

SECOND CROP ON STUBBLE.			
Cultivating twice	50		
Harrowing once	13		
Seed wheat	1.00		
Formaldehyde	03		
Burning stubble	10		
Seeding	33		
Cutting	28		
Twine	30		
Stacking	25		
Threshing	2.10		
Hauling 60 bushels to market, an average of eight miles @ 3c. ..	1.80		
Wear and tear on machinery 3c. per bus. ..	1.80		

Cost of producing 60 bushels 16.91

Where nothing is allowed for the use of horses, and under ordinary calculations this should not be counted since if properly handled this should be one of the best paying branches on the farm, the cost would be much less.

Mr. Angus McKay in his report of 1896 gives the cost of wages and board at \$9.14 for producing 69½ bushels or 13½ cents per bushel or about 15c. per bus., for a 30 bus. average. Wages were less at that time than they are now.

FROM INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM
REPORT, 1896: COST OF GROWING 20 ACRES OF
WHEAT ON SUMMER FALLOW.

1895	Plowing once, 13 days @ \$1.50	\$19.50
	Harrowing twice, 2 days @ \$1.50	3.00
	Cultivating once, 3 days @ \$1.50	4.50
1896	Seed, 30 bushels @ 50c. ..	15.00
	Sowing seed, 2 days @ \$1.50 ..	3.00
	Cutting grain, 2 days @ \$1.50 ..	3.00
	Twine, 60 lbs at 10c ..	6.00
	Sowing seed, 2 days @ \$1.50 ..	3.00
	Cutting grain, 2 days @ \$1.50 ..	3.00
	Twine, 60 lbs @ 10c. ..	6.00
	Stooking, 3 days @ \$1.50 ..	4.50
	Stacking, 5 men 1½ days @ \$1.50	13.50
	Threshing (including board) @ 5c.	40.00

Total \$111.60
Cost per acre 5.58

Value of product (40 bus. per acre) 800 bu. @ 55c. .. \$440.00
Less cost of production .. 111.60
Leaving a net return of .. \$328.40
or \$16.42 per acre.

COST OF GROWING 8 ACRES WHEAT ON STUBBLE
LAND

1896	Drawing straw and burning stubble, 1 day @ \$1.50	\$1.50
	Seed, 12 bus. @ 50c.	6.00
	Sowing seed, ½ day @ \$1.50	1.12
	Cutting grain, ½ day @ \$1.50	1.12

Twine, 20 lbs @ 10c.	2.00
Stooking, ½ days @ \$1.50	1.12
Stacking, 5 men ½ day @ \$1.50 ..	3.75
Threshing (including board) @ 5c.	11.90
Total	\$28.51
Cost per acre	3.56
Value of product (29½ bus. per acre) 238 bus. @ 55c.	\$130.90
Less cost of production	28.51
Leaving a net return of	\$102.39
or \$12.79 per acre.	

In addition to the foregoing there is the interest on the money invested in the farm, but the increase in the values of farm lands has more than equalled this in the past and is likely to continue to do so in the newer districts.

To the man from the East who has been accustomed to growing wheat on a ten-acre field these figures may seem very low, but wheat is being produced in many cases for less than the price given by me.

There are hundreds of renters in this province who have the land and machinery furnished them, the owner pays for half the threshing, twine and seed, and they put half the wheat in the elevator for him.

More work is being done every year by machinery. The small gasoline engine is in general use for grinding, etc.

A light traction motor is being introduced to take the place of horses in plowing and hauling. A threshing machine that moves round the field, threshing while it moves, is already in use. The cost of production is always being reduced.

In many of the older districts many of the farmers are commencing to seed down part of the farm to grass and raise more stock. In the near future in many districts a more intensive system of cultivation will be in vogue.

Indian Head, Sask. R. C. SANDERSON.

Review of the Live Stock Trade for the
Past Eleven Months.

Compared with 1906, the season just closing shows a considerable falling off in deliveries at the Winnipeg Stock Yards. A decline was of course anticipated. The severity of last winter, the unfavorable weather that prevailed during the entire summer and the fact that such unusually heavy shipments were made last season, reduced alike the number of cattle available for market and the means of fitting them for it. If this year's operations in live stock held any lesson for ranchers and farmers it showed the importance of providing a supply of feed to run the stock over winter. Last winter gave cattle a set back from which they scarcely recovered during the entire season. It delayed the beginning of the export trade and tended to keep prices down. The

percentage of exportable stuff was this year away below 1906. As we have emphasized week by week all through the season, the bulk of the cattle received here, altogether too large a proportion of it, has been of the butcher grades. Sixty-five per cent. of the total receipts last year were exported. In 1905 the exported percentage was sixty-five. For the eleven months covered by the data here given less than forty-four per cent. of the total received were of export grades. This in itself is a significant fact.

In sheep and hogs there is a similar decrease. For the entire twelve months there will be a falling off in hog deliveries of at least ten thousand head, and for sheep eight or nine thousand. Prices, too, for these two classes, sheep especially, were also lower than for 1906. Figures covering the imports of hogs to meet the requirements of the western trade are not yet available. The following is a statement of live stock deliveries at the Winnipeg Stock Yards for the eleven months, Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th, 1907, with figures showing receipts for the twelve months of 1906.

	1906	1907
Total cattle received	130,426	91,353
Total Exported	85,737	39,845
Total Feeders East	223	603
Total Feeders Chicago		187
Total Butchers East		5,638
Total Slaughtered Winnipeg	48,897	45,080
Total Decrease in Winnipeg		39,073
Total Decrease in Exports		45,882
Sheep (approximately)	30,000	21,198
Hogs (approximately)	83,000	75,283

Last year the estimated value of export cattle was \$47 per head. If this year's export stuff averaged up to approximately the same head value—and they should, for there was no marked change in the price per cwt. one year with the other—the export cattle trade of the West decreased to the extent of approximately \$2,100,000. The estimated value of the live stock sold in Winnipeg or exported through Winnipeg during the eleven months amounted in round numbers to \$3,900,000.

Bull Sale for 1908.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly allow me space for a few suggestions regarding our coming sale of pure bred bulls. The present is the time for every breeder to size up the bunch that he intends to offer for sale and pick out what will make good bulls, of the best type, according to their different breeds, and start feeding them. Every one should try and bring his stuff out in the best shape possible. Let us try and raise the price of the different breeds of cattle. We know that it pays to feed an animal well, especially if you want to sell it, for such an animal brought out in good shape always takes the eye more quickly than the other kind. I find, too, that every man that wants a bull now-a-days wants a better one than the last one he had and it will not pay a breeder to offer any thing that is not in good saleable shape. Every bull we offer is a sample of our breeding and of our herd, and it



HEREFORDS ON A SASKATCHEWAN RANCH NEAR PRINCE ALBERT.