

CHEW BAT **PLUG TOBACCO** **20 CTS**

A THICK PLUG - LIGHT IN COLOR - TOUGH & JUICY - ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH & SOFT

Harvesting Short Grain

OWING to the extreme drought in Western Canada this season there will be a great amount of very short grain to be harvested, and every possible means should be employed to save every available bushel. As I have talked with a number of farmers lately who have not had experience in trying to save such crops it has occurred to me that possibly my experiences might be of use to others in saving crops.

In the harvest of 1914 I harvested a half section of oats which was only from six to twelve inches high, by the following means:—

I took strips of old belting from four to six inches wide and nailed to the reel slats letting the edges drop well below the reel slats, and then lowered the reel so that the belting would drag on the guards so as to brush the heads back on to the platform canvas.

By lowering the platform to within about eight inches of the ground and then tipping the guards down close to the ground I could cut a stubble from two to four inches long, according to the evenness of the land, and by using the tilting lever raise the cutting bar over badger mounds and other obstructions.

By using extra strips of band iron, or baling wires twisted into small cables, or small ropes attached to the out end of the platform and allowed to extend the full length of the platform and up on to the elevator canvas the short grain can be prevented from dropping through between the lower platform canvas and the elevator canvas.

By using an old galvanized stoker in place of the bundle carrier I was able to catch all the heads and by putting a man in each stoker with short handled forks and have them pile the heads back into the stoker dump until it was filled I was able to drop the grain in piled windrows so that I was able to gather it with my sheaf loader.

Where the stokers are not available flat attachments may be used for carrying the grain into bunches.

Every bushel will be needed, so let us all take time by the forelock and make preparations for saving the short crops.

Seager Wheeler Wins Again

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, has again added new laurels to his already famous prize-winning record, by taking practically every first prize in the grain classes at Saskatoon's big summer fair. In fact, he took first on every one of his exhibits. The full list of the awards is as follows:—

- One half bushel of rye grass, first prize.
- One half bushel of white oats (Banner or Victory), first prize.
- One bushel of two-rowed barley, first prize.
- One bushel of six-rowed barley, first prize.
- One bushel of Marquis wheat, first prize.

Sheaf Exhibits

A collection of grains and grasses, consisting of a sheaf each of sudan

grass, oats, two-rowed barley, six-rowed barley, rye and bromo grass, first prize.

Sheaf of alfalfa produced in 1918, first prize.

Sheaf of winter wheat, 1918 crop, first prize.

The growth of Saskatoon's big summer fair is in itself remarkable, and adds value to the awards given Mr. Wheeler on his exhibits. Mr. Wheeler seems to have the faculty of carrying off prizes with a clock-like regularity that is unusual, and at the same time furnishes conclusive evidence of his unusual ability and painstaking care. Any man might exhibit a sample of wheat that would be of such quality as to be in the prize-winning class, a sample of grass seed, a sheaf of oats or alfalfa, and at the same time might not be a successful seed grower, such a sample or sheaf could easily result from abnormal conditions. But Mr. Wheeler has reduced his work to a science so exact that year after year in competition after competition his grain and grasses invariably rank with the very best. It is possible that some day the West may produce a man that will duplicate Mr. Wheeler's work or even excel him in this line. Then will the announcement of the awards in grain classes create excitement. At the present the public has grown so accustomed to reading of Mr. Wheeler carrying off first prizes and sweepstakes, that it would be very much disappointed were the decision different.

Farm Leases

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pletion of the term but at the proper time he may give what is called a "notice to quit," that is a written notice which latter may be delivered either personally or by mailing, but it must reach the lessee before the beginning of the final three months (or whatever period of notice is provided) next preceding the termination of the lease, as the lessee is entitled to the full period of notice.

The lessor for the same cause, instead of dispossessing may bring action for the cancellation of the lease and this he may do for any breach of any other covenant. Failure to deliver rent, to summerfallow or to properly care for the stock, failure to keep down the weeds, or to maintain the fences may, under certain circumstances, be sufficient ground on which the lessor can give notice to quit or bring action against the lessee for damage and cancellation, but he may not pursue both remedies and if he elects to give notice to quit he thereby terminates the lease. If he brings an action for damages or cancellation he thereby affirms the lease although while so affirming he seeks to have it cancelled and the right of possession restored to him.

The lessee who has made default in payment of his rent, that is in delivery of the lessor's share of the grain or crop for which the lessee was entitled to account, the lessor may during the term of the lease of the extension from year

to year by what is known as "distress" seize the personal property of the lessee for the purpose of compelling payment of the rental of the premises. The distress must be on the goods of the lessee and not on those of strangers, and the distress is not a cancellation of the lease.

Distress to be lawful must be made between sunrise and sunset and by law "sunrise" is now fixed at nine (9) a.m. The landlord must not distrain for one cent more than the actual amount due nor may he distrain until the next day after the rent is due as the lessee has up till midnight to make payment.

Emblements

One important question which arises in practically all farm leases is as to what are "emblements" as they are called, or the natural products of the soil from the annual cultivation or course of husbandry. If the tenant's term expires or is determined while annual growing crops are still unharvested he has the right of ingress, egress and regress for the purpose of removing such crops. Of course, grain, roots, corn and legumes are the best examples of emblements, while manure to be used for fertilizer also has been held to be an emblement, but clover sown for permanent crop or alfalfa for the same purpose has been held not to come within this class.

Fruit trees, or shrubs planted by the tenant, and which yield from year to year are not emblements but such things as are planted which yield only in the year planted would be.

The ordinary terms of a lease are of the simplest and easily understood, but the moment we depart from the course which is generally recognized by use, then the difficulties of properly framing a lease to protect the right of both parties become difficult and only practical legal experience can enable one to put on paper the exact terms upon which the parties have agreed. A written lease is not always absolutely necessary but it is highly desirable, and if it is put in writing care should be taken that all the terms are included in the original lease and no part of the agreement should be left to verbal understanding. This does not mean that the lease may not subsequently be varied by agreement but if it is so varied the changes also should be in writing. The courts will very seldom and very reluctantly admit evidence of verbal alterations in the terms of a written document which has been executed by and acted upon by the parties or one of them, for the reason that any such course would result in opening wide the door to the alteration by unscrupulous persons of agreements which had been executed in good faith by one of the parties. On the other hand if the term of a lease has been agreed upon and it can be proved conclusively that it has been omitted from the lease at the time of execution by the parties the court will rectify the mistake by giving effect to the omitted clause where justice demands such interference.

A good wheel-hoe makes garden cultivation easy and speedy.

Screenings

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."

"That's it," blubbered the boy indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, and now you don't know what you done it for."

Someone noticed that Pat used both hands equally well. "When I was a boy," he explained, "my father always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger nails with yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right hand.'"

"Grandma," asked six year old Paul, "what makes Helen such a pretty little girl?"

"She is pretty," grandma replied, "because she is such a good little girl."

"But, grandma," Paul protested, "you are awful good."

He had reformed and was full of zeal in the cause of temperance. He was holding a lecture in a workmen's hall, and, fearing that the audience might interrupt, he hired a former prize-fighter to preserve order. In glowing terms the orator contrasted home life with drunkenness:

"What is it we want when we return home after a hard day's work? What do we want to ease our burden, to gladden our hearts, to bring the smile of happiness to our faces and joyous songs to our lips?"

He paused for effect, and in the silence could be heard the voice of the keeper of the peace:

"Mind, the first bloke that says 'a drink,' out he goes with a bang."

A camera man who had ventured without permission to take some pictures on a farm for the educational department of a film company was met unexpectedly by the owner of the farm and hastened to explain his presence there. "I've just been taking a few moving pictures of life on your farm," he said.

"Have you?" the old farmer responded. "And did you catch my hired man in motion?"

"Sure I did!" the man assured him.

"You did?" the farmer exclaimed. Then he shook his head reflectively. "Well, well," he remarked, "science is a wonderful thing."



Mr. Bugg: "Now if we can get a fleet of about a thousand of these to gether, we needn't fear the 'army worm' another summer."

And men relate that Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing. And she was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticized.

"I know it," he answered. "But that's the kind the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon!"

The wicked, witty Prodigal returned, and in his old manner accosted his father: "Well, governor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

But the old man was a match for the sippant young man and said: "No, my son, I think I had better let you live."

STOCK (Miles)

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cows all 10 years and
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FARM

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