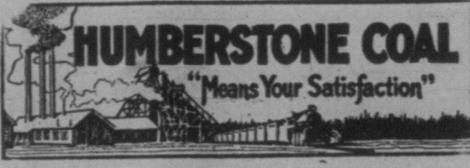


# The Farm Page



**HUMBERSTONE COAL**  
"Means Your Satisfaction"

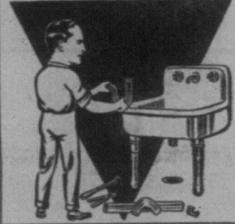
**HUMBERSTONE RETAIL SALES CO.**  
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**SPECIAL**  
Sanitary Wood Lunch Sets. Just what you want for that picnic; suitable for six people; 500 sets only, at, per set, 30c

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Our choice Roses, Carnations and other Seasonable Flowers are SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
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**WALTER RAMSAY, LIMITED**  
FLORISTS  
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**IF WE PUT IN A WHITE ENAMELED SINK** in your kitchen it will add 100 per cent to both the appearance of the room and to your personal satisfaction. The old style sink may be clean but it doesn't look so. The white sink is clean and looks to the personal satisfaction of the kitchen queen. Want us to tell you the cost?

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We can fill your order with satisfaction. Our stock is well assorted and you will find our prices attractive.

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**VALUE OF MILK**  
Milk is a nourishing food, not merely a drink. It is rich in body-building substances. It also supplies energy which enables the body and mind to work. Body-building materials in milk are protein and minerals, such as lime and phosphorus.  
A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, 3.6 ounces of fowl, or 4.3 eggs.  
A quart of milk supplies as much energy as 14 ounces of round steak, 14.5 ounces of fowl, or 9 eggs.

**BE WISE USE MORE MILK**

**Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.**  
Telephones: 9264, 9262, 9261

**CANADIAN DOLLAR AT DISCOUNT IN UNITED STATES**  
Worth Only 95 1/2 Cents in United States While U.S. Dollar Is Worth \$1.04 1/2 in Canada  
The Canadian dollar is at a discount of four-and-a-half cents in the United States. The United States dollar is at a premium of four-and-a-half per cent. in Canada. That is to say, a Canadian dollar is worth 95 1/2 cents in the United States, and a United States dollar is worth \$1.04 1/2 here in Canada.  
If you receive from across the international line a cheque for \$10 it is worth \$10.45 to you in Canada, less the 25 cents which a bank will charge you for exchange. If you want to send a cheque to the United States in payment of a debt of \$10 you will have to make it \$10.45.  
On a cheque for \$100,000 from the United States, the discount would be \$4,500. On a cheque for \$1,000,000 it would amount to \$45,000. The latter sum would be a tidy fortune, while the former, if it also were in addition instead of a subtraction, would be a nice profit on an importation of goods of the value mentioned.  
When we take into consideration the larger operations, such as are involved in the payment of interest or principal on large government borrowings, we can see how quickly this discount of four-and-a-half per cent. will amount into figures which will embarrass finance ministers and add to the rate of taxation.

**TRACTORS PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN DEVELOPMENT**  
Shortage of Labor and Necessity For Increased Production Prompted Tractor Idea.  
The earliest use of the gas tractor for farming purposes in this country was in the Northwest. There the size of farms, the nature of the soil and the type of work, favored the use of a big machine with lots of power. That these machines have played an important part in the agricultural development of the west no one will deny, yet in spite of their extreme usefulness and the facility with which large acreage was cultivated, their use, due to certain economic reasons has been more or less restricted.  
Our manufacturing companies and particularly those in the country to the south of us, were not slow in realizing that if the tractor was to become a permanent success, it must be built in different sizes to suit different sized farms. In other words they realized that their greatest profits would be attained by extending their field and increasing their output. Hence the advent of the light tractor.  
A great deal of publicity has been used, more especially in the past two or three years, in placing before the farming public the advantages of the tractor. According to some representations it is the one big "cure all" for all labor and farm management problems. The call for increased production coupled with the ever-increasing shortage of labor during the past few years has tended to develop in our eastern farmers a rather receptive frame of mind towards the tractor idea.  
Consequently during the past few years these machines have been used in constantly increasing numbers on eastern farms, and in the minds of some people, the horse as a source of farm power, is being literally read out of office.  
Success in farming at the present time means increased production and economy of production. This means efficient management. Now that the first wave of tractor enthusiasm has swept by, we as farmers, realizing the necessity for efficiency in management, must look at the facts, and ask one must answer for himself the following questions: Will the purchase of a tractor prove a profitable investment, as measured by increased profits?  
The question whether a tractor will prove profitable on any particular farm is a problem in farm management which must be worked out for that individual farm. It should be obvious, however, that a farm business must be of sufficient size to permit its economical use in order to justify the necessary investment. Just what size of farm is necessary in order to operate a tractor profitably is difficult to say, as several factors enter into the determination of profit and loss in operating one of these machines.  
For example, the type of farming engaged in will be more or less a determining factor. The diversity of crops raised in most cases on our eastern farms reduces to a comparatively small amount the plowing, which must be done annually. And, after all, the tractor's strong point is its ability to expedite plowing and preparation of the seed bed. We can see, therefore, that it is not a question of acreage alone, but rather one of having a sufficient amount of work for a tractor to do. A tractor as a usual thing will not prove a profitable investment on farms of less than 150 crop acres.  
The outlay of any amount of money for farm machinery must be considered in the light of return which will be derived from this investment. It is generally admitted as a fact that increased production does not always spell profit to the farmer, but it must be accompanied by economy in production. In view of these facts then, the price which a farmer can afford to pay for a tractor for use on his farm depends upon (1) the amount and value of the work which the machine will perform annually, (2) the value of the horse which it will displace, (3) the value of the man labor saved, and (4) the amount of increased returns which reasonably may be expected from its use.  
Many a man who knows that there is room at the top sits down and waits for the elevator.

**THE POUND STERLING**  
Bad as it may be the situation with respect to the Canadian dollar, it is not nearly so bad as the position of Great Britain with respect to the pound sterling. Not long since the pound sterling was selling in New York at \$4.25. As the normal value of the pound sterling is \$4.86 it is clear that the discount is 61 cents, or somewhere in the vicinity of 14 per cent, as compared with four-and-a-half per cent. on the Canadian dollar.  
Just consider what this would mean in the case of one operation alone. Next year falls due the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000. Thirteen per cent. of this sum would be no less than \$65,000,000. That is to say, instead of having to pay back the amount borrowed, namely \$500,000,000, Great Britain would have to pay back \$565,000,000. As she probably did not receive the par amount of the loan when the flotation was made in 1913, it may easily be seen that operations of this nature would soon run into enormous sums.  
Value of the Franc.  
But Canadian and British money is not the only money which is at a discount in New York. French money is in worse shape than either. Normally, it takes a small fraction more than five francs to make one dollar. At present it takes more than seven of them to represent one dollar in New York. Roughly speaking, it is probably necessary for Paris to send par of about \$1.45 to pay a debt of \$1.00. The situation with respect to Italian money is much worse. It is hard to say how German money would stand. It has just been announced that the United States may loan Germany \$100,000,000, but no comment has yet appeared with respect to the rate of exchange.

**THE EFFECT ON TRADE.**  
The United States dollar is thus worth more than par, not only in Canada but in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and throughout Europe. It may be flattering to the United States to see its dollar at a premium compared with the currency of other nations, but it is not an aid to American export trade. The Canadian or British importer will not buy in the American market where his money is so sharply discounted, if he can get what he wants in a country where exchange is more favorable to him. The Scottish Bankers' Magazine for July analyzes the situation accurately from the British point of view when it says:  
"It is obviously not to the interest of the American exporter that sterling should be allowed to depreciate so much, as the price of American goods to a British buyer would be prohibitive, and it was sound policy on our part to throw the stabilization of the exchange upon American shoulders. So far as one can see, the position will be rectified only by (1) increased production by Britain, and (2) the Americans buying British industrial and other securities."  
—Grain Growers' Guide.

**THREE THOUSAND HORSES HAVE BEEN SOLD TO SOLDIERS**  
Since last spring, the Soldiers' Settlement Board has supplied about 3,000 horses to returned men who are taking up farming. The price in Alberta has been \$157 on the average, and in Manitoba the price was \$175. Most of these animals have been bought in Alberta, the higher price charged in Manitoba being due to freight and other expenses.  
Some people grumble because the road to success isn't paved.

**WESTERN MILLERS PAY \$2.30 FOR NO. 1 NORTHERN**  
The Canadian wheat board has fixed the following prices for wheat sold to millers in the Dominion; price includes 5c carrying charges:  
\$2.30, basis No. 1 Nor., Fort William or Port Arthur.  
\$2.33, basis No. 1 spring, No. 1 white winter, No. 1 red winter, Montreal.  
\$2.31, basis No. 1 mixed Ontario or Quebec wheat, Montreal.  
\$2.27, basis No. 1 goose wheat, Montreal.  
\$2.25 1/2, basis No. 1 B.C. wheat, Vancouver.  
Prices are all quoted in store at points mentioned.

**SUNFLOWERS MAKE GOOD ENSILAGE FOR MILCH COWS**  
Different Trials Prove Cows Relish It and Milk Flow Is As Good As When on Corn Silage  
One of the silage crops that is going to claim the attention of the prairie farmer is the sunflower. Last year a few acres of this crop were sown at the Mackay Dairy Farms at Indian Head, Sask. It was put into the silo and the corn put on top of it. During the winter it was fed out and was relished by the cows which held up in their milk flow as well with it as with the corn ensilage. Being under the corn ensilage there may have been some drainage of the juices of the corn down on it. The experience with it was so satisfactory that several acres have been planted this year and one of the silos will be reserved for it.  
At the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon three acres of Giant Russian sunflowers were grown last year and the product ensiled. Though feeding records were not kept it was noted that the silage fed out well, the cows relished it and milked as well on it as on the corn. Prof. Shaw is of the opinion that there are good possibilities in the crop. It seems to promise exceptionally as an emergency silage plant for dry years.  
This season, which has been the driest ever experienced at the college, has demonstrated its value in this regard. Corn and sunflowers were planted side by side. Owing to the drought the corn is almost a total failure, but the sunflowers show a fairly strong stand over a considerable proportion of the field. The rains of a few weeks ago germinated the seeds that did not come up before, though it is doubtful if this second germination will amount to much. Those that came on from the first will probably attain a height of five or six feet before cutting time and will yield considerable winter feed.

**ONE MILLION ACRES LAND TAKEN BY RETURNED SOLDIERS**  
Approximately one million acres of free lands in the four western provinces have been taken up by returned soldiers in the past year. The Soldier Settlement Board reports that 3,768 soldier grant entries have been made in the four western provinces, as follows: Manitoba, 858; Saskatchewan, 1,124; Alberta, 1,702; British Columbia, 84. At 160 acres each this means 602,880 acres. About two-thirds of these soldiers have also exercised their right to take up homestead land. This means that 2,512 veterans have taken an additional 169 acres, amounting in all to 401,920 acres; the total being 1,004,800 acres.  
The number of applications for qualification certificates received by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada is 225,722, of which 19,558 were approved by the board.  
The board has loaned \$19,578,822 for three purposes:  
(1) For the purchase of land \$14,909,089  
(2) For the equipment of Dominion lands 2,343,667  
(3) For the discharge of mortgages on farms already owned by soldier settlers 2,326,066  
When the Cost of Living comes down there will be a chance for the Joy of Living.

**PROOF THAT ONE ANTI-UNION TRICK IS AN OLD ONE**  
The Cotton Factory Times, of Manchester, Eng., prints this document, signed 62 years ago, and which indicates that one anti-union trick is not new:  
"Form of Declaration to be signed by every Operative Spinner as an indispensable condition of Hiring:  
"I, Richard Waterhead, do hereby solemnly declare that I will not now, nor so long as I continue in the service of Thomas and William Eccles, will I become a member of, or directly or indirectly a subscriber to, or a supporter of any Trade Union, or other Association whatever (the regular and legal S.S.C. Clubs alone accepted).  
"As witness my hand this sixth day of January, 1857, Richard Waterhead, His X mark."

**HENS ARE WORKING OVER TIME IT SEEMS**  
The advice "produce more" that is being dinned into the ears of American workmen can not apply to the American hen since the government has uncovered vast holdings of eggs in cold storage plants. In St. Louis over 16,000,000 eggs have been seized, and it is reported that millions of eggs, stored by speculators, have been found in Detroit, Buffalo, San Diego and elsewhere.

**SCHOOL IS OPENED**  
Have you bought your children's new School Shoes. Our stock is complete and our prices are right. It will pay you to see our stock. Boys' extra strong school shoes, uppers are of good quality tan grain leather-blucher shape, with bellows tongue, double toe cap, solid leather throughout.  
Sizes 11 to 13. Special \$4.50  
Girls' School Shoes, made of good quality box calf leather, medium weight soles and low heels.  
Sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Special \$3.00  
Sizes 1 to 5. Special \$5.25  
Sizes 11 to 2. Special \$3.75

**DOMINION SHOE STORE**  
A. K. Taylor 10145 JASPEE AVENUE B. W. Atkinson

**EAT Som-Mor Biscuit TODAY**  
Canada Food Board License No. 11-482

**WEEK-END PRESERVING FRUIT**  
Sufficient Sugar With Each Case of Fruit

No. 1 Bartlett's Pears, 42-lb. boxes, selling at	\$3.95	Italian Prune Plums, Washington heavy cases, at	\$1.75
No. 1 Transcendent Crabs, 38-lb. boxes, at	\$2.25	Ripe Tomatoes, basket	35c
Elberta Peaches, Freestone, now selling at	\$1.75	Green Tomatoes, crate	\$1.50

Other lines of Preserving Fruits and Pickling Spices on hand.

**Out-of-Town Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention. Wire or Phone**

**THE GROCETERIA**  
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