



Please Mention The Guide when writing to Advertisers



If Others Prefer CASE There Must Be Reasons Why You Should

Most men who buy threshing outfits demand Case. We build and sell each year more rigs than the next three concerns combined. This means that the safe way for you is to join the majority and to buy the *one* threshing rig which has won practically universal approval.

Why Men Prefer Case Threshers

The all-steel construction of Case threshers is absolute insurance against fire, wind and water. The frame is solidly constructed of steel channels. There is no danger of warping and getting out of line.

You grain growers or threshermen—who need a threshing outfit—must insist upon a Case separator, because it saves the grain and operates at the lowest cost.

The big cylinders of Case separators, with their steady motion, are thorough, so that unfavorable weather conditions do not stop threshing—damp and wet grain is handled easily.

Owners of Case threshing rigs have nearby and continuous service facilities. You run no risk in the busy harvest season, for parts and repairs are ever handy. Write for our thresher catalog—it tells the story complete. Study it before you buy.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc. (FOUNDED 1842) 729 Erie St., Racine, Wis.



Why Men Prefer Case Engines

The chief reason is that every owner can depend utterly upon the ability of his Case steam, kerosene or gasoline engine and his Case separator to work from morn till night—or any number of hours—without wasting any time.

And better is this two-fold economy: (1) Case engines have won top place because of their simplicity and dependability, (2) Case threshers get all the grain there is to be gotten.

In the past 74 years, Case has tested out all kinds of power for agricultural use. Today we sell the three final types, in steam, kerosene or gasoline classes.

ALBERTA
MANITOBA

Calgary—10th Ave. and 4th St.
Winnipeg—Princess and James Sts.

ONTARIO
SASKATCHEWAN

Toronto—345-349 Dufferin St.
Regina—Broad St. and Eighth Ave.
Saskatoon—Queen St. and 2nd Ave.

Co-operation in Wisconsin

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boyan county cheese producers let it be said that by unanimous vote the whole of these profits were thrown into a reserve fund for the use of the manager in financing farmers needing money when cheese was being held in storage and off from unfavorable markets. It is expected by so doing that still larger earnings will be made.

These net profits, however, are comparatively small when compared with the gain realized by forcing up the factory price for cheese, which, at a conservative estimate, has averaged 2c per pound for the entire output or, in the aggregate, over \$250,000 saved to the farmers of the Federation and as much more to other Wisconsin dairymen because of the higher range of prices forced by this co-operative sales agency.

Prison Twine Manufacture

The organized farmers of Wisconsin forced the legislature to provide the necessary funds to establish a state-owned twine plant at our State Prison to be operated by the convicts. This project was fought hard by the Twine Trust, the Harvester Combine, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee and the Hardware Dealers' Association of Wisconsin. These influences held up the project in the legislative session of 1909, and it was necessary for the farmers to "elect-to-stay-at-home" forty-seven out of fifty-four of their representatives who voted against making the necessary appropriations to complete the plant, install the machinery and purchase the raw material out of which to make twine. The 1911 session of the legislature made these appropriations and the following letter from ex-Governor J. O. Davidson, now president of the State Board of Control, which has charge of the institution, shows something of the saving to farmers. Mr. Davidson's letter follows:

State Board of Control
of Wisconsin.

Madison, Feb. 1, 1916.

Mr. M. Wes. Tubbs,
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Below please find a statement which shows the amount of twine manufactured up to and including July 31, 1915:—

Lbs. of twine manufactured from
Oct. 23, 1912, to July 31, 1913—2,276,170
Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914—4,598,120
Aug. 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915—5,469,570

12,343,860

On this amount we think that we have undersold our commercial competitors at an average of 1½c. per pound, and by manufacturing prison-made twine, we consider that we have saved the farmers an additional 1½c. per pound, making a net reduction to the farmers of about 3c. per pound.

Yours respectfully

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
WISCONSIN.

(Signed) By J. O. Davidson,
President.

During the same period Wisconsin farmers used at least three times as much twine which was manufactured outside of the prison and on which they saved at least 2c. a pound because of the prison competition reducing prices, so in the aggregate, the net saving to the farmers because of this state-owned and operated institution to July of last year was over one million dollars and the proportionate saving this year, because of the unusual conditions obtaining in the fibre market will be a great deal more.

These are some of the direct results of co-operation on the part of Wisconsin farmers. The business of wholesale trading thru an adequately financed wholesale, with storage and distributing facilities, is the next step. It is probable that this proposition will be worked out and put into operation within the next two years.

One reason for poor success with pigs is the use of young and immature breeding stock. Don't fatten and kill an old sow that is a good and regular breeder of large litters. A brood sow does not reach full maturity and usefulness until she is at least three years old.