbanks-Morse Junior Separators are built in two sizes, viz., 20 x 42 inch, and 24 x 46 inch. Just what you need for use with your light tractor. They are recognized everywhere as Canada's greatest wheat-saving separators. They will do greatest wheat-saving separators. the same splendid work for you as they are doing for thousands of other proud owners. Ask for all the facts to-day; also get particulars on combina-

## The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited Saskatoon Winnipeg Calgary

the United States the loss much greater. If Red Bobs wheat will escape damage by rust the profit to the farmers and to the country will be immense.

In addition to all the other advan'tages which Mr. Wheeler has found in Red Bobs is that of heavy yields. In his experiments he found that Red Bobs on the average yields considerably heavier than Marquis, and although the straw is strong and upright, and the head very compact, it, nevertheless, is not a hard wheat to thresh and does not present as much difficulty as is found with Marquis wheat.

Of the 1917 crop of Red Bobs Mr. Wheeler sold a small quantity in small lots at \$4.800 per bushel. The Grain Growers' Guide purchased 85 bushels of Red Bobs from Mr. Wheeler at a very high price and distributed it free to readers of The Guide throughout the three prairie provinces. It was only distributed to those who were willing to assist in introducing The Guide to new subscribers. No person was allowed to secure more than 40 pounds of Red Bobs wheat, and in most pound packages. cases they received only 10 to 20

pound packages. The Grain Growers' Guide has arranged with Mr. Wheeler and with others of the most expert

growers in the West to grow Red Bobs wheat in 1918. The Guide has made an exclusive contract with Mr. Wheeler and these other growers to purchase all the wheat they have both in 1918 and in 1919. The Guide is making arrangements at present to distribute this seed .- (Advt.)

## The Call

The late Booker T. Washington at his Tuskegee school advised his negro charges to adopt hardworking trades and, above all, to eschew the pulpit.

"Whenever I hear of a husky young negro boy going in for the ministry," he would say, "I think of the old uncle in the cotton field on a hot August afternoon who straightened up and mumbled:

"'Oh, Lawd, de cotton am so grassey, de work am so hard, an' de sun am so hot, Ah fink dis darkey's done got a call to preach!"