

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BARNATTYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (50 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$5.00 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 50 cents per line space. Contract rates furnished on application.

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WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical advice. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),

LONDON, CANADA.

fast; you have been comparatively poor in professional and business opportunities, and a large proportion of the cream of your male population has been drawn away. Canada produces an exceedingly fine class of people, but has not succeeded in keeping her best men at home, consequently you have been, to a large extent, deprived of the quickening influences which result from keen competition with clever, progressive men, hence the clever men you have retained have not developed as with us. Your women have not been attracted from you to anywhere near the same extent, consequently the average of Canadian womanhood is much superior to the average of Canadian manhood."

While it has long been a matter of painful observation to us that, as our friend candidly points out, we have suffered in manifold ways from the automatic process of adverse selection that has been going on for generations, it is cheering to note that the tide now seems to have turned, and instead of Canada losing her best men to the States, most of the restless progressives are now making their way to the new Canada in the West, while others are finding a broadening outlook in the neglected fields at home, and in not a few cases the Dominion is now drawing upon the flower of the agricultural population of the Republic. While the Americans were developing so much faster than we they were bound to attract from us the progressive element; but now our century has come, and it is certain that we shall not only keep a larger number of our best men at home, but draw from the south as well. Incidentally, the greatest influence in this direction is the advanced and progressive agriculture we are developing. So we may cheerfully look facts in the face and admit the characterization of our self-styled critic without being alarmed thereat.

One thing we could not understand, however, is why he should find such a marked disparity between the standards of the two sexes, seeing

that many of our daughters as well as our sons have in the past been allured by the opportunities in Uncle Sam's domain. But though it seemed to us that he was exaggerating considerably, we had enough chivalry to feel glad he had words of such high praise for our sisters, wives and daughters, for, while both sides of parentage count, there is no gainsaying that the mainstay of the nation is the home, presided over as it is by wife and mother. It is encouraging to reflect that, though we have lost some of our people by emigration, so long as we still have such a high standard of wifehood and motherhood we hold the leaven of perpetual virility, and the destiny of the nation will be safe.

Western States and Reciprocity.

The name of Hon. H. C. Adams, of Wisconsin, a U. S. Congressman (Republican), will not be unfamiliar to many of the older dairymen of Ontario, some of whom will have listened to addresses given by him some years ago before the Dairymen's Associations. The following observations are taken from a speech made by Hon. Mr. Adams before the National Farmers' Congress in Virginia, and will prove of interest to our readers as disclosing the ideas of some Western American farmers (of whom Mr. Adams is a spokesman) on the question of free trade, or more especially, reciprocity:

After a flat-footed argument in support of protection, mainly on the ground that it created a home market for farm products, which in 1904 reached a total value of \$6,000,000,000, while they exported only \$853,685,367 worth, Mr. Adams went on to say that the tariff was required to keep shops from closing and the workers swarming into the fields to grow more cotton, corn and wheat to crowd markets and reduce prices. Then came the following reference, which will be of more particular interest to Canadians:

"Reciprocity with Canada is being urged in Congress. That means giving the markets of eighty million people for the markets of five million. I am at a loss to know how we could make anything out of a trade like that. The farmer in this country pays more for his land and labor than the Canadian farmer pays. New England manufacturers who want cheap raw material from Canada, and Minneapolis millers who want cheap wheat from Manitoba, are very busy working for Canadian reciprocity. In 1904 we sold Canada \$131,000,000 worth of our products, and Canada sold us \$51,000,000 worth of hers, the balance of trade in our favor being \$80,000,000. The farmers of New England and the middle States are not particularly interested in striking down tariff barriers and letting the cheaper oats and barley, hay and horses, sheep, cattle and fruit of Canada into our markets to compete with their farm products and reduce the value of their land. The Canadian Northwest is one of the greatest wheat regions of the world. It has soil and capacity when settled and developed to raise more wheat than Russia, which is now our greatest competitor in the world's wheat markets. The wheat farmers of our Northwestern States, who have built up rich and populous commonwealths, do not want the unrestricted competition of the low-priced Canadian wheat fields and the low-priced Canadian labor. Do you think the wheat producer of Minnesota can be satisfied with reciprocity which would enable Minneapolis millers to buy his products for less money?"

"Reciprocity in non-competing products is desirable. Reciprocity in competing products is free trade under another name, and when incorporated into our treaties and law will prove a dynamite bomb that will blow into our protective tariff system and cover the land once more with idle men, silent factories and broken banks."

In connection with the position taken by Mr. Adams, it is interesting to recall that only a few months ago a large and representative gathering of farmers and stockmen was held in Chicago, where a national organization was formed to promote trade with foreign countries by tariff concessions, because protection was provoking reprisals and destroying the foreign market, which was becoming imperatively necessary to consume the increasing surplus of American farm products.

The farmers for whom Mr. Adams was speak-

ing evidently fear the growth of agricultural production in Canada. The other day, at a meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, it was reported that 132 concerns had been compelled to establish branch plants in Canada, aggregating an outlay of some \$50,000,000, and it was decided to ask congress for reciprocity legislation, so that there might be better opportunities for the interchange of manufactures.

Our Western Letter.

We have had a chinook in Alberta. During the last few days of November the weather turned cold, and the thermometer struck for the bottom of the glass just as fast as we struck for fur mitts, and fur coats, too, if we had them. For a few days it went zero, and even better; not a damp, wet, chilling frost, you know, but a clean, sharp, nipping kind, with a strong bit of sunshine thrown in—the kind of cold that makes you rub your ears, and at the same time confess you rather enjoy the bracing air. Once during the first days of the cold snap you could see that peculiar clear bow of sky arched across the west, and old-timers whispered "Chinook." But the weather man thought better of it, and the chinook hesitated, and the cold continued. Then, in a few days more the signs were unmistakable. A warm, moisture-laden wind from the Pacific had been blowing against the western slope of the Rockies and the Selkirks, and as it climbed those hills it shook from its feathery folds every bit of moisture, and then it reached the top of the mountains and drifted out over the Province of Alberta and even into Saskatchewan, and the cattle on the open plains took the hump off their backs, and now men stand around on the streets without overcoats and the thermometer rarely gets down to freezing. That's winter—and Christmas approaching—in Calgary, Alberta.

Calgary, or, in fact, any Western town, possesses some amusing features in winter. There is always present a sprinkling of the foreign element—not so much of it, you know, as some Toronto papers would lead you to suspect; we are not one immense polyglot amalgam, with an odd Yankee or Canuck thrown in to keep the balance straight, but at the same time there are some foreigners, and from the winter dress of these people you would certainly agree with the inspired writer who said that man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The Indian, blanket-covered, his face as stolidly indifferent to the outside world as the statue on a frozen monument; the dude with the fur-lined coat and stiff hat; the rancher with coon coat and broad-brimmed "stet rim," walk the street with the almond-eyed Celestial, who wears his shirt on the outside and keeps his hands in his pockets. Well, it takes all kinds to make a world, doesn't it?

The Tariff Commission has been with us. This time we were prepared. The constant cry of the manufacturers that they want the earth, not forgetting the fulness thereof, has had its effect, and upon the tariff question we now stand pat. There must be no increase of duty for protected manufacturers, who, according to their own story, want the increase only for the benefit of the country, and not for themselves. We have heard this cry of interested loyalty so long now that it fails to deceive. With all our love for Canada—and we yield to no one in loyal devotion to our native land—we are willing to take chances of continued prosperity under a policy which will not tax to the limits the great wealth-producing forces of our country. And in this stand the Eastern farmer is with us, too.

The following is the statement of the export cattle shipped from the range during the past season:

Month.	Head.
April .....	87
May .....	826
June .....	2,648
July .....	8,693
August .....	10,157
September .....	11,535
October .....	11,642
November, to date, about .....	5,000
Total .....	50,598

Prices have been low, but the rancher is cheerful and looks for better things next spring. The past autumn and summer have been very suitable for work on the ranch, and if the rancher is not prepared for winter it is his own fault. Of course, the fence, the enemy of the rancher, is yearly closing in on the range, but some day there will be enough cattle fed on the foods of the West that are now going to waste to support an agricultural population as large as that which now draws its wealth from the wheat fields of the rolling plains.

R. J. DEACHMAN.

Correspondence name and questions do not appear plainly in not answered want them genuineness have been with us in that many and research

The Wm. W.

Gentlemen your favor and also heard P. Christmas and Home to have others, for out a better I am proud tural journal for 1906,

New York

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