

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 28, 1910

No. 953



## This Edison Fireside Model Phonograph

# Shipped FREE!

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**Great  
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Offer**

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The Latest and Greatest offer on the Genuine Edison. The most marvellous offer—the offer which eclipses all others. This offer is for everyone who has not yet heard our Edison in their own home. This offer is for YOU. For you to hear concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians—just such entertainments as the metropolitan theatres are producing.

**MY OFFER:** I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest [model], complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free loan. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph, together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

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I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which, though inferior, are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

**All You Need Do:** All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that, anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent, or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact, we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit, we could not allow any commission to anyone.

**If You Want to Keep** the Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or, if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

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**Selected Recipes**

**Sugar Cookies.**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, half to one full cup of milk, four cups of flour or less, six teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in the usual manner, adding milk according as a rich, crisp or a less rich and soft cookie is desired. Diminish the quantity of flour and baking powder, if less than a cup of milk be used. Take a little of the dough upon the board and handle as little as possible; the dough should be quite soft when a full cup of liquid is used. Pat into a sheet and cut into cakes. After placing in the pan dredge with granulated sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

**Mince Meat.**—Four pounds of cooked beef, chopped, one pound of sugar, one quart of molasses, three pounds of large raisins, two pounds of suet, chopped fine. By measure twice as much chopped apple as beef, two pounds of currants, half a pound of citron, cut fine, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of mace, half a tablespoonful of cloves, one nutmeg, grated, three lemons, grated, rind and juice, one quart of cider. Do not chop the apples in a food chopper. Let the meat cool in the liquid in which it was cooked. Use the broth to moisten the mixture. Orange juice and grated rind improves the mixture. Add also left-over jellies or preserves or vinegar from sweet pickles.

**Small Chocolate Cookies.**—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup of sugar, two eggs, beaten without separating the whites and yolks, then two rounding tablespoonfuls of cocoa, one tablespoonful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla

extract and two cups of sifted pastry flour, sifted again with two slightly rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Drop by the teaspoonful, some distance apart, on buttered baking sheets. Bake in a quick oven. When baked the cookies should be perfect in shape and the size of a macaroon.

**Lady's Mitten.**—One skein Spanish yarn, two pair steel knitting needles, number sixteen. Cast twenty stitches on each of three needles, and knit two, purl two for two and one-half inches for the cuff. Purl one round, knit one round first round of pattern, knit one, knit two together, over, knit one, purl two and repeat. Second round, knit four, purl two and repeat. Third round, knit two together, over, knit two, purl two and repeat. Fourth round, like second. Repeat these four rounds throughout the mittens. The thumb is begun on the second round, and worked on first four stitches of round. Widen at each end of thumb stitches every fourth round, adding new patterns as quickly as possible. Where there are eighteen thumb stitches run them on to a thread cast on four stitches at end of last needle, then work in the pattern rounds until the hand is long enough to reach to the tip of the little finger. Next round, purl together the two purred stitches. Next nine rounds, purl one, instead of two. On the tenth round narrow off the purred stitches entirely, otherwise keeping the pattern intact. Knit until hand is long enough, then knit plain, narrowing off as quickly as possible. When eight stitches remain draw them together and fasten off on the wrong side, take the thumb stitches on to a needle again. Pick up four stitches on those added for hand and knit until thumb is long enough; about five patterns—then narrow and finish as with hand.



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Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY,** Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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of WINNIPEG, Limited

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on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

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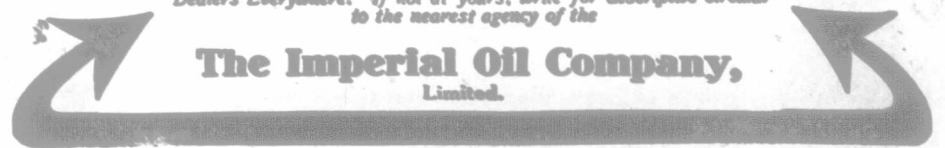
which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time. Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

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Full particulars of this Contest are given on Page 54 of the new

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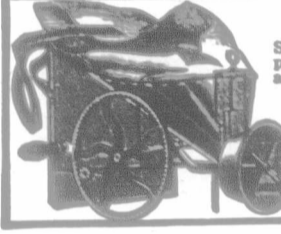
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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## Farmer's Advocate AND Home Journal

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## Editorial

### Christmas Good Cheer

During the Christmas and New Year holiday season the civilized world endeavors to make everyone happy. So has it been for centuries. In the Canadian West there are districts in which agriculturists in 1910 have suffered disappointment. Perhaps some will consider they are not in position to offer words of cheer. However, if they reflect, the conclusion soon will be reached that they might easily be in worse position.

It is easy to make ourselves miserable and unhappy by thinking of disappointments and looking on the black side of things. With every effort bent toward making someone else happy troubles are forgotten, and the general result is happiness for all. Selfishness can well be cast aside. It was not intended that man should be selfish. If you have not tried the experiment of making others happy do it this season. You can easily keep it up all year—and throughout the years to come.

### Agriculture Stands on the Golden Rule

Agriculture is not asking for the pap bottle. It merely asks that less pap be exacted from agriculture. Agriculture is not claiming any special privilege. It wants lower duties, even to the extent of free trade in farm implements, lumber, fuel and clothing, and it is willing to concede the claims of any other class in the community who want such materials as they buy placed on the free list. Agriculture is not seeking anything unfair. What it asks is that the man who labors on the soil shall retain for himself the largest measure possible of what his toil produces: not an unreasonable demand, not a demand that cannot, without opposition from agriculture, be espoused by any man or class of men who labor with their hands or brains. Agriculture is entirely unselfish

in this appeal for tariff reduction. It produces nothing that is benefited materially in selling price by the protective tariff, and it does not propose that the necessities of existence it buys, shall be enhanced in price by reason of the fact that artificial barriers have been raised by certain classes to its untaxed purchase of those things. Agriculture is willing to stand on the principle of the "Golden Rule." Can those who espouse the cause of high protection and class privilege say as much?

### The Delegation at Ottawa

Farmers to the number of close to one thousand attacked parliament hill with cool heads and warm hearts, with a united front, and with a determination to show that the entire Dominion needed certain legislation. No one denied that certain classes did not see eye to eye with the sturdy farmers. Some maintain that there are farmers to a considerable percentage of the population who would not vote with them. One thing is certain, too, that when party politics and these questions are mixed on a ballot paper the votes will not all go according to the demands made. But party politics should never be considered when matters such as the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay, or government ownership of terminal elevators, through which grain passes, or a revision of tariff that tends to do away to a certain extent with protection, are being dealt with. These are great problems that demand serious consideration. The effect will be the same on Liberal or Conservative, and all should consider them from a business, not a political, viewpoint. This is what the organized farmers have done. If they are wrong, it is no fault of theirs.

When the resolutions outlined in last week's issue were presented, one to six or eight delegates backed each of them up with carefully prepared memorials, stripped of any taint of class legislation, and bearing only a natural color of justice, which every good citizen recognizes.

The reply given by the premier was one of his masterpieces, as far as careful wording is concerned. It was extremely noncommittal. In fact, it indicated that the government had studied all these problems and knew what best could be done; and, more than that, it hinted that the government would do as it pleased in regard to each, or all, of the matters broached. This attitude shows bravery on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.

But what of the future? This monster delegation is composed of individuals the greater percentage of whom are determined to bring about remedial legislation in regard to all points discussed. If they stand together, and continue to be reasonable in their demands, they will win. Results are what they want.

### The Power of the West

Judging from the personnel of the big deputation that waited on the government at Ottawa it would seem that farmers of the West are true to their reputation of being more enthusiastic in attempts to bring about changes in legislative halls than are those of the East. While the prairie provinces could muster up 500 men to go to Ottawa, the entire East could gather something slightly over half that number to travel a mere jaunt compared with the trip from the West. No wonder Sir Wilfrid Laurier told them that the more radical spirit of the West pervaded the memorials presented.

Be that as it may, it was not shown that the demands are unreasonable. The men of the East were just as eager to have tariff changes as were those from the West. The Hudson Bay Railway and the terminal elevator propositions will benefit western farmers more than eastern, so that more hearty support from our delegates was to be expected. Even with this, however, the delegates were practically unanimous in favor of what was embodied in the resolutions.

Of course, if the government has something better to offer there is no doubt but that the farmers will be quick to see that such is the case. Particularly in regard to terminal elevators will the outcome be awaited with interest. A satisfactory waterway across Ontario and to Montreal via Ottawa would help a great deal. But the question is: How long will it be before such waterway is available for grain traffic? In the meantime, changes in the terminal elevators at the lake ports appear to offer a desired remedy, at least in part.

### Farmers and Direct Taxation

Representatives of the organized farmers of Canada in memorials presented to the government at Ottawa, suggested that agriculturists were satisfied to submit to direct taxation in order to provide revenue that may be needed to make up deficiency of cash due to changes they suggested in Canadian tariffs. This is a bold statement. There are many men who would prefer direct taxation, but everyone knows how some would object to seeing a big increase in the annual tax levy. Practically all can be educated to see the advisability of paying higher taxes and getting the necessaries of life at so many dollars less each year. It is possible, however, that trouble would be avoided by having the change made gradually.

But is it necessary to increase tax levies, even if the tariff wall is lowered? Western Canada has plenty of lands to be disposed of in such way as to supply revenue. Then many would welcome a change whereby those holding unimproved lands would pay over something in return for the increased value of them

due to progressiveness of settlers in the district. As F. W. Green said, the farmers of the Canadian West represent some \$300,000,000, or more, of money value. He did not say, however, that they had made this huge sum from crops produced since this became an agricultural country. The increase in land values has helped greatly in bulging their purses.

### Presentation of the Case

In presenting the resolutions to the government the spokesmen of the big delegation were careful to make matters clear. If they made any mistake it was in going too fully into detail. Much of what was embodied in the memorials is general knowledge—at least it is known by almost all who are interested in the welfare of the farmers of Canada. Under these circumstances was it necessary to weary Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the house with the reading of columns of data and details, continuing the conference until the premier passed some of the resolutions without more than a mere reference, because of the lateness of the hour?

That frequently is a weakness with delegations in presenting such cases. They seem to think that the men to whom they are talking are not possessed of any facts, and that they must hear them given by a member of the delegation. Had only half the time been spent in presenting memorials at Ottawa, perhaps the premier would have dwelt on some of the problems at greater length.

\* \* \*

The farmers of Canada are well organized. In proportion as they leave party politics alone will be their power. Farmers of the West, with a few men like E. C. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, in the East, cannot be denied. The good work will continue. The executive of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture will be heard from and their demands will not always go unheeded.

### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 27

#### POSSIBLE OUTCOME OF VISIT OF BIG FARMERS' DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

After reading what has transpired at Ottawa in connection with the visit of our 500 Western farmers, augmented by three or four hundred enthusiasts from the older provinces of the eastern part of the Dominion, it is difficult to guess what will be done. Unless agriculturists of the East have changed wonderfully in the last few years, I am constrained to believe Sir Wilfrid when he says that the more radical spirit of the West pervaded all that was done. In fact, it could not be otherwise with such a majority of the delegation coming from the prairies. It is noteworthy, however, that Easterners who were on that delegation were right in line with the resolutions submitted. Evidently a few at least have concluded that the West is right, and that legislation asked is only fair and just.

However, I used to know the Dominion Grange and its work. A couple of decades ago it was strong. Many farmers benefited from it. Like many other farmers' organizations, it died a slow and natural death—no, it retained a spark of life, which has again been fanned to good effect during the last two or three years. The men responsible for bringing it back to new life are largely of the independent class, as far as

politics is concerned; and, further, they are progressive. But, do they represent the great army of farmers in Ontario? In my opinion they do not. Of course, they represent the views held by men who really are independent, and want to figure out what really is needed in order to give the farmer a fair show.

The situation developed is very interesting. The government know that the farmer delegation is entitled to action in accord with suggestions offered. They also know that certain other interests will oppose tariff changes. Sir Wilfrid and some of his strongest colleagues have set views on the matter of government ownership and control. Perhaps they will arrange for government ownership of both the Hudson Bay Railway and terminal elevators. There is little danger, however, of them agreeing to government operation of the railway. In my opinion they dare not leave the big terminal elevators as they have been for many years. It is quite likely, therefore, that before this session closes the elevator question will be satisfactorily settled. They may also have proposals regarding the Hudson Bay Railway that will meet with the approval of those most closely concerned. It is my opinion, however, that more than one campaign will be required in order to remedy the tariff according to the demands recently made at Ottawa.

"ARCHIE McCCLURE."

## Horse

### Influence of Climate on Size and Quality of Draft Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Darwin, I believe, was the first to show how animal life changed in form, shape and vigor under different climates and on different soils. The Clyde horse coming from the valley of the Clyde, the Shire from Lincolnshire, the Belgian draft from Flanders and Holland, and the Percheron from France, all were evolved, so to speak, from the luxuriant pasturage of their various districts. The breeders selected what they considered best, but the best were there before they could pick them out. If the above named districts were stripped of their horses, and ponies substituted, I believe a dozen generations of careful selection, plentiful feeding and pasturage would again produce the big, thick stock. It is very unreasonable to expect imported stock to produce here in the prairie country, on different feed, in a climate having fifteen hundred to two thousand feet more altitude, with a fourth of the rainfall and less than a fourth of moisture in the air, the same class of stock they would bear at home.

The pasture here is not so plentiful, so they will not grow as big without extra attention. The air is clearer, therefore we needn't worry about wind or lung troubles; and it is dry, therefore the quality of bone and sinew will be unsurpassed, also the texture of the feet. The dryness of the air will tend to reduce, and in time will ruin the feather but will serve to produce somewhat finer hair on the body. There are on the prairie some districts where sufficient lime is not to be found, therefore the stock will never be able to grow enough bone if kept there.

I believe the above ideas have never been advanced, and I wonder thereat. I fancy we would do well to overlook, to quite a degree, lack of quality in our mares, picking the big, roomy stock, even if coarse, and feed the young well, depending upon the climate to give quality. I am sure the future will see four drafters rejected for lack of substance for one that is turned down for lack of quality. All the tendency is to superior quality. Look at the cayuse and broncho. Never had horses better wearing legs and feet. A few generations of Western living will put good feet and legs under the softest-legged stock in the world.

In a general sense, the sire should be looked to for shape and style; the dam for size and constitution. Very few know the very great in-

fluence feed and thrift in the dam have on the unborn foal. The brood mare should not be fat, but pretty nearly fat. She should be fleshy and sappy, almost lazy. I bred a carriage mare eight years old, of thirteen hundred pounds weight, to a Standard horse of eleven hundred and fifty pounds. She was in correct health and the produce weighed at maturity twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The same mare produced at the age of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, when down in flesh and not thriving, to the embrace of a first-class eighteen hundred-pound Clyde, three foals that will not be above thirteen hundred and fifty at maturity. The colts had equal care and feed. The difference was all made before weaning and mostly before birth. The mother lacked strength in the last cases. The Clyde colts should have taken on a quarter more size at least. My neighbor bought a 14-hand yellow, pot-bellied, eight hundred-pound cayuse mare for \$25. He breeds her to heavy stock and keeps her right, for he is a stockman. Her foals mature at twelve to thirteen hundred.

Some years ago at lambing time I had three hundred of all breeds to look after. I could tell at a glance by the look of the ewe what the lamb would be like. Little thin Merino dams gave narrow-headed weaklings, while strong, fat Shrop and Leicester crosses dropped big-headed, fat, sleepy, lazy lambs that grew into little sheep right away.

In conclusion, I advise, look for size in your breeding females. Get all the quality and size you can in your sire, and you can depend on the climate bettering your quality right along, although it will somewhat lessen the size of the hoof.

Man.

A. A. TIRUS.

### Training the Farm Colt

Professor M. W. Hooper, of Cornell University, contributes an interesting article on horse training to a reading course which that institution is sending to farmers. From the article the following quotations are taken:

"The colt should become familiar with man while young. He should be taught subordination at the very start, and not be allowed to become wilful or headstrong. The usefulness of the future horse will depend much on his courage and fearlessness, and it is to promote these that the colt should become familiar with man at as early an age as possible. If taken in time and properly handled, he need never know fear. A colt should never be frightened. Too many persons thoughtlessly try to make the young colt show off by doing something to startle it, by running at it, throwing sticks, 'shooing' it and the like, which should never be done if a reliable animal is to be developed. Teach the colt useful lessons only. Because colts are bright and very susceptible to training, they are often taught tricks and allowed to become mischievous—to bite, rear, kick, or anything else that may seem cute. These very things later become a great annoyance and are very hard to overcome. One should not make the mistake of trying to teach a colt too much at a time. He should understand each lesson thoroughly before a second is attempted. On the other hand, colts should be worked continuously day by day, and not simply at the convenience of the trainer. The trainer should be gentle and firm at all times and go through with whatever is attempted.

"The foal should be taught very early the uses of the halter; first to lead, then to drive. But, even before haltering, the youngster may be taught to 'stand over,' to have his foot raised, to back, and the like. In handling the colt, be careful about the ears, the back of the forelegs and the flanks, as these are often very sensitive. Catch the colt by putting one hand under the neck and the other under the hams or around the buttocks. Never catch a colt around the neck only. If this is done, the colt will go backwards and perhaps fall; but instead catch him around both ends as described. Then if he attempts to go forward press back with the hand under his neck, and if he attempts to go backward press forward with the hand that is around the buttocks. Colts caught in this way will let

one walk up to them, whereas if they are caught around the neck there may be difficulty in catching them.

"After the colt has become familiar with the biting apparatus and has learned to obey such simple commands as 'whoa!' 'get up!' and the like, he may be harnessed. Do not use new harness, smelling of things unfamiliar to the colt, but one that has been in constant use, preferably by a horse that the colt knows. After being driven with the biting apparatus for a time and the colt is rather tired, put him in his stall, bring the collar to him, let him smell of it if he likes, then put it right on as if he were an old horse. Now get the harness, walk up to him and lift it gently over his back. Do not stand off and throw the harness over his back, for the loose straps hitting his back and abdomen will be resented and he may kick. Walk behind him, put the crupper strap on, then step to the side and fasten the bands.

"The harness should be of good quality and in good repair. If a part breaks, there may be trouble and the colt ruined for all time. See to it that it fits perfectly. The collar should receive attention, as it is through this that the horse exerts his power. The colt's shoulders are likely to be tender and easily abraded, and we must see that the collar fits perfectly. The collar must be kept scrupulously clean.

"When the colt is desired for single use, it is often advisable to train him to go single from the first. This may be done after he has become familiar with the bit, harness and use of the lines. When training the colt to go single, a training cart—one with long shafts, substantially constructed, and the seat so arranged that the driver can get off and on quickly—should be employed. Such a cart can easily be constructed from the rear wheels and the axle of a buggy or carriage by fastening two long poles, hickory or any tough, springy wood, to the axle, fastening a cross-bar and whiffletree in front and a board seat in the rear. The shafts should be 12 or 14 feet long, with provision at the ends for the attachment of a strap across from point to point to prevent the colt in rearing from throwing his front leg over the end of the shaft. At first a kick-strap attached to each shaft and passed over the colt's rump should be used; at least until the colt is accustomed to the shafts. When the colt is first hitched, an assistant should hold him until the driver is ready, then he should be allowed to go. As soon as he has become familiar with the vehicle he should be compelled to stand still until he is wanted to start."

## Stock

### Can Baby Beef Be Fed in the West?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have eighteen head of heifers to calve in the spring. Do not wish to give away calves, nor sell them, if I can do better. Would like your opinion as to the plan I propose for handling them. Can I wean the calves, feed them whole milk for about five weeks, or, say, until they will eat chopped wheat, give them plenty of pasture, feed them through the winter of 1911 and 1912, and sell them for baby beef on the Winnipeg market and get as much for the grain fed as I would had it been sold on the market. My object is to keep up the fertility of my farm. The quality of grain I have would sell around 66 cents per bushel. Have a good warm barn to feed in. How much grain will an animal consume in fifteen months on good pasture and separated milk?—C. J. CURTIS, Alta.

As we understand this question, you wish to feed the calves on whole milk for five weeks, changing at about that age to separated milk, feed them on chopped wheat, pasture and hay and have them ready to market, say, about June, 1912, at which time the calves would be around fifteen months old. You wish to know if you can do it profitably. If the case is as stated, the answer is you may or you may not. It depends on the calves, the feeder and the feed.

We would not attempt to feed scrub calves for

### WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



J. E. MARPLES

J. E. Marples was born in Sheffield, England, about 55 years ago. His father was Rev. John Marples, M. D. J. E. seems to have started out young to see the world, being first a sailor and then a soldier. His soldiering experience was gained with the British troops in Burmah and East India, serving as a musician in one of the regimental bands. Later he was a bandmaster; afterwards a store clerk, and now, finally, a farmer in Manitoba and breeder of purebred Hereford cattle, Shetland ponies, Berkshire hogs, Buff Orpington fowls and Toy Pomeranian dogs.

Mr. Marples came to Canada in 1879, and to Manitoba in 1881. He bought his first purebred Herefords in 1893, and branched into Shetlands in 1903, breeding, importing and exhibiting in both lines ever since. The Hereford herd numbers around 50, and in the neighborhood of 75 head of Shetlands are usually on hand. Lately a small herd of Holsteins has been added, and it is the intention of the owner to go in more for this well known breed of deep-milking cattle.

Poplar Park Farm, as the home place is called, lies about four miles from Deleau and seven miles from Hartney. It comprises two sections of rolling land, dotted here and there with poplar groves. Six hundred acres are cultivated, the remainder being in pasture and wild hay. It is an ideally-situated farm for stock, grain or mixed farming. The buildings are modern in every respect, one of the most up-to-date set of buildings to be found on a farm in Western Canada. The house is equipped with every convenience—furnace, hot and cold and hard and soft water, an individual sewage system, bath-room, etc. Mr. Marples has just completed installing an electric light and power plant, with twenty-two lights distributed throughout the house, and lights in the barns, both outside and in. Power and light are generated by a gasoline engine stationed in a brick power-house and garage combined, and motors are located at the barns to grind, saw, pump, run machinery and elevate grain. Even the pumping in the pasture fields is done by motor, a wire running from the generator to a motor attached to the pump. The proprietor believes in making use of every labor-saving device possible; owns an automobile, a gasoline traction engine, and a threshing outfit, and, in so far as is practical, substitutes gasoline and electric power for the labor of man and horse.

Mr. Marples came to Manitoba with an "idea" and practically nothing else. What he owns has been accumulated in the past twenty-five years, and what he has been able to do is exemplary of what can be done in these fertile Western provinces by men who have the initiative and determination to set themselves to the doing of it. It is a fact worth noting in connection with the successful farmers of Western Canada that their success has invariably been in proportion to the attention they have given to livestock as a department of their farming operations. The men who take the broad, high ground that permanent success in agriculture depends on stock-raising, and follow that principle for a number of years are the ones who come out right in the end. The subject here is a conspicuous example of men of this stamp. He pinned his faith to stock when prospects were less brilliant than at present, and he "stuck." It is this ability to stick that makes or mars. Probably Mr. Marples learned the soundness of the old truism "that a rolling stone gathers no moss," when he was wandering the world in his youth. If he did the pity is that more of us hadn't done our "wandering" before we settled down.

baby beef. They lack in thrift, and do not mature as early under the forced system of feeding. If you have well graded calves of the beef breeds, the venture would be advisable. If you haven't better leave baby beef-making alone. As to feeds: Chopped wheat is not advisable. The best feeds are whole or chopped oats, bran, corn and a little flaxseed or linseed meal. As to the feeder: He should be willing to specialize to some extent in the work. The most successful baby beef feeders are specialists in this line.

Calves intended for baby beef do better if allowed to suck until about five months of age,

although excellent results may be secured by the method you propose. Start them on grain and hay at as early an age as they will eat, the grain being whole or chopped oats, mixed with a little bran, and as they get older, some of the wheat might be used. When changed from whole to separator milk, it would be well to add boiled flaxseed to the milk to take the place of the butterfat removed. The object is to keep the calves thrifty and make them grow. A youngster that loses his calf flesh will rarely feed into baby beef. At this stage, the calves are on pasture, it should be abundant. In fact, if it is not good the calves are better inside. Some feeders follow the method of keeping them inside in the daytime, and turning them to pasture at night, a scheme that pretty well saves the calves from being pestered to death by flies.

Winter feeding consists in crowding the youngsters forward at as rapid a rate as possible. A variety of feeds is essential. Clover hay and silage are the usual standard fodders where baby beef feeding is followed. Prairie hay, green cut oat sheaves and a few roots to add succulence should be found almost as satisfactory. Ground grains, such as oats, ground barley, some wheat, a little linseed meal and corn, if you can get it, constitute the grain ration. The calves should have all they will eat up clean. The object is to force growth and maturity; but in doing so care should be exercised not to put the animals off feed. As good a way as any to winter feed is in boxes in a warm stable.

So much for baby beef feeding in general. As no experience of this kind of beef-making has been had in this country, it is impossible to more than generalize. Our opinion, however, is that if you can approximate the requirements above noted you should be able to produce baby beef in Alberta as successfully as it is produced in Eastern Canada, or in central United States. You should be able to do it profitably, too, providing you market the youngsters in season and to best advantage. Too many farmers in this country are deterred from giving attention to cattle feeding because they claim there is no market for first-class stock. From an extended observation of the livestock markets at Winnipeg, it is our candid opinion that the reason about seventy-five per cent. of them fail to market to advantage is because the stuff they market isn't worth any more real money than the buyer pays for it. There is demand and fair price for high-class stock. Only a very small percentage of the stock offered for sale is high class, or anywhere near it. Lack of quality in cattle offered for butcher or export purposes is a more serious defect in the livestock business than is the reputed, and, to some extent, existent monopolistic condition on the side of the buyers.

We would not advise you to attempt to raise the calves on chopped wheat. Sell it, even if it is worth no more than 66 cents per bushel, and buy oats, bran and other grains mentioned. Neither would we advise trying to feed poor quality calves. Given good calves and the right kind of grain, you should be able to sell at a price that would leave good profit over cost of production. You will not, however, finish into baby beef one hundred per cent. of the calves your eighteen cows will drop next spring. Better figure on getting forty per cent. or so to that stage.

It is impossible to state definitely what quantity of grain a calf will consume in fifteen months. Four pounds of mixed grain fed in conjunction with good hay is a fair ration for the first winter. You might figure that more than this will be required for forcing growth, say, about six pounds per day, with a lighter ration when on pasture, roughly, in the neighborhood of 1,800 pounds for the time mentioned.

### Stock Farming on Light Lands

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A friend and myself control 960 acres of sandy soil, and on which we can get water anywhere at 20 to 30 feet. Inspired by your advice and also that of Messrs. J. J. Hill and J. W. Flavelle we are disposed to go largely into raising beef cattle. How could this acreage best be handl

to support at lowest cost the largest number of livestock? We have over 200 acres broken, about 80 of which was cropped this year.

Sask. W. B. E. C.

Reply from James Murray, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, reads as follows:

This subscriber might go into the production of beef in one of several entirely distinct and different ways.

He might start in to breed purebred cattle of one of the recognized beef breeds; he might start breeding, using grade females and purebred bulls of a beef breed, the same as the ordinary rancher, only on a smaller scale; or again he might keep no breeding stock whatever, but buy cattle, feed them and sell the finished product. From the nature of the question we assume that the raising of beef cattle is to be followed on account of the land being rather too light to permit of grain growing being followed to advantage, and that the cattle are to be used as a means of improving the land by turning into it, in the form of manure, the crops of grain, straw and hay that are harvested. The object, we assume, is not to utilize the waste products such as occur on the ordinary grain farm, but to make the output of cattle the main output and the sales of grain secondary.

The proposition is quite a feasible one, but would require considerable working out. Since initial expense seems to be an important consideration in this case I would not recommend the breeding of purebred beef cattle, as the outlay for foundation stock would be considerable, particularly if enough was bought to properly stock the farm at the start. A better plan would be to work the other two methods together; that is, keep some good grade breeding stock with a purebred bull of some recognized beef breed and gradually increase the herd and at the same time buy unfinished stock, two, three or four years old, and finish it for market.

It makes little difference what breed is kept—Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus or Galloway. Any would do, but the same breed should be stuck to year after year. A small breeding herd gives a permanence to the operations that would be lacking with only the older stuff being handled. The breeding herd might well be quite limited to start with, a good bull being secured and a few females of desirable type. The females could be added to from time to time, as opportunity presented. Frequently good young heifers can be secured with a bunch of steers, and the best of these might be reserved for breeding purposes.

The feeding operations would also, of necessity, start on a small scale, as only a limited acreage is under crop, unless feed were bought. But it would be safer to start in a smaller way and extend the operations from year to year, as experience and the feed supply warranted.

The finishing of cattle is recommended instead of breeding extensively, for several reasons. In the first place there is more money in it for the capital invested; there is a more immediate return to the land of manure, and the manure at the same time is more valuable ton for ton from young growing stock. There is also the advantage of shelter not being required to the same extent for large growthy steers as for young cattle.

The question of shelter is an important one, as buildings are expensive and if a thousand dollars can be saved in building it is going to permit of more cattle being purchased and fed. The only shelter the feeding cattle require is a shed to protect them from the wind, provided they have plenty of straw, so that they may make themselves comfortable. An abundant supply of water is also essential.

For feeding under these conditions, cattle should weigh at least 1,100 pounds, preferably more, and be of good beef conformation. By judicious feeding, starting with a few pounds of grain per day and gradually increasing, and feeding good straw and hay for roughage, excellent gains can be made and a good finish put on the cattle by the first of May. Good prices can be secured for grain marketed in this way

as beef, and besides the feeder has practically the full value of the grain left behind on his farm, in the manure.

There is still the question of cropping to be dealt with and this should be adjusted to meet the requirements of the main farm operations. A farm the size of this one, 960 acres, should be able to produce enough feed to fatten from 150 to 250 cattle during the winter, and have considerable wheat for sale without overcropping the land. In arranging the system of cropping a rotation should be adopted that will give one or two years in grass, as light land like that on this farm needs all the fibre it can get, and provision should be made for applying the manure where it would do the most good. As the district where this farm is located is not usually blessed with an over-abundant rainfall, part of the farm should be in fallow every year. I would suggest a rotation somewhat as follows: First year, wheat; second year, oats or barley; third year, hay; fourth year, hay or pasture broken in July and worked during the summer; fifth year, grain, wheat, oats or barley; sixth year, fallow followed by wheat (first year). The manure could be applied to good advantage after the first crop of hay. A small area 30 or 40 acres, should be set aside for alfalfa. This should not all be sown the first year, but an acre or two would be enough for a start to see how it would succeed, and if it did well the acreage could be increased as desired. A rotation like that outlined above could be modified considerably, if required, to suit circumstances.

JAS. MURRAY,

Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.

### Weight of Sow and Size of Litter

The Wisconsin station has made interesting tests to prove relative sizes and weights in litters from young and old sows, with astonishing results. In these tests sows weighing an average of 482 pounds at farrowing time produced an average of 9.2 pigs per litter, with a weight per litter of 27 pounds. From sows weighing 307 pounds the average number in the litter was 6.7 pigs, and the weight of the litter was 16 pounds. Where the average weight per sow was 238 pounds the average number in a litter was 5.5 pigs, and the average weight of a litter 14 pounds. Sows between the ages of four and five years averaged nine pigs to a litter and a weight per litter of 26 pounds. Sows between two and three years old had an average litter of 7.5 pigs, and a litter averaged 19.7 pounds in weight, and sows a year old produced litters of 7.8 pigs, with an average weight of 14.2 pounds per litter.—From Coburn's Swine in America.

## Farm

### Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

January 4.—What should be the attitude of the farmer toward farmer's organizations? To how

many can he afford to lend his best services and how can he be of greatest service to his fellow farmers and the industry at large?

January 11.—What feed and exercise do you give the stallion in winter, and what preparations do you make for the breeding season? Kindly discuss this question fully, especially the relation between winter exercise and feed and his use in the breeding season.

January 18.—Why is it that so many young men whose fathers are interested in purebred livestock seem to have a wholesome distaste for the business, and will have nothing to do with it? What's the matter with livestock, or the boys we are raising, that it is hard to keep stock and boys on the same farm?

January 25.—What are some of the weak points about Canadian governments and their handling of matters with which they have to deal? How best can these defects be remedied?

### Developing the Young Farmer

The training of the farm boy in order to develop him into a man who will be willing to stay on the farm, will always be a big problem in every country where agriculture is the great industry. Education has of recent years come to be recognized as one great essential to efficiency in any line of work. This does not always mean that college training is necessary. However, attention to reading and study helps to equip every man for doing the maximum work in the minimum time, and doing it right. This means a removal of obnoxious drudgery, provided an attempt is not made to handle too much land or too many head of livestock. Many good points are brought out in the letters in reply to this week's topic. Awards have been made as these replies appear. Some, no doubt, would place them differently, but Mr. Lintott has kept the closer to our limit of 600 words.

### Read and Be Up-to-Date

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The several parts of the question under discussion are more closely related than might at first appear. When I began to farm on my own account an old friend gave me this advice: "Whatever you do, do well; don't undertake more than you can do well, and be up-to-date!" and my own experience has taught me the wisdom of that advice. I believe lack of system and too long hours are the main things that make farm work a drudgery to some. A few farmers get up very early, but I honestly believe if they would lie in bed for another hour and carefully think and plan their day's work, the closing day would see more accomplished and that much more satisfactorily done.

It is difficult to state a definite number of hours a farmer should work, but I only work my horses from eight to nine hours a day and I don't seem to get much behind the man who works more hours. Long days make both man and horses unduly tired, and it is simply "putting in time" and not working. Of course, exception must be made at seeding and harvest, but even then I always find, or make, time to read my copy of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, at least. Where



Home of A. B. Bompas



there are many chores they should be considered as part of the day's work and not as "extras." Intelligent planning, then, would make farm work interesting and not a drudgery. This in itself would attract more labor to the farms. Up-to-date methods and machinery, pleasant home surroundings and creditable stock all help to make farm life pleasant and agreeable.

Another very important thing is reading. Shorter hours leave time for recreation, and after the physical efforts of the day a book or paper helps to give rest for both body and mind. Farm journals should be provided and discussions should be encouraged among the boys on the farm.

By all means the farm boy should be encouraged to take an active part in public life. Why should he not? Does not his business tend to make him self-reliant, make him an original thinker, and what is more important, make him honorable and independent, for he is never in that atmosphere of doing or not doing a thing "for fear it will hurt his business!" Let him study politics and take an active part in such things. It may not better his condition much, as politics are now, but I believe the time is near at hand when farmers will unite and elect their own members to parliament, and even if they do not do this the study of public problems will broaden his mind and he will realize his importance and responsibility as a citizen.

To sum up then, the working hours should be lessened and the boy trained to plan and think so that he will be able to accomplish more in a shorter time. He should be allowed to try new ways and methods and anything that will make the work interesting, and he should be encouraged to keep in touch with public problems.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

### Duty to Posterity

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience during the last forty years is that boys who have been theoretically and practically trained as up-to-date farmers, have been and are more successful than if they had not been specially qualified. I could give many instances of young men who were in connection with their practical farming and the farm environment of their boyhood days successful or fortunate enough to get an agricultural college training, who from their new start in agriculture seemed at once to rise from their old ways and methods and reach out with amazing strides in successful and profitable farming. Their coming in contact with successful men and learning of their difficulties and achievements seems to impress them with new impulse, inspire them with faith in their own abilities and fire them with ambition to become a success in farming as a professional and profitable undertaking. These young men almost invariably become centres or nuclei in a farming community, and despite their "book-learning" awaken the latent abilities of others. Such sections rise in proportion to the magnitude and progress of the trained young farmer. Such men do their work in a methodical and systematic way, and with very much less expense than the untrained. A very much greater percentage of their undertakings and investments turn profits instead of losses. They are able to see farther ahead and avoid threatening difficulties.

It is a common sight to see two young men of seeming natural abilities and reared in similar environment, begin farming on equal footing, except that the one is trained and the other is not. The qualified man in a few years will be entirely out of sight of his fellow.

It does seem a positive shame that so many young men who intend to spend their energies on a farm are not trained to do their work, and carry on their operations with less friction and expense of brawn and muscle. I have long since come to the conclusion that a trained farmer will wear longer, enjoy farm life and carry the freshness of youth far up into the years of old age. Do see to it that the intended farm boy gets a college training!

By all means train young men and women to take part in discussions and meetings of every

### PIONEER SERIES—NO. 2.



A. B. BOMPAS

Ever since Wolsley district became a farming community A. B. Bompas has been known to the farmers for miles around. In fact, now he is known pretty well all over eastern Saskatchewan. In the Kildonan district, Manitoba, he has some good friends who remember him as a willing worker and a thorough going chap away back in the seventies, when he first came to the Canadian West and settled at Springfield. Prior to this his agricultural experience comprised nine years in the province of Quebec, toiling on his father's farm when not attending school. He also spent three years at government survey work, and a similar time helping to carry out the first contract for building the C. P. R. line east of Selkirk.

During these years he learned much about the West. He had interesting experiences. He also chose a Kildonan daughter as life partner. In 1882 Wolsley was decided on as a favorable locality in which to settle and make a respectable living by honest toil and due exercise of brain power. This was in May. Of course, it was necessary to go by wagon and cart from Brandon. He left his family and set out with three horses. In a short time he returned to Winnipeg, and in September returned to the homestead of his choice with his family and a car of stock. A few acres of land were broken that season, and practically every year since has added to the number of acres Mr. Bompas has under cultivation. He now owns 1,120 acres, about half of which has been cropped. This year's crop totals 430 acres. The soil is clay loam with a little sand and gravel along ridges. Characteristic of the district the land is rolling.

Through all these years Mr. Bompas has been an advocate of mixed farming. Wheat also practices it. Wheat and oats have been the principal crops, with a few acres for barley to be used as feed, and an acre or two in sugar beets, mangels and turnips. Thorough cultivation always has been his watchword. He favors stock-raising, and during recent winters has winter-fed for beef, instead of selling stockers, on the plea that more money is made and that a man does not work any better in the summer for having nothing to do in the winter.

Tree planting, in order to give the home a "homey" appearance, is a point on which Mr. Bompas has strong opinions. His advice to those who propose settling on bald prairie is: 1. As soon as you have a strip of land well cultivated plant trees. 2. Cultivate very thoroughly. 3. Always use clean seed. 4. Don't put in more crop than you can handle right. 5. Have a bunch of cattle as soon as possible. These are the lines along which he has worked and he succeeded. Recent years have not led him to believe he should change his system, except that perhaps more thoroughness than ever is put into all farm operations.

Three girls and three boys have been developed into worthy citizens. One of the girls, after normal training, has taught school. A boy also proved to be an apt scholar. He has graduated in arts in Manitoba College, having won a medal in classics. Three scholarships also have been gathered in. For five summers he has labored in Home Mission fields in Alberta. The other sons are farming, one at Touchwood Hills and the other on a homestead near Willow Bunch.

For several years Mr. Bompas was member of the old municipal council, and he now is the first reeve of the new municipality of Wolsley. Eight years have found him president of the Wolsley Agricultural Society. The school board of Southgate district has had him as secretary for about fifteen years. In the Presbyterian church he has been elder for sixteen years, and secretary-treasurer for almost a quarter of a century. He always has been a reader. Local, daily and agricultural papers are found around the house at all times. For twenty-five years he has read the Farmer's Advocate.

This all reads like a good record. It is understated rather than overdrawn. Any intelligent and industrious young man can accomplish as much in the time if he tries as hard as did Mr. Bompas, on "Ridgeaway Farm."

[NOTE—In next week's issue this column will contain references to A. P. Stevenson, of Dunston, Man.]

kind, from a rural school meeting to a vociferous battle on the floors of parliament. It is an acknowledged fact that many rural-reared men and women fill very many responsible positions, and few of them are able to stand on the platform and defend or promote that which they have been called upon to undertake, just because they were not trained to talk to numbers of their fellows. I often listen to the splendid views and ideas of men and women who talk face to face; but if they were asked to convey such thoughts to an audience from a platform they could not do it. Not that they have not the talent to do so, but because they have not been trained.

It is a lamentable fact that a vast mass of the best thoughts and most useful ideas is housed up in the individual mind, instead of being proclaimed to masses of people. In all the assemblies of administration in this country the absence of master thoughts of the farmers is felt. It should not be so. Farmers, playing such a part in the production of wealth and national prosperity, certainly should be trained to use their tongues in placing their views on the administration of the affairs of their country, before all sizes of audiences. I consider the training of young people to discuss and express themselves before assemblies one of the most important features of an education.

The only thing that can be done to relieve the labor pressure is to cut down labor to such proportions as can be carried on by sure available help at a profitable cost. Farm work and operations should be undertaken only in proportion that can be carried on profitably and performed in a reasonable length of day. Of course, it will try a man's ambitions to add to his holdings by stopping work before they become exhausted. What is the acquisition of wealth compared to living, and living long in the age in which he has been placed? I see no way of lessening the demand for laborers and the demand on the farmer's energies except by lessening the labor.

Reading, writing and studying should be a part of farm work and should not be neglected in favor of the accumulation of wealth. If farming is ever to become a profession and take its place in social, intellectual and moral economy, it must incorporate into its system the accomplishments of those things that go to elevate any profession to the higher and more refined circles of life, therefore, attain to the privileges before us.

Too many boys are old at 18 to 20 years. It is a disgrace to the parents and ancestors of such that they are old at such an age. It is a disgrace to the generation past that anyone should be old at 18, 50, 100, or even 1,000 years. Man was not created to be old! The intemperance and abuse of the ages that have made man subject to agedness still exist. And nowhere is it so practiced as on the farm, where boys and girls are thrust out into the life and work of their generations as old men and women at such an early age. There is no need for it. Proper work, food and clothing will make young men or women glory in their youth and strength and prolong youth into long years. It is hard to suggest a remedy that will influence the parents or guardians of such boys and girls to stop such disgraceful impositions. Too many parents are ignorant of the laws of the growth and development of the physical constitution, and seem unable and unwilling to deal temperately in working their children. Their selfishness dwarfs and breaks the young people down in physical constitution, and in many cases their moral and intellectual stamina is destroyed. It is hard to suggest coercion, but these parents ought to be compelled to look after their children. The rising generation is entitled to have a healthy, youthful manhood, to fulfil its place properly in the world's history. And it is our duty to give healthy, strong, intelligent posterity to the future. Intemperate and vicious habits of the parent are generally at the bottom of the matter; but a selfish ambition to make money is too often at the root of the evil. Parents, stop, think and resolve now to leave behind you a youthful, strong, intelligent, manly man or womanly woman as your portion to the world during the next generation!

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

# What Canadian Farmers Want

Reported by the Farmer's Advocate Representative

THE farmers of Canada mean business—mean it as they never did before. Eight hundred delegates from a string of seven provinces, with Nova Scotia in the east and Alberta in the far west, and a few individuals from British Columbia, met in Ottawa on December 14, and on the morning of the 15th marched four abreast to the House of Commons to interview parliament and demand a sweeping reduction in the Canadian customs tariff. Reciprocity with the United States in agricultural produce, implements and certain natural products and increased preference to Great Britain, with complete abolition in ten years' time of all tariffs against the mother country, were the cardinal planks of the tariff platform. Other measures were pressed as well by the Western delegation, cheerfully backed up by their fellow delegates from the East, but the one supreme issue on which all were actively concerned, and which overshadowed every other question, was the tariff. No party politics figured in the case. Men of all shades of political opinion were of one mind on this matter. With but a single dissenting voice, representing a fruit section, every man who spoke in the Thursday mass meeting preceding the parliamentary interview declared heartily and strongly for the platform submitted. Perhaps never before in Canada has such wonderful unanimity of opinion been exhibited in a tariff discussion, and when it is considered that every man present spoke for scores, hundreds or thousands of voters at home, it will be understood that the sentiment for tariff reform, which has been gathering momentum in Canada, especially since Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Western tour, has become a force to be reckoned with. Henceforth, the voice of the farmer will be heard in the land and heeded in legislative halls. A sleeping giant has awakened and noted his strength. The epoch-making event in Ottawa last week was the first thing of its kind and scale in Canada, but it will not be the last.

The new force is not a destructive one. Its temper, though keen, is not bitter; it engenders no class discord or narrow self-seeking; it seeks, rather, to resist privilege; it stands for fair play, justice to farmers, relief to consumers, goodwill and co-operation towards manufacturers and sincere regard for the general good.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, whose existence made possible the delegation last week on such a vast and well concerted plan, was organized in Saskatchewan last February, and is composed of representatives of four affiliating bodies, viz.: the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Dominion Grange in Ontario. Thus there is, as E. C. Drury, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, and retiring master of the Grange, remarked in Toronto at the Grange convention, a single farmers' organization in Canada autonomous as far as the various provinces are concerned, but able to move in unison in matters of national moment.

#### REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION

But the delegation of farmers last week was more representative even than these above-named organizations. Delegates were present from the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, from cheese boards and farmers' clubs in Ontario, and from various other bodies, local and provincial. Besides these came many individuals from both East and West, some paying their own way and some helping defray other delegate's expenses. Bear in mind that these men sought no special privileges, but merely relief for themselves and others from the burden of a protective tariff designed properly enough in the first place to encourage infant industries, but now requiring severe pruning to regulate evils of combination, extortion and economic waste. To be sure, the delegation was more radical than the general agricultural opinion of the country.

Grant, also, that some statements made require qualification. Still the fact remains that these men are thinkers and unquestionably represent the trend of thought among most classes of farmers in Canada today. The representations were clear-cut, logical and straight from the shoulder. The members of the delegation were stalwart, clean, well dressed, prosperous looking and a credit to the business in which they are engaged. As one Ottawa paper remarked they compared well with the members of parliament, whose benches they occupied.

#### THE PRELIMINARY MEETING

Assembled in Ottawa on Thursday morning, the first business of the delegates was to unite on a common platform. It proved unexpectedly easy. At nine o'clock the memorials drafted by the executive of the Western associations were submitted to the executive of the Eastern bodies at a joint meeting and adopted with a few mutually agreeable changes. Subsequently the resolutions were submitted to a general meeting of the delegates held in the Grand Opera House Thursday forenoon and afternoon, and presided over by D. W. McCuaig, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Some purely Western propositions were disposed of first, after which the meeting got down to the great tariff question. The platform adopted by the executive was ably presented by Secretary E. C. Drury.

#### NO ANTAGONISM TO MANUFACTURERS

Canadian farmers, said Mr. Drury, have nothing but goodwill toward our manufacturers. We want to see the towns thrive and industries flourish, but we want the manufacturers "to stand on their own feet and not on ours," as one member of the Grange expressed it. We have no objection to reasonable protection, if used to do what it was intended to do, i.e., to assist promising new industries in the fight against strong organized competition from without. But its advocates never expected it would run on indefinitely. We desire to approach this great question from no class standpoint, but from the standpoint of the whole country's welfare. We are asking to shirk no burden but simply for a little more justice. The protective system is robbing our farmers. Many of the manufacturers in this country have an abominable system of watering stock, some of it being watered to the extent of ninety per cent.—as much water as there is in turnips. Then some of them are antiquated in methods. At least, one is being run with methods and equipment discarded in the old country fifty years ago. If our farmers in the West went out to reap their harvests with a cradle and failed they would scarcely have reason to ask the government for favors.

Mr. Drury then cited the familiar example of the cotton industry, in which there was a strike two or three years ago, investigated by the Hon. Mackenzie King. The report of the investigation brought out some interesting facts. The company claimed that lack of sufficient protection prevented them from paying the wages they would like to pay, and made a cut of ten per cent. accordingly. In the investigation it was revealed that while the nominal dividend of the company was five per cent. per annum, it was making equivalent to fifty per cent. on the actual capital invested, as ninety per cent. of the stock was water. The wages paid by the Cotton Combine ran from 98 cents to \$1.63 per day. 42.3 per cent. of the help employed were females, 26.6 were minors and the hours of labor during periods of normal activity were from 6.15 a.m. to 12 and 12.45 to 6, except on Saturdays, when they worked only in the forenoon. "If we were going to do one thing," said Mr. Drury, "that would make the lives of our workmen harder I would hesitate indeed. The farmers of Canada are not antagonistic to the laborer; they stand on common ground." This case of the cotton industry is but one example. He believed if a commission of enquiry were ap-

pointed it would sweep the whole case for protection completely away. It has been calculated that a Canadian tariff costs the average Ontario farmer \$200 a year. The amount of money collected under the tariff in customs is not more than a third of what is levied by our manufacturers by reason of the tariff.

Referring to the recent move of the Massey-Harris Company, Mr. Drury remarked he didn't see why they could not go on manufacturing implements in Canada, adding, incisively, that if they were patriotic they would. He repudiated strongly the allegation that in arguing for reciprocity Canadian farmers were not loyal to the empire. On the contrary, they can excel the flag-flapping class in loyalty a long way. "Nor are we going to hang a rider on to the preferential tariff clause of the platform by asking the starving masses in Britain to tax their bread and meat for the benefit of Canadian farmers. But our motives in asking for an increased preference of Britain are not entirely generous. We want relief from the protected classes that are robbing us. We want the manufacturers of England in here to control our cotton prices. The cost of living in Canada is higher than it should be. Men who come to us from Britain think at first that the wages we pay are high, but when they find out the cost of living here they conclude that they would have been nearly as well off in Britain."

#### OTHER DELEGATES SPEAK

E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Sask., pointed out that under free trade conditions manufacturing could be carried on more economically than at present. He endorsed the suggestion in the tariff platform, that direct taxation should be resorted to if necessary to raise money under free trade, pointing out that this would effect an opinion in favor of economy in administration.

Robert Sellar, of Huntingdon, Que., waxed eloquent in favor of bettering trade relations with the United States, referring to the string of blue-coated men between the two countries to prevent profitable exchange. We could never get rich except by exchanging commodities, and if we may not do this we might as well put up a sign "Bankruptcy." We have lived a hundred years in peace with the United States. Why not another hundred? We had no need of soldiers and no need of a scrap-iron navy. Give us an honest government and there would be no need of a special tax to make up the deficiency in revenue, resulting from the measure of reciprocity proposed. With a pointed play on the old quotation, "The beggars have come to town!" he remarked instead that the "Masters have come to town!"

S. C. Parker, secretary Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, reported that Nova Scotia was with the West on the great grand issue of freer trade, first with the mother country, and then with the United States.

"You are going," he said, "to see a boom in Nova Scotia in the next ten years that you little dream of!"

Hay, potatoes and turnips are some of the principal crops of New Brunswick for which it was desirable to acquire United States market, said S. B. Hatheway, of Fredericton, N. B. New Brunswick is willing to make any reasonable sacrifice in order to secure access to the American cities. In potatoes this province has been forced to seek markets in the West Indies, but the American market would be much better.

A few years ago when the tariff on twine was cut in two, said Col. Fraser, of Burford, Ont., we were told that the binder twine industry was ruined, but the government went farther still and cut off all the duty. After that the Plymouth Cordage Company came into Canada and established a plant at Welland. The Massey-Harris Company were not going to leave the country, even if free trade were adopted.

(Continued on Page 1905)

Almost One Thousand Farmers Went to Ottawa December 15 to Tell the Government About Legislation They Thought Should Be Passed.



This is perhaps the largest delegation that ever waited on a Canadian Government. Over half of them journeyed from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Resolutions and memorials dealing with big problems, as outlined on the opposite page, and in last week's issue, were presented. This is the first great move on the part of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, composed of the Dominion Grange, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, United Farmers of Alberta and other agricultural organizations. Requests made did not meet with as hearty response as was anticipated, but the Canadian National Council of Agriculture will be heard from again.

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### Farm Bookkeeping

In response to our request for a system of bookkeeping that a farmer could easily handle we have received a large number of replies. From the number and nature of the replies received, it might be surmised that bookkeeping on the farm lacks in neither devotees nor varieties of systems. We started into this thing with the idea of finding a farmer's bookkeeping system, and having read over a large number of articles written by men who professed to be keeping their farm accounts after the methods outlined by themselves, we came to the conclusion that the ideal farmers' accounting system has not yet been devised. The systems were either top heavy with department and accounts that the average man would not bother his head opening and didn't want, or else they lacked in some essential feature, and did not show enough. From a very large number submitted we finally singled out the two here shown. Mr. Hendry is awarded first prize, and Mr. King second. In some respects the system followed by Mr. King is an easy one to handle, and gives a man some notion of his financial standing at the end of the year. But it is a purely cash system. No account seems to be kept of resources or liabilities, and at the end of a year a man would not have any more exact idea of how he stood than he had at the start. It is a good system, however, for keeping track of the cash transactions. The table of resources and liabilities shown under the sub-head "suggested annual financial statement" is offered as an attempted improvement upon Mr. King's system. A statement such as this should be made up at the end of each financial year.

The other system, Mr. Hendry's, is the most complete submitted. We would have liked had this contributor furnished a few more specimen accounts. His system is based on accepted sound bookkeeping principles, and while it may seem a little hard at first sight to the uninitiated, we believe any man of ordinary ability could master its intricacies without much effort. Were we devising a system of keeping farm accounts, we would be tempted to combine in one for ourselves some of the features involved in each of these.

We thank all who contributed their ideas on this subject.

### Farmer's Bookkeeping System

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I make it a practice to clip out and carefully file away all articles I see on farm bookkeeping. With me it is a live subject. I have quite a collection now. They are from the pen of practical farmers, college professors, an up-to-date synoptic system, by the principal of a business college, etc., but as yet I have not got the ideal one. So far I am unable to say in the words of the well known hymn:

"This is the way I long have sought  
And mourned because I found it not."

This I might add in spite of the fact that I spent several years as a bank clerk and mastered, I think, the intricacies of "double entry."

Most systems outlined for the farmer "fall down," I think, because they are too elaborate. One excellent method I saw in your valuable paper required over twenty different ledger accounts. In my opinion too great an effort is usually made to have the farm system correspond to that used by the merchant; who has his expert bookkeeper or cash register, and so on. What the average farmer needs is something simple and concise. However, if he thinks he is competent, and is sure he will stay with the job, let the farmer, by all means, open his books on the double entry plan. As it is undoubtedly the correct method of bookkeeping. But let him remember that if he is inaccurate in his entries his accounts will very soon become a jumble of figures, from which it would be impossible to strike a balance sheet.

I do not claim that I have a better system than any of the above mentioned—far from it. My own system is by no means perfect. But I have kept accounts in a rather desultory way during

the five years I have been farming. I know how much wheat I grew each year and what I sold it for. What my horses, cattle, implements, etc., were worth when I started, and their value at the present time; and from these figures I can strike an annual balance sheet that gives an accurate statement of my transactions for the year.

Now to outline my system of account keeping. In the first place I wish to explain that at one time I kept a cash account, debiting cash with all receipts and crediting it with the disbursements; and from that account posting entries to my ledger. I have discarded the cash account, for the reason that I belong to that large number of men who cannot discipline themselves to keep a record of their personal expenses—I mean the trifling sums, such as the ten-cent plug of tobacco, or the fifteen cents spent for stabling my horse in town. Consequently my cash account would never balance to the cent; and without that it seemed so much labor wasted. So, now I make entries direct in ledger, making my system essentially a "single entry" method. I treat my farm as the trader does his business. He does not load his books with items of personal petty cash disbursements. So, why should I? How I spend my income is my own affair. And, as the newspaper men say, is "another story."

I spoke of the ledger. Mine is a small 200-page book, costing 75 cents. In it I have opened accounts under the following heads: Wheat, coarse grains, livestock, dairy produce, plant (i.e., implements, tools, harness), and farm expense. I also keep in the same book a record of my bank account and of all notes I may have given and which are still outstanding. The latter account is called "Bills Payable." The first four mentioned I call my sales accounts. Take wheat, for instance: I keep a memo. of weight, grade and price, so that when all is sold for the season it is simply a case of totaling the dollar and cent column to find the proceeds from the wheat crop; and the same with the other sales accounts. If hay, potatoes, etc., were sold they could be totaled together as sundries. Farm expense is charged with wages, threshing, twine repairs; in short, all running expenses. If a stack of hay or a ton of bran should be purchased I enter this in a supplementary expense account, as such purchases are not properly running expenses. In my balance sheet I debit these items separately. The same course would be necessary should I do any building or fence a quarter section. To explain further: I never charge seed grain, except when I buy it, to expense. I admit it is just as much farm expense as is the axle grease I use on my wagons, but so far I have found it quite satisfactory to deal only with surplus products, and have never kept more than a memo. of seed feed, pork and butter or eggs used on the farm.

Plant represents my working outfit, and here I keep an account of all implements, tools and harness bought during the year. This account, as well as livestock, require an annual stocktaking, of which I will speak later on. I will give an illustration plant account so that it may be more readily understood.

### PLANT ACCOUNT

Jan. 1, 1909—Present value of plant, as per inventory .....	\$670.00
Mch. 1, " Bought Chatham fanning mill .....	40.00
Apr. 10, " Set single harness .....	15.00
June 15, " Bought Massey-Harris mower .....	55.00
Oct. 15, " Paid for grindstone .....	3.50
Jan. 1, 1910—Depreciation .....	\$ 70.00
" 1, " Present value of plant .....	713.50
	<hr/>
	\$783.50 \$783.50

The usual advice given is to write off 10 per cent. annually for depreciation. My own method

is to have an annual stocktaking, placing a fair value on each separate article. Sometimes an implement meets with an accident that may reduce its value 50 per cent., while I have on hand several implements that I have carried over several years at the same valuation. The best way I find is to suppose that you are buying in that way. You are not so apt to overestimate the value of, say your old binder, which has cut six crops, and you think is good for two more, but which if sold at auction next spring would not bring over twenty dollars. All small tools, such as forks, axes and hoes, I charge to farm expense, while if I invest in something of a more permanent character, such as a blacksmith's outfit, I enter price paid under plant. The above also applies to livestock. When making your valuation, try to arrive at the market value and don't mix sentiment with business.

The farmer may close his financial year; that is, total his accounts. Take stock and strike a balance at the end of any month he chooses. Personally I find June 1st most suitable, as I prefer if possible to keep the proceeds of each year's crop by itself, and as a rule I have all wheat shipped out by that date. I will now give a specimen profit and loss sheet, as follows:

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

DR.		CR.	
1909			
Jan. 1—To livestock, as per inventory .....	\$1,470.00		
" 1 To plant, as per inventory .....	670.00		
Dec. 31—To farm expenses .....	784.00		
" 31—To plant purchased .....	113.50		
To balance .....	1,062.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$4,099.50		
1909			
		By wheat sales .....	\$1,480.00
		" Coarse grains .....	71.00
		" Livestock .....	170.00
		" Dairy produce .....	55.00
Dec. 31—Present value of livestock ..	1,610.00		
" 31—Value of plant .....	713.50		
	<hr/>		
			\$4,099.50

The balance, \$1,062.00 represents the profits, or my income for the year. If the figures on debit side should be larger than those on the credit side it would show that instead of a profit I had a loss. If the beginner desires to know why grain sales, etc., are credited, and farm expense, plant bought, etc., debited, I will give in answer the old rule learned at school twenty years ago: "That for which value is received should be credited; that for which value is paid should be debited." Livestock and plant appear on both sides. The difference in the amounts represents loss or gain for the year. It will be noticed that although \$170.00 worth of livestock were sold, the December 31st valuation is \$140.00 more than twelve months previous. This represents increase in value, and is just as much profit as the \$55.00 received for dairy produce. The mere fact that it remains on the farm is immaterial.

The profit and loss sheet gives an accurate statement of my transactions for the year, but not full information respecting my business. Part of my plant is still unpaid for, or probably I have still outstanding notes on some of my horses, so it is necessary to make a balance statement to arrive at my financial worth. The following sample, I think, is sufficiently plain to require no further comment:

### BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	
Farm .....	\$7,000.00
Livestock .....	1,760.00
Plant .....	713.50
Household effects .....	300.00
Cash on hand and in bank .....	180.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,953.50

LIABILITIES	
Mortgage.....	\$2,000.00
Notes outstanding .....	570.00
Wages .....	110.00
<b>Liabilities</b> .....	<b>\$2,680.00</b>
Capital, Jan. 1 .....	\$6,211.50
Profit and loss .....	1,062.00
<b>Net worth</b> .....	<b>\$7,273.50</b>
<b>Total assets</b> .....	<b>\$9,953.50</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b> .....	<b>2,680.00</b>
<b>Net worth</b> .....	<b>\$7,273.50</b>
Profit and loss .....	1,062.00
Capital, Jan. 1 .....	\$6,211.50

weeks. By debiting the bank with deposits and crediting them with all checks as soon as issued you may save yourself considerable trouble and annoyance.

The business man has his office desk, and so should the farmer. I have a small one, roll-top style, that cost \$15.00. It is the best investment I ever made. A good file for receipts, etc., is also useful, as well as a carbon letter book, so that a copy can be kept of all business letters written.

"And, finally, brethren," as the preachers say when about to close, if you don't keep accounts, start now. My way is not perfect, as I said before, but it is much better than no bookkeeping at all. As a class, we are often accused of being poor business men, and, speaking generally, I am afraid it is only too true.

JOHN HENDRY.

**A System of Farm Accounts**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This system of bookkeeping is not by any means offered as an ideal one, but for the average farmer—who will not take the time or trouble to keep a complex system—it shows all that he wants to know, with a minimum of work; how

much cash he paid out and what it was paid out for, and how much money he received and what he received it for.

The specimen sheets sent are self-explanatory. They are fictitious but show the system. We use a well bound exercise book for the purpose, ruling it ourselves. A couple of hours will rule enough for a year. Start at the beginning of the book for the cash paid out, about two-thirds through for the money received, and at the back for the yearly totals. We use a double page in each case. It is much handier to have it all in the one book. Jot down the entries when they take place or as soon after as possible. Every farmer will have to make the headings to suit himself and the kind of farming he is engaged in. Have a clear idea of what you intend to enter under each heading, and then there will be no trouble in entering similar items under different heads. Under "household" we put all the household expenses, including clothing, etc. Under "farm hardware" we enter all the hardware used on the farm, but not that used in the house, which goes into the household column. Under "harness" we put all the harness and parts bought and repairs to same. Under "machinery" we

Date	To Whom Paid	Household	Farm Hardware	Blacksmithing	Harness	Fuel	Machinery	Stock Expenses	Repairs To Buildings	Wages	Entertainments, Etc.	Books, Papers, Etc.	Stamps	Telephone	Stabling	Church	Miscellaneous
Sept. 1	Johnson & Co.	1.75															
" 1	J. C. Thompson	2.00															
" 2	Red Cross Drug Store							1.00									
" 5	J. J. Stewart		2.30														
" 5	Imperial Stable														.25		
" 5	Government													10.65			
" 8	Johnson & Co.	2.20															
" 8	E. H. Hanna				1.60												
" 9	Massey-Harris Co.						50.00										
" 9	H. Gordon			.50													
" 14	J. C. Thompson	.75															
" 14	Post Office												.25				
" 16	H. J. Cunningham							1.50									
" 18	Church															1.50	
" 22	Johnson & Co.	1.25															
" 22	H. Gordon			.25													
" 25	Church															.75	
" 28	Brown, \$22.00; Rose, \$5.00				22.00	5.00											
" 28	George Bridgeford, 22 days, at \$2.5									55.00							
" 23	Farmer's Advocate											1.50					
" 29	Dr. Turnbull																1.00
		\$7.95	\$2.30	.75	\$23.60	\$5.00	50.00	2.50		55.00		1.50	.25	10.65	.25	2.25	1.00

Date	To Whom Sold	Eggs	Butter	Garden Produce	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Stock	Miscellaneous
Sept. 2	Johnson & Co., 25c.	1.00								
" 5	James Alexander			2.00						
" 6	John Allan, \$7.00 per load									
" 7	Johnson & Co., 20c.		1.20		21.00					
" 12	J. B. Salter, calf									
" 15	T. Marsden			3.00					5.00	
" 20	McCabe Elevator Co., 900 bushels at 90c.					810.00				
" 23	George Thompson, 600 bushels at 30c.						180.00			
		\$1.00	\$1.20	\$5.00	21.00	810.00	180.00		5.00	

Paid Out 1909	Household	Farm Hardware	Blacksmithing	Harness	Fuel	Machinery	Stock Expenses	Repairs To Buildings	Wages	Entertain- ments, Etc.	Books, Papers, Etc.	Stamps	Telephone	Stabling	Church	Miscellaneous	Totals
January	18.75	.65								22.30	6.15	1.00		.50	6.50	4.80	60.65
February	35.90	20.00	4.80		17.40		10.90		36.00			1.28	.85	1.00	2.20	3.66	133.99
March	33.80	6.05	9.75	3.50		.25	185.60	3.50	48.00	.25		.55	14.80	.40	5.05	166.40	477.90
April	9.20	9.85	.25			1.50	2.00					.75		.40	2.25	.35	26.55
May	9.85	1.30										.50	.40	1.00	3.00	2.30	18.35
June	21.35						14.30			.50		.40		.75	3.75	2.60	43.65
July	5.55		2.00				25.00	4.60	132.00		1.50	.35	.60	.15	3.00	.45	175.20
August	38.15	8.25				14.50						.60		.45	2.50	2.50	66.95
September	7.95	2.30	.75	23.60	5.00	50.00	2.50		55.00		1.50	.25	10.65	.25	22.25	1.00	163.00
October	33.38				16.60	115.35		7.60	328.25	.25		.95		1.20	3.00	210.85	7,174.3
November	82.55	.50	1.00		25.00							.55	.25	1.50	2.20	14.80	128.35
December	27.05	1.55	.10		7.15	25.00	9.60		24.00	10.20	5.50	1.75		1.75	3.25	43.20	160.10
	\$323.48	50.45	18.65	27.10	17.15	206.60	249.90	15.70	623.25	33.50	14.65	8.93	27.55	9.35	38.95	452.91	2,172.12

Received 1909	Eggs	Butter	Garden Produce	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Stock	Miscellaneous	Totals
January			.75						5.00	5.75
February		1.00	6.85							7.85
March	6.28	3.12	1.77					60.00		71.17
April	6.43		8.62						3.50	18.55
May	3.50			8.00						11.50
June	10.20		1.50					25.00		36.70
July										
August			20.65	75.00						95.65
September	1.00	1.20	5.00	21.00	810.00	180.00		5.00		1023.20
October	2.60		21.40	20.00	1,500.00					1544.00
November			8.45		1,800.00					1808.45
December					2,300.00					2300.00
	\$30.01	5.32	74.99	124.00	6410.00	180.00		90.00	8.50	6922.82
										Total paid out Balance
										2172.12 4750.70

put machinery bought and repairs. "Stock expenses" includes all animals bought, veterinary fees and all feed bought. Under "entertainments" we enter all railway fares and expenses while on a holiday, besides admission charges for concerts, etc. "Books, papers, etc." include all reading matter, whether books, newspapers, farm papers or magazines. Under telephone put your half-yearly subscription and the long distance fees, the accounts of the latter being rendered monthly. The heading "stabling" is for the amounts paid out while stabling your horses in town or elsewhere. Now the amount of columns can be extended indefinitely. There are many farmers who would not want as many columns as on specimen sheet "A," and some would want more. If you are building a new building open a column for it; or, if you are investing money, open a column headed "investments." If there is not space on a double page for all the headings you want to use, cut out part of a leaf so that it will just come to the right-hand side of the column "To Whom Paid." That will give you room for ten or more headings. In making entries it is not necessary to use the full name of the person or firm you are in the habit of dealing with. We often use just the initials. A double page can be used for each month, though we go right on with the next month's entries on the same page, simply leaving a line to total up.

Likewise a specimen sheet "B" everything is entered that is sold. The monthly totals are

\*SUGGESTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31st, 1909		
RESOURCES	DEBITS	CREDITS
Farm and Buildings	\$8,000.00	
Horses	1,500.00	
Cattle, etc.	860.00	
Machinery, Tools, etc.	1,820.00	
Grain, Hay, etc.	1,340.00	
Notes Receivable	300.00	
Interest on same	15.00	
Cash on hand and in bank	3,800.00	
LIABILITIES		
Notes Payable		\$ 740.00
Mortgage on Building		3,000.00
Interest on above		156.00
Wages unpaid		180.00
Present worth, Dec. 31, 1910		13,559.00
	\$17,635.00	\$17,635.00

December 31st, 1910		
RESOURCES	DEBITS	CREDITS
Farm and Buildings	\$10,000.00	
Horses	1,800.00	
Livestock	1,000.00	
Machinery and Tools	2,000.00	
Grain, Hay, etc.	1,560.00	
Notes Receivable	5,000.00	
Interest on same	15.00	
Cash on hand and in bank	4,750.00	
LIABILITIES		
Notes Payable		\$ 900.00
Mortgage on Farm		4,000.00
Interest owing on above		280.00
Wages unpaid		140.00
Present net worth, December 31, 1909		16,305.00
Net Worth, Dec. 31, 1910	\$21,625.00	\$21,625.00
" " " " 31, 1909	\$16,305.00	13,559.00
Surplus (gain)	\$2,746.00	

transferred to a sheet headed like specimen "C." Here we have the totals by months for the year under their respective heads. By totalling these up we get the totals under the different heads for the year, and the grand total for the year under the monthly totals. By taking what you paid out from what you received, you should have the amount of cash you are ahead on the year's transactions. Often a farmer holds over grain from one year to another. In this case, it is well not to close the accounts under the headings indicated until the grain is sold. It may be stated that this system only shows

the cash outlay and cash income and makes no provision for the amount of feed consumed by the stock of the farm, or produce grown on the farm consumed in the house. It would be an easy matter to put a money value on these and charge them to their respective accounts, though very few farmers would bother with this. As I have stated before, all the average farmer wants to know is the cash outlay and for what, and the cash income and its source. We devised this system three years ago to show this, and have used it continuously since with satisfactory results.

Jas. B. King

## Field Notes

### Terminal Elevators

Before the executive of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture left Ottawa last week they had the promise that a sort of compromise would be made in regard to terminal elevators. For the present, it is not deemed advisable to adopt government ownership and control.

A remedy will be attempted in the form of three independent commissioners, whose duties it will be to see that no mixing of grades or other manipulation takes place. If the proper men are given the appointment, no doubt an improvement will result. The outcome will be awaited with interest by all who are interested in Canada's grain growing and marketing.

### Dates to Keep in Mind

United Farmers of Alberta convention at Calgary. . . . . January 17 to 19  
 Manitoba Grain Growers' convention, Brandon . . . . . January 24, 25, 26  
 Manitoba Agricultural Societies' convention, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. . . . . February 13 to 17  
 Dairymen's Association convention, Agricultural College. . . . . February 14 to 15  
 Manitoba Horticultural Society's convention, Agricultural College. . . . . February 18 to 19  
 Brandon Winter Fair. . . . . March 11 to 17  
 Saskatchewan Winter Fair. . . . . March 20 to 24  
 Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Regina, January 23-28.  
 Agricultural Societies' Convention, Regina, January 31, February 3.  
 Saskatchewan Dairymen's Convention, Regina, January 31, February 2.  
 Saskatchewan Farmers' Wives' Convention, Regina, January 31, February 3.

### Interest in Meetings

Last week A. P. Stevenson, of Dunston, Man., returned from an extended trip through Saskatchewan on institute and seed fair work. The attendance at all points was most encouraging. On the average, fifty to seventy-five turned out, but at Stoughton the crowd numbered about 250, many of whom were ladies. Another series in the big wheat province starts January 9, and Mr. Stevenson again lends his services.

Horticultural and forestry work were discussed, and judging from the questions asked, almost every man with a home wants to find out how he can have trees and a garden. Accompanying Mr. Stevenson was Prof. T. N. Willing, who dealt with preventable losses on the farm. Insect pests and plant diseases were discussed. Considerable attention was paid to flax wilt, a disease that has become prevalent in North Dakota and also has been found in some parts of the Canadian West.

### Prize for Milling Wheat

The prize list of the Provincial Seed Fair to be held in Regina, January 23-28 this year, contains a new feature. The Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Co. has donated a magnificent cup, known as "The

Miller's Cup," to be awarded for the best milling wheat. This means that the prize winning exhibits of wheat will be tested by grinding the wheat and making the flour into bread, and the cup will be awarded for the exhibit that makes the best showing as determined by this test. Ordinarily exhibits at seed fairs are judged particularly on account of their value for seed purposes, but the Miller's Cup will be awarded on account of the milling value of the wheat. The same test is going to be applied to prize winning exhibits of oats. For this purpose the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., at Moose Jaw, have donated a splendid trophy. Their donation will be awarded for the prize winning exhibit of oats that possesses the greatest value for the manufacture of oatmeal.

Exhibits of wheat and oats which win prizes will be entitled to compete for these cups without special entry or entry fees. An endeavor has been made to secure similar cups for barley and flax.

F. Hedley Auld, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, will be glad to supply copies of the prize list and to furnish information respecting the seed fair.

### Demonstration Farms

The province of Alberta is to have a system of demonstration farms much along lines suggested in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE from time to time. In the legislature, the minister of agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall, has secured a grant of \$125,000 for purchase of land. Six farms will be purchased in different parts of the province, and comprising different soils and conditions peculiar to the Sunny Province. Already one farm, a whole section, has been secured near Medicine Hat. The remaining five will comprise a half-section, and will be located before many months.

A general superintendent will have charge of all the farms, and under him will be a farm manager at each point. The work will be carried on in such way as to convince the farmers of the district that more money can be made by thorough cultivation and attention to details. Nothing elaborate will be provided, so that farmers cannot say it is beyond them. Mixed farming will be the system followed. Experiments will cover a large acreage rather than small plots, such as now are found on experimental farms.

A letter from Dr. J. G. Rutherford, livestock commissioner, intimates that the commission recently appointed to investigate the sheep industry is touring the Dominion in an endeavor to get first hand facts that will aid them in solving problems connected with the sheep-raising industry.

### Events of the Week

Twenty-five firemen lost their lives in a fire at the Chicago stockyards last week.

Earl Grey is reported to be considering a second trip into Canada's north land for the summer of 1911. The governor-general may go down the Mackenzie to its mouth, returning via the Arctic Ocean.

The Farmers' Bank of Canada suspended payment December 19, and the Bank Association has taken over the management, pending investigation. The

general manager was arrested. The Farmers' Bank was one of the most recently organized of Canadian banks. It did business almost entirely in Ontario.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, sailed up New York harbor on December 22, no longer a hero, but still much in the public eye. The doctor is now contributing a series of articles to a magazine in which he will attempt to "explain" his discovery of the pole. Dr. Cook confesses that he "may" have been deceived into thinking he got to the top of the earth by the hardships to which his party were subjected. Taken all through, the "explanation" is a rather lame affair.

Savva Fedorenko, the Russian fugitive against whom the Czar's government has been carrying on court proceedings at Winnipeg for the past year or so, has been released, and, it is believed, will be allowed to go free. The Russian government took action to have Fedorenko extradited for murder committed in Russia. The case has excited a good deal of interest among Canadians of European birth.

According to reports from Norway House at the head of Lake Winnipeg, there will be a serious shortage in the quantity of furs taken this season. The winter so far has been the mildest on record, and hunters so far have been unable to start for the hunting grounds by dog train. Owing to the exceptionally mild weather, progress on the surveying of the Hudson Bay Railway has been somewhat retarded. The engineers report their inability to proceed by dog train on account of no snow, and it is dangerous to travel by canoe owing to the rivers and lakes being full of floating ice.

British election returns are now complete, and the new house of Commons will be divided on almost identical lines with the last. The Liberal-Labor-Nationalist condition will have a majority of about 125. In the last house the government majority was 124. It is expected that the Liberals will proceed at once to pass the legislation called for in their program: the lords' veto, home rule for Ireland, workmen's compensation, and several other measures for domestic reform.

The English Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture are arranging educational tours for English farmers who wish to learn from Canadians how English farming may be improved. The itinerary is to include visits to the leading agricultural colleges and government experimental farms in Canada and the Eastern States. The study of different styles of farming will be investigated on typical farms: wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, fruit at Niagara and British Columbia and dairy farming in Ontario. It is proposed that these agricultural tours shall be of two lengths, the longer to cover six months, April to September; the shorter, three months, April to June, or July to September.



Horses, Ponies, and Cows on the Farm of P. B. Ross, of the Grenfell District.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain and livestock were inactive, with little change in price. Xmas trade in livestock was completed the week previous, and little number one stuff reached the yards during the past seven days.

GRAIN

The market was lower all week, and markedly dull. Foreign news, generally, was bearish. World's shipments were about three million bushels less than the week previous, but the outlook in foreign shipping countries was figured favorable for heavy shipments this week.

Conditions in Europe are favorably reviewed. The winter so far seems to have been to the advantage of the fall sown crop. No further authentic information is at hand regarding the United States crop.

The outlook in wheat is for continued dullness, with little prospect for appreciation in values. From review of the situation to date it is difficult to see that the price can go much higher for the immediate future. Coarse grains are practically unchanged.

FREE TRADE IN WHEAT

The agitation of American millers for free trade in wheat, noted in this column a week ago, is summed up by the Northwest Miller in the following paragraphs:

"One of the first things that will be considered, if the results of the recent elections mean anything, is the price of bread. The consumer has awakened to the fact that bread is high because flour is high, and flour is high because grain costs so much and wheat brings the price it does; because Canadian wheat, which is accessible, and both good and cheap, is shut out by a prohibitory duty, while the American farmer refuses to exert himself to produce sufficient wheat to feed the people at a reasonable cost."

"The American farmer has been doing the dog-in-the-manger act for several years. He will not raise more than a certain amount of wheat because other crops pay him better, and he stubbornly refuses to allow any one else to undertake the contract of feeding the people at a reasonable cost, which, yet he himself declines to fill. He desires an absolute and protected monopoly of the business of wheat raising, but in order to hold it he is not willing either to increase the yield or the acreage, far less to reduce the price."

"It is very apparent that the time has at last arrived when the American wheat raiser can no longer keep the bread consumer at his mercy. The latter is determined to have his food, and he does not propose to pay an inflated price for it forever. He realizes that just over the border there are possibilities in wheat raising sufficient to supply this country with cheap bread for half a century to come, that this is the natural market for Canadian wheat, and that it is prevented from entering by an arbitrary duty."

"The consumer demands that this artificial barrier be broken down. If the American farmer cannot raise sufficient wheat to supply the demand the consumer does not propose to go hungry or to pay an exorbitant price for bread. He insists that wheat growers elsewhere be given a fair chance to compete, and, sooner or later, he will have his way, the American farmer to the contrary."

"The pending treaty with Canada will probably be concluded with concessions to Canadian raw material. This will include a reduction of the duty on wheat."

"Granting that it does, however, and that there can be no free wheat until flour is free, then the Northwestern Miller is so profoundly convinced that the welfare of bread consumers is the first consideration and the highest obligation of all that it would rather see both commodities admitted absolutely free of duty than to have the wheat barred out."

"This country has actually been near the danger line of actual wheat shortage for several years. The former reserves have been practically exhausted, and the American farmers have had the incentive of high prices for a long period; nevertheless, they do not show any disposition to increase their yields. We are existing from hand to mouth, and a crop failure would mean calamity and actual hunger."

"Directly across the border lie the last great wheat fields of the continent, sufficient in extent to feed the American people for years to come. Their product is kept out by a prohibitory duty, and the security and welfare of a nation is haphazard in order to encourage an industry that needs no protection, and is not entitled to it."

"We want free wheat for a free people. If that means free flour also, we must reconcile ourselves to the fact. American millers need have no fear of Canadian competition, but they need fear, and with reason, the gradual elimination of their industry through inability to get sufficient raw material to grind. The danger of Canadian competition is very remote, that of lack of wheat supply very imminent."

"The American people must have bread, and they must buy it cheap. Britain, under the present conditions, is surer of her future bread supply than the United States. The American miller has sufficient capacity to supply the needs of this country and he can make flour cheaper than any other miller on earth, but he cannot make it without being given a free hand in obtaining his raw material."

"Open the gates, admit Canadian wheat free of duty and one item in the long list of necessary expenses which make the cost of living so high in America, will find its natural level. The bread consumer will be benefited, and the American farmer will not suffer materially. His chief interest has ceased to lie in the raising of wheat."

"With free Canadian wheat, American millers will not only be able to supply the people of the United States with cheap flour, but they will once more be able to compete in foreign markets and build anew the magnificent flour business they once possessed, thereby adding enormously to this country's balance of trade. This export market has been practically destroyed because of the high price of wheat and the ability of foreign millers to secure supplies of raw material at low prices and duty free."

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Port William and Port Arthur, 5,776,102.30, as against 5,101,143.50 last week, and 3,609,408 last year. Total shipments for the week, 665,300; last year, 1,261,470. Amount of each grade:

Table with 3 columns: Grade, 1910, 1909. Rows include No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, No. 3 northern, No. 4, No. 5, Other grades.

Table with 3 columns: Grade, 1910, 1909. Rows include Stocks of Oats (No. 1 C.W., No. 2, No. 3 white, Mixed, Other grades), Barley, Flax.

Table with 3 columns: Grade, 1910, 1909. Rows include Oats, Barley, Flax under SHIPMENTS.

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1910, 1909. Rows include America, Russian, Danubian, India, Argentina, Australia, Chili and Africa, Total.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Last Week, Previous week, Last year. Rows include Canada (Wheat, Oats, Barley), United States (Wheat, Oats, Corn).

Table with 4 columns: Country, Last Week, Previous week, Last year. Rows include On Passage (Wheat, Corn), Winnipeg Options (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax).

Table with 4 columns: Country, Last Week, Previous week, Last year. Rows include Winnipeg Options (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax).

Table with 6 columns: Wheat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, May, July.

Table with 6 columns: Oats, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, May.

Table with 6 columns: Oats, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, May.

Table with 6 columns: Oats, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, May.

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Table with 6 columns: Oats, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include December, May.

Table with 5 columns: Month, 100, 101, 100, 100, 101. Rows include Duluth (December, May), DULUTH FLAX (December, May), LIVERPOOL (No. 1 Nor., No. 2 Nor., No. 3 Nor., December, Mar., May).

WORLD'S 1910 CROP

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of the wheat crop, revised estimate, December 1st, as follows:

1910 CROP, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

German Empire: 141,886,000 bushels, compared with 138,000,000 last year. Great Britain and Ireland: 58,235,000 bushels, compared with 58,191,000 reported last month, and 63,197,000 last year. Russian Empire: 776,619,000 bushels, compared with 798,768,000 reported last month, and 790,245,000 last year. Japan: 23,703,000 bushels, compared with 22,150,000 reported last month, and 22,248,000 last year.

1910-1911 CROP, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Chili: 36,104,000 bushels, compared with 29,366,000 reported last month, and 23,516,000 for 1909-1910. New Zealand: 7,000,000 bushels, compared with 9,553,000 for 1909-10.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts, locally, were light and quality below average. There was little change in price for any class. Hogs are around the \$7.50 level. Receipts were smaller than for the week previous, which helped in keeping prices firm. Prices were as follows: Choice butcher steers, delivered \$4.75 to \$4.80; Choice butcher cattle, 4.25 to 4.50; Good butcher cattle, 3.75 to 4.00; Medium butcher cattle, 3.25 to 3.50; Choice calves, 4.50 to 5.00; Heavier calves, 4.00 to 4.25; Hogs, select, 7.50 to 7.75; Hogs, heavier, 7.00 to 7.25; Sheep, 4.50 to 5.00; Lambs, 5.00 to 6.00.

CHICAGO

Choice steers, \$4.65 to \$7.30; heifers, \$3.25 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.20 to \$5.40; bulls, \$4.40 to \$5.00; feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.65; stockers, \$2.85 to \$5.85; hogs, \$7.40 to \$7.70; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.65.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.40; cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, \$4.75 to \$6.25; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.60; lambs, \$5.90; hogs, \$6.85.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Table with 2 columns: Product, Price. Rows include Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat; Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes; Cheese, Eastern; Eggs, fresh, subject to candling; Live poultry, turkey, per lb.; Chickens, per lb.; Boiling fowl, per lb.; Ducks, per lb.; Geese, per lb.; Dressed Poultry, turkeys, per lb.; Meats, cured ham, per lb.; Breakfast bacon, per lb.; Dry, salted, sides, per lb.; Beef, hind quarters, per lb.; Beef, front quarters, per lb.; Mutton, per lb.; Pork, per lb.; Veal, per lb.; Hides, frozen, per lb.; Country cured, per lb.; Lamb and sheep skins; Unwashed wool; Feed, bran, per ton; Shorts, per ton; Chopped barley, per ton; Oats, per ton; Barley and oats; Hay, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3; Timothy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3; Potatoes, per bushel.



# HOME JOURNAL

## PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M.A., D.D., D.Litt., has been appointed regius professor of divinity of Oxford University. Dr. Holland is leader of Christian Socialism, which he advocates in his paper, the Commonwealth.

Melville Delancey Landon, the humorist, better known as Eli Perkins, which name he adopted as a non de plume on the advice of Artemus Ward, died on December 17th, in Yonkers, N. Y., at the age of seventy-one, after an illness lasting for several years.

Savvo Fedorenko, the now noted Russian refugee in Winnipeg, whose case has before been mentioned on this page, was dismissed by the judge on the charge of being guilty of political crime in Russia, and when re-arrested on a charge of murder was freed again on a technicality.

An exhibition in Paris in a window of the boulevard of vegetables harvested in Alberta is the uncommon spectacle on which the Parisians will look with great surprise in a few days. The initiative in this has been taken by Rene Lemarchand, who has left Edmonton for France, taking with him several of the more beautiful specimens of vegetables produced in the gardens of Alberta. Among these a cabbage weighing 35 lbs., and 18 potatoes weighing 50 lbs.,

A "lady chapel" in the new Liverpool cathedral is to have windows commemorating the deeds of women, and the inscriptions are most attractive. One of them will read: "Queen Victoria and all noble queens," and among the others will be: "Grace Darling and all courageous women," "Catherine Gladstone and all loyal-hearted wives," "Elizabeth Barrett Browning and all women who have seen the infinite in things."

British "hall marks," which are fixed by law and may not, therefore, vary, are those signs placed upon gold or silver articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, whereby the place of manufacture is indicated to every one. These marks should not be confounded with the mark "sterling," which means much or little, according to the notion of the maker that uses it.

The hall mark of London is a leopard's head. It is a castle and a lion for Edinburgh; a tree and salmon, with a bell, for Glasgow, an anchor for Birmingham; three castles for Newcastle; a dagger or three wheat sheaves for Chester; a castle with two wings for Exeter; a crown for Sheffield, five lions and a cross for York, and the figure of Hibernia for Dublin.

### Sinfully Proud

The pride of the rich and powerful is a terrible thing. The pride of the needy is more terrible. Efforts to help and be kind beat up against it in vain. It is the original "immovable body" and the "irresistible force" of an almost superhuman tact, and generosity alone can make any impression upon it, and that but rarely.

The spirit that is proud of its independence is a good one, but it is not evenly distributed: some have too little of it; some too much. In the first case only others suffer from one person's ten-

dency to be supported; in the second, the possessor of too much pride suffers intensely himself, and others suffer with him. A case is before my notice now where a young girl is the sole support of an aged father. She works slavishly and fiercely long hours into the night to keep their tiny household going. The poor, old man is dying. In the days of his strength he helped many

not be repaid, and he does not often desire it, the kindly spirit of the deed can be sent on to some one else. There may never be a chance to pay it back; there is always a chance to pass it on.

### Still The Guiding Hand

The death of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, occurred in the early part of December at her home in Boston. Like Count Tolstoi, she left directions for an unostentatious funeral, and the burial services were extremely plain and simple. Her death was caused by the weakness and failing powers of extreme old age. To the public mind in general her decease will bring speculations as to how her church and creed will fare now that its head is removed; for the head was very much in evidence in all the departments of the movement, and there was no chance that any member or adherent could forget it. Though there were directors and boards and other machinery of administration, yet it was Mrs. Eddy's hand, backed by Mrs. Eddy's will, that moved every string and pressed every button. Quite aside from her spiritual force, she was a business woman, with a keen, clear insight for affairs that all men might envy and few men could achieve, and it must have been a pleasure to her mind to see her plans carried out to success. Even in dying, she did not relinquish her hand from the wheel, as will be seen by the statements of the board of directors made shortly after her death:

The authority given to the board of directors by the church manual remains intact and is fully adequate for the government of the organization in all its affairs. The policy of this board will be the same as when under Mrs. Eddy's active direction, says the statement, continuing as follows:

"The adequate written instructions and directions of Mrs. Eddy under which the Christian Science movement has grown and prospered, including the by-laws, which place the direction of the spiritual and business affairs of the church entirely in the hands of the Christian Science board of directors, will continue to guide their actions."

### The Wife of a Genius

For all that he has accomplished in literature and philanthropy much honor is due to Leo Tolstoi. But what share of praise should be given to his wife for her work for him and her influence upon his life? She was a girl of but eighteen, the daughter of a Moscow professor, when she married, and she had never failed him in all the years. A devoted member of the orthodox church, she did not hesitate to rebuke the patriarchal synod when it laid excommunication upon her husband. She took upon herself the management of the estates and properties so that Tolstoi could devote all his time and energy to his chosen labors. She nursed her thirteen children and taught each of them up to the age of ten. She took an actual and active part in his literary work by preparing his almost illegible manuscripts for the press. He was an incorrigible reviser of his writings, and it was she who made the copies after each revision—and that is the essential drudgery of literature. Of his "War and Peace" she made seven copies, and copied another work no fewer than sixteen times, finally translating it into French. She made his clothes with her own hands, prepared his food, nursed him when he was ill and encouraged him when things went wrong.

### SAILING AT DAWN

One by one the pale stars die before the day now,

One by one the great ships are stirring from their sleep,

Cables all are rumbling, anchors all aweigh now,

Now the fleet's a fleet again, gliding toward the deep.

Now the fleet's a fleet again, bound upon the old ways,

Splendor of the past comes shining in the spray;

Admirals of old time, bring us on the bold ways!

Souls of all the sea-dogs lead the line to-day!

Far away behind us town and tower are dwindling,

Home becomes a fair dream faded long ago;

Infinitely glorious the height of heaven is kindling,

Infinitely desolate the shoreless sea below.

Now the fleet's a fleet again, bound upon the old ways,

Splendor of the past comes shining in the spray!

Admirals of old time, bring us on the bold ways!

Souls of all the sea-dogs, lead the line to-day!

Once again with proud hearts we make the old surrender,

Once again with high hearts serve the age to be;

Not for us the warm life of Earth secure and tender,

Ours the eternal wandering and warfare of the sea.

Now the fleet's a fleet again, bound upon the old ways,

Splendor of the past comes shining in the spray;

Admirals of old time, bring us on the bold ways!

Souls of all the sea-dogs, lead the line to-day!

—HENRY NEWBOLT, in The Spectator.

to a better knowledge of the beauties of nature, and there are a score of folk ready and anxious to help ease his last days as far as they are able. But in the pride of her poverty she resents their attentions and will have none of them. The Book says it is more blessed to give than to receive; but to receive graciously requires a far larger nature. The fact that the recipient cannot see any way to repay the gift or favor often imposes an insurmountable barrier. But one can always remember that even if the giver can-



## Hope's Quiet Hour

**THE LORD GAVE THE WORD**  
The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it.—Psalm 68: 11.

A week or two ago a young farmer friend of mine—a reader of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE—said to me: "I should like to hear your opinion of the Higher Criticism. Someone told me that it had great influence in Toronto."

He is not the only one of our big circle of intelligent readers who is interested in the "Higher Criticism" question. It is too much to the front just now to be ignored by those who want to "know the certainty of those things, wherein they have been instructed." But if you think I am able to settle all the burning questions about the Bible, which are so earnestly and learnedly discussed by scholars, you will be disappointed in reading this Quiet Hour. Our text says that the Word was given by the Lord, and it also states that it has been published by a great company. Each of that company has his own particular part of the message to deliver in these days, just as certainly as Jonah was told to preach unto Ninevah the word of threatened judgment, and John the Baptist was sent to tell the world that the Messiah was at hand. I have headed this paper with the reading of the authorized version, which seems to imply that the giving of the Word and the publishing of it belong to the past. But, when we turn to the same passage in the revised version of the Bible, we find that the Lord is still giving the Word, and the hearers of that Word are still publishing it: "The Lord giveth the word: The women that publish the tidings are a great host." You see, the women have their part in the publishing of the Word of God, although the Bible was written by men.

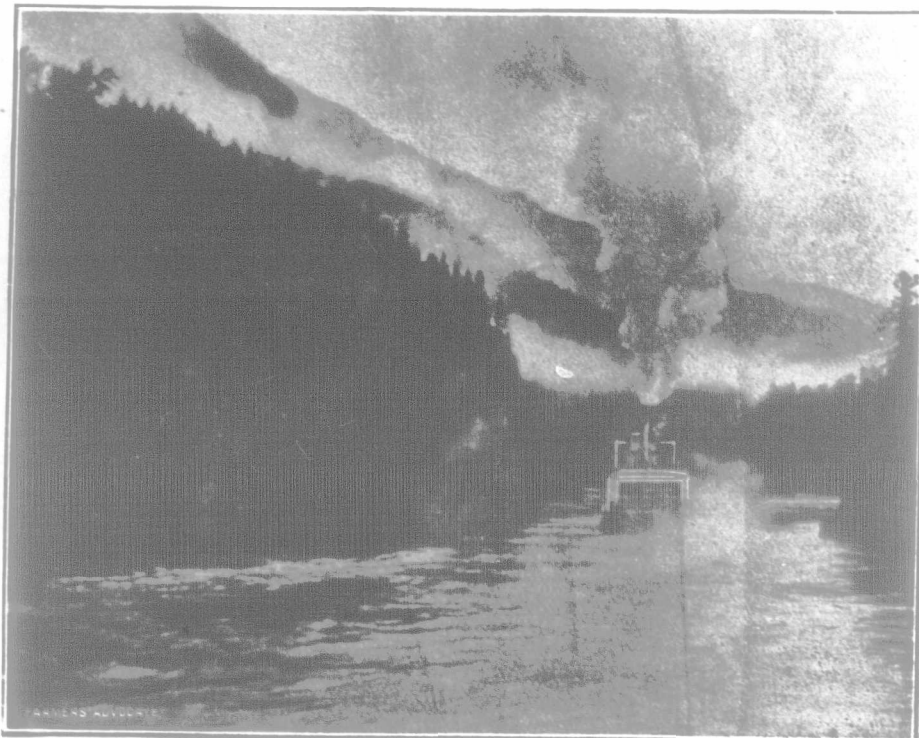
I am only a woman, and yet God has given me a message to publish. But it is not the message of a learned scholar. If I tried to give you information about farming, you would only feel amused at the folly of my attempt to talk about a thing of which I was entirely ignorant. And, if I tried to explain the theories of men who have devoted their lives to the critical examination of Hebrew or Greek manuscripts, it would only serve to expose my own ignorance without helping you in the least.

But God has many learned servants upholding the honor of His Holy Word, in the field of modern "Criticism." If the Bible is being vigorously attacked by some of the critics, it is being most ably defended by others. There is no cause for alarm. We may find that many of the old-fashioned opinions about it were mistaken opinions—just as most of us have been convinced that the Days of Creation were ages long, Days of God rather than our short days. Men may believe that God spake by the prophets (Heb. i: 1) without being able to agree about the question of inspiration—"inspiration" is not an easy word to define. One may believe that God forced the Bible writers to use particular words, while another may believe that He poured His Spirit into them, and they declared the message that was hot within them, according to their own temperament or training. An ignorant street preacher may be moved by the Holy Ghost just as certainly as an archbishop, but the words of his sermon will be very different.

St. Paul tells us that the Holy Scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation—"through faith in Christ." We might study them in the original Greek or Hebrew without gaining any

spiritual wisdom at all, if we neglected the "faith." He says also that all writings inspired by God are "profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness; that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work.—2 Tim., iii: 15, 16, R. V.

If anyone, after praying for the enlightening help of the Holy Spirit, earnestly reads, marks, learns and inwardly digests the wonderful Book which has endured many centuries of



Steamer on Skeena River, B.C.

fierce testing, he will echo the words of the Apostle. We need not ask the critics whether the Bible is a Revelation from God, whether it can teach us what He is like and tell us His will for our guidance. We are willing and eager to hear anything new that can be said about the Book. Are we as eager to honestly read the Revelation itself and see if it can bring us new and special messages from our Father?

I am not writing to convince unbelievers, but to try and strengthen the faith of those who love God, and long to be perfect as their Father in heaven is perfect. To you I would say—read prayerfully, and you will find this Bible of ours to be an infinite treasury of spiritual help and teaching.

What if you have no arguments to offer as absolute proof of your certainty that the "Lord gave the Word." Proofs are of different kinds. Some convince the mind, others the heart and spirit. We can't offer mathematical proof of the things we care for most—the Love and Holiness of God, the love and honor of our dearest earthly friend.

Let us suppose that you are living with several blind people. They may bring convincing arguments to prove that the sun could not possibly be hanging unsupported in space, that it could not possibly be burning fiercely for thousands of years and still be unconsumed. They may tell you that a blazing sun, many millions of miles away, cannot possibly quicken into life the tiniest seeds on this earth; cannot kill invisible germs of disease, nor give health to animals and men. You look at a ray of sunshine, and it apparently is helpless to do anything but brighten

up the world for a little while. You can't see that it has ripened any grain, sweetened any fruit, dyed any flower. You may have to own that it does seem to be impossible that such marvellous miracles of power can be wrought by the silent, swiftly-vanishing, gentle sunbeams. But you know perfectly well that the sun has been working these and other wonders all through the ages. It has done them, and is still doing them.

The Bible also has worked spiritual miracles in the ages of the past, and is still working them. The British and Foreign Bible Society—which has sent out millions of Bibles—found a larger demand than usual last year. Why? Because China and Japan were eagerly demanding copies of God's message to them. Has this marvellous Book lost any of its power to uplift the souls of men? I think we should all be ready to echo Darwin's statement that anyone wrecked on an unknown island would be exceedingly thankful to know that missionaries—with the Bible in their hands—had arrived before them.

Try to think of the darkness in which our souls would be blindly groping if the Bible, and all the innumerable millions of books and sermons inspired by it, had never been written. Death would have been a black horror, and life would have no meaning. We should never have dreamed that God loved us,

Word of God, we must be listening for His Voice and prepared to obey His orders. Only the pure in heart can see the Vision of God. Is it likely that we can hear the "still, small voice" speaking to our souls, unless we listen?

If you don't read your Bible, then you may easily be persuaded that its claim to be inspired by the Holy Spirit is unfounded. If you do read it—prayerfully and thoroughly—then you do not need to be told that God speaks to you in it. He has told you that Himself. Your own secret experience is more convincing than any outside argument. If He should ask: "Will ye also go away?" you can only make one answer: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

When a grander, nobler, more inspiring Bible displaces the old one, it will be time enough to consider the advisability of rejecting it. That time has not come yet.

DORA FARNCOMB.

### AN ENGLISH OPINION OF A CANADIAN BOOK

Among the book reviews in a recent number of The Field, London, Eng., is a paragraph or two of enthusiastic opinion of "The New North," Agnes Deans Cameron's book on her trip to and from the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The review says in part:—

"She never lets slip the opportunity of telling a good story. She has breathed the air of the wide, open spaces, and her descriptions of places and people are graphic and picturesque. Over all is an atmosphere of great good humor. 'You have taught school for twenty-five years,' exclaimed a Roman Catholic priest, whom she met at St. Boniface, on her return; 'you have taught school for twenty-five years, and you remain so glad!'"

The journey was of great interest. There were some exciting moments during the descent of the rapids on the Athabasca River. Further north, Miss Cameron has much to say about the Eskimo with whom she came into contact. Above all, her book is full of the Hudson's Bay Company and its records. The paternal interest which this company takes in its employees is only equalled by the care with which the accounts are scrutinized.

"The big books of the company a year or two ago in unmistakable round-hand declared that one Running Rabbit, lawful widow of Blueskin, was entitled to draw from the coffers clear-side bacon and a modicum of flour. But one quarterly paysheet, returned to Winnipeg from Fort Churchill, showed that Running Rabbit, in addition to her food allowance, had been handed out forty cents' worth of cotton. Stern inquiry, backed by red tape and the company's seal as big as a saucer, was sent up to the Churchill factor. Why had the allowance of Mrs. Blueskin (nee Running Rabbit) been exceeded? By 'return mail' nine months later the factor reported:

The widow's gone,  
Her tent's forsaken;  
No more she comes  
For flour and bacon.

N.B.—The cotton was used for her shroud."

There are many excellent illustrations from photographs, and at the end some useful tables of distances, passenger and freight tariffs, etc., and a small sketch map of the route followed."

### UNIVERSAL COINAGE

Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig University, one of Germany's most eminent savants, has evolved a unique project for a system of universal coinage. He will outline it in detail in the autumn before a specially convened meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Berlin, which will invite scientists and practical men of finance to discuss the pros and cons of the scheme. Professor Ostwald, who holds honorary degrees from the Universities of Liverpool, Edinburgh and Toronto, believes that a "world coin," which will obliterate the present chaos of dollars, marks and francs will immensely facilitate the business and comfort of the nations.

nor that He cared for our love and growth in holiness.

The Bible brings God's messages of personal and individual love to the ignorant as well as the learned scholars. It is only a Book—one that has passed through many hands, and is given to the world in many varying versions—and yet it is a living message from the Father to each of His children.

"I have a life with Christ to live,  
But ere I live it, must I wait  
Till learning can clear answer give  
Of this and that book's date?"

"I have a life in Christ to live,  
I have a death in Christ to die,  
And must I wait till science give  
All doubts a full reply?"

"Nay, rather while the sea of doubt  
Is raging wildly round about,  
Questioning of life, and death and sin;  
Let me but creep within  
Thy fold, O Christ, and at Thy feet,  
Take but the lowest seat,  
And hear Thine awful voice repeat  
In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet:  
'Come unto Me, and rest;  
Believe Me, and be blest.'"

Our bodies can extract healthful nourishment from food, without waiting for a scientist to make a learned analysis of it; and our souls are quite able to hear God's Voice in His Word, and gain strength and joy and life and peace from the prayerful study of its pages, without waiting for the final word of the critics. Let us learn all we can about it; but remember that if it is to be to us the



# The Ingle Nook

## WHO KNOWS HOW TO PLASTER?

Dear Dame Durden,—A Happy New Year to you and all the members of the Ingle Nook!

A little time ago you said you liked geography, with people in it. Here is a bit of dear old London: It is New Year's eve, 11 p.m.; we are at the foot of Ludgate Hill; people are coming this way from all directions, south and west, Blackfriars Bridge, Victoria Embankment, Fleet Street. As we climb the hill (don't begin to feel tired, it isn't very steep), we are surprised to find everyone speaking the Scots' tongue. I'm sure I heard a friend greet another, "Gude nicht. Hoo are ye the noo?"

Now we are at the top of Ludgate Hill, facing St. Paul's Cathedral; more people coming from the north and east, Holborn, Snow Hill, East Cheap and Cheapside. The majority of the crowd now assembled on the steps of the Cathedral are Scots, waiting to hear Big Ben at Westminster announce the New Year, at which moment one and all begin to sing "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot!" Then at the words, "Here's a hand to grasp in thine," your hand is being shook most likely, by a total stranger as if by a life-long friend, and good wishes for the coming year exchanged.

Do any of our Scottish members know the reason why the Scots in London meet at St. Paul's on New Year's eve? I have often wondered and shall be pleased to know, for thereby hangs a tale, I feel sure.

I have a tender spot in my heart for things Scottish. It was a piece of good fortune to me to spend a holiday among the hills and in the valley of the Clyde, where! "At length they came where stern and steep, the hill sinks down upon the deep." "There ridge on ridge Ben Ledi rose." From Craigendoran we sailed to Dunoon and there we saw the mound and statue erected to the memory of Bonny Mary. I cannot tell you of all the beauty spots in between, but the memory is still to me a chaplet of thrills.

Now, my mind has travelled to a beautiful view. I beheld from Shotover Plain (above Headington Quarry near the city of Oxford), noted for the battle fought by Oliver Cromwell, at the same time he tried to wreck the new college. Whilst I was staying in Oxford I heard a nice little story of our late beloved king. One morning as the king, then Prince of Wales, was returning to Christ Church College from the Bullingdon Club athletic ground, an old country woman came by with a pony and dog-cart. The prince stopped her and asked her to give him a lift as far as High Street, which she did. The prince asked where she was going, and the old lady said: "To the market with a few eggs to sell." "Oh, said the prince, "I am fond of new-laid eggs. How many have you?" "Just four dozen, sir." "Well, I will give you my mother's picture for them," he said. "Nay, sir, I must sell them. I am a poor woman. What good would your mother's picture be to me?" "Oh, my mother's picture works wonders!" he replied, and as the prince went his way carrying the basket of eggs, the old lady might have been seen smiling over a golden sovereign he had dropped in her hand.

Dear Dame Durden, when one has a host of pleasant memories I cannot see how anyone can be lonesome, even on the prairie. My less cheerful memories I try to keep hidden by thinking of something pleasant.

I have been busy in my spare moments lathing my house. I think it is as amusing as patchwork, but far quicker. One or two people have asked me whether I shall use hard wall plaster or wood fibre. I do not know which is

best or how plaster of any kind is put on. Will you, please, or any member of the Ingle Nook, tell me, and receive my grateful thanks?

PHOENIX.

(Many thanks to you for remembering that I like "geography, with people in it." The others, especially the Scotch members, will be interested and I hope will send an explanation of the New Year's custom you describe.

Now, about the plastering. I cannot help you much, but I hereby beseech any member or reader who knows anything about the matter, to send along all possible information. Please.—D. D.)

## GOOD MEASURE

Dear Dame Durden:—Your appeals will certainly bring many responses, and as mine was one of the numerous disappointments, this is sent as a peace offering, trusting it may prove acceptable. Your splendid personal letter was a surprise, as I expected nothing more than a mere formal answer. It does one good to feel that others are interested in our welfare, doesn't it?

Since seeing that you were a teacher in Essex county at one time, my interest was further roused in your corner. I wonder if we ever met. I was "born and raised" there, and taught at one time.

I have not sent the sample of water to be analyzed as yet, as I had no packing here, but hope to do so soon. We have been using the water for a couple of months now with no ill effects. It is as soft as rain water, and we have a good supply—two great blessings in this Western land.

I see one of the Essex girls takes exception to Mrs. Allen's views on dress, but I think she is wrong there. Very few people appear to us good advantage in a dark flannelette or print blouse as in a white one, and the colored ones are sure to fade in this land of sunshine. For myself, I find that white waists with three-quarter length sleeves and collar attached and with an edging of lace, skirts of blue or blue and white chambray or gingham, give good satisfaction. They are easily washed and are always fresh, and there are seldom more than three waists and one skirt in the wash at once. For scrubbing or dirty work I keep an old cloth skirt to slip on. My work aprons I make of a single width of gingham or wide print, shaped round or square at the neck, cut out around the arms, either plain or with a frill at the bottom, and always with a generous pocket. In a rig like this one is always prepared to receive any callers. Just you try it, girls, and see if the consciousness of being becomingly dressed doesn't give you confidence in yourself. Now, don't think that I'm one of the idle folks. We have three little girls—the oldest six, the baby two—and live on a large farm. I do all my own work, so there isn't much spare time.

I think the home department is doing a good work in publishing photographs of homes in the West. It must encourage people to greater efforts in beautifying their surroundings, when they see the effect of trees and shrubbery and learn how comparatively easy it is to bring about the results.

We just moved to Southern Alberta last fall, and the dry spring prevented any work being done, but I hope another spring will be better. Do you know where we could get tree seeds to plant this fall? I put them in in Saskatchewan, and they seemed to grow better than the saplings transplanted in the spring. I intend sowing some carrot, parsnip, onion, spinach and parsley seed this fall, too, just as an experiment, and if they are successful will try to let you know later on. But I'd better not start on the garden; that's

my hobby, and it isn't seasonable either.

The editor has been giving a series of papers on the Boy Scouts, which are splendid. When they are concluded couldn't we have some on the Girl Scouts? I see by the papers that they have organized in Winnipeg, but haven't seen the objects, etc., set forth as yet. Hope they are not merely a copy of the boys. Nowadays we give our girls precisely the same education as the boys, and then complain when they haven't the same domestic tastes as their grandmothers. If we mothers would only make the effort we might get a more womanly standard of education for our girls. I am glad to see that domestic science is beginning to be included in the curriculum of some schools, though it isn't yet given the prominence that is its due. Do you know of any correspondence school along that line? I've often wished for an opportunity to learn more about those subjects, especially as the children grow older and ask questions as to the whys and wherefores.

There is one blessing of being out on the prairie alone with them—the mother is able to keep in such close touch with the workings of the child's mind, and can impart necessary knowledge at the proper time and in the proper manner, though perhaps the children lose in some ways by not being brought in contact with others of different families. Sometimes after a real hard day's work, when they always seem to be extra inquisitive, I've longed for a school and a teacher who would have to answer a few of the surplus questions.

Now, it is time to quit and get the necessary rest for Saturday's cleaning, but before closing can anyone tell me of an inexpensive stain to use for floors and woodwork before varnishing. I want them a medium dark oak.

MAYBE.

(Not a word cut out of this in spite of your permission, and I'm willing to leave it to the other members to judge if I was right about printing the whole letter. You have more than paid your debt with compound interest.

I was in North Essex inspectorate and taught the Ruscom school. You were probably in the south. I loved teaching the French children. They were so enthusiastic. One little girl went at English with her whole heart and finally managed to get the "th" sound correctly. Was she proud? She was just bursting with satisfaction every time it came out. It was the same Elise who, when asked to give a sentence with "less" in it, looked at me with a hopeful smile, and said "Less have a holiday." But I mustn't get started on school experiences or you and I will have the Ingle Nook this week to ourselves.

For your tree seeds write to Norman Ross, superintendent of Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head. You can get what you want at the lowest prices and also advice about methods.

A very simple stain for floors may be made by coloring linseed oil with ground burnt umber. Rub well into the boards with a flannel pad. A better one is a weak solution of permanganate of potash. This, when first applied, is of a wine color, but on exposure to the air becomes a rich oak shade. An experiment should be made on a piece of board the same material as the floor and let stand for half an hour. If the color is too dark, add more water to the solution; if too light, more permanganate. The floor should be clean and dry, soiled places being sanded before staining. After one application is thoroughly dried in give one or two coats of good varnish.

We will surely want to hear of the results of your fall seed planting when there are any results. But come again before that time.—D. D.)

Scotch Crank kindly sent in Christmas recipes a little too late for this year, but they will be held over for future use.

Emma is anxious to know how to become a member of the Ingle Nook. There never was an institution with less ceremonial or formality attached to it, and that is one of the features of it of which we are all proud. If you want to give or receive useful ideas, if you want us to share your worries, or if you just want a friendly chat, just write and say what is in your heart to say and you will receive a joyful welcome.

## LATEST FASHIONS

### FROM OUR DESIGNERS

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address.

Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order.

Send to fashion department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.



6851 Coat with Fancy Collar, 34 to 42 bust.



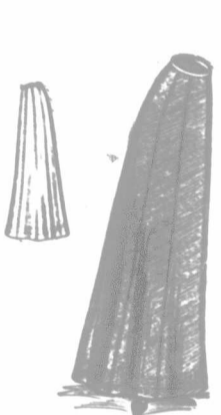
6846 Double Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



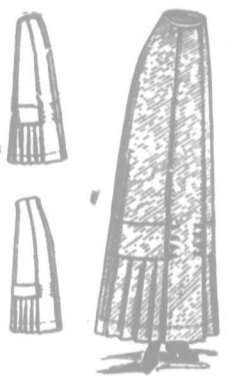
6849 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.



6850 Tucked Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6848 El ven Gored Sk. r., 22 to 32 waist.



6852 Six Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6423 Child's Play Dress, 2 to 8 years.



6124 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

**A READER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I read the letters every week. I am ten years old. I go to school every day, though we have a mile to walk. I like to read books and have read a great many. I like the Bessie books very much. I have one brother and one little sister.

PANSY PIE.

**VERY BRIEF**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much. We have been in Alberta about two years. Our nearest postoffice is five miles and a half away and our nearest town is twenty miles.

RUTH A. LOBLAW.

**TWO DOLLIES**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner, and I thought I would join your club. We have one dog, one cat, five horses and a small colt. The dog's name is Collie, and the cat's name is Gritty. The horses' names are Bess, Hick, Molly, Joe, Jim, and the colt's name is Pat. We also have three cows and their names are Cherry, Pearl and K. I am eleven years old. I do not go to school, as it is too far, but I study at home. I have got two dollies.

CYNTHIA CALHOON.

**A BIG BROTHER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, though my father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE about ten years and would not like to be without it. We have seven horses and thirty-six head of cattle. I have a dog and two cats and twenty-two hens.

I have one sister, age eight years, and one big brother, and another brother aged ten months.

JOHN BARKER.

**LIKES THE TEACHER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, though I read the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week. I am fourteen years old. I go to school with my three sisters and one brother. We have to walk two miles and a half. Our teacher's name is Miss S., and I like her very much. Our studies in school are arithmetic, reading, literature, writing, geography, drawing, grammar, physiology, composition and history.

I am enclosing a two cent stamp and envelope for one of your buttons.

M. F. BORSTMAYER.

**THE CAT DID NOT COME BACK**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am eight years old and in the third grade. I am four feet high. I have to walk two miles to school. I have two brothers and one sister. I had a cat, but he went away and never came back. His name was Tom Neb. My brothers have two kittens now. One of them is Tom and the other is Darkey.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

**A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE**

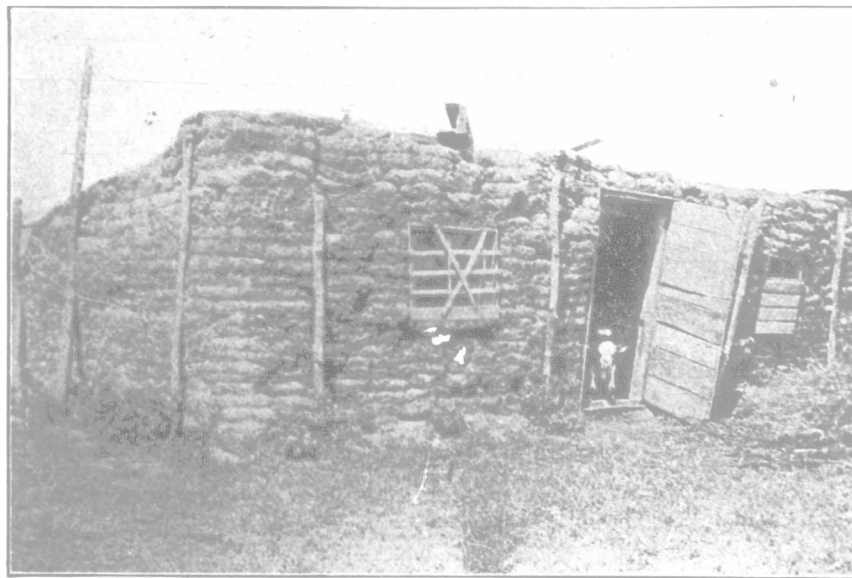
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am in grade four, but our school is closed for the winter. I will tell you about a fire that crossed here some time ago. We were at school when a great smoke came up and when my sister and I were coming home we passed close by a burning hay stack. The fire swept over a section and a half, leaving everything black. It came within one hundred yards of

our buildings. Mother was much alarmed, as the wind was blowing right onto us, and father was away from home. Three stacks were burned, one of them ours. We have four oxen, two cows and two horses. I am enclosing a stamped envelope for a button.

JIM CROW.

**PLAYS THE PIANO**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write to your nice club. I am nearly twelve years old and am in the fourth grade. We live in town and go to school nearly every day. The snow is nearly a foot deep. It will soon be



Waiting For His Breakfast.

Christmas. We have a Christmas tree here every year and the children do nearly all the work. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button. I like reading the girls' and boys' letters and I thought I would like to see my letter in print. I have taken two courses of music on the piano and can play a lot of pieces. Wishing your club every success. Your loving friend.

ELIZABETH C. MARSHALL.

**NOT TOO YOUNG**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am only a small girl, seven years old, but I like to write, so I thought I would write to the Western Wigwam, and I hope I will see my letter printed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I go to school and like it fine. I am very fond of reading. I have read several little story books which I have taken home from the school library. I will send a stamped envelope and hope to get a button, if you don't think I am too young. My sister wrote twice to the Western Wigwam a long time ago and got a button, but she lost it. I will try not to lose mine if I get one.

BERNICE BLOMQUIST.

**A LITTLE LETTER FROM DORIS LITTLE**

Dear Wigs,—I would like to correspond with one my age, seven. We have six head of stock, four working horses one colt at home, and a pony. We drive two miles to school. I am in the third grade at school. Our teacher's name is Miss M.

I hope to see my letter in print. We have taken the ADVOCATE for five years. I hope my letter will miss the W. P. B. I cannot write this letter longer, but I will write a longer one another time.

DORIS LITTLE.

**A PERSEVERING BOY**

Dear Wigs,—This is my first letter to your club. I have often thought of writing to it, but as I am not very good at letter writing I have always put it off. Our school is just a mile from here, but, like the rest of the farmers' boys, I get little to school, and that accounts for my bad writing. I would be grateful to the club for a button. I will try to improve, both in writing and spelling before I write again.

(Writing to the Wigwam often will help to improve your writing and spelling, and reading the page every week will be helping you to read better, so that your education will still be going on even if you can't get to school all the time.—C. D.)

**A BUSY VACATION**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I am seven years old and will be eight the eighteenth of May. I have gone to school one year and I passed into the second grade. Our school closed the 15th of last month. Our teacher gave each of the scholars a small Bible the last day of school. During vacation I will study German. My oldest sister reads it very well. My mama teaches us. In the summer my little sister and I like to pick prairie flowers and catch gophers, but next summer I will have to study very hard.

I will close and send you my love.

GRETCHEN GERLACH.

be called Fox Coulee, but they have changed the name.

I hope my poem will be published in the Christmas number. I would like to correspond with any girl about my own age, eleven.

**THE FAIRIES**

The fairies are such funny little fellows They play through the long, long night:

And when the cows began to bellow Those little fairies take to flight, To find their beds so soft and sleep Till Mr. Night comes around again.

The fairies wear such funny little hats and shoes,

With tassels on the peaks, And tassels on the toes,

With little faces fat and round

I would like to see those little fairies

Dancing all over the ground.

MERLE HOME.

**A BRAVE MOTHER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter I have written to your club. I wish to join it very much and get a button. I am nine years old and will be ten this month. I have two sisters and one got burnt very badly. I don't go to school now but passed my examination into the fifth grade. The studies that we had last summer are arithmetic, spelling, drawing, composition, music, geography, nature study, botany and history. Just my one sister and I went to school last summer but my other sister is going next summer. My papa got hurt the first year we were out here and cannot farm, so mamma farms and papa travels. We have taken the ADVOCATE about two years and like it very much. I think I have written enough for this time and will keep some for the next time. Wishing the Wigs every success. I remain. Yours very truly.

MIRIAM GERLACH.

**A SHORT LETTER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I am fond of reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like to go to school. I am eight years old. I did have a dog but I lost him. His name was Jack. We have four horses, two cows, one calf, one cat and about one hundred chicks. I will send a two cent stamp for a button. I hope this letter will escape the W. P. B. Well, I will close with a riddle: He went to the woods and caught it, he sat down and sought it; because he couldn't find it, Home with him he brought it. Ans.—A thorn. He went to the woods and got a thorn in his feet and then sat down and tried to get it out, and because he could not find it he had to bring it home.

HONEY BOY.

**HOPE YOU PASSED**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is nearly a year since I have written to you. When I wrote last I was in the third class but now I am in the fourth. I go to school about every day and my studies are reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English and Canadian history and drawing. I am going to try for the fifth class at Christmas. Our school is situated on the bank of Spruce Coulee. We can see both ways up the coulee for a long way and on fine days we can see the Rocky Mountains very plainly. There are about thirty pupils going to our school. In the winter time we have lots of fun sleighriding down the banks of a ravine that runs into the coulee. There is a lot of snow on the ground and it is pretty cold in the morning going to school.

Like most members I like reading books and I have read quite a few. I would like to correspond with some of the members of about my own age, twelve, if they will please write first.

IVY GREEN.

**A GASOLINE ENGINE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. We have two horses and a colt and a cow. My father has a gasoline engine. I have a brother Leslie, and a sister, Nellie. My sister has a button. I am in the first grade, and my sister is in the second grade. I would like a button.

ROBERT HALL.

**NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND NOW**

Dear Wigs.—I am writing to see if there is room in your large Wigwam for another Wig. Cousin Dorothy, I think you have a very attractive name for your club. I have one sister and one brother. We go to school a mile and a half from our place. It is getting pretty cold here now.

Cousin Dorothy, how many members have you? I think the stories in the Wigwam were excellent. I would never be able to write like any of them, but, as many of the Wigs say, I am a regular bookworm. I do delight in reading. Have you ever read any of L. M. Alcott's books? I think they are fine. I like Henty's books for boys, although I am a girl.

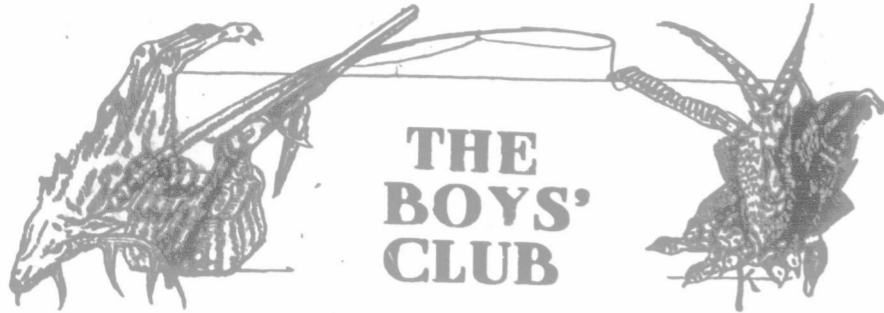
Well, if Cowgal and Cowgirl Estelle would write I would return all letters and exchange views on this vast Dominion. I must retire and let others who can give more news, take my place. Well, my nom de plume will tell how fast I can talk.

OLD CHATTER BOX.

**TOO LATE FOR CHRISTMAS NUMBER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to your club for a long time. I am going to send a little poem, but it is not very good for I am not a very good poetess.

How many of the Wigs like to read? I have read quite a few books. I have read Stories of Travel and History, Colonial Children, Boss and other Dogs, and a few others. I have not been to school since last winter. I was going to school at a place by the name of Carbon, about 25 miles from here. I knew quite a few girls there. I live about four miles from a town called Munsen. It used to



**THE BOYS' CLUB**

**BOYS REJECTED FOR THE NAVY**

Dear Lads:—Sometimes you boys who live in the country wish you could be in town to share in the town boys' amusements, especially the moving picture shows. But it has been discovered that the moving picture show has some very bad results.

You remember that a few months ago there was an article on the first page of the Home Journal department of the *Advocate*, calling attention to the fact that Canada was just beginning to form a navy of her own and wanted Canadian boys to fill up the service. There were a great many applications from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, and they looked to be a husky lot of young fellows, but seventy-five per cent. of them failed to satisfy the medical inspector. In nearly every case the boy was turned down for one or both of two reasons—he had the "cigarette heart" or the "moving-picture eye." We won't say anything just here about the cigarette heart. Boys who know anything at all of how the world is moving along these days, know that the good positions are growing fewer and are far harder to get for the boy who smokes cigarettes. Managers of big businesses keep a sharp lookout for the yellow-stained fingers. A word to the wise is sufficient.

But the "moving picture eye" is giving a name to a thing whose danger has not been realized until now. People often say that they have had headaches after watching moving pictures for an hour, and one can easily think how hard it must be on the sensitive nerves of the eye to be kept constantly at work trying to adjust the focus to

the changing points of light in the scene before them. And one can easily understand how impossible it would be to employ people in the navy who had lost the power to see clearly and to focus steadily upon any object. What use would such a man be if an enemy attacked?

Though every occupation does not demand the steadiness of vision that the naval service requires, yet there is no work in the world that a man cannot do better with perfect sight than with imperfect, and the envied town boy, with a picture show next door, is perhaps frittering away one of his most valuable possessions.

THE EDITOR.

**SOLD FOR TWO DOLLARS**

Dear Editor,—Please excuse my long stay away from your club.

On Tuesday, November 29, I went to Crossfield to hear James Fax and his troupe. The entertainment lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening till midnight. We went to the store where my brother is clerk, and got warmed up. We then started for home, which we reached at 2 o'clock.

On the 24th of May I was given a turkey egg, which I set under one of my mother's hens. On the 23rd of June, when the egg should have hatched there was no sign of a turkey. However, it hatched out in a few days. My turkey was then put under the care of a hen that had over twenty chickens to hunt a living for. Day before yesterday my father bought the turkey for two dollars.

I have a 22 calibre Savage rifle and have killed three hundred and two gophers with it. I guess the gophers

should think it was a "savage," as I killed fifty-three on Good Friday. I get a cent apiece for all the gophers I kill.

There are about two inches of snow on the ground. My father is getting two of our neighbors to help him kill a cow to-day. I will send in a few riddles, whose answers are the names of poets:

1. What a rough man would say if he wished his son to eat properly.
  2. "Meat, what are you doing?"
  3. A black diamond and a long bill.
- Answers—1. Chaucer (chaw, sir).  
2. Browning. 3. Coleridge (coal ridge).  
I will close with a pen-name.  
MR. SNOWBALL.

**GETTING UP A TURKEY APPETITE**

Dear Editor and Boys,—This is my first letter to your club, but I hope it won't be the last. This is a pretty busy time getting ready for Christmas, but the big day will soon be here again. Our turkey is killed and hanging up in the summer kitchen and I go out and take a look at him every once in a while. It is my little brother's turn to have the wishbone this year. I made my little brother a sleigh for Christmas, so that he can play with it when the rest of us kids are at school. The biggest trouble was to get the runners smooth, but it looks pretty good.

We all thought the Christmas *Advocate* was fine this year. I liked "The Dog Actors" story best and the picture of throwing the diamond hitch. I wonder what the rest of the boys liked.

My favorite study at school is geography and some day when I'm grown up I want to visit all the places I learn about on the map.

I hope the Boys' Club will prosper in 1911.

HUNGRY BOY.  
(I wish you or somebody else will tell me how the wishbone got its name. Some people call it the merry thought, and I don't know the reason for that, either.—ED.)

**THE ESSENTIALS**

A very successful man, in speaking of what a young man should know to

begin a business life in the right way, summarizes the qualifications about as follows:—

- He should be able to write a good, legible hand.
- To spell all the words that he knows how to use.
- To speak and write good English.
- To write a good, social or business letter.
- To add a column of figures rapidly.
- To make out an ordinary account.
- To deduct 16 1/2 per cent. from the face of the account.
- To receipt an account when it is paid.
- To write an ordinary receipt.
- To write an advertisement for the newspaper.
- To write an ordinary promissory note.
- To reckon the interest or the discount on the note for years, months or days.
- To draw an ordinary bank cheque.
- To take it to the right place in the bank to get the money.
- To make neat and correct entries in daybook or cashbook.
- To tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.
- To tell something about the great authors, statesmen and financiers of the present time.
- If, says the successful business man, a boy can do all this, it is probable that he has enough education to make his way in the world.

A pathetic story of pigeons has recently been told in "The Field." A north country farmer standing at the door of his farmhouse saw a pair of his pigeons fly away. Shortly afterwards he heard a shot, and the pigeons did not return in the course of the afternoon, as he expected. In the evening, however, the cock pigeon returned in order to feed the young; and, having done this, he again flew away. The following forenoon the same pigeon returned, picked up some corn strewed in the farmyard, and again disappeared. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon both pigeons returned, and it was then ascertained that the hen bird had had one wing badly hurt by shot, but, owing to its mate's care and perseverance, she ultimately managed to return to her nest and young.

**THE ROMANCE OF AUNT BEATRICE**

BY L. M. MONTGOMERY

Margaret always maintains that it was a direct inspiration of Providence that took her across the street to see Aunt Beatrice that night. And Aunt Beatrice believes that it was too. But the truth of the matter is that Margaret was feeling very unhappy, and went over to talk to Aunt Beatrice as the only alternative of a fit of crying. Margaret's unhappiness has nothing further to do with this story, so it may be dismissed with the remark that it didn't amount to much, in spite of Margaret's tragical attitude, and was dissipated at once and forever by the arrival of a certain mis-sent letter the next day.

Aunt Beatrice was alone. Her brother and his wife had gone to the "at home" which Mrs. Cunningham was giving that night in honor of Mr. John Reynolds, M. P. The children were upstairs in bed, and Aunt Beatrice was darning their stockings, a big basketful of which loomed up aggressively on the table beside her. Or, to speak more correctly, she had been darning them. Just when Margaret was sliding across the icy street, Aunt Beatrice was bent forward in her chair, her hands over her face, while soft, shrinking little sobs shook her from head to foot.

When Margaret's imperative knock came at the front door Aunt Beatrice started guiltily, and wished earnestly that she had waited until she went to bed before indulging in the luxury of tears. She knew Margaret's knock, and she did not want her gay young niece, of all people in the world, to suspect the fact or cause of her tears.

"I hope she won't notice my eyes," she thought, as she hastily plumped a big, ugly, dark-green shade, with an almond-eyed Oriental leering from it,

over the lamp, before going out to let Margaret in.

Margaret did not notice at first. She was too deeply absorbed in her own troubles to remember that anyone else in the world might be miserable too. She curled up in the deep easy-chair by the fire, and clasped her hands behind her curly head with a sigh of physical comfort and mental unhappiness, while Aunt Beatrice, warily sitting with her back to the light, took up her work again.

"You didn't go to Mrs. Cunningham's at-home, Auntie?" said Margaret lazily, feeling that she must make some conversation to justify her appearance. "You were invited, weren't you?"

Aunt Beatrice nodded. The hole she was darning in the knee of Willie Hayden's stocking must be done very carefully. Mrs. George Hayden was particular about such matters. Perhaps this was why Aunt Beatrice could not speak.

"Why didn't you go?" asked Margaret, absently, wondering why there had been no letter for her that morning—and this was the third day, too. Could Alec be ill? Or was he flirting with some other girl and forgetting her? Margaret swallowed a big lump in her throat, and resolved that she would go home next week. . . . if he no she wouldn't either. . . . what was Aunt Beatrice saying?

"Well, I'm—I'm not used to going to parties now, my dear. And the truth is, I have no dress fit to wear. At least, Bella said so, because the party is a very fashionable affair. She said my old gray silk wouldn't do at all. Of course, she knows. She had to have a new dress for it, and we couldn't

both have that. George couldn't afford it these hard times. And, as Bella said, it would be very foolish for me to get an expensive dress that would be of no use to me afterwards. But it doesn't matter. And, of course, somebody had to stay with the children."

"Of course," assented Margaret, dreamily. Mrs. Cunningham's at-home was of no particular interest to her. The guests were all middle-aged people whom the M. P. had known in his boyhood, and Margaret, in her presumptuous youth, thought it would be a very prosy affair, although it had made quite a sensation in quiet little Murraybridge, where people still called an at-home a party plain and simple.

"I saw Mr. Reynolds in church Sunday afternoon," she went on. "He is very fine looking, I think. Did you ever meet him?"

"I used to know him very well long ago," answered Aunt Beatrice, bowing still lower over her work. "He used to live down in Wentworth, you know, and he visited his married sister here very often. He was only a boy at that time. Then . . . he went out to British Columbia, and . . . we never heard much more about him."

"He's very rich, and owns dozens of mines and railroads, and things like that," said Margaret. "And he's a member of the Dominion House, too. They say he's one of the foremost men in it, and came very near getting a portfolio in the new cabinet. I like men like that. They are so interesting. Wouldn't it be awfully nice and complimentary to have one of them fall in love with you? Is he married?"

"I—I don't know," said Aunt

Beatrice. "I have never heard that he was."

"There, you've run the needle into your finger," said Margaret, sympathetically.

"It's of no consequence," said Aunt Beatrice, hastily.

She wiped away the drop of blood and went on with her work. Margaret watched her dreamily. What lovely hair Aunt Beatrice had! It was so thick and glossy, with warm bronze tones where the lamplight fell on it under that hideous old shade. But Aunt Beatrice wore it in such an unbecoming way. Margaret wondered idly if she would comb her hair straight back when she was thirty-five. She thought it quite probable if that letter didn't come to-morrow.

From Aunt Beatrice's hair, Margaret's eyes wandered to Aunt Beatrice's face. She gave a little jump. Had Aunt Beatrice been crying? Margaret sat bolt upright. "Aunt Beatrice, did you want to go to that party?" she demanded, explosively. "Now, tell me the truth!"

"I did," said Aunt Beatrice, weakly. Margaret's sudden attack fairly startled the truth out of her. "It is very silly of me, I know, but I did want to go. I didn't care about a new dress. I'd have been quite willing to wear my gray silk. I could have fixed the sleeves. What difference would it have made? Nobody would have noticed me. But Bella wouldn't hear of it."

She paused long enough to give a little sob, which she could not repress. Margaret made use of the opportunity to exclaim violently, "It's a shame!"

"I suppose you don't understand why I wanted to go to this particular

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party," Aunt Beatrice went on, shyly. "I'll tell you why—if you won't laugh at me. I wanted to see John Reynolds—not to talk to him—oh, I don't suppose he would remember me—but just to see him. Long ago—fifteen years ago—we were engaged. And—and—I loved him so much then, Margaret."

"You poor dear!" said Margaret, sympathetically.

She reached over and patted her aunt's hand. She thought that this little bit of romance, long hidden and unsuspected, blossoming out under her eyes, was charming. In her interest, she quite forgot her own pet grievance.

"Yes—and then we quarrelled. It was a dreadful quarrel—and it was only over a silly trifle, too. We parted in anger, and he went away. He never came back. It was all my fault. Well, it is all over long ago, and everybody has forgotten. I—I don't mind it now! But I just wanted to see him once more, and then come quietly away."

"Aunt Beatrice, you are going to that party yet!" said Margaret, decisively.

"Oh, it is impossible, my dear."  
"No, it isn't! Nothing is impossible when I make up my mind. You must go! I'll drag you there by main force, if it comes to that. Oh, I have such a jolly plan, aunty. You know my black and yellow dinner dress—no, you don't either, for I've never worn it here. The folks at home all said it was too severe for me—and so it is. Nothing suits me but the fluffy, chuffy things, with a tilt to them. A—er—I mean—well, yes. Alec always declared that that dress made me look like a cross between an unwilling nun and a ballet girl, so I took a dislike to it. But it is really lovely in itself. You

must wear it to-night. It is just your style, and I am sure it will fit you, our figures are so much alike."

"But it is too late."  
"Tisn't. It's not more than three-quarters of an hour since Uncle George and Aunt Bella went. I'll have you ready in a twinkling."

"But the fire and the children?"  
"I'll stay here and look after both. I won't burn the house down, and if the twins wake up I'll give them—what is it you give them—soothing syrup? So go at once and get ready while I fly over for the dress. I'll fix your hair up when I get back."

Margaret was gone before Aunt Beatrice could speak again. Her niece's excitement seized hold of her, too. She flung the stocking into the basket, and the basket into the closet.

"I will go! and I won't do another bit of darning to-night. I hate it! I hate it! I hate it! Oh, how much good it does me to say it!"

When Margaret came flying back up the stairs Aunt Beatrice was ready, save for hair and dress. Margaret cast the gown on the bed, revealing all its beauty of jetted lace and soft yellow silk with a dexterous sweep of her arm. Aunt Beatrice gave a little cry of admiration.

"Isn't it lovely?" demanded Margaret. "And I've brought you my opera cape and my fascinator, and my black satin slippers, with the cunningest gold buckles, and some sweet pale-yellow roses that Uncle Ned gave me yesterday. Oh, Aunt Beatrice, what magnificent arms and shoulders you have. Why, they're like marble!"

Margaret's nimble fingers were keeping time with her tongue. Aunt Beatrice's hair went up as if by magic into soft puffs and waves and twists, and a golden rose was dropped among the bronze masses. Then the lovely

dress was put on and pinned and looped and pulled, until it fell into its simple classical lines around the tall, curving figure. Margaret stepped back and clapped her hands admiringly.

"Oh, aunty, you are beautiful! Now I'll pop down for the cloak and fascinator. I left them hanging by the fire."

When Margaret had gone, Aunt Beatrice caught up the lamp and tiptoed shamefacedly across the hall to the icy-cold spare-room. In the long mirror she saw herself reflected from top to toe. Or, was it herself? Could it be—that gracious woman with the sweet eyes and flushed cheeks, with rounded arms gleaming through their black laces, and the cluster of roses nestling against the warm white flesh of the shoulder?

"I do look nice," she said aloud, with a little courtesy to the radiant reflection. "It is all the dress, I know. I feel like a queen in it—no, like a girl again—and that is better."

Margaret went to Mrs. Cunningham's door with her.

"How I wish I could go in and see the sensation you'll make, Aunt Beatrice!" she whispered.

"You dear, silly child! It's just the purple and fine linen," laughed Aunt Beatrice. But she did not altogether think so, and she rang the bell, unquailingly. In the hall, Mrs. Cunningham herself came beamingly to greet her.

"My dear Beatrice, I am so glad. Bella said you could not come because you had a headache."

"My headache got better after they left, so I thought I would just get ready and come, even if it were a little late," said Beatrice, smoothly.

When they came downstairs together, Beatrice, statuesque and erect in her trailing draperies, and Mrs. Cunningham, secretly wondering where on earth Beatrice Hayden had got such a magnificent dress, and what she had done to herself to make her look as she did, a man came through the hall. At the foot of the stairs they met. He put out his hand.

"Beatrice! It is Beatrice! How little you have changed!"

Mrs. Cunningham was not particularly noted in Murraybridge for her tact, but she had a sudden visitation of the saving grace just then, and left the two alone.

Beatrice put her hand into the M.P.'s.

"I am glad to see you!" she said, simply, looking up at him.

She could not say that he had not changed, for there was little in this tall, broad-shouldered man of the world, with gray glints in his hair, to suggest the slim, boyish young lover whose image she had carried in her heart all these long years.

But the voice, though deeper and mellow, was the same, and the thin, clever mouth that went up at one corner and down at the other in a humorous twist; and one little curl of reddish hair fell over his forehead, away from its orderly fellows, just as it used to when she had loved to poke her fingers through it; and, more than all, the deep-set gray eyes looking down into her blue ones were unchanged. Beatrice felt her heart beating to her finger-tips.

"I thought you were not coming!" he said. "I had fully expected to meet you here, and I was horribly disappointed. I thought the bitterness of that foolish old quarrel must be strong enough to sway you yet."

"Didn't Bella tell you that I had a headache?" faltered Beatrice.

"Bella? Oh, your brother's wife. I wasn't talking to her. I've been sulking in corners ever since I concluded that you were not coming. How beautiful you are, Beatrice! You'll let an old friend say that much, won't you?"

Beatrice laughed softly. She had forgotten for years that she was beautiful, but the sweet old knowledge had come back to her again. She could not help knowing that he spoke the simple truth, but she said, mirthfully:

"You have learned to flatter since the old days, haven't you? Don't you remember, you used to tell me I was too thin to be pretty? But I suppose a bit of blarney is a neces-

sary ingredient in the composition of an M.P."

He was still holding her hand. With a glance of dissatisfaction at the open parlor door, he drew her away to the little room at the end of the hall, which Mrs. Cunningham, for reasons known only to herself, called her library.

"Come in here with me!" he said, masterfully. "I want to have a long talk with you before any other person gets hold of you."

When Aunt Beatrice got home from the party, a few minutes before her brother and his wife, Margaret was sitting Turk fashion in the big chair, with her eyes very wide open and owlish.

"You dear girlie, were you asleep?" asked Aunt Beatrice, indulgently.

Margaret nodded.

"Yes; and I've let the fire go out. I hope you're not cold. I must run before Aunt Bella gets here, or she'll scold. Had a nice time?"

"Delightful! You were a dear to lend me this dress. It was so funny to see Bella staring at it."  
When Margaret had put on her hat and jacket, she went as far as the street door, and then tip-toed back to the sitting-room. Aunt Beatrice was leaning back in the big chair, with a drooping rose held softly against her lips, gazing dreamily into the dull-red embers.

"Aunty!" said Margaret, contritely. "I can't go home without confessing, although I know it is a heinous offence to interrupt the kind of musing that goes with dying embers and faded roses in the small hours. But it would weigh on my conscience all night if I didn't. I was asleep, but I wakened up just before you came in, and went to the window. I didn't mean to spy upon anyone—but that street was bright as day! And if you will let M.P.'s kiss you on doorsteps in glaring moonlight, you must expect to be seen."

"I wouldn't have cared if there had been a dozen onlookers," said Aunt Beatrice, frankly, "and I don't believe he would, either."

Margaret threw up her hands.

"Well, my conscience is clear, at least. And remember, Aunt Beatrice, I'm to be bridesmaid. I insist upon that. And oh, won't you ask me to visit you when you go down to Ottawa next winter? I'm told it's such a jolly place when the House is in session. And you'll need somebody to help you entertain, you know. The wife of a Cabinet Minister has to do lots of that. But I forgot—he isn't a Cabinet Minister yet. But he will be, some day. Promise that you'll have me, Aunt Beatrice. Promise quick! I hear Uncle George and Aunt Bella coming."

Aunt Beatrice promised, and Margaret flew to the door.

"You had better keep that dress," she called back, softly, as she opened it.—Farmer's Advocate, London.

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### PHONOGRAPHS IN COURT

T. C. Robinette, K. C., of Toronto, suggests that phonographs be used to take the judge's charges to the jury in capital cases. He says that when a reserved case is carried before a Supreme Court it is important that the voice inflections should be given. He says that on paper words may mean one thing and as spoken exactly the reverse.

### BOOKKEEPING

Do you want a thorough training in Commercial work? Our Complete Commercial Course teaches you Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship and Commercial Law—a full business course at home in your spare time. No charge for textbooks; fee covers everything. Write for circular.

**CANADIAN  
CORRESPONDENCE  
COLLEGE LIMITED**

DEPT. F., TORONTO, CANADA

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

### GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### MORTGAGE INTEREST

I owe \$200 on a mortgage due December 1, 1910. The crop was light this year, so I asked the owner for extension to 1911, and paid \$24 interest, taking receipt for the same. If this mortgage goes to December, 1911, do I have to pay 12 per cent. when mortgage calls for 10 per cent., which was set down when made?—E. J.

Ans.—If the mortgage became due on the 1st of December, 1910, the mortgagee would have the right to demand 12 per cent. interest, if it were not paid.

### MORTGAGE AND WILL

1. If a man has a mortgage on his homestead can he sell that homestead, subject to that mortgage, and will the person that buys the homestead, or the man that sells the homestead, be responsible for the interest on the said mortgage and the principal when it is due to be repaid.

2. What is the difference between the laws in England and the laws of Canada respecting a will?

3. If a man makes a will, and at some future time he feels disposed to violate that will or destroy it and make another without the consent of the party the will has been made to.—VERO.

Ans.—The owner of a mortgaged homestead can sell his homestead subject to the mortgage, but he is liable to the mortgagee on his covenant in this mortgage. It will depend on the arrangement made between the vendor and the purchaser of the homestead as to who pays the mortgage. As a general rule the purchaser has to pay the mortgage, and if he has agreed to do so and has not done so the vendor may be compelled by the mortgagee to pay the amount due, but he in turn has the right to bring an action against the purchaser to compel him to pay the money.

2. There is practically no difference between the laws of England and the laws of Manitoba respecting wills. The laws of Manitoba are based on the English laws as they stood on the 15th of July, 1870.

3. If an agreement is entered into for valuable consideration by which one person agrees to leave his property or any portion of it to another, he cannot revoke or cancel his will without the consent of the other party. If he did so, the other party would have a right of action against the estate of the party so revoking the will. Subject to this, however, every man has a right to revoke his will at any time during his lifetime and provided he is of sound mind.

### HOMESTEAD RESIDENCE

I filed on land at Lethbridge, January 12, 1910, and took up residence and built my shack June 7th, leaving on June 15th to go north and help with the harvest. I did not break any because it was too dry. I returned to the homestead October 25, too late to do any breaking. If I stay till the end of April will it be against the rules for me to go away if I don't crop my breaking for to work out. How does the term of six months' residence count? Am I to live the six right straight through or how can I put the time in? And when can the term year be counted? From the time I filed on the land or from the time I took up my residence duties?

And would you advise me to notify the district land office each time I come on the claim and when I go away, or not do so?—S. B.

Ans.—The answer depends entirely upon the regulations of the land office, and as these are being changed from time to time, we would advise you to either write to the secretary of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa,

or to see or write the officials at the Crown Lands office at Lethbridge. We do not think there should be any difficulty in arranging the matter with the Crown Lands officials, if full explanation is given to them.

### SCHOOL DEBENTURES

Some time ago a sum of money was raised on debentures to build a schoolhouse. Last year the annual payment with interest on the capital was made. This year the secretary-treasurer has been unable to collect sufficient taxes to meet the annual payment and notified the debenture holder to that effect.

1. Can the debenture holder, or any other creditor, foreclose and distrain on those ratepayers who are in arrears, who have not yet got their patent, or

2. Can they distrain on those who are in arrears, who have got their patent, or

3. Can they seize the schoolhouse and sell the same to recover their money?—RATEPAYER, Man.

Ans.—The rights of the debenture holders will depend upon the agreement entered into with them. As a general rule they have the right to adopt all the remedies suggested in your letter. In other words, they have the right to take all remedies available to them to recover their money.

### WORMS IN HORSES

What should I do for worms in colts and horses?—A. S. J.

Ans.—Take 1-2 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce of calomel. Mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. After giving the last powder, in about eight or ten hours give a purgative ball of 8 drams barbae aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only till purgation commences, and do not work until bowels regain normal condition.

## TRADE NOTES

### CANADIAN ALMANAC

The sixty-fourth issue of the Canadian Almanac has just been issued by The Copp-Clark Co., Limited, of Toronto. This volume contains all data of value to business and professional men for the year 1911. Among the important features are complete customs tariffs, weights and measures and exchange tables, banks and names of managers, postal information, list of post offices and nearest railway station, Dominion and provincial governments with names of officials and salaries, complete clergy list, county and township officers, educational institutions, etc. There are in all 504 pages, full of details and figures that every man will find convenient and helpful. The price is 60 cents the copy.

### PICTURES AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Kodaks and picture-taking enthusiasts are common in town and country. Many otherwise good pictures are spoiled in developing or printing. Standard kodaks or cameras can be depended on to do their part if conditions are not unfavorable. If you find that success is not attending your efforts why not write to experts. Robert Strain & Co., whose advertisement has appeared in recent issues, has perhaps the largest and best equipped plant in Canada. All work is guaranteed, and prices are reasonable.

During the past few months a specialty has been made on big work for industrial bureaus and boards of trade. For all such publicity work prices are given on request. Those who have smaller plates or films from which they would like to have a big picture will get the best that can be produced at Strain's. From any clear film or plate enlargements can be made to 5 in. by 7 in., or up to 10 feet long.

A full line of standard kodaks and all kodak supplies are also kept in stock. Write Robert Strain & Co., Winnipeg, for catalogs and particulars regarding anything in photography.

## Our January and February Sale Catalogue Has Been Issued

Our January and February Sale Catalogue should now be in your hands. If you have not received it be sure to let us know, because we are sure you will find it interesting and profitable.

It contains forty pages of money-saving opportunities, forty pages of the best values we have ever offered, values that would be impossible did we buy in the ordinary way through the medium of middlemen. We go direct to the manufacturer, so that our prices are the cost of production, with our one small margin of profit added.

In the case of the sale goods, we were given special concessions from the manufacturer. We went to them months ago, and placed orders with them for enormous quantities of goods, to be made up during what would otherwise be their dull season. In consideration of this, and the further consideration that we always pay cash for everything we buy, they gave us such substantial reductions that we are able to give the phenomenal values contained in the catalogue.

Our January and February and our Midsummer Sales are to our Mail Order friends what our Friday bargains are to our City Customers. Our Friday bargains are picked up so quickly that they are nearly always gone before orders can possibly reach us by mail.

In order that our out-of-town customers may have similar money saving opportunities, we arrange these semi-annual sales. Each time we try to give better values, and a selection of goods more to the taste of our patrons, and for the money-saving event, which commences on January 3, we have eclipsed all previous efforts.

If you have received the catalogue, don't delay in ordering, for the first orders received have all the benefits of first choice.



**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

For hard service and long wear you can't equal good-fitting, non-binding patterns you'll find in the

# Clarke's GLOVES

Made from every kind of good glove leather—horsehide, buckskin, peccary (wild hog), pigskin, etc. and tanned by our own experts in our own factory. Proof against heat and wet; stay pliable; wear like iron. Look for trade mark. Buy from nearest good dealer.

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TORONTO CANADA  
Manufacturers and Tanners

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FREE UPON REQUEST

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Stayed Inside While Outside and Saw the Storm Through a Window



To My Mind There is Nothing Can Take Its Place in a Blizzard

Clanwilliam, Man., June 22, 1910  
Martinus Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your favor of 22nd inst., may say that I can gladly recommend your face protector.

To my mind there is nothing can take its place in a blizzard, and I often used it also on a clear day when there was a cold wind to face.

They are well worth the money.

Sincerely yours,  
L. E. Mylks, M. D.

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Winnipeg, Canada

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

ANNUAL

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Low Round Trip Rates to  
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Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection with Atlantic Steamships will be on sale from Nov. 1 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains  
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TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO  
SHIP TO U.S.

### INSTITUTION FOR TEACHING MUSIC

The people of Western Canada appreciate good music and great singers and musicians always know that a full house will turn out to hear them in Winnipeg. Under these circumstances it seems strange that a Conservatory of Music was not established long ago. However, this lack will not longer exist. The Columbian Conservatory of Music of Canada has been formed, with S. L. Barrowclough, president, and J. D. Turner, general manager. With a capital of \$50,000, subscribed by Winnipeg business men and such competent men in charge, lovers of music will recognize this institution as one in which the proper training will be given. Headquarters are located in the Phoenix Building, corner Notre Dame and Princess.

The Winnipeg Conservatory, though a branch of the Columbian Conservatory of Music, is altogether independent. The work taken up will include piano, voice production, orchestra and band playing, violin, elocution and kindred subjects.

Prof. W. S. B. Matthews, well known to musicians as a writer and teacher, has been placed at the head of the institution, as editor in chief. Prof. Frederick Hobart, formerly a member of the faculty of the Illinois Wesleyan College of Music, is superintendent of instruction. Prof. Frederick Lillebridge, a composer and pianist of rare talent, a pupil of the German master, Bernhard Ziehn, also holds a responsible position. Other talented members of the staff are: Wm. D. Armstrong, an expert in theory, technique and teaching, and Prof. James McMasters, inventor of the teaching device known as the tonograph.

Mr. Barrowclough, the president, needs no introduction to the Canadian West. His past services as leader of the Winnipeg City Band, and his association with musical festivals and orchestra work have made him well known all over America. In future he will conduct the Ninetieth Regiment Band in Winnipeg, in addition to his duties in connection with the new conservatory. Mr. Turner has been on the Columbian staff, as organizer and demonstrator, ever since that institution was formed.

The methods adopted in teaching differ from those of other institutions. A pupil gets practically a lesson every day, and takes it away in printed form with every detail made clear. Careful instruction as to how to study and practice are given. A set of review questions are used and these are submitted to the teacher. No pupil can take a more advanced lesson until a 90 per cent. standing is made on the previous one. The first course consists of 48 lessons and examinations are held periodically. Instruction will be given by mail and entire satisfaction is guaranteed under this system.

Read the advertisement on another page and write for particulars. Teachers and others who have seen the course demonstrated pronounce it most satisfactory. It should prove a boon to the Canadian West.

## GOSSIP

A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., is in the East selecting a carload of Leicester, which he expects will reach the West about January 15. He is buying mostly ewe lambs and young ewes, and will have a consignment to select from that will be of high average quality. Note change of advertisement in this issue. Further particulars will be given in early issues.

### CONVENTION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers held in Washington, D. C., November 14th to 16th, 1910, the delegates registered represented 37 states, the district of Columbia, and three of the provinces of Canada. Reports presented from 82 states and territories of the United States and from five of the Canadian provinces give the total number of sessions of

regular institutes held during the year ended June 30, 1910, as 20,956, with an attendance of 2, 296,517.

The president, G. A. Putnam, of Toronto, in his annual address, summarized the work of the farmers' institutes as having three general purposes: (1) increasing production; (2) securing better home and community life in the rural districts; and (3) a lessening of the all too wide margin that now exists between the prices received by the producer and those paid by the consumer. He stated that the farmers' share of the consumers' dollar was about thirty-five cents, consequently, the increased cost of living is not due to the high prices paid the farmers; that the remedy is to bring the producer and the consumer near enough together to shake hands. As a means to this, organization and co-operation were emphasized.

The program continued through two days. It was made up of general sessions, a women's session, and a session for the consideration of institutes for young people. Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hays, and Dr. A. C. True, of the National Department of Agriculture, delivered addresses, as did also Hon. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario; and Dr. G. C. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The following recommendations reported by the committee on resolutions were adopted by the association:

1. We recommend that the several directors of farmers' institutes, members of this association, make the experiment within the next year of holding some institutes for young men between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and also institutes for young women the same ages, and that those so doing be requested to report success or failure at once to our institute specialist, Professor John Hamilton.

2. We heartily endorse the idea of employing experts by the year to give personal instruction and demonstration, organize farm clubs, etc.

3. We recommend that greater consideration be given in our institutes to subjects relating to home life, either by special women's meetings or in the general sessions. That we especially commend the excellent papers and discussions by the ladies on the subjects of women's institutes.

4. We beg to submit to the consideration of the honorable, the secretary of agriculture, the very great importance of a large appropriation for the farmers' institute work in the department of agriculture. In our opinion a sum of not less than \$50,000 could be used annually to the great advantage of this work.

5. We desire to recommend the enactment of legislation whereby the federal governments shall appropriate for each state and province for agricultural extension work a sum equal to that appropriated for experiment and research.

6. We recommend that congress be memorialized to grant the franking privilege for all agricultural extension mailing.

7. We recommend that legislation be enacted whereby the federal governments aid in the building of public roads.

8. We beg to submit to the consideration of the director of experiment stations the desirability of offering in the annual graduate school a course of instruction in institute and other forms of extension work.

The following resolution was also reported and adopted:

In view of the reported condition of the colored farmer of the South and his relation to farmers' institute work,

Be it resolved, that at the next annual meeting a report or paper be presented to this association regarding their progress, not only in farmers' institute work, but relating to their general agricultural advancement.

The officers of the association for the next year are: A. M. Soule, Athens, Georgia, president; W. T. Clarke, Berkeley, California, vice-president; John Hamilton, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer. The members of the executive committee are Mr. Val Keyser, Lincoln, Nebraska; Honorable Franklin Dye, Trenton, New Jersey; Professor J. H. Miller, Manhattan, Kansas.

## MUSIC

By  
Correspondence

### THE COLUMBIAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF CANADA

The Piano and Organ Course consists of forty-eight lessons, with four quarterly examinations. In addition to all lessons and instructions, we furnish the pupil one 1909 Model Tonograph, fifty pieces of Graded Sheet Music, and a complete set of Scale lessons.

The compiling of the above course has been constantly supervised by a musician of seventeen years' experience as a teacher in some of the largest Conservatories in America; to which course he is also enabled to give the benefit of six years of experience and success as Superintendent of Instruction to over fifty thousand pupils taught at a distance successfully.

### THE VIOLIN

This course has forty-eight lessons, with four quarterly examinations. In addition to all lessons and instructions, we furnish the pupil, absolutely free of cost, a violin outfit, consisting of instrument, bow and case. There are also forty pieces of Graded Sheet Music supplied to each Violin pupil.

### OUR GUARANTEE

With one full course of music we guarantee to teach the elements and fundamental laws of Music, Sight Reading, Rhythm, Time and Movement, Musical Signs and Terms Major, Minor and Chromatic Scales, Degrees, Intervals, Triads, Major and Minor Chords, Technic and Elementary Harmony. In case of failure upon our part to do this, provided pupil has recited on the full course and complied with the class rules of the Conservatory, WE AGREE TO REFUND THE COST OF SCHOLARSHIP, and we further agree that pupil shall retain the full course furnished by us FREE OF ANY COST. Write for catalogue.

### The Columbia Conservatory of Music of Canada

Winnipeg, Man.

S. L. Barrowclough J. D. Turner  
President, Vice-President.

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are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

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WESTERN CANADA FACTORY  
797 Notre Dame Avenue WINNIPEG, MAN.



**INTERESTING PLANT DISCOVERIES**

An agricultural explorer of the United States department of Agriculture has spent the year exploring the plant resources of southwestern Asia. Among the large number of interesting things he has secured is a variety of alfalfa from Erivan, which is said to be longer lived than the Turkestan; a species of Medicago from an altitude of over 4,000 feet, which is already being utilized in the work of creating new hybrid alfalfa for the Northwest; a wild almond from the Zarafshan Valley, found growing on the dry mountain sides at an altitude of 6,000 feet; a drought-resistant cherry for home gardens in the Northwest; and a collection of apricots with sweet kernels from Samarkand; the Afghasian apple and special varieties of pears for trial in the Gulf States; some remarkable olives, which have withstood zero temperatures and still borne good crops of fruit; seeds collected in the Caucasus from wild plants of the true Paradise apple, which is used as a dwarf stock for the purpose of obtaining seedlings not infected with crown gall; scions of a newly produced crab apple, reported that of a netarine; a remarkable drought-resistant poplar for the Middle West; and a wild strawberry, fruiting at the end of February on the dry calcareous cliffs of the Caucasus.

do the same. It reminded him of the way he used to vex his mother by going away without breakfast, but found before dinner that he vexed himself most.

**WHAT FRUIT MEN THINK**

At this stage in the meeting a telegram was read from the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association, representing that whereas the United States government has made overtures to the Canadian government with a view to reciprocity, and whereas the United States tariff on fruit is much higher than the Canadian tariff, resulting, in some cases, to the detriment of Eastern growers, therefore, it was urged that the matter of a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States should be given the most serious consideration with the officers representing that association, and that greater preference should be given the mother country.

Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, congratulated the association on the unanimity of opinion expressed. If the meeting were not wholly unanimous, it was so near it you might as well call it so.

Thos. McMillan, of Seaforth, Ont., in a rousing, five-minute speech, concluded the discussion. He expressed his gratification at the enthusiastic audience, and stated that the East owed a debt of gratitude to the farmers of the West for the stand taken in this question. Last summer the Canadian Manu-

The Piano With a Character

One breath of slander may kill the finest **REPUTATION**  
But the worst that men may do can never harm **CHARACTER**  
In approaching the public with any musical instrument, which bears its name, the

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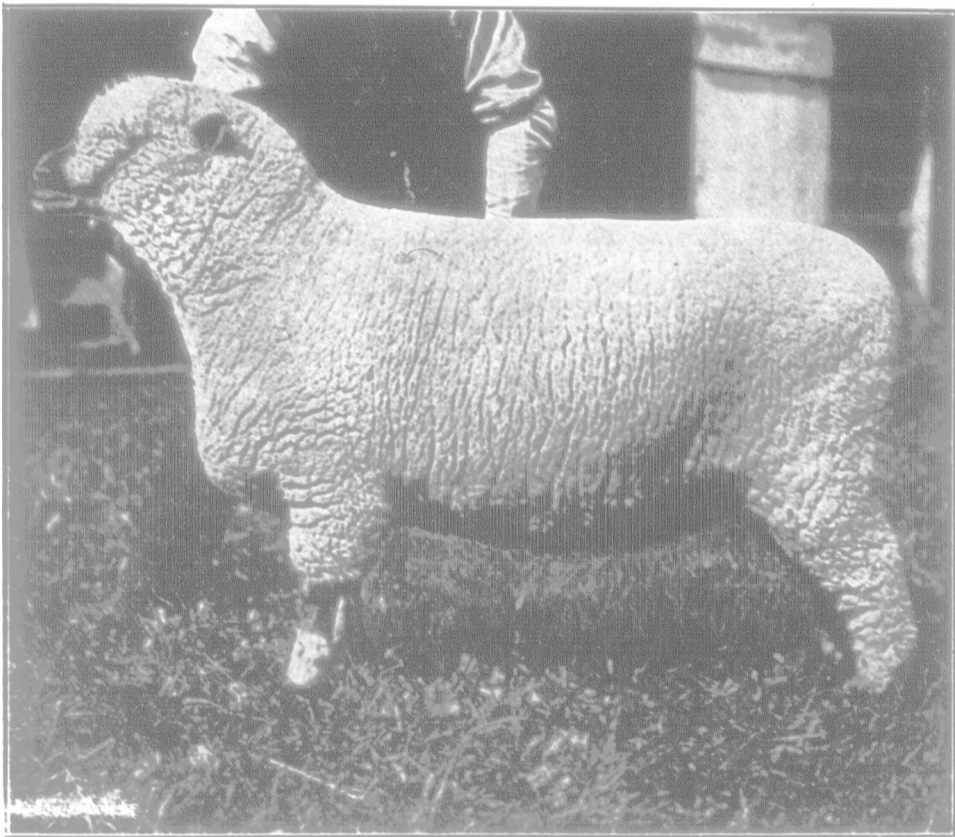
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From Farm Home, from City Mansion, from Professors of music all over the Dominion comes one common note of high praise in behalf of the KARN-MORRIS PIANO, PLAYER PIANO AND ORGAN. These wonderful instruments have features in QUALITY, APPEARANCE and MUSICAL FULLNESS that distinguish them from all others. The Karn-Morris Company's dealings and method of handling their customers is without a flaw in all past record. Write them for catalogue and say you saw their announcement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Karn-Morris Piano Company**

337 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH, Manager of Winnipeg Branch



First Prize Shearling and Champion Shropshire Ewe at Toronto Exhibition, Owned By J. & D. J. Campbell.

**WHAT CANADIAN FARMERS WANT**  
(Continued from page 1890)

Jas. E. Johnston, of Simcoe, manager of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, pointed out the discrimination in tariffs against the Canadian apple growers. The duty on apples entering the United States is 75 cents per barrel; on American apples entering Canada only 40 cents.

J. Paynter, of Tantallon, Sask., gave a valuable hint, following Mr. Johnston's talk, urging that Ontario apple growers ought to get after the question of freight rates to the West. This year his brother had brought two carloads of apples from Owen Sound. On one of them the freight was \$315, including the charge of \$18 or \$20 extra for ice, at a season when the fruit should be warmed rather than cooled.

Jos. Speakman, of Penhold, Alta., punctured effectually two or three arguments recently urged by Hon. Senator Ross. One of these was that because in 1854 the American statesmen did something not altogether friendly to Canada we must be careful not to do anything friendly to them today in 1910. We might as well say because our grandfathers quarreled we should not be friends. Then it was pointed out by Senator Ross that the American tariff is much higher than the Canadian tariff. That means that the American people choose to tax themselves more highly than we do, and the senator's argument is tantamount to saying that because they tax themselves heavily we should

facturers' Association had toured the West, telling farmers there in effect that they didn't need to meddle with the tariff question. This meeting is their response. The two or three hundred delegates did not represent one out of a hundred of the many Ontario farmers behind them on this question.

**HUDSON BAY RAILWAY**

The memorial prepared by the executive in support of the resolution urging the prompt construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and its operation in perpetuity by the government, set forth the impatience in the public mind of the prairie provinces that the progress being made in the construction of the road was not as rapid as the insistence of the case demanded. It was pointed out that the total amount due to the public treasury from the sale of Western lands to be devoted towards paying the cost of the road was now \$24,000,000, while the cost of construction was estimated at \$18,000,000. "The farmers of the West," read the memorial, "view with alarm the current reports to the effect that when the Hudson Bay Railway is built by the government, it will be handed over to some private corporation to be operated by them as a private concern. There is a very strong and growing sentiment among the Canadian people west of the Great Lakes in favor of public utilities being owned and operated by the government. This sentiment has been and is still being created and enlarged by the excessive charges made by corporations for the service they



**COMPLETE KITCHEN SET**

**YOU WANT THIS SET**

It is made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by perfect modern methods. Rubberoid finished handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules.

**CONTAINS**

- Turning Spoon . . . 14 inches long
- Bread Knife . . . 14 inches long
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- Basting Spoon . . 10½ inches long

**FREE**

This complete set given free and postpaid to those of our present subscribers who send us in one NEW subscription.

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

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## WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and address are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**PEDIGREED DUROC JERSEY HOGS** for sale. Male and female. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

**FARM HELP** of every description supplied. Red River Valley Employment Agency, 215 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg. Phone 7752.

**FARMERS**—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply Beadwell & Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION**, Sans Peur (Imp.) for sale. Has stood for seven years on Portage Plains. A sure foal getter, and producer of first-class stock. Sell cheap. R. J. Cassey, Longburn, Man.

**PORT HAMMOND, B. C.**, 24 miles from Vancouver, on main line of C. P. Ry. This is the choicest spot of British Columbia, and intending purchasers of fruit or dairy farm should investigate. Write for booklet to E. W. Fewell, Port Hammond, B. C.

**WANTED NOW**—Reliable men in unrepresented districts to sell a selected list of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings, berry bushes. Our men succeed where others fail, because we handle Western business to meet Western requirements. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars to Western Sales Manager, Felham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY**. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

**WANTED**—Good representatives in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown especially for Western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Handsome free outfit, designed for Western salesmen. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

**MARRIED COUPLE** (Scotch) wish situation to manage farm. Three years Canadian experience. Highest references. Apply Jas. Fleming, Glenboro, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Two choice farms; registered Shorthorn cows (heifers and bulls); twenty Berkshire pigs; one driver, broken. For particulars write W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

**HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES**, eleven dollars per acre. Best quality land, forty miles west of Edmonton. One thousand open grazing adjoining. W. Harris, Wabamun, Alta.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY**, mild climate good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A34 Broughton, St., Victoria, B. C.

**MEN WANTED**, age 18 to 35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$81; on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age. Send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

**LOST**, on November 18th, from T 36 R 3, one Grey Gelding, aged, film on off eye, weight about 1250—H. Connolly, Nutana, P. O. Sask.

**STRAYED FROM SECTION 4, TOWNSHIP 13**, Range 31, West 1st, one-year-old entire colt, dark bay or brown; two white hind feet; no star; no brand. One aged mare, 1300 pounds; dark bay; little white on one hind foot. Suitable reward for their recovery. Lost May 24th, 1910. Andrew Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Special Male Matings. \$5.00 for Cockerels and 3 Pullets. From three birds shown at Winnipeg Fair I took second cock and second and third hen.—Lakeside Poultry Grove, W. J. Saunders, proprietor, Killarney, Man.

**FOR SALE**—100 Bronze turkeys. Won first second prize; first, second, third hens, Winnipeg show. Also Barred and White Rock cockerels, from first cockerel and first pullet, Dominion exhibition. Early orders get choice. A. C. Munro, Plumus, Manitoba.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS** (purebred). C. E. Ampulett, Circle A Ranch, Aik, Alta.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**JAS. WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**J. MORRISON BRUCE**—Tighduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

**HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLAND**. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**F. W. BROWN & SONS**, Plain View Farm, Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorn, Berkshires and Cotswolds.

## THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SPRING LIVE STOCK SHOWS, CALGARY, APRIL 18th to 21st, 1911

\$1,000 ADDED TO THE PRIZE LISTS

For Entry Forms and Prize Lists Write

E. L. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary Alberta Live Stock Association, Calgary

The Farmer's Advocate as Your Help

render to the public. The present situation is that the few co-operate to discharge the function of distribution of commodities for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Instead of this, farmers consider that a new system should be adopted whereby the many, in the form of government, will operate the public utilities for the benefit of the many and groups of individuals discharge the functions of distributing commodities for the benefit of the many."

### TERMINAL ELEVATORS

The memorial in reference to the terminal elevators referred to the fact that they had already sat their case before the premier and his ministerial companions during their recent tour of the West, and, therefore, took it for granted that so far as the ministry was concerned they knew the objects of this particular memorial. It stated that considerable mystery and secrecy has always surrounded the terminal elevators and their operation, but the farmers of the West have been for a long time convinced that their grain in passing through these elevators has been subjected to a system of manipulation and exploitation which, while tending to augment the profits of the elevator companies, has had the effect of depreciating very largely the value, the price and the reputation of our wheat."

### CHILLED MEAT TRADE

The memorial requesting encouragement to the chilled meat trade set forth the importance of encouraging stock raising in the western provinces as an adjunct to farming. It was stated that, while the country is admirably adapted for raising beef cattle, and while meat commands a high price in centers of consumption, the returns to cattle-raisers are so meagre, because of inadequate marketing facilities, that many of them are going out of business. The remedy suggested was the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat. In support of this contention, the memorial quoted the opinion of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director general of the Dominion, and pointed out the loss which is sustained in the shipment of live cattle to overseas markets. The policy of the government in granting bonuses to other industries was cited as a precedent for encouragement to the meat trade. In this connection it was stated that in the past twenty-seven years the government of Canada had paid bounties to fishermen of the Maritime provinces, to the lead smelting, cordage, petroleum and iron and steel industries amounting to \$20,859,815. In the benefit of these bounties every part of the Dominion has participated, except the prairie provinces. Agriculture alone had not been bonused. A bounty to the export meat industry would not be a free gift, but "an addition to the capital account of the Dominion, and could be made to pay interest on the investment directly." The memorial concluded: "We urge that you give our livestock industry immediate and substantial assistance by improving market conditions through a national government meat chilling and export business."

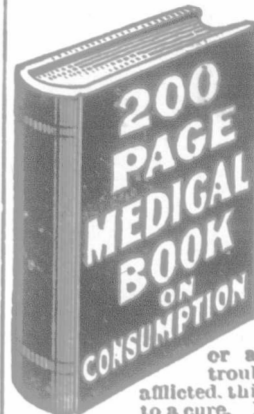
### RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS

In the memorial prepared by the executive in respect to suggested railway amendments, particular reference was made to the following parts of the Railway Act, which are considered oppressive and detrimental to the farming interests:

- (1) The liability of the railways in respect to fences and cattle-guards.
- (2) For stock injured on the lines.
- (3) The adjustment of freight rates and amendments to sections of the act which have reference thereto.

It was pointed out that railway tolls, both passenger and freight, are excessive. There are certain provisions of the act which enabled the companies to bring these burdens to bear on certain localities with more than doubly greater weight. Density of traffic had been a factor in framing their tariffs, and although there was nothing in the act which permitted such regulation of the tariffs, yet it was done, and discrimination was carried on. Also, although it was illegal for railways to give concessions to particular persons or companies, yet this could be done by giving concessions

## Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1612 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

## Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

### TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable

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Rates for Money Orders	
\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	5 "
" 10 to 50	10 "
" 50 to 500	15 "

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AS LOW AS \$15 PER ACRE. Abundant rain-fall, rich soil, mild winters, nearby eastern markets. Write for illustrated booklet "COUNTRY LIFE IN VIRGINIA," (100 pages.) and low excursion rates. Address, K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, C. & O. Railway, Box 212, Richmond, Va.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## WESTERN EXCURSIONS

### SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip

From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to

## VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER

Tickets on sale December 15, 16 and 17, 1910; January 20, 21, 22 and 23, and February 14, 15 and 16, 1911; good to return within three months from date of issue.

Apply to nearest C. P. Ry. Agent for full information.

**DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS**

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

**W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM**  
WAYNE, ILL.

**The J. C. Ranch**

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

**JOHN CLARK, JR.**  
Gleichen, Alta.

**Choice CLYDESDALE HORSES**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE SWINE** at prices below real value. All Animals of Select Breeding and true to Type

**J. BOUSFIELD** - Macgregor, Man.

**Messrs. Hickman & Scruby**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
**EXPORTERS OF PED CREE LIVE STOCK** of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

**ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM**  
ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.  
**Duncan McEachran, LL.D., F.R.C.**  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER

The demand for special selections and the satisfaction so far given by them has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on Oct. 26th inst. Special importations on order will be made in intervals, at lowest possible prices, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

**J. C. POPE**  
Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.  
Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine  
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

**HOLSTEINS**

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

**NICHENER BROS.,** Red Deer, Alta.

**SHORTHORNS**  
**Great Private Sale**

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars; also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

**R. W. CASWELL,** Star Farm,  
Saskatoon Phone 375  
Box 1283 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

**MELROSE STOCK FARM**

**FOR SALE:** Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves; Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages, and one yearling Leicester ram.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS**  
OAKNER P.O., MAN. On the G. T. P.

**FOR SALE** Barred Plymouth Rocks—30 choice yearling hens.  
S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels. Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial.

**C. H. BAIRD,** 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

**CALVES** RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK  
Steel, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.

to localities where those particular persons, or companies, had the chief interest in the business. The evils of this system became intensified in localities where they were least able to bear it. The memorial stated that instances could be given where discrimination existed to the extent of from one hundred to eight hundred per cent.

It was also declared that the time had come when the practice of watering stock must cease. Under this practice railway tariffs were raised to a level that would give a profit on fictitious capital. The resolution ended by requesting:

(1) That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads, or the density of tariffs, or volume of business handled be disallowed.

(2) That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.

(3) That the Board of Railway Commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in those matters, as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined.

Other resolutions were presented with equal force. These were given in last week's issue. A digest of the reply of Premier Laurier also was given. The executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture met the government since, and hopes are still entertained that remedial legislation will result.

**FARMERS' ISSUE STATEMENT**

On behalf of the representatives of the farmers, the following statement was given to the press on December 20:

"We have had several conferences with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright on the terminal elevator situation, the result of which will be that legislation will be introduced in the house immediately after the recess dealing with this matter, based on the representations that we have made. We are unable to say whether the proposed bill will be satisfactory until it is introduced in the house.

"The ministers gave us a very sympathetic hearing on the chilled meat proposition, and admitted that some of the views presented on the situation affecting the marketing of stock were new to them. They promised to make full investigation into the circumstances surrounding the marketing of the stock.

"We have an assurance that the government will proceed to build the Hudson Bay Railway and provide the necessary terminals at Hudson Bay without delay, and that they would retain the ownership of both in perpetuity. The question of operation is left in abeyance for the time being.

"We recognize the reasonableness of Sir Wilfrid's public statement on the tariff that so long as negotiations were pending with reference to reciprocity no action would be taken on the tariff."

**STOCK GOSSIP**

**LIVE-STOCK REPORT**

The report on live-stock for November, issued December 9 by the census office, gives statistics showing for the provinces the per cent. number compared with a year ago, and their condition as compared with a standard condition. For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 3.31 per cent. in the number of horses, of 1.13 in the number of milch cows, of 2.11 in the number of swine, and of 8.02 in the number of poultry. The number of sheep has decreased by 1.55 per cent. in the year, and the number of live stock other than milch cows by 2.20 per cent. The provinces which show the largest gain per cent. in numbers are Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan has made a gain of 12.53 per cent. in horses, of 4.09 in milch cows, of 6.03 in other horned cattle, of 4.26 in sheep, and of 21.38 in poultry; but the number of swine has fallen off by 5.39 per cent. In Alberta the gain has been 8.59 per cent. in horses, of 1.05 in milch cows, of 13.10 in sheep, of 6.64 in swine and of 22.70 in poultry; while the number of



**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**

I have just landed in my stables at Bolton, Ont., twelve Clyde stallions, six Clyde fillies, five Percheron stallions and one French coach stallion. A bigger, better bred lot never reached Canada. In coming down to Toronto, drop off at Bolton T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont., on C. P. R.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES**

My 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions, fillies, and Hackney ponies is now in my stables at Markham, Ont. I have the biggest range of selection in Canada. I have several of the most noted Scotch sires brought out in this lot. I can show more size, more quality, more character and better breeding than has been seen in one stable in Canada. Both stallions and fillies are the kind that are needed in the Canadian West. I have 20 fillies at Yellow Grass, Sask., which will be priced right.

**T. H. HASSARD,** MARKHAM, ONTARIO



**NOTICE TO IMPORTERS**

of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

**C. JOYE & SONS,** Breeders, Commission Agents and Interpreters  
Vladisloo, near Dixmude, Belgium

We meet importers at any port in Belgium or France and assist them in buying in any draft horse district. Can save you lots of money as we are living in the main horse-raising district, where you can buy direct from the breeders, getting the choice. Annually 600 of the best mares are bred to our state fair prize winning stallions, hence let us give you some valuable information. Can furnish pedigrees, all about shipping, etc. Lifetime experience.

Bismarck de Vladisloo 49422

Branch Barn, Furnes. Reference, Bank Cloet Dixmude.

**NOTICE TO IMPORTERS**

Of Belgian, Percheron, French and German Coach stallions and mares.

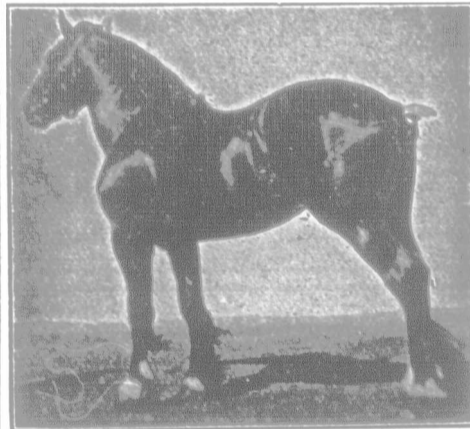
**H. Vanlandeghem & Sons**

Commission Agents and Interpreters, Iseghem, Belgium, and Nogent-Le-Rotrou, Percheron District, Eure & Loire, France.

REFERENCE: Bank DeLaere, Iseghem, Belgium. We meet importers at any port of Belgium or France and act as interpreters in the draft and coach horse districts. We can save you money. Can furnish you with full information about shipping, pedigree, etc.



**OAK LAWNS FARM OAK LAKE, MAN.**



Handsome Prince, Reg. 486, a 1910 Champion

**HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES**

**SHIRES, CLYDESDALES**

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds, to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochrane's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

**JOHN STOTT**

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**

Importers and Breeders of

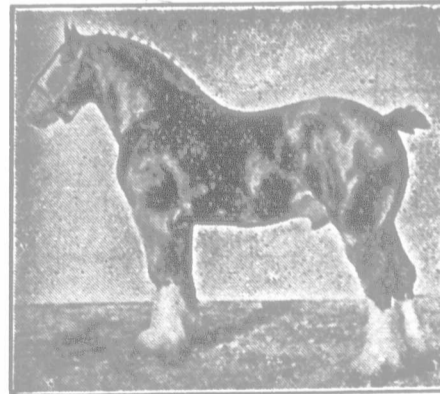
**Clydesdales**

**Percherons**

**Belgians**

AND

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We have our barns full of choice Colts of above breeds and we can sell to you so that the horse will pay for himself. We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

If you want a good one write. Better still, come and see them.

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**

**JAMES BROOKS,** Manager  
Vegreville, Alta.

Head Office and Stables  
**WAWANESA, Manitoba**

**Patronize the Advertisers**

**CARLOAD OF LEICESTERS JAN. 15**

I am going East for a carload of Leicesters: young bred ewes, ewe lambs and a few rams; all A1 stock. Will be back about above date. Write or inspect them and secure first choice.

Wa-Wa-Bell Farm **A. J. MACKAY** **MACDONALD, MAN.**

**GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

80 - HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD - 80



Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.**

**HOLSTEINS**



An offering 5 Bulls, 4 fit for service; also 8 choice Heifers, rising two years, in calf to son of De Kol's Second Mutual Paul, Sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, over 31 lbs. Better in seven days, and whose Dam, De Kol Second, was seven years World's Champion Butter Cow.

**H. GEORGE CAYLEY, ALTA.**

**Brampton Jerseys**



Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have covered the big fairs in the West and animals from our herd won most of the prizes at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.

We have a full line of COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS. Reliable BUTTER-BRED STOCK for sale.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**TIGHNDUIN STOCK FARM**

LASHBURN, SASK.

Breeders and Importers of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Yorkshire Pigs and Shetland Ponies.

A number of good Yearling Fillies, Young Bulls, Heifers and Yorkshire Pigs for Sale

**J. Morison Bruce**

PROPRIETOR

**J. C. M. Johns**

MANAGER

**Pedigree Seed Grain  
Regenerated Abundance Oats**

A quantity of the above for sale, all grown on virgin prairie soil. Guaranteed pure and free from noxious weed-seeds or any other grain. An exhibit of the above was shown at Saltcoats Seed Fair last month and it was awarded the first prize, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weeds.

Also write for particulars about our

**Ready-Made Farms**

in sizes from 320 to 960 acres. One of these is a clean seed farm of virgin soil, as good clay loam as can be found in the world.

**The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.**

**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

**B STEELE, BRIGGS, & ED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

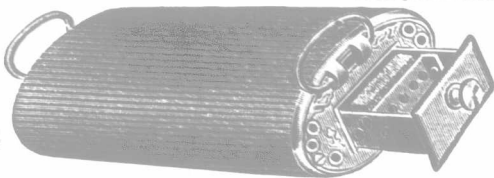
**In Auto, Sleigh or Wagon on Cold Days  
Use a Clark Heater**

It is neat, compact, attractive and unbreakable; supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell. We make 20 styles of these heaters from \$0c each to \$10. Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They have been on the market ten years and please every purchaser. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. They fit in at the feet, occupy little space and are just the thing.

**DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE**

when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.

Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER—the only kind that will last indefinitely, never get out of order, and heat as much or as little as you want. Insist on the CLARK. Write for complete catalog—a postal brings it. **WRITE NOW.** **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY 110 LA SALLE AVE. CHICAGO**



horned cattle other than milch cows has decreased by 6.12 per cent. Prince Edward Island reports small gains for all classes of farm animals, the largest being 4.41 per cent. in the number of swine and 3.17 in poultry. Nova Scotia indicates small decreases for horses and swine and small increases for milch cows and other horned cattle, and a decrease of 3.30 per cent. in the number of sheep. In New Brunswick there is a decrease of 2.88 per cent. in the number of sheep, and small increases in horses, milch cows and swine. The number of poultry increased in the year by 2.32 per cent., and other horned cattle than milch cows by 4.20 per cent. Quebec presents small increases for horses, milch cows and other horned cattle, and a slight decrease in the per cent. number of sheep; but the increase in the number of poultry is 3.80 per cent., and of swine 4.10 per cent. In Ontario there are decreases in the number of all farm animals during the year excepting swine, where there is an increase of 6.20 per cent., and poultry, where it is 2.26 per cent. The decrease in horses is 0.45 per cent., in milch cows 0.42, in other horned cattle 12.30, and in sheep 5.02 per cent. Manitoba shows the gain in the number of horned cattle other than cows to be 5.80 per cent., but all other animals are less than a year ago, ranging from 0.45 for poultry to 1.83 for milch cows. British Columbia shows decreases of about 10 per cent. for swine and horned cattle other than milch cows, and of 5 per cent. for sheep, and increases of 2.96 per cent. for horses, 3.78 for milch cows and 15.56 for poultry.

By the standard condition of live stock is meant a healthy and thrifty state, and taking this condition as represented by 100, it is this year a fraction over for horses, milch cows and poultry, and a little under for sheep, swine and horned cattle other than cows. In Ontario the condition of all animals exceeded the standard, except for sheep, which are 0.05 per cent. below; and in Manitoba, where it falls below by 4.36 per cent. for milch cows, by 13.20 for other horned cattle, and by 8.36 for swine.

On the question whether the supplies of fodder for live stock will suffice for the winter, 88 per cent. of the correspondents give an affirmative answer for hay, 94 per cent. for straw, 53 per cent. for ensilage, 84 per cent. for grain and 61 per cent. for roots; but in the case of ensilage and roots, they are not widely grown in some of the provinces.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW**

[(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)]

The Smithfield Show at the Agricultural Hall, London, is the grand final of all the annual fat-stock shows, and animals from the Norwich, Birmingham and Scottish National shows, with many new aspirants, compete for champion honors. For this year's show the entries exceeded all previous records, and totalled 1,025. The cattle entries were 289; sheep, 170 pens; 117 pens of two pigs, and 36 pens of single pigs. For the carcass competitions there were 37 cattle, 76 sheep and 35 pigs. The prize money reached £4,300. The King was one of the largest exhibitors, and won many prizes, but missed the supreme honor the championship. The cattle section as a whole, was of good average merit but there were fewer animals of outstanding merit than at some recent shows. The judging took a considerable time, and was notable for the reversal of several of the Birmingham awards.

The Devon breed were first in the catalogue, with 20 entries. They made a good display, but were hardly up to the usual standard. In the junior steer class (not exceeding two years old) there were eight entries. The first place was taken by a well topped, deep-ribbed steer, which weighed well, owned by Chas. Morris, St. Albans, and by Proud Bellringer. Second was the King's steer by Mistletoe Boy, a neat, even animal. A well and evenly fleshed steer was easily first in the senior steer class, above two and not exceeding three years. This was shown by Henry Gilliam, Taunton, and at two years ten months and three weeks weighed 16 cwt. 2 lbs. He afterwards took the £25 cup for best Devon. The

**Glencorse Yorkshires**

DISPERSON SALE



We are offering Summer Hill Charming VII. (Imp. in dam), first prize and reserve champion bear at Calgary, 1910. Young sows of breeding age and also younger stock by above bear, out of the sow which won first prize in 1909, and second in 1910 at Calgary. Her last three litters totalled 53 robust pigs. Bargains to prompt buyers.

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**MIDDLETON'S**

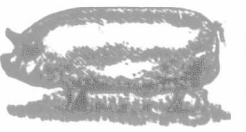
Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



3 large York Boars 7 months old, \$30.00 each; 3 purebred Tamworth boars, 3 months old, \$25.00 each; 1 Tamworth Boar, 5 months old, \$35.00

ADDRESS **H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or E. C. MIDDLETON, 164 Princess St., Winnipeg**

**McDonald's Yorkshires**



A few fine long purebred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

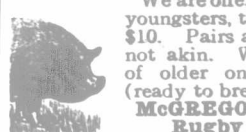
**Large English Berkshires**



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest Herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale. Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

**H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.**

**Large English Berkshire**



We are offering a choice lot of youngsters, two months old, at \$10. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. We have a number of older ones to dispose of (ready to breed) at \$20.

**McGREGOR & BOWMAN**  
Rugby Stock Farm  
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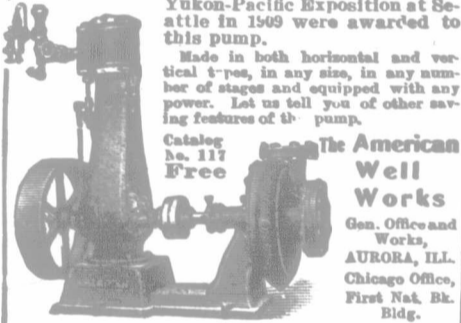
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Winnipeg

Birmingham winner, Chas. Morris' big  
steer, by Musician, was second in the  
class. The King took third and re-  
serve. For heifer, the Birmingham  
judgment was confirmed, the symmet-  
rical Capton Lily being first. At two  
years five months four weeks she  
weighed 14 3-4 cwt. Thos. Kidner,  
of Acle, took second place with Junket  
5th. Only three South Devons were  
entered for the one class devoted to the  
breed. First place went to a capital  
beast, W. M. Roberts' Lord Bob, and  
second to Messrs. Whitley, Devon,  
for their Primley Masterpiece.

Herefords were of good quality, and  
there were nineteen entries, but un-  
fortunately seven failed to appear. The  
junior steer class was the largest in  
numbers. Here, F. G. Wynn's Buan,  
a wide, well fleshed steer was placed  
first, and Sir J. R. G. Cotterell's steer,  
by Royal Ringer, second. They were  
placed in reverse order at Birmingham.  
Senior steers were the best, and a  
blocky, short-legged animal, the King's  
Prince, was easily first. At two years  
ten months two weeks he weighed 16  
cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. He took also the  
£25 cup for best Hereford, the £50  
cup for best steer or ox in the show.  
Second in the class fell to Sir J. R. G.  
Cotterell's beast by All Right, which  
was reserve for the breed cup. There  
were only three heifers entered. The  
Birmingham winner, F. de Penne-

junior steer class Geo. H. Wilson took  
first place. The same breeder took  
first for senior steers with a grand  
animal, by Starson Emperor, and the £20  
breed cup. Mr. Wilson was also first  
for heifers, with Morning Glory.

The Aberdeen-Angus made a capital  
display, and were of high average qual-  
ity. For junior steer honors a large  
class was forward. There was no  
doubt as to the winner. This was  
Capt. Stirling's Blackband, a fine, well  
shaped specimen, lacking a little in the  
rump, and reserve champion at Edin-  
burgh. At one year seven months  
three weeks he weighed 12 cwt. 1 qr.  
He also secured the £25 cup for best  
Angus, and the silver cup for best beast  
in the show under two years old.  
Second class place fell to another  
Scottish exhibitor, James McWilliam,  
for Fred of the Dell. Sir Richard  
Cooper was first in the senior class with  
a Birmingham winner, President of Dal-  
meny, bred by Lord Rosebery. Second  
went to Geo. Findlater for Richard 1st.

The heifer class was of very high  
merit. J. J. Cridlan's Clasp 2nd, sire  
Everwise, dam Clasp, was the class  
winner. She was a beautiful beast, in  
grand form, perhaps a little on the  
small side. At two years eleven months  
three weeks she scaled 14 cwt. 1 qr. 24  
lbs. She was champion at Norwich;  
reserve at Birmingham, but at Smith-  
field she proved supreme, taking the



Watering Place on J. Williamson's Farm, Near Indian Head

father's Ony Lima, was first, with Lord  
Coventry's Galoche second.

In the Shorthorn section were some  
of the best animals in the show, and  
there was a strong muster. The King  
took first place in the junior steer class  
with his white Stanley. He was of  
high quality, and was placed reserve  
for best beast in the show under two  
years old. A good red and white, G.  
S. Grant, of Glenlivets, Sultan of Nun-  
more, was second in the class.

In the older class, after a close con-  
test, J. J. Cridlan's level roan, Crown  
Prince, was first, as at Birmingham, with  
the King's Fearless in second place.  
Crown Prince took the reserve card for  
best Shorthorn. At two years ten  
months three weeks he weighed 17 cwt.  
8 lbs.

The Birmingham champion, the  
King's Mystery, was easily first in a  
good class of Shorthorn heifers. She  
was wonderfully wide at shoulder,  
and had a grand level top. At two  
years ten months one week she weighed  
16 cwt. 8 lbs. She afterwards won the  
£25 breed cup. Second place in the  
class went to an Edinburgh winner,  
Messrs. Ross' Lady Archer 2nd.

Sussex were a good muster. The first  
in the younger steer class was G. S.  
Harris' neat steer, by North Chapel  
Banker. First place for senior steers  
fell to a grand, short-legged beast, A.  
Graham's Lavington Success. At two  
years ten months three weeks he  
weighed 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. He was  
adjudged best Sussex, and took the  
breed cup. There were only four  
heifers in the ring. First honors went  
to E. E. Brady's Drungewick Gale 5th,  
and second to J. Goodman's Noble  
Lady 38th. The three classes for Red  
Polls brought 12 contestants. In the

champion plate for best beast, the  
King's challenge cup for best beast bred  
by exhibitor, and the £25 cup for best  
Angus. An umpire was necessary  
before the championship could be de-  
cided, but he preferred the Angus over  
the King's Shorthorn, Mystery. Sir  
J. M. Grant's Wild Beck was second  
in the class, and Lord Rosebery's  
Esmeralda of Dalmeny 6th was third.  
The third winner was champion at  
Edinburgh.

Galloways were a fine lot. First for  
younger steers went to T. Bigger &  
Son's Prince Scot. The older first  
went to Robt. Graham's Peter. The  
heifers proved the best. First place  
went to a beautiful heifer, T. Bigger &  
Sons' Meg Merrieles. At two years  
eleven months three days she weighed  
12 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. She easily took  
the £20 breed cup for best Galloway,  
and was reserve for the King's challenge  
cup for best beast bred by exhibitor.  
There were some good Welsh cattle for-  
ward. R. M. Greaves took first for  
junior steers, and F. G. Wynn for senior  
steers. The best Welsh was a heifer  
shown by Robt. Hughes, Maid of  
Faig, which took the £20 breed cup.  
The picturesque Highland cattle were  
much admired, and were unusually  
good. A fine red, Sir W. Ogilvy Dal-  
gleish's Errol Candidate was first. The  
King was first for older steers. Heifers  
have been wonderfully successful in all  
classes, and a fine red, first at Edin-  
burgh, D. A. Stewart's Shellay 19th,  
took the £20 breed cup. Cross-bred cattle  
were in goodly number, and of much  
merit. A black Angus-Shorthorn cross,  
Moonstone, took first for junior steer  
for Robt. Turner.

Wm. Bremner's black and white,  
massive steer, Angus-Shorthorn cross,

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Jock, took first for senior steer; the £25 cup for best cross-bred, and was reserve for best steer or ox in the show. For junior heifers, D. R. Arnot took first, and for senior heifers, A. Runid took first place. The £10 silver cup for best Kerry or Dexter went to Mrs. Portman for a junior steer, Goldicote Plum. A small, cross-bred heifer, owned by W. A. Sandeman, was easily the winner of the £10 silver cup for best small cross-bred.

**SHEEP**  
 There was a large entry of sheep, and the quality was good. Leicesters or Border Leicesters were the first class. For pen of three fat lambs there were four entries. E. F. Jordan, Driffield, took both first and second places. The same breeder took both prizes for three fat sheep, and the pen took also £10 cup for best Leicesters, and was reserve for £50 champion plate for long-

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
 FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
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 No. 23 THE PR...

wools. S. E. Dean & Sons won first place for Lincoln lambs, the £15 cup for best Lincoln pen, and the £50 champion plate for long wools, and the reserve for the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for best pen bred by exhibitor. The pen at nine months three weeks three days weighed 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. Henry Dudding won first place for three fat Lincoln sheep. The £15 cup for best Romney Marsh sheep went to J. E. Quedsted for three fat lambs, and first place for three fat sheep to the same breeder. Some good Cheviots were in competition. J. S. Clark, Linlithgow, took first, and £10 cup, with his three wether lambs. For three wether sheep, J. McDowall was the winner.

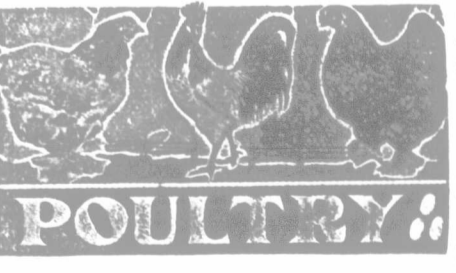
For mountain breeds, other than Welsh, Sir John Gilmour took first and £10 cup for lambs, and John McDowall the first for sheep. In Welsh mountain sheep of any age, Robt. Hughes was supreme. There was a big entry of Southdowns. For fat lambs D. McCalmont was the winner, with A. C. Hall in second place. Sir J. Wernher's pen of fat sheep were good enough to take the £15 cup, and to be placed reserve for the £50 champion plate for best short-wools.

Three wether lambs took the £15 breed cup for Hampshire Downs, for A. E. Blackwell. In the Hampshire Down sheep class, H. J. Hulise was first. Some grand Suffolks were shown, and a beautiful pen of fat wether lambs, owned by H. E. Smith, Ipswich, took the £15 breed cup, the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for best sheep or lambs bred by exhibitor, and the £50 plate for best pen of short-wools. At nine months three weeks they weighed 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. The same breeder took first place for Suffolk sheep. There were but two pens of Shropshire lambs. Sir R. Cooper won first and £15 cup.

For Shropshire sheep, Frank Bibby was successful. In Oxford Downs, J. T. Hobbs, was first in both sheep and lamb competitions, and took £15 breed cup with the former. The £10 cup for best Ryeland went to O. C. H. Riley, Ledbury. First place for Kerry Hills to Lawton Moore, Hereford. The £10 cup for best Dorset Downs was won by H. & B. Duke, Dorchester. There was a large entry of cross-breeds, and strong competition. The £15 cup for best cross-breeds went to a pen of Suffolk-Leicesters, bred by Thos. Hays, N. B.

**SWINE**  
 Practically every well known breeder of pigs was represented, and all the classes had many entries. For Middle Whites the leading winners were A. Hiscock, C. Spencer and A. Brown. Mr. Hiscock showed the winners of the Prince Christian challenge cup for best two pigs bred by exhibitor, the £20 plate for best two pigs in show and the £10 breed cup. The winning two were by Stuart's Fame, dam, Countess, and at eleven months three weeks six days weighed 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. Lord Ellesmere took both firsts for large Whites, and the reserve for Prince Christian cup, reserve for champion plate, and £10 breed cup. The £10 breed cup for Lincoln Curly Coated went to A. E. Alliss, Spilsby. T. F. Hooley was supreme in Large Blacks, and L. Currie took £10 breed cup for Berkshires. Two grand Tamworths took the breed cup for Sir O. Mosley. The cross-bred cup went to Arthur Hiscock's large white-Berkshire cross. Best single pig was Messrs. Wherry's Large White.

F. DEWHIRST.



**LICE ON POULTRY**  
 I bought some hens and found there were lice on them. What would you advise me to do? I have them in the horse stable. Should they be in a separate pen?—READER.  
 Ans.—Would advise removing them from the horse stable if you have any

horses in the building. Hen lice are very liable to get onto the horses, and as a lousy horse is a harder proposition to deal with than almost any other farm animal, it would be wise not to have them infested. To rid the hens of lice go over each bird thoroughly with insect powder. This may be done most readily at night, taking the birds from the roosts and dusting in some good insect powder, working it in well about the wing and vent. Provide a box of dry dust in which the hens can take dust baths. Go over the roosts, smearing the crevices well with kerosene.



**BEE DISEASES**

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the honey bee annually produces a crop of honey valued at least at \$20,000,000, and there are vast opportunities for increasing this output. The most serious handicap to bee keeping in the United States is the fact that there are contagious diseases which attack the brood of the honey bee. There are now recognized two such diseases, known as American foul brood and European foul brood. From data recently obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is known that American foul brood exists in 282 counties in 37 states, and European foul brood in 160 counties in 24 states, and it is estimated conservatively that these diseases are causing a loss to the beekeepers of the United States, of at least \$1,000,000 annually. This estimate is based on the probable value of the colonies which die, and the approximate loss of crop due to the weakened condition of diseased colonies. The cause of American foul brood has been found by the department to be a specific bacterium, and enough is known of the cause and nature of European foul brood, which is also a bacterial disease, to make it possible to issue reliable recommendations concerning treatment for both diseases. Both attack the developing brood, and as the adult bees die from old age or other causes, the colony becomes depleted, since there are not enough young bees emerging to keep up the numbers. When the colony becomes weak, bees from other colonies enter to rob the honey and the infection is spread.

Both of these diseases can be controlled with comparative ease by the progressive beekeeper, but the chief difficulty encountered in combatting these diseases is the fact that the majority of beekeepers are unaware that any such diseases exist. They therefore often attribute their losses to other sources, and nothing is done to prevent the spread of the infection. In view of the fact that these diseases are so widespread, every person interested in beekeeping should find out as soon as possible how to recognize and treat these maladies, and be on the lookout for them. A publication containing a discussion of the nature of these diseases and their treatment will be sent on request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

**HOUSE PLANTS MAKE A HOME**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
 Curious title to an article in a newspaper, some say! Is not any house all right for a home worth living in? No, it is not. Many a house is not worth one's while staying in as a boarder or as a guest, but it is not our purpose to give all the reasons for such a state of existence. However, the presence of even a few things like common plants may so alter

**SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.**  
**Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.**  
**Weighed 135 Pounds— Now Weighs 172.**

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."  
 Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.  
 Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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 In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers. Besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case \$14.00.  
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Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

the life of a family, that the house which was not therefore fit for life has become one which brings both life and cheerfulness to every member of the household. Plants must have light and air and moisture. Then windows must be clean and dark curtains withdrawn. They or some other opening must be made wherein to admit fresh air, and plants must have water. The fresh air, the light and the water, all combine to keep the house right for human life.

We are not supposed to give directions for people who have the means to build and keep in order a grand conservatory for plants. They will either pay for someone to attend to its wants, or have time and knowledge to do so

themselves. For easily managed house plants, and those which will give most satisfaction in bloom, I would name geraniums; or to give the family name, pelargoniums. These are not very apt to be troubled with injurious insects, or if so they can be destroyed by covering the plant with newspapers pinned together in the form of a tent, set on the floor, and a stove shovel with ashes to prevent the floor from burning, and a very few live coals on the ashes sprinkled with a half teaspoon of tobacco on the coals, under the tent. Leave covered till all the smoke has been absorbed, and the insects will be destroyed.

For a window in which little light can be used, that is sunlight, I would have oxalis, white and pink, sometimes called shamrock. It will live and bloom almost under any conditions. In this same window for a contrast and lovely graceful green effect try pilea. It is a plant nearly akin to our common pigweed, but will do to almost imagine it a fern, and is hard to kill. For the sunny south window get colons. There are so many varieties you cannot make any mistake in whatever kind you have; but they must have the sun or you lose the brilliant colors. Here for a contrast put asparagus, sprengeri or plumosa. Either of these is so lovely that you will be sorry to lose them. The Chinese primrose, too, for an east or morning sun, and for the west get a paper of petunia and pansy seeds. The petunia train on a frame and let the pansies form a carpet underneath.

Now each and all these plants require just what all farmers' wives and daughters know to be good garden soil. Every one, I may safely say, will grow to satisfaction in a common tomato can. This must have holes in the bottom for drainage, and to induce blossoming; the plants will always be better if the roots are crowded. Do not think the plant must be moved into a larger pot. Water only when the soil feels dry to your finger at a depth of an inch or so. Do not trouble to change the soil to renew it. Only keep on hand a packet of household ammonia, and once every two weeks use a tablespoonful of this in every quart of the water put on the plants. Never use this water on the leaves. If your plants get dusty, you can wash the leaves, but the better plan is so to keep your rooms that no fine dust flies, and then neither you nor your plants will breathe dust.

For a hanging pot or basket there is no plant so satisfactory as the Wandering Jew or Tradescantia. Either the plain green or the variegated. I have endeavored to give a short list of plants easily grown and profitable for all the year around.

Now let me tell some of our new homesteaders a little of my experience about twenty-seven years ago or thereabout.

I could not keep plants in winter, as our house was not fit. We could have no real flower garden in summer, as the land was not prepared and we had no fences. The wild flowers did not satisfy my longing for oldtime favorites.

I had three windows, north, south and west. I made three boxes to fit the inside sills. In there I planted for the south, morning glory and mignonette seeds. For the west, nasturtium and pansy seeds. For the north, canary creeper and blue lobelia seeds. Before the summer was at its end I had vines and flowers enough to please the most fastidious. I trained the vines up to the bare rafters, across and around the room till it was like a veritable bower, and until frost came, where we could not keep it out, we enjoyed the beauty and fragrance to our greatest capacity.

To please the children, I scooped out a large carrot and a turnip and filled the cavity with earth, in which I sowed cress and mustard seed. I must tell you how, or you may begin at the wrong end. I cut off the root and left the top, so the fresh carrot and turnip leaves could grow. The hollow was made from where the root was cut off, then a string tied around the centre and from this string, others to tie so as to reach a nail, and there we had a hanging basket, which not only grew plants inside but the basket itself grew. It must be kept pretty wet for evaporation is going on at all sides.

H. M. NEVILLE.

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Table of contents for Veterinary section, listing various ailments like Abscess in Cow's Udder, Barren Mare, and Foot Rot in Cattle, with corresponding page numbers.

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Table of contents for various agricultural topics including House Plants, Kitchen Garden, Making High-priced Land, and various crop management techniques.

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Table of contents for Poultry section, covering topics such as Age of Fowl, B. C. Poultry Association, and various breeds and management practices.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Table of contents for Illustrations section, listing various scenes and subjects like James, Walter, and various agricultural scenes.

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You pay the same price here as in the United States—no "duty" to add—no extra cost.

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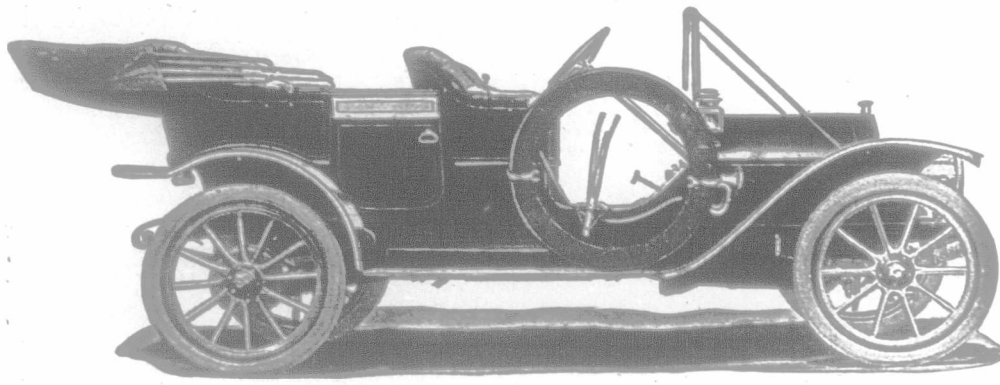
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We meet high-price car standards in essential points. Cars at as high as \$3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" \$1,450.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, 2' 150

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 34 in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magnet, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on bloc, 4 in. x 4 1/4, self-lubricating. Equipment: magnet, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, 3% nickel steel, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Motor, top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

Yet, though we gave \$2,500 value, as understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price \$2,000 or less. The problem was first one of design, then one of manufacturing methods.

## We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and wearing quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 3 1/2% nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnetos, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large-capacity, four-cycle engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistently good, through and through.

## Jigs and Tools

These things added to car value immensely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are glass-hard metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working up these parts to plane, drill, etc., exactly right. These parts must not vary 1-1000th of an inch, are all ways absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are spoiled, no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, once work is started, after jigs are made.

## We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes, and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a "jig" car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a score of cars made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value. It gave room for value in materials—in the quality of metals used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for us.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

## We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt" a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided.

Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantiality and accommodation needed to give a "consistent" car. We took the car itself. We erected a special factory. We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the Detroit fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years' automobile design, and of modern making, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian raw material, a car with \$2,400 value and \$3,000 quality in bearings, etc., at \$1,450.

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Western Showrooms  
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## Equipment Complete

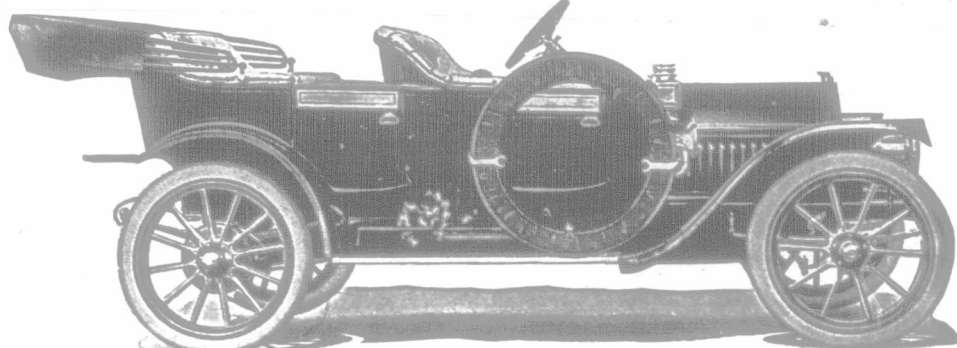
We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at \$1,450. You don't have to spend \$100 to \$200 extra after you get your machine.

A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included. Set of 5 lamps and gas generator are included.

Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment. Robe-rail and foot-rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at \$1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it.

This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,500

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 34 in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magnet, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on bloc, 4 in. x 4 1/4, self-lubricating. Equipment: magnet, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, 3% nickel steel, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Motor, top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.o.b., Orillia.

## The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

### 5 Models

"Everitt" Chassis—the mechanical part of the car, engine and frame—is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911.

The 5-PASSENGER TOURING model will be beautiful finish and design.

The FORE-DOOR TOURING Model with 5-passenger body, inside control.

The SEMI-TONNEAU Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car, as desired to a two-passenger roadster.

The TORPEDO ROADSTER Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat.

The LIGHT DELIVERY Model conforms in general lines to the best standards.

### Perfect Motor

Four cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke motor has cylinders, valve chambers, valve seats, magnetos and pump, and upper half of crank-case and seats for upper half of crank-shaft bearings, cam-shaft bearings and pushrod bearings in one piece.

This prevents racking of motor and lost motion between parts. Motor has long life.

CAMS are large, lessening wear by doubling area of frictional contact, and giving long life to cam-shaft and motor, with perfect valve action at all times.

CRANK-SHAFT. Drop forging, 2 3/4 in. throw, 4 1/2 in. stroke, 3 nickel ballad die-cast bearings.

CONROD-SHAFT. Drop forging, 1 1/2 in. diameter, cams forged integral.

VALVES. Operated by push-rods leading through upper half of crank-case to valve stem. All valves on left side of motor.

CARBURETOR. Special "Everitt" design, on right side of motor.

SPLASH OILING. Lower half of crank-case is an oil container, and auxiliary oil reservoir, vacuum type, keeps oil at constant level.

LOWER HALF OF CRANK-CASE is aluminum, and by removal gives access to all parts of motor individually.

PUMP. Centrifugal, gear-driven, BOSCH MAGNETO. High-tension duplex model, driven by pump shaft.

BATTERY ignition in reserve.

TAKE-DOWN SIMPLICITY. All parts of "Everitt" 4-cylinder engine accessible to owner for inspection or adjustment by removing lower half of crank-shaft housing with 16 bolts. Any piston, connecting rod, valve, etc., may be removed without disturbing any other part or disturbing timing. Replacements absolutely true to gauge, all parts being standardized.

CLUTCH CLUTCH of aluminum with bulging facings of chrome-tanned leather to prevent clutch gripping suddenly.

STEERING. Worm and sector type, with knuckle protected by front axle; 17 in. wheel, with throttle and spark levers on sector below wheel.

FRAME. Double-drop type, giving low centre of gravity, 11 1/2 in. clearance. Best channel steel side members, 1 1/2 x 4 inch.

SPRINGS. 36 in. semi-elliptic at front, and 40 in. full scroll elliptic at rear.

FRONT AXLE I-beam drop forging with drop between springs.

REAR AXLE and TRANSMISSION incorporated in one unit.

BEAR AXLE SHAFTS encased in seamless steel tubing.

BRAKES. 2 sets on rear hubs—internal expanding and external contracting.

CONTROL. Gear shifting lever and brake lever at driver's seat. Direct pull on all gear and brake rods beneath body of car. Service brake operated by push-pedal.

CAR LUBRICATION by dope and oiling devices, requiring little attention and easy of access.

### Ultra Class Features

These are not found in cars that class with or near the \$1,450 "Everitt" in price.

Large 34-in. wheels.

Large brake capacity.

Nickel steel transmission gears. All parts standardized to within 1-1000th inch.

Long-stroke motor.

Motor simplicity.

Wide rear seats.

### Two Years' Guarantee

The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and entirely manufactured with "jigs," by which all parts are interchangeable and an absolute fit without machining or hand work.

On the "Everitt" car this extreme quality and perfection of design enables the makers to offer a guarantee of two years—12 times as long a guarantee as on ordinary cars.

### Comfort Devices

DEEP UPHOLSTERING on all seats, doors padded. Upholstering best hand-buffed leather, straps on seat.

SHOCK ABSORBERS supplied on "Everitt" cars as regular equipment.

LOW HUNG BODY gives low centre of gravity, but double-drop frame gives high road clearance of 11 1/2 inches.

SPRING equipment, full scroll elliptic springs at rear.

DOUBLE-DROP FRAME allows "Everitt" to accommodate itself to road inequalities.

LONG-STROKE MOTOR reduces motor vibration, found in no other \$1,450 cars.

LARGE WHEELS reduce road shocks by bridging ruts.

STEERING COLUMN set at comfortable angle—avoids shoulder strain.

Large 17-in. wheel.

DOORS open 90 degrees, giving easy access to car.

INTERNAL BRAKE RODS leave running board clear, no tripping.

GASOLINE GAUGE at footboard shows amount in tank without trouble.

## Deliveries

The "Everitt" car, being made by means of 782 special "jigs," templates, fixtures, etc., as explained, not only has its individual parts made very rapidly, but many of the smaller parts are made on automatic machines.

This speed in making absolutely standard parts that are interchangeable from one "Everitt" car to another means easy and early commencement of "settling up."

Unlike cars made by old methods, building an "Everitt" car from its parts simply means joining by their proper bolts and other attachments pieces that are already true, and a perfect fit.

This means deliveries.

"Everitt" cars will be finished and ready on delivery dates promised.

## An Owner's Car

In considering a car purchase, remember that the "Everitt" is entirely Canadian-made. It is consistent, reliable, made of as few pieces as possible, especially the motor. You get with your "Everitt" a complete equipment.

You can operate the car and do all the inspection it needs, all the adjusting, all the minor attentions it may need. You do not necessarily need either a chauffeur or a machinist. It is an owner's car in every sense.

The \$1,450 you pay for your "Everitt" with its extra tire, and other regular equipment, means an absolutely complete purchase at the same price you would pay in the United States for the car and its Canadian equipment. Without this equipment you would be compelled to purchase a similar equipment, in purchasing any car.

This is explained in the catalogue.

## Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60-day guarantee, the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times during the process of making, and each part that is finally put into stock, is a perfect part.

This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car that may have escaped inspection. It means that the Tudhopes stand behind the car.

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Agency Applications being Received and Territorial Allotments Now being Made for the "Everitt" Car for 1911.

# TUDHOPE

MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

# ORILLIA

Write for Catalogue 14