

NEW BRUNSWICK FARMERS PREFER EAST TO WEST

W. D. Smith Looked Over Prairie Country Carefully and was Dissatisfied—Many Western Farmers in Bad Way—Heavy Snow Ruins Crops—Why Men are Much Better Off in New Brunswick

After three months spent in harvesting grain in southern Saskatchewan, W. D. Smith, an experienced and successful farmer, has returned to his home at Blissville, Sunbury county, quite satisfied to stay in New Brunswick with his family for the remainder of his days. Mr. Smith made a careful study of conditions in the West with a view of locating there, and after making exhaustive inquiries he prefers farming in New Brunswick to strenuous life on the prairies.

"It is a great country," he said, when asked for his impressions, "but it is for others and not for me at my age. In land, many of the farmers I met were wealthy but very few seemed to have their broad acres clear of debt, and money costs ten per cent west of Winnipeg. No one appears to be satisfied with his quarter section of 160 acres which he homesteaded, but is buying whole sections, amounting to 640 acres at \$20, \$30 and \$50 an acre. The invasion of American farmers with plenty of money has had the result of sending up the land. Ready money is scarce because the only source of income is the wheat, and this is sold, of course, only once a year.

WESTERN FARMERS IN BAD WAY

"This year the weather was particularly severe, and many of the farmers are in a bad way. Snow fell on the grain in bad way and snowing was not more than half done when I left Saskatchewan on Nov. 22, and it looked then as if a great quantity of grain would have to be left in the field all winter. We cannot imagine such a thing in this province, but the snow, ten inches deep, covered the prairies, with the grain only partly threshed, and after that we carried on the work with great difficulty. If the snow or ice went through the machine with the straw it came out in the grain, thus creating the danger of heating in the granaries. If the head of wheat had fallen under the snow and rested on the ground, it would begin to sprout, and much of the yield was lost in this way. One man, running a big farm for a New Brunswick syndicate, had 1,000 acres in wheat, and it was not more than half threshed when I left there. One man I worked for was threshing away, but was not more than half done. It was colder there early in November than it is in New Brunswick at any time in the winter, and it is little wonder that the easterners got away as soon as they could.

"My ear was frozen stiff one day while I was at work loading grain. Another day, with the temperature below zero, I put the horses on the mower and almost mothered with clothing, ran the machine on the prairie all day. Plowing was stopped on October 23; all frozen up solid, and this was in southern Saskatchewan. I was told when I was leaving that in Alberta seventy-five per cent of the crop was unthreshed. With the help scarce and the weather so vigorous many farmers proposed holding up the work of threshing until March, trusting to the unbroken western winter that their grain will not be harmed by thawing and freezing again.

"Besides these risks of weather, the farmer also suffers from blight on his crops. I saw one man threshing his flax from a ten acre plot and he had just thirty bushels, from the acre, which sold for about \$2, not much of a return. Another man started his machine around a flax field, which he said should net him \$1,000, but after going around three times, he stopped, finding the crop so poor that it was not worth cutting.

"Many farmers are bothered by scarcity of water. One man with a large stock, hauls water to them in barrels all winter for a distance of three miles. Well digging is expensive, and is not always fruitful.

"The whole prairie west is without proper buildings. Many people are living in tiny shacks, heated only by a smoking coal fire, which to me seemed very gloomy after the cheerful wood fires of the New Brunswick farm houses. Years pass before the homesteader can secure lumber for a barn or shelter for his machinery. Thousands of dollars worth of machinery are left standing out unprotected in the wintry storms.

HARD ON THE FARMERS.

"The manufacturer appears to have a strangle hold on a large part of the country. They sell readily on credit, and it takes \$1,000 worth of machinery to farm

a half section, but when the notes come due, ten per cent is added at every renewal. Alberta and Saskatchewan voted for their own existence when they voted for reciprocity and cheaper farm machinery. The people say that prices have already been advanced by Canadian monopolists and that the interests in another direction by insisting on the enforcement of the twenty-five per cent duty on American dressed lumber are striking a blow at the treeless West.

"The West may be a fine country," said Mr. Smith, "but I am not going there."

It would be well for every New Brunswicker who is thinking of going West to read carefully and digest Mr. Smith's story.—Telegraph.

THE VICTORIA COUNTY COURT.

At the last Session of the Victoria County Court before His Honor Judge Carleton and a jury an interesting action was tried between The Peel Lumber Company and Charles F. Watson of Salmon River. The Company seized 500 logs claiming that Watson had cut them on their land. The defendant in his evidence stated that he followed certain land marks and the lumber was on his land. After his evidence was given W. P. Jones, K. C., who was acting for The Peel Lumber Company asked that the jury be taken to look at the lumber and land marks, etc. This was done. When the Court re-assembled on Tuesday morning last the defendant failed to put in an appearance. His cause was strongly urged however by his Counsel A. B. Connell, K. C., but the jury found a verdict in favour of The Peel Lumber Company.

CATHEDRAL RESTORATION TO COST \$50,000

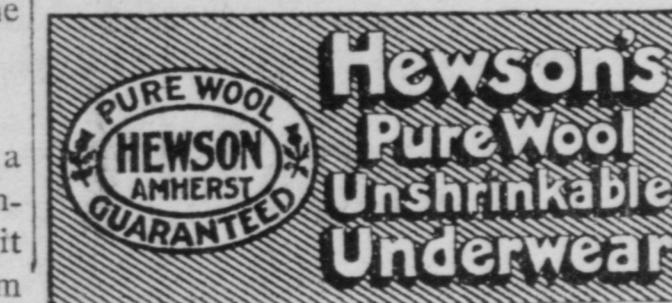
The Building Committee of Christchurch Cathedral met Thursday afternoon and received the reports of Mr. J. DeLancey Robinson of New York, the architect under whose direction the work of restoration of the church edifice is being conducted, and of Mr. Moses Mitchell of this city, who has charge of the crew of workmen. The report of the architect was encouraging and was to the effect that the building could be restored to its original condition at a cost of \$50,000. The work of restoration would include the re-building of the spire but would not include the replacing of organ, chimes or clock. Mr. Robinson stated that he was favorably impressed with the progress made.

READY IN SPRING.

Mr. Mitchell, when asked by the committee when he could have the building ready for complete occupancy, replied, early in the spring. It is the intention to rebuild the spire according to the original plan which provided for one about twenty feet higher than that destroyed in the fire of July last. The winter, however, is not a suitable season in which workmen can perform outdoor labor at a great height and it is possible that the erection of the steeple will be postponed until spring. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby the framework of the structure can be cast and got in shape under cover preparatory to its erection.

Reports concerning the organ, chimes and clock indicate that they can be made and placed in position by the time the building itself is ready for use.—Mail.

In Ottawa the local Tory members have received about 1,500 applications for positions in the Civil Service. That almost beats the showing made in Halifax where the spoilsmen are getting frantic and the "Patronage Committee" is threatened with nervous prostration.



THE TIPPING SYSTEM

Of the three ways in which an attack might hopefully be made on the tipping system, the one that would on its face seem least likely to be started has apparently made a serious beginning in this city. A mass meeting of hotel waiters has been held to protest against the conditions under which they do their work, and a monthly publication is to agitate for reform. With interest in the subject thus manifested by those who are vulgarly supposed to be the beneficiaries of the system, would this not be a favorable time for one or both of the other two classes concerned to act? According to the waiters, the hotel and restaurant proprietors are devotedly attached to the tipping plan; but there has never been a time when discontent with it has been so general among the patrons of these institutions. The hat-check tipping nuisance has recently grown to preposterous dimensions, to the exasperation of thousands of persons. In connection with the fundamental absurdity of the whole system has been shown up in a glaring way; what is supposed to be kindly given to the boy is really nothing but a tax of which he is the meagerly paid collector. But what is plain in this case must necessarily be true, in its degree, in nearly all cases of the tipping system as a system. If an anti-tipping society were formed, the members of which were a button so that the waiters might know what they were "up against," it would soon become clear to everybody that what they were trying to bring about was decent pay and self respect for the waiters, quite as much as relief from annoyance for themselves.—New York Post.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, ITEMS

The annual six mile run took place last week. Teams from the Sophomore and Freshman classes alone were entered. Paul Maxwell, of the Sops, finished first followed two seconds later by Ken Campbell of the same place; Geo Harley, freshman, was 3rd; Gerald Jones, freshman, 4th; and Geo Morrison, Soph, 5th. These three men gave the cup to the Sophomore class.

Football is over. After a pleasant though not altogether victorious season, we can lay our togs away and get to something else. This season Kings will have the best hockey team she has ever had. John Harley, who headed the team so successfully last year, has again been appointed captain and has a good number to choose his men from. Kings hopes to enter the Intercollegiate League this season.

On Monday of last week Archdeacon Renison, representing the NSCC, addressed the students in the College Chapel on missionary problems of the Canadian North West. He referred particularly to work among the Indians, giving a most interesting picture of their domestic life. He was enthusiastic and earnest and his address was a special treat.

The Students' Missionary Society met on Tuesday night to consider mission work in the outlying districts of Windsor. The enlistment of volunteers was arranged for. The society is to be represented at the Men's Missionary Convention, Halifax, by Messrs Harrison, Dryer, Holmes and others.

On Tuesday, the Rev Mr Hall, representing the B & F Sailors' Society, presented "Nelson Shields" to the University and the Collegiate School. In the ab-

sence of the President the Rev G R Martell acted as Chairman. Among the representations were a brooch, made from the metal of Nelson's flag ship Victory, to Mrs Powell; another of the same kind to Mrs Handsombody; a cane with a Victory metal band to Mr Handsombody, and a watch fob to Mr F A Backs.

President Powell, who has been giving addresses on Kings' College in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the past 5 or 6 weeks, has returned to his duties at the college. He reports an increasing interest in Kings. This interest has evidenced itself in liberal contributions to the Forward Movement.

CANADA'S CHRISTMAS STAMP

The Campaign for 1911 is on, and Needy Consumptives all over Canada are Rejoicing

Archdeacon Cody expressed it at a meeting of the Citizens' Christmas Stamp Committee in Toronto, a few days ago, the Christmas Stamp, now issued each year in aid of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, has become one of the institutions of the country.

Three years ago the movement was set on foot in Canada by the National Sanitarium Association, following the idea that first originated in Denmark, which was a year later adopted in the United States, and quickly spread to Canada.

The idea itself is very simple, though the results show how true it is that "great things from little means grow." \$11,000.00 was realized from the sale of stamps in 1909, a sum sufficient to care for forty patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. This year it is hoped that \$20,000 may be realized to assist in this noble saving work which is ever becoming more urgent.

The cut in the corner of this article shows the design of the stamp for 1911, which the original is in three colors.

This stamp does not carry any mail. One wants to remember this, though, as it has been epigrammatically expressed, any mail will carry it. The idea is for everyone to use this stamp in their correspondence between now and the end of the year. This plan will serve the two-fold purpose of helping to realize the \$25,000.00 for the aid of needy consumptives, and will besides possess an educational value that can hardly be overestimated.

The stamps are on sale to-day in book stores, drug stores, and elsewhere in almost every town and city in Canada. Clergy men, Public School teachers, Sunday School teachers, Bible Class workers, Daughters of the Empire, and organizations of many different kinds are assisting in the work of spreading the sale of this little stamp. Each stamp costs only one cent, so that it becomes possible for everyone to have some part in this great battle against consumption.

We have every pleasure in urging on readers to make much use of this little messenger of healing for the next thirty days.

A STOP-GAP.

(From the Chatham News.)

It is manifestly a Cabinet of compromises, and as such excites far more hostility within the ranks of the Conservative party than without. Quite probably it is a stop-gap Cabinet.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Cement is particularly adapted to the construction of Root Cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

Concrete permits of a desirable degree of coolness without freezing. There is no question as to its durability. Concrete lasts, not for years, but for ages; and needs no repair.

Anyone who has scooped vegetables from the old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited
51-60 National Bank Building,
MONTREAL

The various uses to which Concrete may be profitably put, on the farm, are plainly and simply in our 160-page book,
"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"
which shows how the following farm buildings and utilities can be constructed of concrete—
Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poultry Shelters, Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, and so forth.
Send for it—It's free—though it regularly sells for 50c. Write to-day.

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."
Name.....
Address.....

DOES FARMING PAY?

(Montreal Witness)

Looking over a statement recently sent out by the Truro Agricultural College showing what fine positions had been secured by its graduates, it was a surprise to find that not one of those so singled for honor was on the land. Their boast was not that they had put out successful farmers, but that they had fitted men for other walks of life. On bringing this to the attention of an agricultural college professor he seemed surprised to think that any one supposed them to be graduating farmers. Their business was according to him to educate men for journalistic work or for lecturing. Incidentally they ran short courses for the benefit of farmers.—When it was pointed out to him that a list of successful money making farmers as graduates would fill the college with applicants, his reply was that farming could not be run on a commercial basis, at least under our present system of taxation, that all the farmer could hope for was a more certain but low return on his investment without the risks of commercial enterprise. If that is the best these professors can hold out as an inducement to farming, it is idle to try to stop the steady flow from country to city with all the added attractions of the latter. Under such circumstances the prospect of men trained as writers or instructors in farming is only a step less discouraging than to train them as farmers. It means spending one's life in promoting a hopeless form of existence.

There is surely another side to this matter. We know men engaged in farming who are enthusiastic in their view of its possibilities, but always in connection with a revolutionary change in methods. The substitution, for instance, of an entirely different kind of stock from the cattle that are now eating their heads off, a knowledge by farmers of what their soils will best produce and of the loss they sustain when ploughing or harvesting is not done at the right moment. Mr C C James, the devoted Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, seems practically to confess that ordinary farming does not pay in Canada in so strongly urging specialization upon farmers. He tells how millions could be made from dairying, with due regard to the selection of cows. He tells of specialties which are only waiting for some one to take up. As a small item he told the Canadian Club at Niagara Falls that five hundred barrels of horse radish had come into Toronto from the United States in a single week. Land that was yielding twenty-five dollars an acre, now would some day yield a thousand dollars. Specialization has, however, its limitations. Everybody cannot turn to horse radish. To make a thousand dollars the next man and perhaps the next acre would have to be put to something else. There is no doubt that there is an immense wealth in farming that is yet unexploited. But, to a large extent, it will remain unexploited so long as farming is depressed by our system of taxation and rendered servile by less productive industries. Is it not heinous that the farmer, whose task it is to develop those resources of the country which must ultimately pay for everything the country makes or buys should live the least prosperous life of all, and that the system should be such as to tax enough make up deficits on industries by which the country loses by refusing him a chance to buy where he has to sell?

Learn why PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand

PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand of flour. No two milling companies follow exactly the same process of milling. In fact, no two different brands of flour in the world are exactly alike in quality.

And here is another fact worth knowing: Every wheat berry contains both high-grade and low-grade portions.

The process of milling PURITY flour costs more than to mill ordinary flour. The low-grade portions are separated and excluded. PURITY is an ALL HIGH-GRADE, hard wheat flour. It has greater strength, greater absorption and greater expansion. It is a thirstier, more elastic flour. It drinks more water and expands into more loaves.

Use PURITY FLOUR for your next batch of bread. Count the loaves. You'll find you have made "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD" from PURITY than when you've used an equal weight of weaker and cheaper flour.



PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

IMAGINE, if you can, how much whiter, and more toothsome, and more nutritious, the bread made from such a HIGH-GRADE flour must be.

And can you imagine yourself enjoying the flaky pie-crust and the light, delicate cake?—your reward for using PURITY flour

When making pastry, please remember to add more shortening than required with ordinary flour—for on account of its extra strength, PURITY FLOUR requires more shortening for best pastry-results

Yes, PURITY FLOUR costs slightly more than ordinary flour. But use it once and you'll say it's worth more—much more—than the difference.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.



MEANING OF THE CROSS



This cross (in red) has been adopted in Canada and all over America as the emblem under which the Crusade against Consumption is carried on.

Every reader knows of the ravages of this disease; how, too often, the bread-winner of the family falls a victim, or the young man or young woman, with a promise of a happy and useful life, is stricken down.

This modern Crusade, like the one of old, is a winning fight. The death rate from Consumption in this province shows a decrease of over 25 % in the past few years.

Nearly 6000 of these poor sufferers have been cared for in our Consumptive Homes in Muskoka and near Weston. To-day we have 300 patients under treatment—patients who, if they had the money, could not through fear of contagion gain admittance into other hospitals.

In the Muskoka Free Hospital alone we are now caring for 156 patients. 123 of these cannot pay a single cent for the cost of their maintenance, 15 pay 70c. per day, 1 pays 57c. per day, 12 pay 50c. or less per day.

Our Trustees, having faith in the generous-hearted people of Canada, have continued to carry on this work during the past year.

Money to pay doctors, food, nursing and caring of these sick ones, is urgently needed. Will your readers help and have the joy of sharing in a work that has the promise of the Master's reward?

W. J. GAGE

Chairman Executive Committee, National Sanitarium Association

84 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO

Bank of New Brunswick East Florenceville Branch.

Both large and small accounts are welcome at this Bank and the highest current rate of interest allowed on Saving Deposits of \$1.00 or more