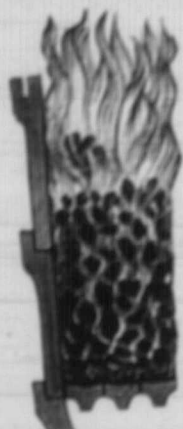


Sunshine Furnace Efficiency



McClary straight walled firepot—no ashes to absorb heat.

The Sunshine semi-steel firepot is built with **straight walls**—not sloping to form and hold a non-conducting deposit of ashes. A very important point in furnace efficiency.

The grates of the Sunshine furnace are equal in area to the firepot, so that fresh oxygen—without which proper combustion is impossible—flows to every part of the fire all the time.

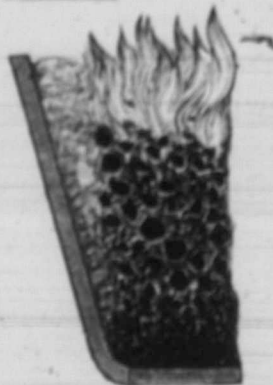
All air passages are exactly proportioned so that neither too much nor too little air passes over the radiator—there can be no superheated air, nor any under heated air, sent to the rooms above.

The doors, drafts and dampers are machined to fit snugly and to exclude heat-wasting air currents from the outside.

The test of furnace efficiency is the volume of heat it conserves for **actual use**, from the heat generated in burning your fuel.

There is a fixed volume of heat in every kind of fuel, whether it is wood, soft coal or anthracite.

The business of your furnace is to extract all the heat, which all furnaces do—and to conserve the **maximum** of it for use—which the **Sunshine furnace does**.



Usual sloping wall firepot. Blanket of ashes absorbing heat.

Engineering Service Free.

McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces and it is sent free on request.

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P.O. BOX 2311.

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clear an acre from one anchor. All-steel construction—unbreakable. Sent anywhere on promise to give puller a fair trial. If satisfied, take a half year to pay, or return at our expense and keep your money. Priced very low. One-man style or HORSE POWER—all sizes. Three year guarantee, few or no flaws. Send for Free Book, Trial Order Blank and Very Special Offer made to one man in every community. Don't miss it. Write today!

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324 DUNDAS ST. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

have been all along, and still are, paid German agents. They show that the Bolshevik revolution which threw Russia into such an orgy of murder and excesses as the world has seldom seen, actually was arranged by the German staff. They show how the paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference; how German staff officers secretly have been received by the Bolsheviks as military advisers; how they have acted as spies upon the embassies of the nations with which Russia was allied or at peace, how they have effectively directed the Bolshevik foreign, domestic and economic policy wholly in the interest of Germany and the shame and degradation of Russia.

They show how a picked German commander was detailed to "defend Petrograd" against the German army. One of the documents, a terse note from the German general staff to the council of peoples commissars at Petrograd, discloses that as long ago as November, 1917, when the Russian regime still was regarded as an ally of the nations at war with Germany, the Germans were busily requiring Lenin and Trotsky to furnish information regarding the amounts and places of storage of supplies received by Russia from America, England and France.

The Mail Bag

Problems of Organized Farmers

EDITOR, Guide: The object of the writer in these letters is not only to occasionally suggest some things that can be accomplished by the farmers through organization, but to point out some of the defects in the organization as it exists; and to suggest, if possible, the remedies therefor. The defects must be seen before the remedy can be applied, and it is important that the defects be remedied before the organization becomes so large and cumbersome that the defects may prove fatal.

We have heretofore called attention to the necessity of a proper division of the province into directors' districts, and of the holding of district conventions for the purpose of developing the local leadership, of considering matters of local interest and more thoroughly discussing and threshing out matters that must come before the general convention. And we have shown that this defect opens wide the door for the making of errors. As the organization becomes larger these defects will become more obvious and the mistakes thus made will be more serious. We do not care to discuss these matters here. The question that we wish to ask is, do we have the machinery, the facilities, for giving the local the assistance that it demands in order to keep it a live healthy unit in the great organization.

In order to answer this question we must consider frankly what motives men have for becoming members of the U.F.A. We are pleased to state that there are a great many men among the membership who see the big things to be accomplished; the solution of great questions concerning the farmers' interest and the general welfare and all that this involves. But we must say that our experience has taught us that the average man joins the U.F.A. for motives that are not so high and are much more local in their application. Such men usually ask themselves, "How much can I save?" or "How much can I make by joining the U.F.A.?" Now, there are very many men of this calibre; and after all, to them it's a simple business proposition; a question of dollars and cents. Not a very high plane my reader will say. But of such are the masses of we common people, and the Great Lincoln said that, "the Lord loved us common people, otherwise He would not have made so many of us." This being the case the solution of the local co-operative trading becomes a vital problem for the U.F.A.

The local must be taught how to buy and sell co-operatively. The representative of the business organization should be a frequent visitor of the local. The grouping of several locals through some business organization, so that

they can trade collectively, is important. Many a local whose members have come together with these objects in view, have been disappointed and allowed to drift apart because they did not know how to get the advantage of co-operative trading. The child that was thus born into the family of the U.F.A. has died, because of the lack of proper nourishment—the proper teaching and supervision in its trading operations. In such a community the difficulty of future organization is not decreased but enhanced, and unless this want can be supplied effectively it is doubtful whether the drive for membership will bear the fruits that it should.

We have thought that with the proper division of the province into directors' districts and with the selection of a local director or his representative, who was an expert in co-operative trading, who should be paid a remuneration that he could devote sufficient of his time to the work, going regularly from local to local, posting them how to combine their different locals into one trading medium, keeping the membership closely in touch with the trading organization and with the central, paying particular attention to inexperienced locals, and all the time looking after the membership and the educational interests of the organization, that we would probably have an efficient solution to this particular defect.

This, however, involves some changes in the fundamental law of the organization and expenditure of more money, but even in the one field of marketing stock and produce, sufficient savings would be made to more than justify the expenditure. And men thus associated with the body would ultimately learn to see bigger things for which the organization stands.

Think it over.

S. S. Dunham,
Ex-Vice-President U.F.A.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Daylight Saving

EDITOR, Guide: By far the greater portion of the farmers are dissatisfied with the daylight saving system for many different reasons. In the first place, a good many farmers have not changed their time at all, others have changed it one half-hour, others are working on the fast time, which makes things very inconvenient all around.

The farmer gets up at a time to do his work when it is best suited to nature and himself. I might say he is working on a system that has been tried out for years, and because the war is here it does not change nature nor make the day any longer. The farmer works in the busy times as long as his physical strength will stand it, especially at the present time of the war. Then what is the use of a farmer getting up from

one-quarter to three-quarters before daylight when the first of May, and lamps in the house, taking to the barn to see and horses, etc., and then in the evening a half while it is yet daylight?

Then again we have things to contend with in May say that last spring up every morning. At 10 to 12 morning it was worse in harvest. In harvest we can get generally speaking, go to bed if the dew is not we can get through at 4 system we get up an hour light, light our lamps as probably wait an hour breakfast for the dew and then finish up an hour. Remember you cannot clear hours of man and work each day as the w

In threshing time, from most machines work for dark. How then are you any more daylight? I here and leave the pe they will make the best it. This system may business men of the down to their work, as nine-thirty o'clock, but plants even from the well as the farmers who and four o'clock in the light a lamp to do their class it as a daylight w

Suppose the extra the city is all through saving system. If we compare the extra the produce with the inconvenience of the count it has, then I must, wise and pound foolishment has transformed they have not transferred the work depending when they have asked deduction from the farmer put one of the great blocks before the farm production scheme, which of pleasure, and I hope will, another year, cannot manufacture a nature.—Alex. Toulston

Re "A Typic"

EDITOR, Guide. In August 28, "Farmer" in the heading "A Typic" forth a somewhat feeble government should whether the men of C if they have a half-se a full outfit) should colors. Now, as a far to point out that Si etc., has already de shall be no exemption Sir Robert is perfectlystitutional. Why af exempt? We need need boots, coal, d meat. Why should miners, cotton m butchers claim exemption?

The exemption of a class, would be don't you forget it. I," claims that the of the best farmers hardly realize this of the farmers in Cla me to say that the free, able and willing country and are not tions. In fact, Sir, the best of ou already heard the —and, alas! a them are now filling and Belgium, just as that rock-off Judah's land, wh hours the incarnate was laid. Can'ta answered her country so to her very last be a few "slackers" population, but let many of the second men are doing the doing are shaming centage of the Anglo

Continued