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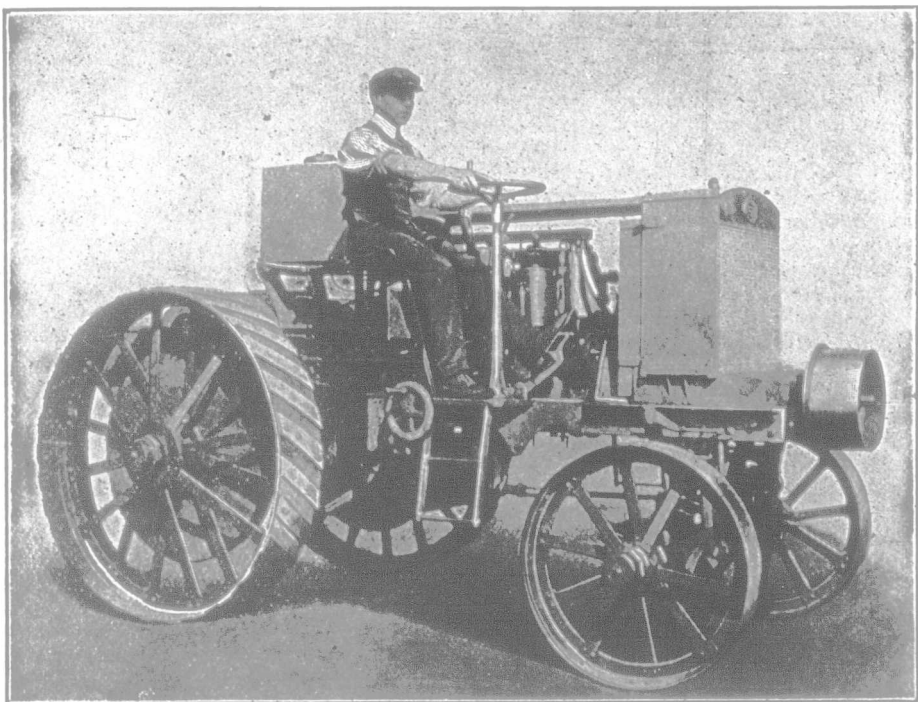
CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, LTD.

OFFICES AND DEPOT, SASKATOON, SASK.

SOLE LICENSEES FOR SAUNDERSON PATENT AGRICULTURAL MOTORS

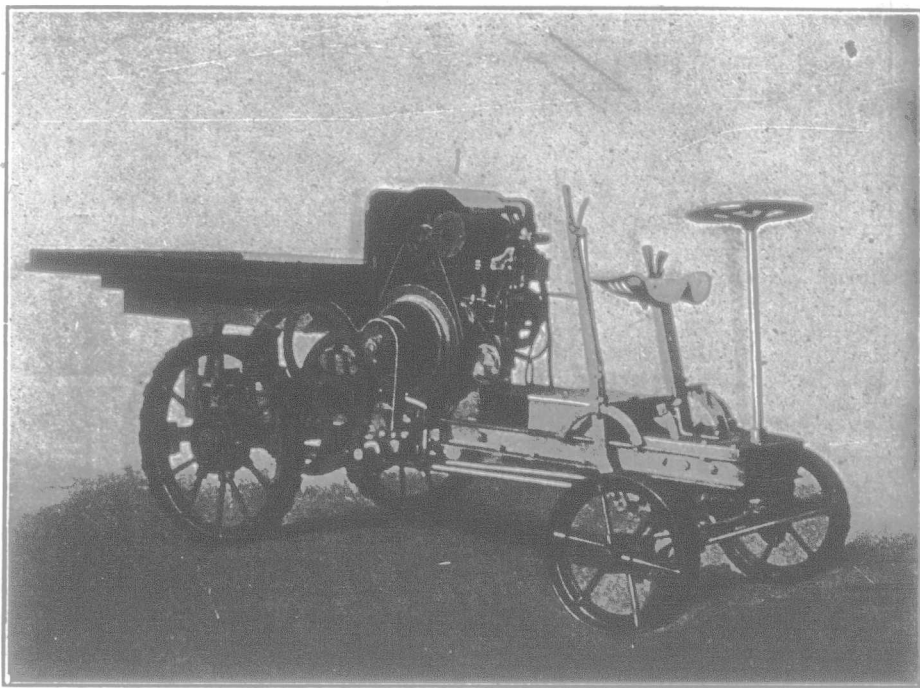
GUARANTEED OF BEST
BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AWARDED 15 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS



No. 1, designed for large farms; will plow 15 to 20 acres per day; pull three binders, mowers or seeders; haul 12 tons on the road.

Four-cylinder engine, fitted with three speeds—2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour—forward and reverse. Self-starting magneto ignition; fitted with steel cable for grubbing and road-making; carries fuel and water for one day's work. Extension wheels for soft ground. Made in two sizes, 22 h.-p., and No. 2, 14 h.-p.



No. 4, 2½ h.-p.—Handiest and cheapest machine on the market. Designed for small farms. Will plow two acres per day. Only one man required, who operates his plow from driving seat. Will pull a mower, harrow or disc, etc. Will haul 1½ to 2 tons on the road. Carries a saw bench, grinder or pump, etc., which it operates where required. One air-cooled cylinder, fitted with three speeds, 2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour; forward and reverse.

No. 3, 6 h.-p.—A larger size of the above, fitted with 2 water-cooled cylinders and three speeds. Has three plows, operated from driver's seat, as in No. 4, and will pull one eight-foot binder and drive a small thrasher. Carries fuel and water for a day's work, and drives small machines, same as No. 4.

All our machines are fitted with self-starting magnetoes, and require no batteries, repairs and spares at depot.

For prices, catalogue and particulars, apply to

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, LTD., SASKATOON, SASK.

STICK TO FARMING

Many of the leading business men of this age were brought up on farms and have a tendency to return to the soil before they have lived their allotted span. John Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Co., of Toledo, Ohio, tells an interesting story of his leap to "auto king." He knows all about automobiles and claims that every farmer should have one. He can enumerate many advantages that convince many that he is right.

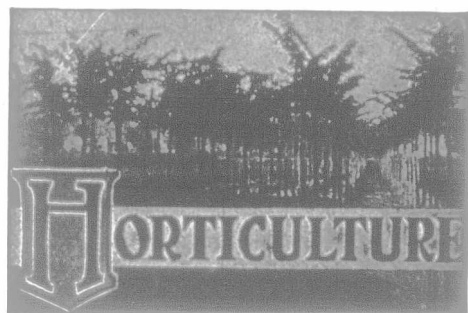
Speaking of his interest in the farm he says:

"I was brought up a farmer. I'm a farmer at heart today, and some day I'm going to own a happy farm home and get back to where I came from, with my own folks, who make the soil turn out a good living—the best there is in the world. And by the way, let me give you, who are sons of farmers a bit of advice, to which I hope you'll answer when I get through: "Well, Willys didn't need to hand me that, because I appreciate what I've got right here at home."

"Now the advice I'm going to give you boys is: Stick to the soil. The tide has turned. The money flood is from the city back onto the farms. The city folks have to pay you rightful prices for what you raise and it's time they did; and there's about five million former farmer boys and their families who form the nucleus of the "back to the farm" movement who'll tell you today: "Stick to the old farm, son; that's where the money is and will be from now on."

"All of which is true. If I should tell you that 75 per cent. of the city wage slaves are broke, it would make your eyes open, wouldn't it? Well, you take a good tip from an old hand, who knows you and knows your city cousins, boys—and stick to farming."

"Now, did I have to hand YOU that? I hope not."



The busy season will soon be on, but that should not result in the farm garden being neglected. Weeds that are allowed to go to seed this summer and fall infest the garden for future years and make it that much more difficult to have a well-kept garden. Spend an hour now and then pulling weeds by hand or using the hoe, or take a scythe and cut down weeds around buildings and fences.

FOREST RESERVE IN ROCKIES

The June issue of *Canadian Forestry Journal* contains the following regarding the Rocky Mountain forest reserve:

The entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary northwards up to the middle of township 61 west of the sixth Dominion meridian (longitude 118 degrees west), is now reserved from settlement or occupation, and will be managed entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest, the protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and other related objects. This is the effect of an order-in-council dated May 13th, 1910.

The total area of the district now reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Canada is about 14,400 square miles. This, however, includes Rocky Mountains Park (area 4,500 square miles), Jasper Forest Park (area, 5,000 square miles) and the Waterton Lakes Park (54

square miles in extent); these have been reserved for some time. The area now put under reserve for the first time is thus about 4,850 square miles (or 3,100,800 acres).

This entire area may, however, be looked upon as one reserve. Its area is thus over two-thirds that of Nova Scotia, over three-fourths that of the "southwestern peninsula" of Ontario (including under the term "southwestern peninsula" all counties west of, and including York and Simcoe, and enclosed by the Georgian Bay and Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario), and over five and a half per cent. of the area of Alberta. Looking farther afield for a comparison of areas, one may say that the reserve is half the size of Maine, twice the size of New Jersey, one-third the size of the state of New York, or as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island put together. Moreover, it is twice the size of Wales, half the size of Scotland and one-fourth the size of England and Wales combined.

The most northerly boundary of the park is situated a short distance north of the 54th parallel of latitude and is some 360 miles north of the international boundary. The western boundary of the reserve is the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the eastern boundary is an irregular line defined by the order. The northerly limit is thus between forty and fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton and about a hundred miles northwest of Yellow Head Pass. The width of the strip set aside varies from ten to thirty miles from the international boundary up to the latitude of Calgary, and from there northward widens out to from thirty to fifty miles almost to the northern boundary. The boundaries of the reserve as actually constituted differ somewhat from those shown on the map of the proposed reserve as given in the report of the commission of conservation.

The lands included in the tract are

for the most part elevated and rocky and generally not suited for agriculture. They are, however, covered to a large extent by a forest which is of great value for the supply of wood and lumber to the prairie country lying eastward from the base of the mountains, for the requirements of the coal mines and for the protection of the sources of the main streams of the central West.

On the additional 4,800 square miles just reserved the effect of the reservation will be to withdraw the lands from homestead entry or sale and the timber from disposal under license. The tract will still be open for the granting of timber permits to settlers, for mining purposes (for not more than one-quarter section) for cordwood, fence-posts, telegraph poles and railway ties and for small mills cutting timber for settlers only (for not more than one section for two years); also for mining leases of placer claims, for petroleum locations and for coal and other minerals, and also for permits to remove sand, gravel and stone from the submerged beds of rivers.

The regulations for forest reserves, under which the reserve is placed, forbid trespass, regulate the use of fire and prescribe proper precautions and penalties, require a permit for prospecting for minerals, prohibit grazing, except for settlers' cattle, provide for granting permits to cut hay and provide for careful cutting and the disposal of debris. Granting of leases for mining claims is subject to certain special provisions. Any person entering the reserve for the purpose of hunting or trapping must have a permit.

The reserve will be under the administration of the forestry branch of the department of the interior, and the far-seeing and progressive policy of the minister of that department, Hon. Frank Oliver, is a guarantee of the wise use of the reserve in the interest of the people of Canada.