

kiss her. But she's a very indylike girl for all that. I tell you I felt awful bad when I came away, and so did she. But, of course, we'll write. I can't write very well yet, and Averil can only print. I wrote her yesterday and I know I spelled half the words wrong. I didn't like to ask Aunt Mary Ellen how to spell them for fear she'd laugh, because some of them were very affectionate. Look here, will you help me with my spelling when I'm writing to Averil?"

"I will if you will come and walk with me now and then in the lane," said the judge.

"Oh, I was expecting to do that, anyway," said Peter comfortably. "I'll come as often as you like. I think you are a very interesting person. Anytime I'm not here and you want me just come to the gap and whistle and I'll come if I hear you. You can whistle, I suppose?"

"I used to be able to," said the judge, who hadn't whistled since he was ten.

The judge and Peter continued to walk in the lane for over an hour, deep in conversation. Maraden people wouldn't have believed their eyes if they had seen it. Jenkins did see it and had to seek out the housekeeper to relieve his feelings.

"Yes, Mrs. Moody, as true as I stand here, the judge is walking out there with that little fellow from across the lane—him that's never looked at a child for years. What do you think of that?"

Mrs. Moody looked sourly at Jenkins, to whom she accorded very scant approval.

"I think the judge is capable of attending to his own business; and if it pleases him to take up with strangers after the way he used his own flesh and blood I don't think it is any concern of yours or mine, Mr. Jenkins."

"It's just two years yesterday since Master Cecil died," said the unabashed Jenkins. "D'ye suppose the judge will ever make up with the widow and the little girl?"

"No, he never will," said Mrs. Moody shortly. "He's as bitter as ever against her. An angel from heaven couldn't induce him to forgive her."

Every day through that summer the judge and Peter grew better friends. The judge never missed his morning walk now. Peter was generally on the boulder or playing in the yard of the brown house. Jenkins declared that the judge was infatuated.

They had long, absorbing conversations. Peter sought the judge's aid frequently in his epistolary struggles and the judge learned more loving words than he had ever known were in the dictionary.

"Do you think 'sweetheart' or 'darling' is the tenderer word? Peter once wanted to know."

"I should use them turn about," advised the judge gravely.

"Averil has sent you a kiss," said Peter on another day. "I wrote her about you and what good friends we were and how you helped with the judge, and that's why she sent it. If you will stop down I will give it to you."

For a moment the judge looked as though he meant to refuse; then he stooped down and Peter gave him a hearty smack.

"Shall I tell Averil you sent her a kiss back? he questioned blithely.

(Concluded next week.)

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Why not send for one of our New Premium Lists and make a selection of several premiums which you would like to have for the Holiday Season? You can earn them in a short time, and save buying gifts at Christmas time. A club of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy is easily secured.

The Upward Look

Stumbling Blocks

There is a vanity which is done up on the earth; that there be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; again, there be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous.—Ecclesiastes, 8: 14.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, to understand fully who God allows some of those who love and serve Him to be afflicted by sorrow after sorrow while some who openly violate His laws are permitted to live in ease and luxury. Why should these things be, we are apt to ask. Do they harmonize with the love and justice of God? His followers on earth talk so much about? These conditions are a stumbling block with many people. Because they cannot understand them

They would be governed by unworthy motives. We do not love our earthly fathers and mothers because of the gifts they may be able to give us but because they love us. We do not respect children who despise their parents simply because they are poor. And so it is with God. He does not want love that is prompted by selfish motives.

Many apparently good Christians know in their own hearts that the troubles they suffer are deserved. They may have secret sins, such as lack of faith, that no one can see but God. God has told us that if we lack in faith we need not ask Him for any good things. (James 1: 6-7.) He has told us, also, that if we have faith He will give us whatever we desire. (Mark, 11: 24.) God's word, when we study it, makes it very clear that we must not attempt to judge the things relating to eternity by the things of this world. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Fear God and keep His commandments, for this

the delicate fingers of stenographers connected with city business houses, a letter from the typewriter has been done. For these reasons alone, the typewriter has become an inexpensive convenience in the home and office.

And more than this, the typewriter in the farmer's home is a useful thing for the school children. It teaches neatness and dispatch. Many a young person will write an article and copy the same on a type writer, all of which is very useful in disciplining the mind and in supplying an incentive for this kind of mental development, where without this typewriting machine this would never be done. A typewriter conveniently placed in the farm home is in constant use. It stimulates a desire for improvement, of being up-to-date, and of operating the farm on real business principles. Of course, the typewriter is not essential for the farm in the same sense as plow and harrow; not in that sense at all. It is a convenience, however, in the same class with books, papers and magazine, and records, music and neat clothes with education and up-to-dateness and business farming. And the cost is not great; a fat calf or fat hog will buy a good reliable machine that will last a lifetime.

Washing by Machinery

Several times Farm and Dairy has written to some of its women readers asking them how they liked the washing machines they were using, and to ascertain if this labor saving device was still proving as popular as heretofore. That it still holds in favor is evidenced by the large number of satisfactory replies received to these inquiries. The use of these machines seems to be increasing greatly in our rural communities, and is indicative that Canadian housewives know a good thing when they see it, and that they are bound to have some of our labor savers in the house, as well as out. Everywhere we receive notice of words of praise for the washing machines, several makes of which have been much advertised in these columns during the past few months.

EASY TO MANIPULATE.

The principal feature spoken of in all of these replies we have received to our letters regarding these machines, has been their ease of operation, and the fact that they do not get quickly out of order. None of the owners of the machines would like to be without the machine, and all speak in highest terms of the manner in which the work is performed. An enthusiastic Manitoba woman writes: "I have had my washing machine for about 2 years, and never knew what a sunshiny day washing might be made until I had it. I often let my little girl aged 11, turn the washer while I am doing other things about the house. It turns so easily that it is not a bit of an exertion for her to do this. The machine does not wear nor tear the clothes one half as much as did the ordinary old-fashioned way of rubbing them. The machine has never been out of repair since we obtained it. I would not give it up for three times the price."

Installing Hot Air Furnace

The general public, as well as many plumbers and steamfitters, have been under the impression that steam and hot water systems of heating are much more healthy than hot air. Such is not the case, unless a very thorough system of ventilation is installed in



"Hillcrest" Farm, Brant Co., Ont.

The above illustration shows the exterior view of Hillcrest farm, owned by Mr. Fred T. Howell, Brant Co., Ont. The interior view of Mr. Howell's library is shown on the outside front cover page of this issue. A description of the interior of the house is given on page 7. We might say that there are several large trees and flower beds immediately surrounding Mr. Howell's home, but these are not shown in the illustration above, owing to the close proximity at which the photograph was taken.

they doubt the justice of their Heavenly Father.

And yet, the Bible explains them over and over. If we will only study the Scriptures, our difficulties on points such as these will soon disappear, the trouble is that we attempt to judge the things of this world and of the eternal by only what we see in this world and of the eternal by only what we see in this world. Because a man or a woman openly defies God this world is no proof that Litter repentance will not overtake them. We are told to, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Galatians 6: 7.) Our Saviour left with us the story of the rich man and of the beggar Lazarus at his gate through which we learn how the rich man later suffered torment while the beggar was gathered among the blessed. (Luke, 16: 19, 31.) Our Saviour also said, "Woe unto you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation," and, "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God."

God requires that we shall have faith in Him. If every person became well to do as soon as they professed Christ, while the righteous, on the other hand, suffered afflictions we would soon see people flocking to become Christians, not through love of God, as He desires, but because of the material benefits they would receive.

is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil. (Ecclesiastes, 12: 13, 14.—I.H.N.)

Typewriters on the Farm

When typewriters were first put on the market they were used in city offices exclusively. In the course of time they were found to be useful in the home, in the library, for personal and private correspondence. The young folks also use it for notes and lessons. Consequently, the typewriter, even in its early days, was not solely a business institution, it became an everyday necessity in many homes. But the typewriter is not for city use only; it has now become indispensable in many country homes.

The busy farmer finds that he can learn the trick of writing with a machine with no more difficulty than his encounters in operating a corn planter or mowing machine. With his typewriter he writes a letter with greater ease than with pen or pencil, and in less time. The man who deals with the farmers by mail, is familiar with the increased use of typewriters on the farm. Where one was used a few years ago a score are now used. Just as neat and attractive letters are often written on the typewriter by the strong fingers of farm workers as ever comes from the more rapid touch of

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