Turn your buggy into a cutter for \$9.85 by using one of Hawkey's Knock Down Cutter Gears



Any ordinary buggy box may be quickly attached, making a thorough practical Cutter. Very easily attached, set up and Very easily attached, set up and easily dismantled. All wooden parts are selected hickory. Bent hickory runners % x 1½ inch. Bent hickory knees 1½ inch square, reinforced with % x 3-16 inch steel scroll braces. Steel shoes are % x ¾ inch, width of track 38 inches, length over all 72 inches, height 18 inches. Shipped knocked down in order to save freight charges

and allows for compact summer storage. Furnished with shifting-bar which will take regular buggy shafts or pole. Complete ready to attach to buggy. 9.85 Hawkey's Bob Sleighs

MADE OF THE VERY

BEST AND HEAVIEST MATERIAL. NOTE SIZE OF SAME



No. 1H—Hawkey Sleigh. Runners 2½ inches wide by 6 inches deep and 7 feet long. Beams 6 x 8 inches. Front bolster 4½ x 5½ inches. Hind bolster 3¾ x 4¾ inches, and 2¾ x 6 inch pole. The start pins are 1 inch, held securely in place by extra heavy steel raves. King bolt is 1¼ in. Ironed with 2½ x ¾ inch special carbon spring steel shoes. Painted red, varnished and striped. Weight 29.50 lbs. Second-class freight rate. Price

No. 2H—Hawkey Sleigh. Runners 2 inches wide by 6 inches deep and 7 feet long. Beams 5 x 8 inches. Front bolster 3½ x 4½. Hind bolster 3¼ x 4¼ and 2¼ x 4½ inch pole. The start pins are ½ inch, held securely in place by extra heavy raves and king bolt is 1 inch. Ironed with 5-16 x 2 inch special carbon spring steel shoes. Painted red, varnished and striped. Weight 450 lbs. Second-28.50

EARLY BUYERS get	the benefit of	REDUCED	PRICE	of BINDER	CANVASSES
Every Make	Upper Elevator			Regular Price	
All Sizes	Lower Elevator			4 00	\$2.90 3.25
Standard Grade	6 It. Platform			4.50	3.65
Standard Grade 1	7 ft. Platform			5.00	3 00

8 ft. Platform 5.50 4.35 ORDER THEM AT ONCE as this offer expires February 28, 1915. Have your plowshares, etc., come along at the same time and SAVE ON THE FREIGHT CHARGES.

BE. SURE you get the HAWKEY SHARE With the RED

LABEL. It is



The Great Fattener

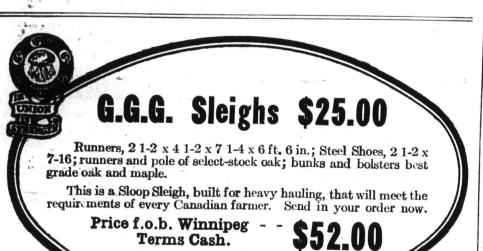
HAWKEY'S OIL CAKE 43/4c. lb. 7c. lb. Hawkey's Horse and Cattle Tonic Food 7c. lb. Selo CHARCE the articles GUARANTEED TO GET RESULTS FREIGHT PREPAID

until Feb. 28, 1915, on \$9.00 orders of all Hawkey's Stock Remedies Sample package sent FREE on request; also Book on Diseases of Stock. Write for it and our Hardware Catalogue

H. R. HAWKEY & Co. MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS

WINNIPEG

14



THE LABEL on your paper will tell you when your subscription expires.

SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL WHEN DUE

Stories and Legends of Yuletide

Christmas celebrates the birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. On diversified dates and in different parts of the world we read that Protestant, Catholic and Greek churches observed this religious event. Festivities pertaining to the day may be traced to the ancient rites celebrated in Scandinavia, Rome, Greece and Egypt, wherein the pagan people feared, as the days shortened in the darkest month of the year, that the sun was dying, and observed with rejoicing when the sun began to remain with them for a trifle longer each day.

From time immemorial we have heard of the singing of Christmas carols. The first carols were modeled on the songs composed to accompany the choric dances and caroling—a combination of dancing and singing—which descended from the pagan rituals into the Christian church. Many of the carols dating from the fifteenth century resemble the folk songs, and numerous curious legends are preserved therein. Carol singing was greatly in vogue during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We are indebted to the greatest of our English writers, among which were Milton and Ben Jonson, for many beautiful carols. The celebrated, "Hark, How the Welkin Rings," more commonly known as "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," was written one century later by Charles Wesley. We read that the earliest printed collection of carols was issued about the year 1621. This collection contained the famous "Boar's Head" carol, which is

still sung every year at Oxford College. Although the custom has died out in Scotland and many of the continental countries, the carol is existent in Germany and Italy, also in France, where it is known as "Noel." The first Christmas tree to be erected in a home is credited in an ancient legend

to one, Saint Winfried, who was a missionary to the Scandinavians in the eighth century. He essayed to expound to the people that the Druid priests had made them worshippers of trees only, and not of a living God. On Christmas Eve, it is stated, a huge oak tree, around which the people had gathered to offer a human sacrifice, was hewn down by him. As the mammoth oak fell to the ground, it was as if a young fir tree appeared miraculously beyond it. Then speaking to the astonished people, Winfried said: "Here is the living tree, with no stain of blood upon it, that shall be the sign of your new worship. how it points to the sky. Call it the tree of the Christ child. Take it up and carry it to the chieftain's hall. shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feasts with secret rites of shame. You shall keep them at home with laughter and songs and rites of love. The thunder oak fallen, and I think the day is coming when there shall not be a home in all Germany where the children are not gathered around the green fir tree to rejoice in the birthright of Christ."

The custom of kissing under the mistletoe is still carried on to some extent. About one thousand years before Christ the romantic Scandinavians, when honor-

fires called "Yule" fires. It was imagined that the higher the flames towered through the forests the greater pleased was Thor. Very soon it was discovered that trees upon which mistletoe clung would give the brightest fires. was thought to be due to the great Thor himself, who caused the mistletoe to grow on those trees to make known to his people which were the better for burning in his honor.

We are accustomed to acknowledge December 25th as the birthday of our Saviour, but whether that is the authentic date on which Christ was born or what people first celebrated the festival on that date remains unknown. Following the triumph of Christianity the prejudices of the early Christians against the celebration of birthdays as heathenish, died out. During the period between 337 and 352, Pope Julius directed Saint Cyril to ascertain the correct Saint Cyril reported that the Western churches observed it on December 25th, although various other churches kept the day in January, April, May, March and September. So immensely satisfied with Saint Cyril's report was Pope Julius that he immediately declared December 25th as Christmas Day. Our observance of that date has descended to us from that decision.

Religious rites pertaining to Twelfth Night are still observed in some form. To commemorate the Magi's offerings the British sovereign each year places by proxy three purses on the alms dish for presentation on the altar.

The custom of decorating the Christmas tree is associated with the ancient Teutons, who were sun worshippers. To them the expanding of a huge tree was symbolical of the sun rising higher and higher in the heavens, and the embellishing of our Christmas tree is supposed to be symbolic of the sun tree, the lights representing the flashes of lightning overhead, the apples, nuts and balls symbolize the sun, moon and stars, while the little animals represent the sacrifices made to the sun god. Another interpre-tation, as stated by the early Christians, attaches new meanings to its decorations. In this instance the fir with its lights represented the Christ, who was the beginning of a new life in the midst of the wintry darkness of heathendom, the tree of life, the Light of the World. Purely Christian symbols were introduced, the angels, the anchor, cross and heart, the star of the east and the golden threads, called Lametta, which represent the Christ child. Under the branches of the tree lies the Babe in a manger, watched over by His parents, and surrounded by sheep and oxen."

We are wont to wonder why Christmas centers around a star. At the time Jesus was born in Bethlehem, Rome boasted that "Miliarium Aureum," the Golden Milestone, from which her great military roads diverged, marked the center of the world. To-day that stone is in fragments, while from the star that marks in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the place where Jesus was born, and commemorates the star that shone in the heavens o'er Bethlehem on the first Christmas night, radiates the influence that inspires the populace ing their great god Thor, built huge criticizing and making all men akin.

