

## ONE WAY TO SAVE MONEY

### Farmer Should Take Greater Care of His Implements, Says Conservation Commission

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission at Ottawa reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farmers visited by the commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implement sheds of any description. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover a part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or a democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

#### Lax in Manitoba.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available, so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited, leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during winter, although none of these men do any painting.

#### Life is Lengthened.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting 20 seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given by the farmers as about seven years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who, after 12 years, was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder after cutting 12 crops sold for \$80, or 50 per cent. of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and stood out of doors, was relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

#### Cannot Afford to Delay.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say that they can not afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really can not afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time during the year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of care. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common-sense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.

## BANK, LAND AND TRUST SCHEME

### Some Edmonton Folks Are Talking About It—Coming East for Money and Charter

According to a letter issued by Mr. Hall, the publicity commissioner of Edmonton, to various correspondents, some of the people of that city have in hand an ambitious scheme for the formation of a bank, a trust company, a land company, and a colonization company.

The letter says:—"Briefly, the plan will include the establishment of a bank with all the privileges of such an institution under the Dominion act; to form a loan and trust company; and to form a colonization and farm development company. The plan includes the securing of a large amount of land; placing people on this land; loaning them money for buying stock, and so forth, and strict supervision of the business by men delegated to do this in the several parts of the western provinces.

#### Help from Industrial Bureaus.

"It is part of the plan to have the several industrial bureaus of the west do what they can toward the working out of the general scheme. Mr. Miller, of Calgary, and myself have agreed to do our share of the work and Mr. J. L. Tucker, who is at the head of the project has asked me to write to you to see if you can suggest the names of two or three live Saskatoon men who will take part in the work. It will not be necessary for them to invest any large amount of money—perhaps none at all—but it is required that they be real business men—sound, solid and substantial.

#### To Get the Charter.

"Mr. Tucker is now on his way to the east to raise the necessary capital to take over the charter of a bank which has been organized as far as securing the charter. It is probable that one or two of your Saskatoon men would be asked to act as directors for this bank. Mr. Tucker is confident that he can raise the bulk of the capital in eastern Canada and the United States, but wished to get men of thoroughly good standing in western Canada so that the whole business of this large project shall rest upon a substantial basis and shall be thoroughly well managed in every respect."

## HOW TORONTO HAS CROWN

A lengthy report on the growth of the city of Toronto has been made by United States Consul Julius D. Dreher, at that point to his government at Washington. It appears in the daily consular and trade reports, issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States department of commerce, dated October 24th. In part the report says:—

"In spite of financial stringency and general business depression, the foreign trade of Toronto is likely to continue to be large, for the city is the distributing centre for the province of Ontario, and also to a considerable extent for the provinces to the west. Mercantile business has felt the depression to a serious extent. There have been many more failures in Canada this year than in the corresponding period in 1913, but the proportion of failures is less in Ontario than in other provinces, and there have been no failures of importance in Toronto.

"The city is also a great manufacturing centre. The number of factories is estimated at 1,200, of which nearly 100 are American or branches of American companies. According to the census of 1911, the capital invested in the city in manufacturing was \$145,799,281 and the value of the output was \$154,304,948. As the invested capital increased 180 per cent. and the value of the product 164 per cent. from 1901 to 1911, it may be taken for granted that there have been large gains in both in the last three years, especially as during that period cheap hydro-electric power from Niagara Falls has been available. Most of the manufacturing establishments have had to curtail their output, but there have been scarcely any failures. Among the chief products are agricultural implements, cast-iron work of every description, machinery, bridge works, ships, steel and cast iron piping, boilers, building materials, automobiles, paints, oils and varnishes, hardware, furniture, organs, pianos, carpets, and clothing. There are also large meat-packing establishments."

Two months ago you thought that food prices would go so high that you would have to live in the cellar on peanuts, apples and contemplation. Most of your other fears are as foolish.