

PEERLESS ORNAMENTAL FENCE

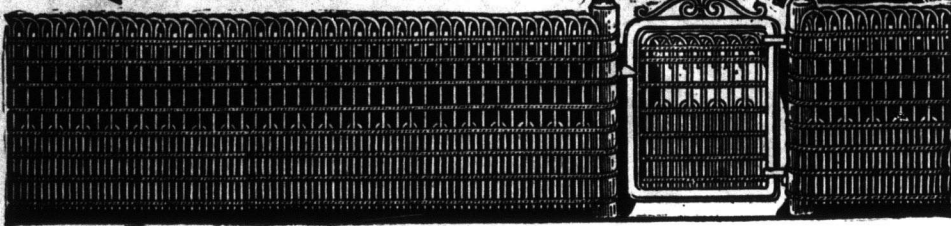
THE SENTINEL OF THE HOME

Always on guard to protect the children, the lawn and flower beds from stray dogs and other intruders. A Peerless Ornamental Fence with its sturdy gate is a work of art and with an occasional coat of paint will last a lifetime.

It is built of open hearth steel wire galvanized and when not otherwise ordered we paint all fencing with a coat of high grade paint. It looks well and lasts long.

Send for Catalog of many designs, also Farm and Poultry Fencing. A complete line for all purposes.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



A POUND OF BUTTER

Produced at Home in Two Minutes
For 5c.



with this wonderful new invention just perfected. Uses only ordinary sweet milk, no Drugs, Chemicals or other ingredients used. Eight pounds of Butter produced to each gallon of milk. Anyone can do it. It is no secret with this wonderful, simple and inexpensive device.

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The greatest invention of the age. Saves your butter bill and reduces cost of living. So simple anyone can operate it. Weighs less than three pounds. No machinery, no mess, dirt, sour milk or churning utensils to clean. No labor, cannot get out of order. Guaranteed for life. Sent by parcel post or express prepaid to your own home on

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Send us your order to-day. It will make or save you its own cost the first ten minutes. Try it at our risk. Sold under a positive unrestricted guarantee to prove entirely satisfactory or the purchase price will be refunded in full. Agents Wanted. Price \$2.00.

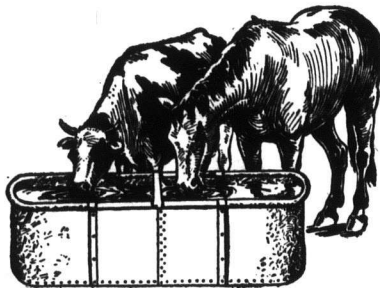
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Side Seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest method known.



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4. Cheap labor. The pampering of Canadian manufactures has placed the Canadian farmer at another disadvantage. The farmer buying in a restricted market and selling in an unprotected market, has had to compete in the labor market with the protected manufacturer. There is not the slightest doubt that both the quantity and the quality of labor procurable by the farmer has within the last thirty years declined continuously, and to such an extent as to cripple his ability to produce cheaply.

5. Good farm economy. Farm economy, or farm management, may undoubtedly be improved, and especially in Western Canada. The practice of mining the soil, that is, of continuous cropping without change of crop and without fertilizing, has resulted in diminished fertility and the invasion of weeds. Now, in order to secure a good crop, the Western farmer finds that he must conserve the fertility and destroy the weeds. But summerfallowing, the method adopted for the most part, is expensive. Burning the straw is extravagant. The enforced idleness during the winter, the accompaniment of grain growing, is uneconomical. Farmers cannot expect always to earn a good living by working seven months in the year. A successful farmer told me that if the next generation were to farm as the last generation had done, ruin would soon stare them in the face. Diversified farming, that is, raising a succession of different crops requiring different methods of cultivation and harvesting at different seasons of the year, with the keeping of live stock to consume the fodder crops, to furnish manure, and to employ labor through the year, is, according to the best experience of the West, good farm economy. A well-bred beef steer will produce more economical gains than a scrub. A three-thousand pound cow, whose feed costs \$40.00 a year, produces milk at a cost of \$1.33 a hundred, or butter at 28 cents a pound. A six thousand pound cow, whose feed costs \$50.00 a year, produces milk at 83 cents a hundred, and butter at 16 cents a pound. A ten thousand pound cow, whose feed costs \$70.00 a year, produced milk at 70 cents a hundred, and butter at 12½ cents a pound. The feed for this stock should be raised on land that would otherwise lie fallow. The knowledge of feeding and breeding will enable farmers to produce more economically. But before live stock breeding will be followed with confidence by Canadian farmers, the live stock markets must be standardized and controlled as the grain market now is. At present Bologna bulls, canner cows, stockers, and prime butcher stock are classifications which are the cherished secrets of the buyers. The pork packers have been recommending farmers to raise the bacon type of hog, while in practice they will give quite as much for the fat thick hog. Also, stock farming implies permanent improvements in buildings and fencing. Before farmers can build and fence and buy live stock, they must have capital, and if they have capital, they must be assured of the prospects for permanent farming. Farmers with spare capital have too often, like city people, invested in real estate speculation. If farming—legitimate farming, not mining the soil, and not speculation in land values—is believed to be profitable, there will be no difficulty in finding capital to establish the industry, farmers to work the land, and women to make homes in the country.

There is needed an immigration policy that will bring the right class of settlers into Western Canada. While I have contended that the cheapness of our land must remain as the enduring attraction to settlers, cheapness does not mean charity. It is not necessary that Western land be given away. The most desirable settlers for Western Canada are experienced farmers from Eastern Canada and from the United States. Such farmers can afford to pay for Western lands at from \$10.00 to \$30.00 an acre, according to quality and location, and make a good living. The revenue needs of the government are now so great that it seems unwise to give away Crown lands which the right class of settlers would be able and willing to pay for. Both from the point of view of national revenue and of permanent settlement of the lands, to put a price on the Crown land is preferable to making a gift of them. It would seem a perfectly sound and just policy to reduce our enormous national debt, and thereby the taxes required to meet interest

charges, by realizing in cash from the national asset of land. A policy might be adopted which would be favorable to the man without capital as well as encouraging the man with capital. Land may be bought and paid for on the amortization plan. Money being worth 4 per cent., land worth \$25.00 an acre may be paid for by forty equal annual payments of \$1.26 an acre, or \$10.00 an acre by 51 cents a year. If the government is not an efficient colonization agent, let the colonization companies manage the business, under the terms of an amortization plan, and with proper restriction of prices to be charged against the settler.

Giving the land away has not induced permanency of occupation. It is estimated that not more than 15 per cent. of those who have homesteaded the land in Western Canada now own it, they or their descendants. It may reasonably be hoped that sale of lands by the amortization plan will lead to greater permanency of occupation, and, therefore, to a more permanent system of farming. By deferring private ownership which the amortization plan would practically do, speculation, and the homesteading of land for purposes of speculation, would be discouraged.

Farmers with a full equipment of live stock and implements, ready-made farmers of the sort the West needs, will be looking to Canada in large numbers and will be coming to Canada if they are not discouraged. But I am told that our tariff allows the American farmer to bring into Canada free of duty only a small outfit of live stock and implements. American farmers with well-established herds of stock have been advised by customs collectors to sell their stock in the States and to buy afresh in Manitoba. Only an "official" could offer such advice. Such farmers, and such herds, are the need of the West. Our tariff should not block their entrance.

To increase production in Canada, something may be done by increasing individual effort, though I know that Canadian farmers are not lazy, and that many of them stay too close to their work. Much may be done by more intelligent effort, and the colleges, experiment stations and farm journals are doing good work in helping the farmer to avoid mis-steps, and to make the most of his labor by intelligent direction. If all of the farmers farmed as well as some of the best, production would be enormously increased. More intelligent effort by the men now on the land would increase production greatly. But the number of men now on the land is not sufficient, and many of those now there are not rightly placed. The national obligation at the present time is to frame policies of immigration, taxation and tariff that will not only invite good farmers to take up land in Canada, but will encourage them and their children to stay there.

"Johnson," said a schoolmaster, "can you tell me how iron was first discovered?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, tell the class what your information is on the point."

"I heard father say yesterday that they smelt it!"

He Knew

A railroad eating-house in southern Georgia, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the worst places of its kind in the State, has an ancient darky who announces dinner to the incoming passengers by ringing a huge bell.

One day the old negro was accompanied by a sad-eyed long-eared hound, who, at the first ringing of the bell, lifted up his voice in a most dismal howl.

The old darky stopped and gazed at him for a moment, and with a "Hush yer mouth!" started ringing again.

Again the old hound, with nose in the air, sent forth a long-drawn howl.

This was too much for the bell-ringer, and, turning on the hound, he remarked:

"Now, what in de worl' is you makin' such a fuss erbout? You don't have ter eat here lessen yer wants ter."

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.