

Tractors Profitable

(Extract from Manitoba Free Press, April 13th, 1918)

No Question Among Farmers As to Efficiency

Thomas A. Edison has said: "The horse is the poorest motor ever built. He eats 12,000 pounds of food a year—the whole output of five acres of land. And yet his thermal efficiency is only two per cent."

In the city the automobile and the truck have displaced the horse. Live business men, who are quick to recognize the advantages of rapid transportation, have seized on this substitute for the horse for many reasons—economy, efficiency, endurance, and power being the most important.

In the country the farmer is quickly taking up the lead of the city man; the modern farmer is now one of the greatest buyers of automobiles. Trucks, too, have proved their usefulness on the farm. Wide-awake farmers fully realize that more and better work can be done with machinery than can be done with horses—the popularity of the tractor proves this. It is a fact that there is no question on the part of the farmers as to whether the tractor is profitable or not, but which tractor will prove to be most profitable to his particular circumstances.

The first tractor introduced to the farmers was a large bulky affair, with its complicated machinery that required an expert to operate it; the cost of operation (fuel), too, was great. This tractor gave way to the smaller tractor, a size profitable to the average size farm. Small tractors have been built in many sizes, shapes and styles; three and four-wheel tractors, each an improvement on the one before, each one in advancement in tractor construction, each one was proof of the increasing skill and knowledge of scientific engineers and workmen.

Among the most modern and complete tractors built on the lines of economical operation and utility is the two-wheel tractor—the Moline-Universal. It can be used for plowing, planting, cultivating, haying and harvesting, hauling, and in fact any field work, besides giving power for belt work. At the belt it will operate machinery up to a 26-inch separator. The Moline-Universal is easier to handle than a team of horses, weighs approximately 3,260 pounds, and turns in a 16-foot circle. It is a two-wheel tractor, the wheels of the implement drawn act as the other wheels of the tractor; the advantage of this will be readily understood by the practical farmer, as it enables him to operate the tractor from the seat of the implement, proving it to be a true one-man tractor, also it removes from him any possible vibration of the engine. The engine is four-cylinder construction, insuring steady power and speed, and a horse-power rate of 44. It will pull two 14-inch bottom plows at the rate of 3½ miles an hour. Electric governor enables the engine to be run at any fixed speed from one-half to three and a half miles an hour, by simply turning a dial. Electric self-starter relieves the operator of cranking by hand, while electric headlight enables him to work day and night. Many other exclusive features of this wonderful tractor have proved it to be by far the most efficient, and, judging by its popularity, the Moline-Universal will find its place on many farms of western Canada. It solves the farm help problem.

Write to the distributor in your province for free booklet, price and all details. Distributed in Western Canada by:—For Manitoba, Anglo-Canadian Engineering Co., Ltd., 801 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg; for Saskatchewan, Universal Tractor Co., Ltd., 406 Canada Building, Saskatoon; for Alberta General Supplies Limited, 122 Eleventh Avenue West, Calgary.

—Advertisement.

tion, or any conductor, captain, purser, or other officer, who, knowing him to be unregistered, permits him to proceed upon a journey, will thereby render himself liable to heavy penalties.

The Government has no present intention of conscripting labor, though, subject to approval by order in council, the Canada Registration Board may make regulations closing certain classes of employment to able-bodied men or to men between certain ages. Such regulations, if adopted, would help to give effect to the recent order in council requiring every person to be usefully employed.

Basis for Food Rationing

Another very important purpose which the registration may serve is as a basis for food rationing. If Canada is to do her full duty by the Mother Country and her European allies the time may come when she must submit herself to some system of food rationing—something which she cannot do

intelligently and equitably unless she has first secured accurate information as to the number and distribution of her population. Canada's exportable surplus of food products can be greatly increased by greater food production; it can be still further increased by strictly limiting the per capita consumption of meat and wheat products.

Some of the Questions

Men will be asked to say whether circumstances would permit them to serve in the present national crisis by changing present occupation to some other for which qualified if the conditions offered were satisfactory.

Women will be asked to state, considering their health, training and experience and the national needs, in what capacity they think they could best serve the country. They will also be asked if their circumstances would permit them to give regular full-time service without remuneration.

Poultry

CURIOSITY MAY SPOIL HATCHES

Many people using incubators forget the old maxim about counting their chickens, and by opening the door to see how many eggs are pipped, materially reduce the number finally hatched. The last three days of incubation is the most critical part of the hatching period and the care at this time has an important bearing upon the hatching per cent. At this stage the control of temperature and the regulation of moisture supply are particularly important. The temperature after the eighteenth day must be watched carefully. The activity of the chicks creates heat and there is a tendency for the temperature to rise. Any considerable increase in the heat in the machine weakens the chick and drives out moisture, thus causing the chick to dry fast to the shell. Opening the incubator door to show the neighbors what a wonderful hatch is promised also allows the moisture to escape, cools the machine and thus gives the chicks a shock which adds materially to the list of dead in shell.

On the eighteenth day the machine should be closed and not opened again until the hatch is finished. During this time the temperature should be watched closely and regulated by turning the lamp down so that the temperature on a level with the top of the eggs will not be above 105 degrees. The machine should be darkened during the hatching period to prevent the first-hatched chicks from trampling those coming out later. There is nothing gained by helping chicks out of the shell, as those unable to get out unaided are not worth the effort required to help them out. After the hatch is finished the shells and unhatched eggs should be removed and the temperature of the machine gradually reduced to about 95 to 98 degrees and the chicks left in until the brooder is ready.

KEEP CHICKS CLEAN

In brooding, whether natural or artificial, absolute cleanliness must be observed. Brooding quarters cannot be kept too clean and there is nothing that will kill off a bunch of young chicks more quickly than lack of cleanliness.

Healthy chicks, put into clean brooders, fed judiciously, should live. This

year, more than ever, care should be taken that the chicks which are hatched should be given every chance. Provide them with suitable brooding quarters, feed sparingly on dry feeds and keep everything scrupulously clean.

WITH THE SETTING HEN

Some hens never make good mothers. If the setting hen is not suitable, transfer some of the eggs before hatching to one that is, if you have her. Treat the mother hen for lice several times before the chicks hatch and make sure there are no mites. Have the chicks come out several broods at a time and double up the chicks, giving 15 to 18 to each hen. Small "A" coops to accommodate one family are good. Where hens agree, larger coops or colony houses may serve the purpose for several hens and their broods. Keep the broods away from the general flock. Move the coop frequently. Don't let the hen out when the chicks are small, and especially early in the morning.

HATCH CHICKS EARLY

Hatch early. Make every effort to get your chicks out this spring before the 24th of May. The lighter breeds may be hatched up to the first of June, but as a rule, the heavier breeds hatched later than the 24th of May are not satisfactory. At least 90 per cent. of the pullets in Canada were not laying during November and December the past winter, because they were hatched too late.

If you are depending upon your own flock for breeding eggs mate ten to fifteen days before setting. Test the eggs for fertility, so that you will be sure you are not setting many without good fertility. If you are using incubators, set early, but do not count on more than three hatches. If you can get all the chicks out in one hatch, so much the better. If hens are used, use some system. If the hens are too slow in becoming broody see if you can get some custom hatching done or purchase day-old chicks. Get in touch with good breeders in your vicinity, or write your nearest Experimental Farm. There is more money wasted each year because of late hatched pullets than is often made from the rest of the flock.

News of Herds and Flocks

SASKATCHEWAN CLYDESDALE CLUB

At a meeting of Clydesdale breeders, held recently in Regina a Saskatchewan Clydesdale Club was formed to cover the province. A constitution and by-laws were submitted to the executive for approval. The membership fee was placed at \$2.00, and the following officers elected:

Hon. president, Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola; president, R. H. Taber, Condie; vice-president, G. A. Stett, Brookside; secretary-treasurer, J. Duggan, Condie. Directors, R. Sinton, Regina; A. Mutch, Lumsden; H. Gilmour, Pasqua; J. E. Mann, Bangor; P. A. Taylor, Arcola; T. Haggie, Condie; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; W. A. Staples, Oxbow; J. W. Miller, North Battleford; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; and C. C. Robertson, Bradwell.

APPRECIATION OF BELGIANS

The auction sale of registered Belgian mares and stallions from Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask., held in Regina on March

15, was one of the most successful events of the kind ever pulled off in Western Canada. It was certainly one of, and perhaps the greatest, sale of draft horses ever held in Western Canada; the average prices being the highest. It was the greatest achievement of the breed ever staged in Canada. There has been a feeling for some time that the attention has not been paid the Belgian that was his due as a draft horse. This sale was the first opportunity the public has had of expressing its approval of the merits of this great draft breed. The Belgian has weight as an outstanding characteristic and it was plain buyers laid great emphasis on that feature.

There was a good crowd and active bidding. A considerable number more of as good quality horses could have been absorbed by the crowd without any depreciation of values.

A total of 18 head of mares and stallions of all ages sold for \$17,485, an average of \$937. Six stallions sold for \$6,625, an aver-

age of \$1,105. Twelve mares brought \$1,790, an average of \$900. The highest price of the sale was \$2,000, paid by Frank Kennedy, Winnipeg, Sask., for Caesar, rising 3 years old. This was a real draft colt and in perfect fit. Comet, the famous sire that has such a record both in the United States and Canada, as a getter of prize winners, brought \$1,750, and went to John E. Friske, Weyburn, Sask. This horse was a bargain. The highest priced mare was Lilli de Comet, rising 5, that brought \$1,310 from Jas. Hodgson, Innes, Sask. Two other mares, Prairie Maid and Belle de Comet brought \$1,150 each, the former being possibly the best buy among the mares. H. Lacey, Deloraine, Man., bought three mares, and Joe Doran, Lepid, Alta., a two-year-old stallion. All other buyers were from Saskatchewan points, and the horses were widely distributed.

Commendation is due the auctioneer, J. L. McIlraith, Gravel, Iowa, for his splendid work. He knew values and appealed to the bidders entirely on the basis of merit in the offerings. To him much credit is due for the record sale.

Mr. Rupp deserves every congratulation for his enterprise. Contrary to the advice of some of his best friends he put these horses up at public auction. He believed that the people of Western Canada want draft horses and were willing to pay for good ones. He advertised his sale well, but in the press and by catalog. The latter was a most attractively and carefully prepared one, and went to the expense of getting an experienced Belgian auctioneer, and did so by bidding. Everything put up was sold. For his faith in the public, Mr. Rupp was amply rewarded by prices that go on record as the best yet paid at an auction sale of draft horses in Western Canada.

BIG RANCH CHANGES HANDS

F. D. Bowlen of the Bar C Ranch, Cochrane, Alberta, has recently bought the well-known Q Ranch, where Messrs John and Tony Day have been ranching for 30 years. The ranch is located south-east of Medicine Hat and about 50 miles south of Maple Creek.

For some considerable time Percheron sires from Iowa and later from Gen. Lane, long with excellent Clydesdale sires have been used, with the result that good drafters are being raised, weighing from 15 to 17 hundred pounds. Some of the Clyde sires at present in use are, "Hoggarie," "Damon," and "Maythorn," well-known prize winners. Mr. Bowlen is offering 1,000 horses for sale, beginning June 1st. These range from yearlings to mature animals and over half of the offering is mares, of which some 350 are heavy with foal.

Care has been used to weed out the less desirable types with the result that the band is a credit to the owner.

Arrangements are being made to take intending buyers to the ranch by auto after June 1. Mr. Bowlen is located at Merley, Alberta, until he moves to his new ranch.

BRANDON CLYDE FUTURITY ENTRIES

The following is the list of nominations for the Clydesdale Futurity, \$250 for colts foaled in 1917, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, July 22 to 27, 1918.

The second payment of \$2.00 on each colt is due and payable on May 1, when the description, breeding, color and markings must be given. On June 20, a further payment of \$2.00 must be made. All entry fees are added to the Futurity. Colts entered in the Futurity may compete in the open classes of the exhibition, but entry must be made and fees paid in the regular way.

Fully Section

Name	No. of entries
R. F. Clark, Ochre River, Man.	1
R. F. Chapman, Nings, Man.	1
James McDowell, Brookhill, Man.	1
Joe Taylor, Souris, Man.	1
R. J. Hopwood, Hayfield, Man.	1
Freeman Rice, Binscarth, Man.	1
H. T. Spomer, Abernethy, Sask.	1
Geo. Paterson & Son, Griswold, Man.	1
Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.	1
J. McCallum, Portage la Prairie, Man.	1
John Scharff, Hartney, Man.	1
W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man.	1
Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask.	1
John Graham, Carberry, Man.	1
L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, Man.	1
Andy Mitchell, Hayfield, Man.	1
James Turner, Carroll, Man.	1
U. A. Walker & Sons, Carnegie, Man.	1
Geo. A. Stephens, Ralcarres, Sask.	1
Andrew Gemmell, Roland, Man.	1
D. J. Gray, Brandon, Man.	1
Total	25

Stallion Section

Name	No. of entries
Geo. Porterfield, Brandon, Man.	1
R. L. Rountree, Ochre River, Man.	1
A. L. Titus, Napinka, Man.	1
Joe Taylor, Souris, Man.	1
T. J. Ferguson, Souris, Man.	1
Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Sask.	1
J. M. Webster, Cartwright, Man.	1
Andrew Gemmell, Roland, Man.	1
John Graham, Carberry, Man.	1
L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, Man.	1
Jas. Holmes, Souris, Man.	1
U. A. Walker & Sons, Carnegie, Man.	1
E. Mann, Waldron, Sask.	1
Total	16
Grand Total	41

CARGO OF SHORTHORNS LOST

P. G. Ross of Messrs. Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, has sustained a great loss by the sinking of a vessel conveying from Scotland to the United States a valuable cargo of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Ross was one of the most important buyers in Scotland during the past spring, and was

Continued on Page 49

Office of 13

GATE.—There was Saturday, which was quite a high water mark. This is due in part to many eastern buyers to ship their holdings, elevators seem quiet, and will probably follow.

BARLEY.—This is quoted at \$1.50 per bushel, a few cents during delivery. Receipts

WINNIPEG

23 24 25

May 31 91 901
July 31 87 871

Flax—May 30 387 3854
July 30 387 385

INTERIOR TERMIN

Movement of grain for the week ending as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd in week
Saskatoon	Wheat 61.87 Oats 91.6 Barley 2.90	
Calgary	Wheat 84.09 Oats 125.87 Barley 10.11 Flax	
Moore	Wheat 23.44 Oats 82.43 Barley 2.90 Flax	

THE C

Minneapolis

CORN—Good den

yellow closed at \$1.2

OATS—Not brisk

Minneapolis May

Sto. No. 4 white cast

RYE—A little less

No. 2 rye closed at \$

BARLEY—Slow; indifferent. Prices of

FLAXSEED—Not

No. 1 seed closed at

and to arrive.

COMPEL FARM

A circular letter

FIXES

	1"	2"	3"
Fixed Year ago	221	218	215
Year ago	270	265	260

Cash

Date	Feed	Wheat	2 C
------	------	-------	-----

Apr. 23 177 92

24 177 91

25 177 91

26 177 90

27 177 88

29 177 86

Week ago 177 94

Year ago 140 72

LIVESTOCK

Cattle

Choice steers

Best butcher steers

Fair to good butcher

Good to choice fat

Medium to good cow

Common cows

Canners

Good to choice heifer

Fair to good heifers

Best year

Best butcher bulls

Common to bologna

Fair to good feeder

Fair to good stocker

Best milkers and spr

(each)

Fair milkers and spr

(each)

Hogs

Choice hogs, fed

watered

Light hogs

Heavy sows

Stags

Sheep and Lamb

Choice lambs

Best Killing Sheep