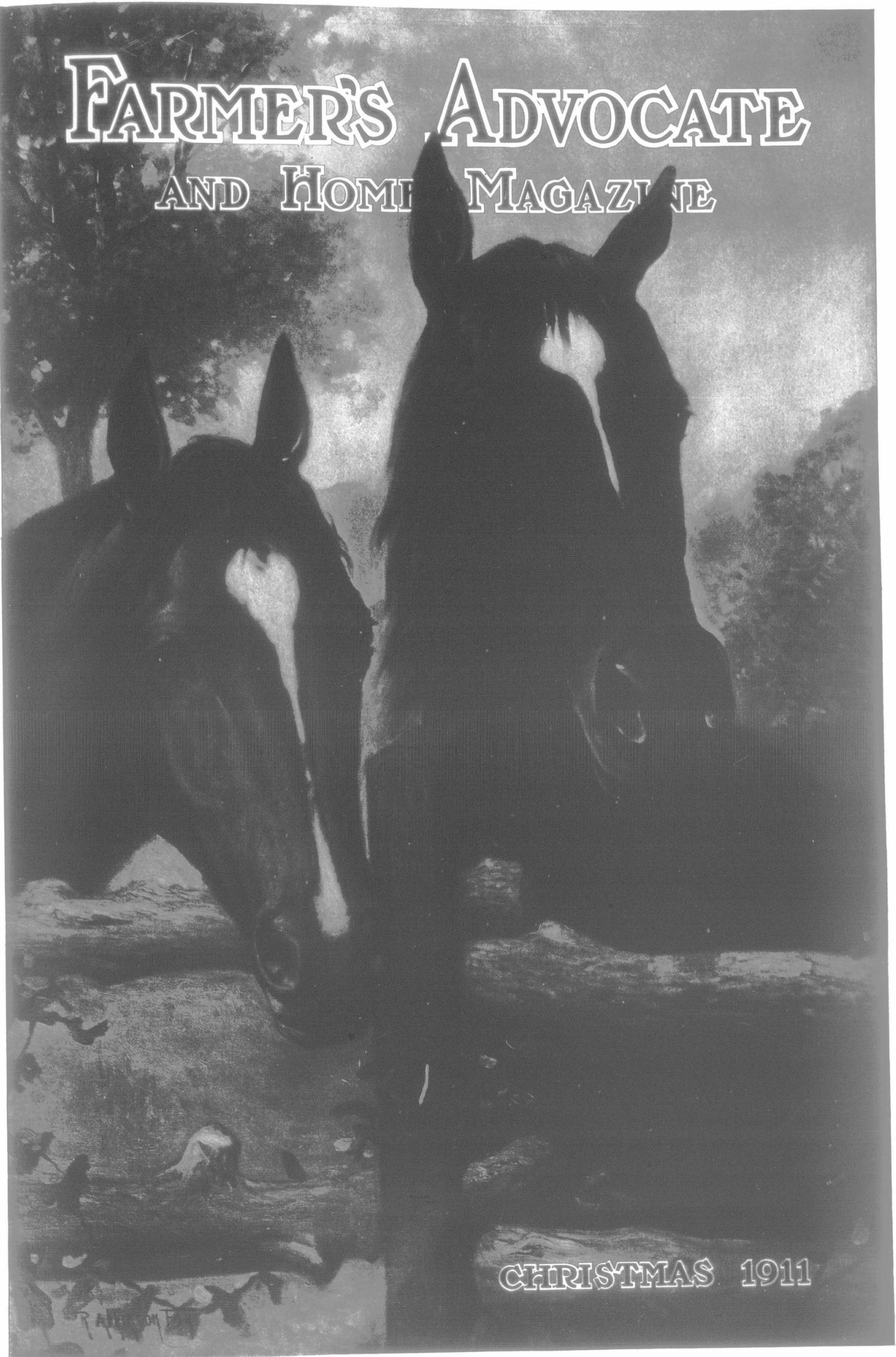


FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME MAGAZINE



CHRISTMAS 1911

Lightning Proof Roofing

For several years we have been giving a lightning guarantee with our "Safe Lock Shingles," and as yet no building covered with these shingles has suffered any damage by lightning. This confirms our opinion that Safe Lock Shingles do protect buildings from Lightning.

We have been in consultation with experts and have gathered information on the subject of "lightning," and intend issuing a booklet which will be interesting to every farmer and owner of buildings. Write for a copy.

Apart from their Lightning-proof qualities, Safe Lock Shingles make a perfect roof. They lock into each other in such a way that when put together properly on a roof it is impossible for rain or snow to get in. The price of Safe Lock Shingles is \$4.50 for 44 shingles, which cover 100 square feet on a roof. They will easily last for 50 years, making the average yearly cost 9 cents per square. No other roof on the market can compete in durability, and, in addition, remember the Lightning protection afforded. If you intend using any roofing next year for new or old buildings ask for our "Truth About Roofing." Ask for it now, and learn all about protecting building from Lightning.

Classified Steel Ceilings

Why not give the old home a new Metal Ceiling and Walls for a Christmas Present? Everyone would enjoy seeing the Kitchen, Pantry, Dining-room, or any room in the house, covered with some of our handsome designs. Do not think only of the beautiful effect of Metal Coverings, but bear in mind that they are sanitary and everlasting, easily washed and repainted by anyone. They can be put on right over the old broken plaster without any fuss or dirt; cost will average 5 or 6 cents a square foot erected. If you put them on yourself cost will be less. Send size of ceiling and walls for definite estimates and book of classified designs.

Acorn Corrugated Sheets

For many purposes about the farm "Acorn Quality" sheets are very useful. We supply sheets 33 inches wide any length up to 10 feet - 6, 8 and 10 foot lengths being standard. These sheets are very useful in covering anything quickly. Old uneven roofs can be quickly covered, and the corrugated sheets can be taken off and used again. They are also very useful for covering sides of buildings and keeping out the weather and wind and make a building warm. Prices: Galvanized 28 Gauge, \$3.65; 26 Gauge, \$3.85 per 100 square feet of sheets, with no allowance for lapping of sheets.

Write us about your problems and we can surely suggest something to your advantage.

Acorn Steel Sidings

In various patterns: Stone, Brick, Clapboard, etc., Painted or Galvanized. Just what is needed to dress up an old building and make it warm and dry. Put a cheap felt paper under our Sidings and you can keep out the frost. Prices range from \$2.55 to \$3.95 per 100 square feet covering capacity on a building.

Ask for our Siding Catalogue, and give size of building.

The Acorn Cowbowl

If you are not familiar with the working of these water-bowls you are missing something very important. Think of an animal pressing a disc and getting what water she wants. The Acorn Bowl is easily put in and connected to supply tank. It is not necessary to level them, and there is nothing complicated. They are priced at \$1.75 each, and one bowl will serve two animals.

Ask for our Booklet, "Profit Makers," dealing with Watering Bowls, Stanchions, Pipe, Partitions, etc.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO.

PRESTON, ONTARIO

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

1,000 LBS. AT A LOAD IS THE CAPACITY OF A BT LITTER CARRIER

A BOY CAN HANDLE IT

That is the best point about a BT Litter Carrier. What was previously heavy work for a man with a barrow can be done by a boy. Four times as much manure can be taken out at a load and no heavy work about it. There are no planks to lay, no paths to shovel. You have a level overhead track to run on that is not affected by any condition of the yard through snow.

KEEP THE STABLE AND YARD CLEAN

Did you ever think of the effect a large manure pile constantly pouring off ammonia fumes has on the woodwork of the barn, on the implements stored near, as well as on the health of the stock? With a BT Litter Carrier it is easy to keep the manure a good distance from the barn. The manure from 15 to 20 head can be put in one load, and on the level steel track is in a moment run out to a manure dump 20 or 50 feet from the stable.

Or what is still better, the manure can be dumped from the Litter Carrier directly into a wagon or sleigh and taken to the field. By this method all loss from bleaching and fire fanging in the manure is done away with. **A Litter Carrier Pays.**

STRONG ENOUGH TO DO THE WORK

The BT Litter Carrier is built strong enough to do twice as heavy work as it is ever called on to do. The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel. This is four gauges heavier than others use. The windlass shafts are cold rolled steel. The windlass chain comes down double. The track is one-half deeper and stronger than any other. There are no gears to wear out and break.

We know that every BT Litter Carrier will stand up to its work and will please whoever gets it. We give a **five-year guarantee** with a BT Carrier. Buy a Carrier that you know is right.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

The cattle will soon be in the stable. In the fine fall days you have good weather for installing a Litter Carrier. Get one now before the cold weather sets in.

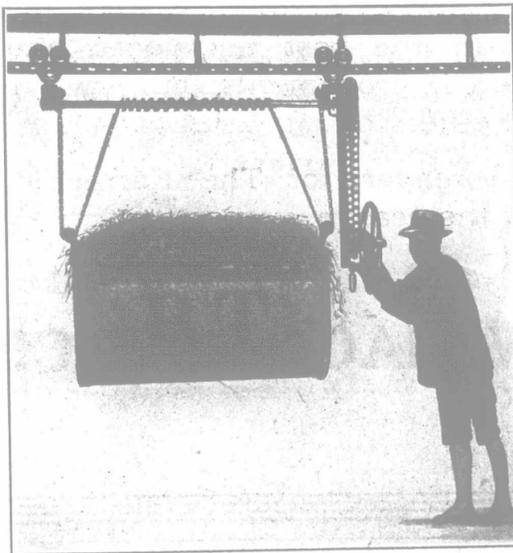
LET US GIVE YOU A PRICE

You will be surprised how cheaply you can install a BT Litter Carrier. Fill out the coupon, and we will immediately send you full information, and also a copy of our new Litter Carrier Catalogue. It tells the features that have made the BT Litter Carrier so successful, and describes the proper methods of erecting a Litter Carrier.

Fill out the coupon now and secure one of these catalogues.

Beatty Bros.

Fergus, Ont.



BUY ONLY A BT

The BT Litter Carrier has many patented features that cannot be duplicated or copied by other firms. These features place it ahead of others.

Double purchase is used in lifting the load, and it is windlassed up by means of a hand-wheel, which is attached to the windlass shaft by a heavy sprocket chain. This gives the easiest possible style of lift and accounts for the fact that BT Carriers lift easier and more quickly than any other.

Solid Double Roller Arms are used on the track. This prevents wobbling and binding of the wheels. The track wheels are extra large, and the track so strong that it does not spring under the heaviest loads. These features account for the BT Litter Carrier running so much easier than others when heavily loaded.

The Bucket on the BT Carrier windlasses from 6 inches to a foot closer up to the track than any other, giving that much more room in the yard or for dumping on a wagon. The bucket tips to either side when discharging, while others only tip to one side. The rattle and noise so objectionable in chain-lift carriers is never found in the BT. It windlasses smoothly and without noise.

There are lots of other features explained in our catalogue, showing how the BT Carrier is better. Don't be induced to buy any other—no other will give you as good service.

THE BT SELLS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

More BT Litter Carriers are sold in Canada each year than all other makes combined. They will stand the closest inspection. Ask anyone who is using a BT Carrier. Don't buy without looking into their merits. Fill out the attached coupon, and we will send you free all information.

BEATTY BROS.

Fergus,

1014

Canada

Kindly send me (free) your book on Litter Carriers and prices.

I will need about.....feet of track, and expect to put in a Litter Carrier about

Will you need any Steel Stalls or Stanchions this year?

If you indicate that you will need Stanchions we will be pleased to send you (free) our catalogue and prices on them.

Name

Post Office

Province

S-T-A-N-D-A-R-D

SPELLS

GLAD TIDINGS

To Farmers Who Use Cream Separators

"NONE OTHER CAN GIVE EQUAL RESULTS"

You will be interested to know that the "STANDARD" embodies every important improvement made on CREAM SEPARATORS in the past ten years, and, besides, has four (4) distinct improvements (our own inventions) excluded from all others by our patents.

Wishing the readers of The Farmer's Advocate the compliments of the season.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY COMPANY, LTD.
Sussex, N. B. Renfrew, Ont.

Wherever Fruit Excels Niagara Spray is Used

This fact is never disputed. It is a plain and acknowledged truth. Ask our customers. You will find them in every country where fruit is grown. They include nearly every prominent fruit grower in Ontario, Fruit Growers' Associations and the different branches of the Department of Agriculture.

SPRAY PUMPS BEAN AND NIAGARA

All sizes of hand pumps.
 Five styles of power pumps, with 1, 2 and 3 cylinders, fitted with $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ H.-P. engines.
 Capacity from 4 to 10 gallons per minute.
 Any pressure from 175 lbs. to 300 lbs.
 Equipped with new patent pressure regulating device, insuring absolutely uniform pressure and a saving of one-third in gasoline and wear and tear.
 Our pumps are noted for their low cost of maintenance, durability, ease of operation, high pressure, simplicity of parts, large capacity.
 Let us demonstrate these pumps to you and prove what we have proved to thousands of fruit growers.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

Niagara Brand Spray Company, Limited, Burlington, Ont.

NIAGARA BRAND
 FACTORIES:

NIAGARA SPRAY CO. OF N. S., Kentville, N. S.
 HOOD RIVER SPRAY MFG. CO., Hood River, Ore.
 BEAN SPRAY PUMP CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NIAGARA SPRAYER CO., Middleport, N. Y.
 OREGON SPRAY CO., Portland, Ore.
 MEDFORD SPRAY CO., Medford, Ore.
 NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Trenton, Ont.



Trade-mark Registered

NIAGARA LIME-SULPHUR AND ARSENATE OF LEAD

Possess the highest fungicidal and insecticidal qualities known.
 Are always uniform and reliable, always ready to use.
 Mixes immediately with water and stays mixed.
 Keeps from one year to another.
 Will not injure fruit or foliage.
 Will not clog nozzles.
 They always give results.

Write for our book on

"SPRAYS AND HOW TO USE THEM"

It gives complete instructions, and is a recognized authority on this subject.

BIG 90-DAY MACHINERY SALE

This advertisement will not be repeated. **Positively no discounts** will be given after **April 1st, 1912**, when regular prices will be maintained. Special discount given solely in order to advertise our machines among farmers.

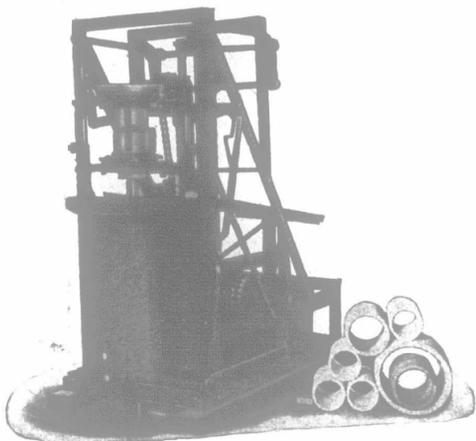
Send for Catalogue.

Use Coupon.

Fill out the coupon and mail to:

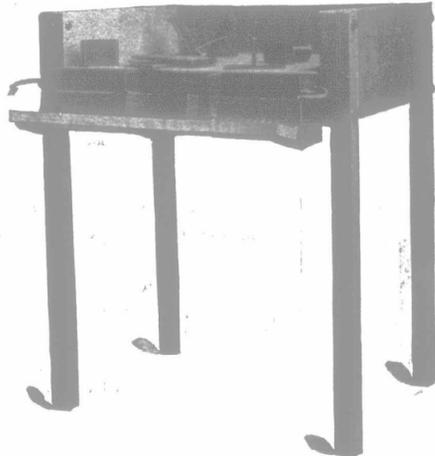
LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.

This coupon will entitle you to a cash discount on any order for machinery received by April 1st, 1912. Orders may accompany coupon or may be mailed later. We here show a few of the machines we manufacture. **Our Catalogue shows them all.**



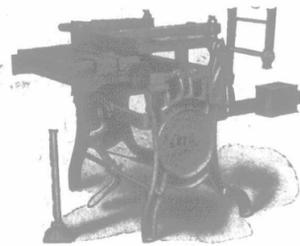
LONDON CEMENT DRAIN TILE MACHINE

Makes all sizes of tile, from 3 inches to 16 inches in diameter. Capacity with four men, 4,000 tile per day. **Fifty per cent. profits** in the tile business. Price of machine with three sizes... **\$700**



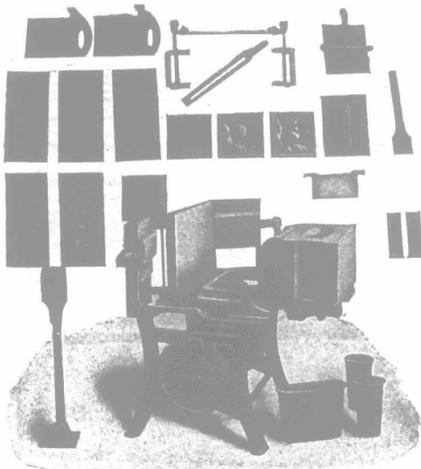
LITTLE GIANT CEMENT BRICK MACHINE

Capacity, one man, 1,500 brick per day. Price, with full equipment... **\$25**
Just the machine for anyone desiring to make brick for their own use.



LONDON STANDARD CEMENT PRESSED BRICK MACHINE

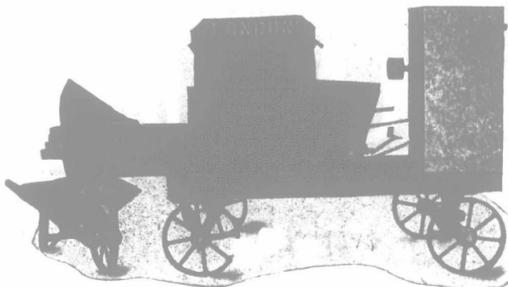
Capacity, two men, 5,000 brick per day. This machine has the largest sale of any Cement Brick Machine in America. It makes a brick polished on every side. Has self-racking pallet. Price... **\$100**



LONDON FACE-DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINE

Adjustable to make blocks for any width of wall in the same mould, and on one width of pallet. Capacity, one man, 200 blocks per day. Price for 16-inch machine, with any width of wall... **\$75**

The only high-grade machine at the price on the market.



LONDON AUTOMATIC CONTINUOUS BATCH MIXER

Has the **largest sale** of any mixer on the market. This machine, if used to its full capacity, will **pay for itself** over hand mixing in 30 days. Capacity, 50 yards in 10 hours. **Keep the hoppers full**, the machine will do the rest. Automatically measures **any proportion**, any capacity, any consistency of **moisture**. Complete with 2 1/2 h.p. gasoline engine, as shown. Weight, 1,740 lbs. Price, f.o.b., London... **\$290**



LAWN VASES

The moulds to make those two lawn vases are what you want. Price of mould to make small vase... **\$20**

Price of mould to make large vase... **\$25**

Build a **CONCRETE SILO**. We are the only makers of the



LONDON ADJUSTABLE SILO CURBS

Adjustable to any size, up to the full capacity of curbs.

10-ft. curb, price... **\$ 85**
12-ft. " " " " **105**
14-ft. " " " " **120**

THIS COUPON

Is good for **10%** discount on any order mailed us by April 1st, 1912, and is good only to readers of the **ADVOCATE**. Only one coupon allowed each person. Fill in correctly.

Name

Post Office

Province

Business

Have you ever used concrete?

What concrete machine are you most interested in?

Will we mail you our Catalogue?

ORDER SHEET

To be used when order is to accompany coupon.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., London, Ont.

Please ship to..... Station.....

Province.....the following articles

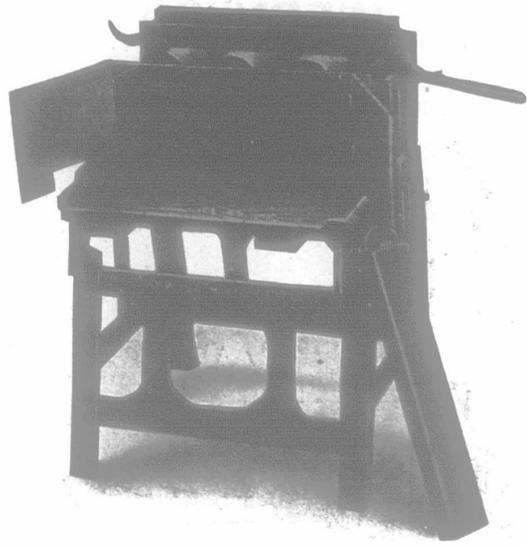
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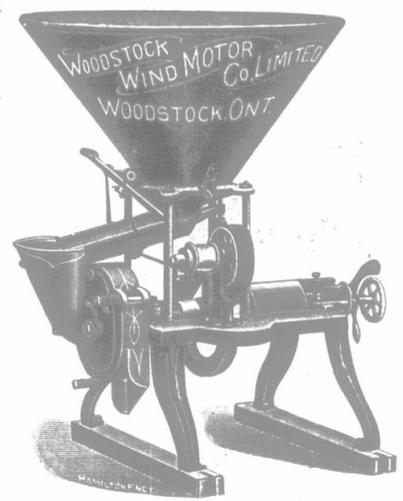
.....

Find enclosed \$.....one-third of the price. I will pay you the balance on arrival of goods. You will please credit me with a cash discount as per accompanying coupon. Should I not find the goods satisfactory after examination, I am to return them, and you are to refund my money.

WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS



Windmills
 Grain Grinders
 Pumps Tanks
 Water Basins
 Concrete Block Machines
 Concrete
 Drain Tile Machines
 Concrete
 Power Brick Machines
 Concrete Mixers



Send for Catalogue

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
 Woodstock, Ontario

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Salt goes in or on practically everything we eat—which shows the importance of using only pure, wholesome salt.

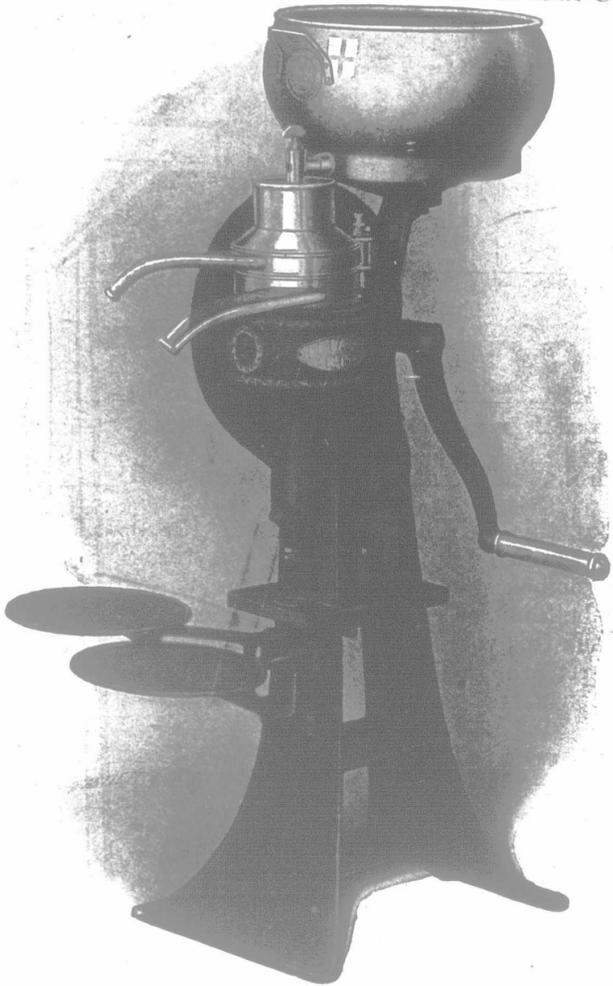
WINDSOR TABLE SALT is pure salt—all salt—and nothing but salt. It is the standby in all Canadian homes.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT is both a money-maker and a money-saver. It makes money for farmers and dairymen, because it makes butter that brings the best prices. It saves money for them, because being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

Ask the people who make cheese for a living—farmers' wives and daughters, cheese-makers, dairymen—what they think of WINDSOR CHEESE SALT. Without exception they will tell you that WINDSOR SALT makes the smoothest, finest cheese.

Whenever you use salt, use WINDSOR. Every dealer sells it.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT



DE LAVAL

THE CREAM SEPARATOR

By Which all Others are Judged

For more than thirty years the DE LAVAL has been acknowledged as the World's Standard.

You may hear it said of some separator that "it's as good as a DE LAVAL"; or if some competing salesman wants to make his argument particularly strong he'll say, "it's better than a DE LAVAL." The concern with a cheaply and poorly constructed machine says, "just as good as a DE LAVAL and costs less."

But everywhere the DE LAVAL is recognized by experienced creamerymen and dairymen, and even by makers of would-be competing machines as the

WORLD'S STANDARD

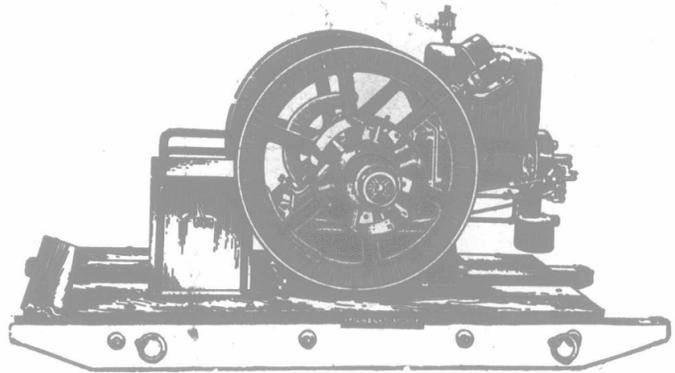
The cream separator is more frequently used than any other machine on the farm, and for that reason, if for no other, only the very best should be purchased, and that's the DE LAVAL.

The more you come to know about cream separators, the more certain you will be to buy a DE LAVAL.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173-177 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

IS MANUAL LABOR CHEAP LABOR?

FACTS FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA



For well over a century, cities have been dispensing with manual labor wherever it is possible to replace it with machinery. Why? The question was purely one of **economy and utility**. Machines make good servants. Treat them well and they stand by you; they do not kick for higher wages when labor is scarce and you are working under forced pressure, and they can be laid off work, partly or altogether, when necessity or expediency demands it.

How many Canadian farmers are put to it to get their work done in the busy season. It is no great wonder farmers are discontented at the prices they get for their produce when they consider what they have to pay for their labor, and when they reckon up expenses and receipts, come to the conclusion that their

HIRED LABOR IS DEAR AT THE PRICE

There are hundreds of odd jobs on the farm than can be done far more cheaply and efficiently by machine power than any other way. They are almost too numerous to mention and the advantages of doing the latter way are obvious. The

Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine Has 112,000 Users

and as fast as men learn what they can do, just as rapidly do they hasten to instal one. This is especially so with farmers whose time is too valuable to give to doing the odd jobs or overseeing that they are done properly. There is no greater saver of time, labor and worry than a Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine. It works **all the time**, and you do not need to stand over it to see that it does its work. You can use it to saw wood, pump water, turn a cream separator, grind feed or turnips, drive a churn, do threshing, act as grain cleaner, barley crusher, clover huller, etc., and will.

CAN RUN IT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY

if necessary. Compare its cost of maintenance, its sureness and safety, indifference to weather conditions, the amount of work it can do and figure out how much money you can save every year by installing one.

Fill in the attached coupon and mail it to the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, 444 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS - MORSE COMPANY, LIMITED

444 St. James Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

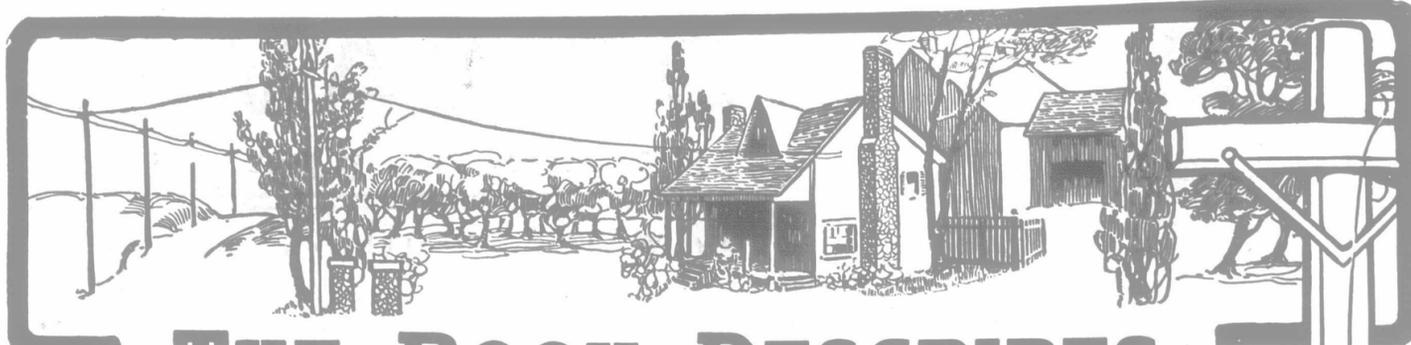
TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG CALGARY ST. JOHN OTTAWA SASKATOON



Send me your Catalogue on Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines and Machinery.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



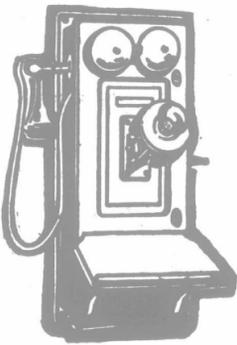
THE BOOK DESCRIBES EVERY STEP IN DETAIL

IN the organization and construction of rural telephone lines, this book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," is a practical guide. It is a carefully classified volume, covering everything you need to know, from the inception of the idea to the moment the telephone is hanging on your own wall, ready for you to use. No question on the building of rural telephone lines can possibly arise without your being able to find the answer to it in this volume. It offers explanation on every point—the solution for every problem. If you are even the least bit interested in the subject, all you have to do is to clip, sign and mail the coupon and

We Will Send You FREE This Book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

Bear in mind that **you have to ask** for this volume to get it. This book represents 100 profusely illustrated pages of vital facts, bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from the cost of printing and binding, this book represents the brain work of experienced telephone men—has cost us so much money that we really ought to make a charge for it. So long as the edition lasts, however, we are willing to send it FREE to every farmer who, by using the coupon, signifies that he is interested in the subject.

This book is very frank, it tells you exactly what you can do, what you must do and what you



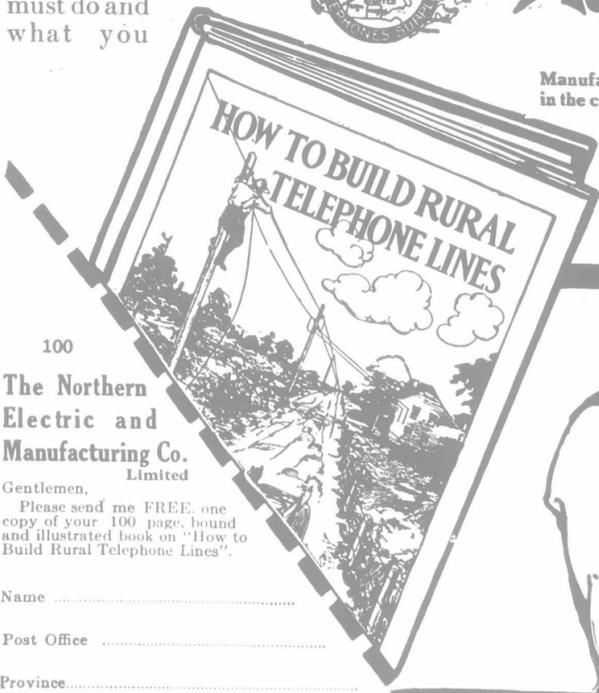
cannot do; you will be interested in the straightforward way in which it comes out with vital information. Systems of rural telephone lines are spreading a network throughout the Dominion in the form of community-owned companies. Sooner or later someone will organize such a system in your locality. Why shouldn't **you** be the man to do it? In any event you owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about this subject. Better send the coupon NOW, while you are thinking about it.



THE Northern Electric

AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our house nearest you. Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver



100

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. Limited

Gentlemen, Please send me FREE one copy of your 100 page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines".

Name

Post Office

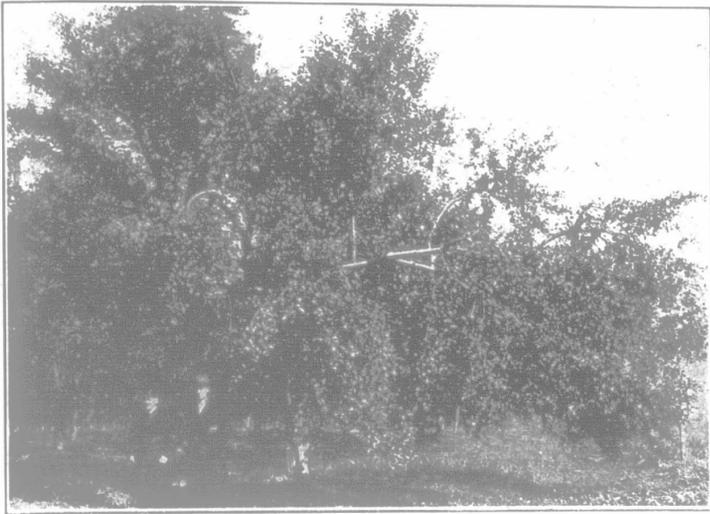
Province.....



The Profitable Use of Fertilizers

This is an opportune time for the thoughtful consideration of this most important matter. To readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE it is no new subject, and many have reaped exceedingly profitable returns through the use of fertilizers containing an

Effect of Fertilizers in the Orchard



PHOTOGRAPHED ON OCTOBER 25th, 1911

adequate proportion of POTASH. This latter is an important point. Many ready-mixed fertilizers contain far too little POTASH for crop's requirements, and consequently the results are often unsatisfactory.

POTASH in the concentrated and readily available forms of

MURIATE of POTASH AND SULPHATE of POTASH

as well as the Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizer materials, may be obtained from any up-to-date fertilizer dealer.

The accompanying illustration shows a well-loaded "Northern Spy" tree in the orchard of Mr. Paul Campbell, Woodlands Farm, Merton, Ont. It has been Mr. Campbell's practice for several years past to apply annually 200 lbs. MURIATE OF POTASH and 400 lbs. of ACID PHOSPHATE per acre to this orchard, the Nitrogen and Humus being supplied by plowing down a crop of Red Clover. This system is generally practised in Nova Scotia orchards.

The Province of New Brunswick is famous for its potatoes, and the most successful growers there employ large quantities of fertilizers, rich in POTASH, since POTASH is the ingredient most influential in the growth of the potato.

Sulphate of Potash

is preferable to MURIATE for this crop on account of its beneficial effect on the quality of the tubers. The accompanying illustration shows a flourishing potato crop on the farm of Mr. Percy G. Mills, Sussex, N. B., which at harvest yielded 356.1 bushels per acre, and gave a profit of \$35.22, compared with an adjoining unfertilized plot. Another plot, which was fertilized with Phosphate and Nitrate, but no Potash, showed a profit of only \$15.50, so it will be seen that a profit of \$19.72 was due directly to the Potash application.

Effect of Fertilizers on the Potato Crop



Fertilized with { 180 lbs. Sulphate of Potash
400 lbs. Alberts Basic Slag and
140 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre
Yield per acre: 356.1 bushels

Enquiries regarding the profitable and economical use of fertilizers should be addressed to:

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate

1106 Temple Building,

Manager, B. LESLIE EMSLIE, P.A.S.I., F.C.S., C.D.A.

TORONTO, ONT.

LOUDEN'S STABLE FIXTURES

Are the best made. They always give satisfaction, and always win the medal when in competition with other makes



Louden's Litter Carrier is the Standard, and it costs no more than inferior outfits.

Louden's Litter Carrier is the best on the market. The box is made of heavy galvanized steel, which will not rust; and there is not a particle of wood about it to rot. The gear is operated by means of a worm gear, and has not got spring, cog wheel, ratchet, crank, or anything else to get out of order. It is simplicity itself. A child can operate it, because it is so simple and lifts so easily.



The Dairy Stables of the Guelph Winter Fair Buildings, and also the Ottawa Winter Fair Buildings, are equipped with our

Steel Tubular Stalls and Stanchions

Ask the dairymen how they like them. Also see our exhibits at both Guelph and Ottawa. We would also be glad to see you at our factory when in Guelph.

Louden's Litter Carrier is the best on the market. The box is made of heavy galvanized steel, which will not rust; and there is not a particle of wood about it to rot. The gear is operated by



Gold Medal, Dominion Exhibitions, St. John, N. B., 1910



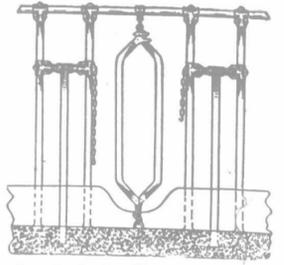
The King's Silver Medal, from the Royal Cornwall Show, England, 1910



Gold Medal, awarded by the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, 1910



Our Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions are made from the best steel tubing, and have no crevices to harbor germs or dirt. The couplings are made of the best malleable iron, and are constructed so that they grip the pipe and hold it firm as a rock without drilling holes for bolts in the pipe. We guarantee that our stalls are more rigid than any other make. Our TUBULAR STEEL STANCHIONS have been in use for eight years, and have stood the test. They are neat, germ proof, strong, and can be operated by one hand with a mit on.



Louden's Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions always give satisfaction. Buy no other.

Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Kindly send me your literature on Stable Equipments. I am interested in same.

Name

Address

We are the largest manufacturers in Canada of Hay Carriers, Pulleys, Slings, Hay Forks, Barn Door Hangers, Feed Carriers, Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls, Cow Stanchions and Cow Bowls. We have been in the business for over fifty years, and our goods are the product of years of testing. Write for our free catalogue.

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, Guelph, Ont. Manufacturers of Reliable Barn and Stable Equipments

DO YOU WANT A RELIABLE MAN ?

The Salvation Army

Immigration and Colonization Department

For several years recognized as the leading Immigration Society in Canada, will, during next season, 1911-12, continue its efforts to supply the demand for

FARM HELP

and Domestic Servants. Conducted parties are now being organized to sail in the early spring. Apply at once for application forms and information to

BRIGADIER GEORGE BURDITT

James and Albert Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

OR

MAJOR J. M. MCGILLIVRAY

Office for Western Ontario: 396 Clarence St., LONDON, ONT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Farmers' Wives!

When you buy Rolled Oats, Flaked Wheat, Corn Meal or other cereals, insist on having

CANUCK BRAND

Canuck Quality is the HIGHEST QUALITY

You will not get a fancy package, but you will get more cereal for your money. This is

TRUE ECONOMY

Farmers!

If you have to buy feed, it will pay you to buy

CRESCENT FEED

OR, AGENT FOR

BARTLETT

"FARMER'S BRAND"

COTTON SEED MEAL

If your dealer does not know about them, write us for samples and prices

The Chisholm Milling Co., Ltd.

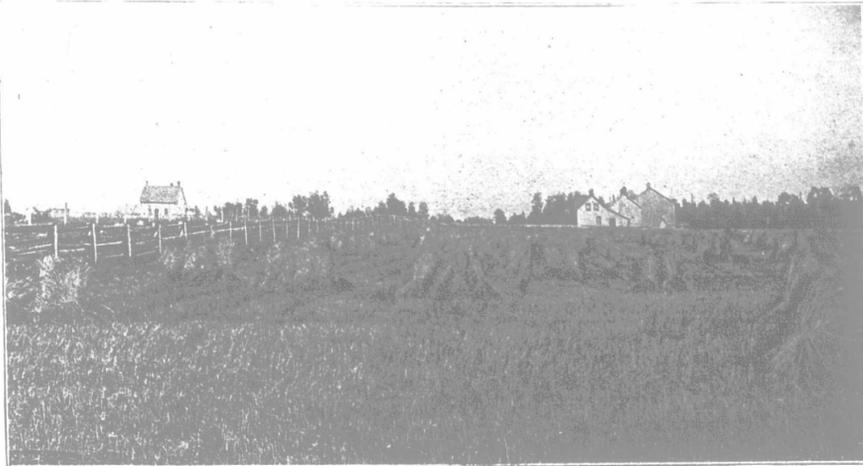
"A" Jarvis Street, TORONTO, ONT.

WHY GO WEST?

The "Great Clay Belt" of Northern Ontario is situated in the same latitude as Winnipeg, and consists of 20,000,000 acres of virgin loamy soils awaiting development. Homes for millions of settlers are assured.

PRODUCTS :

- CLOVER
- WHEAT
- OATS
- BARLEY
- PEAS
- CORN
- VEGETABLES



CLIMATE :

Summers — Warm days with cool pleasant nights.
 Winters—Cold, but pleasant and healthy.
 Sunshine during the growing season about equal to that at Toronto.

Great opportunities for Dairying, raising Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Horses. Clovers grow abundantly. Pastures unexcelled.

Railway facilities in all directions.

For further information, write :

DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION, Parliament Buildings Toronto

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Don't take risks with new or untried brands of paint. There's a 40-year record of satisfaction behind Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, which makes it a safe investment for the most careful buyer. For 40 years every effort has been made to make SWP the best paint money can buy. Ask the local Sherwin-Williams Agent.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

PIONEER FARM SEED POTATOES

We make a specialty of growing choice Seed Potatoes, and the results of many experiments show that seed stock from a cool, moist climate will give much larger returns than your home-grown seed.

We will enter contracts now for the delivery of Seed Potatoes during next fall, and will grow any variety that is called for. We recommend Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Delaware and Green Mountain.

Our goods are sure to please you. Write me for prices on what you want. Car lots a specialty.

C. FRED FAWCETT, - Sackville, N. B.
 My Stock is Grown Under the C. S. G. A. Rules

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

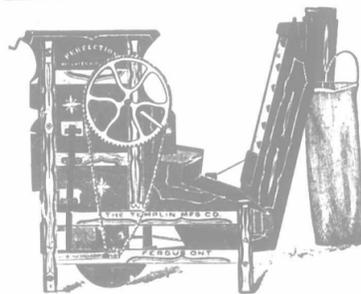
Judging Monday, Dec. 11 Union Stock Yards **TORONTO** Auction Sale of Prizewinners Tuesday, Dec. 12

Grand display of individual and carloads of
Purebred and Grade Cattle
Short and Long Wool Sheep **Bacon Type Hogs**

ADDED ATTRACTION :
Stock Yards Poultry Association
Exhibit of Utility Fowl

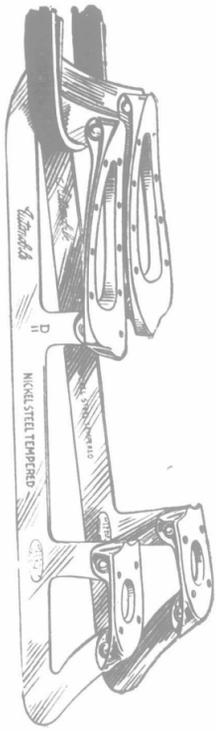
Admission Free **Everybody Welcome**
 REDUCED PASSENGER RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator



Don't get discouraged. You have tried the old style fanning mill which turned so hard and did such poor work, and then almost gave up in despair. But a brighter day has dawned. With other improvements in farm implements came our experiments with the fanning mill. \$20,000.00 were spent upon improving and entirely changing the old fanning mill, until to-day we have the Perfection Seed and Grain Separator, a mill which, as its name signifies, is perfection. It costs twice as much to build as other mills, and yet it sells for almost the same price. The Model Farms at Guelph, Ont.; Harrow, Ont.; Truro, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., have our mill and will use no other. It turns easy, will thoroughly separate wheat from oats, and makes a first-class job of all grains, including the clovers and flax. Highest awards at leading exhibitions. Write to-day for free circular "C," which fully explains the construction of the Perfection, to

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., Fergus, Ont.
 G. T. R. C. P. R.



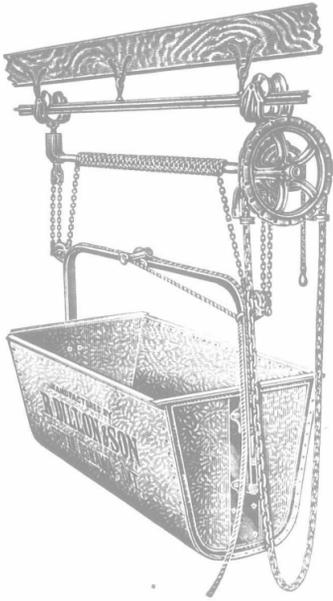
Automobile Skates

Decrease fatigue
Increase speed

The Perfect
Christmas
Gift

Ask your dealer or send to us at
once for the New Skate Guide, con-
taining full line and hockey rules.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED., West Toronto
Branches: WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER



Lighten Your Burden
Lower Your Expenses
Increase Your Profits

BY USING
**DILLON'S
No. 2
LITTER
CARRIER**

Made of the best steel and mal-
leable (not one inch of wood in its
construction). It will last a lifetime.
All our goods guaranteed.

Write us for particulars.

Agents wanted in unrepresented
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D. Dillon & Co.,

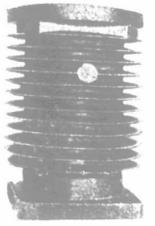
South Oshawa,

Ontario

We also manufacture Hay Carriers, Bales Slings,
Barn Door Track, Rollers, Latches, etc.

WHEN you hear that Air-Cooling is a failure,
you can be sure that your informant refers
to an engine with a cylinder having cast
iron rings to radiate the heat; the cooling surface
not exceeding 3 square feet per H.-P.

The Steel Plates fused or welded into the
cylinder of

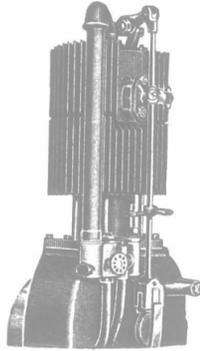


THE PREMIER

provide 10 square feet or more of cooling sur-
face per H.-P., and will keep the engine cool all
day on a 10% to 20% overload.

Our 2 H.-P. will run a 12 inch cutting box,
or 20-inch wood saw, and our 4 H.-P. will run
a 7-inch plate grinder, grinding barley for pigs
at a cost of 1 1/2 c. per bushel.

CONNOR MACHINE CO., LTD., Exeter, Ont.



FACTS Not Theory--About Stable Equipment

When big stables like the Central Experi-
mental Farm, Ottawa, the new barn at Silver
Spring Dairy Farm, Ottawa, the Erindale Farm
at Toronto and others we will tell you about
are equipped with **O.K. Canadian U. Bar
Patented Steel Stanchions**, there's a rea-
son for it.

O.K. U. Bar Stanchions are of one piece;
have no rivets or joints, therefore they never
sag and they stand up ag-ainst all and the most
severe usage. See diagram.

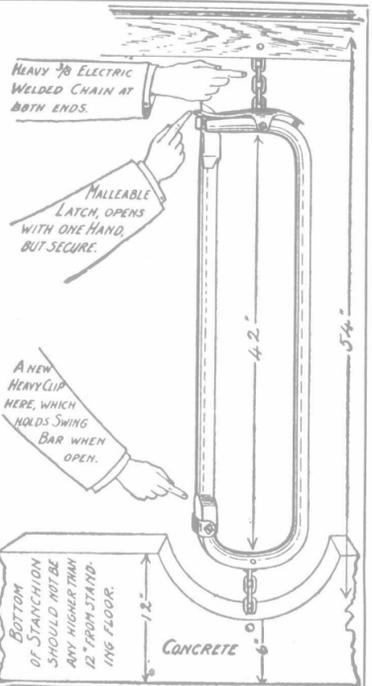
O.K. U. Bar Stanchions have stood the test
of years. They are recommended above all
others by those who use them. Ask these
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Don't make any costly mistakes by getting
inferior barn equipment. Get the Canadian
O.K. line.

We manufacture also O.K. Canadian Stalls,
Water Basins and a complete line of Stable
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and prices.

CANADIAN POTATO
MACHINERY CO., Ltd.

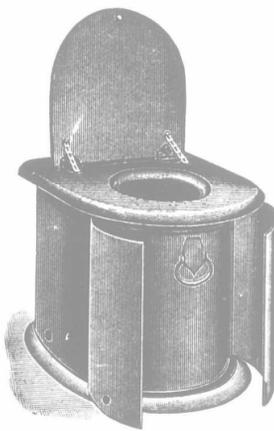
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"Red Cross" Sanitary Chemical Closets

The only perfectly odorless
closets on the market. Be sure
you ask for

**"RED CROSS"
CLOSETS**



All others are imitations. Best and
most acceptable Xmas gift to
mother or the family. Winter is
coming, be prepared, and save
doctor's bills by having one of our
closets in the house.

All closets guaranteed to be odor-
less. Indorsed by best medical men, health inspectors in Canada.
Order one to-day, or write for catalogue.

HEAD OFFICE

Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Company
GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

Wearing Lumbersoles, You Can Laugh at Winter

Wear LUMBERSOLES yours, if, see that your wife and children wear them. We positively guarantee that LUMBERSOLES will keep your feet warm in coldest weather, even 50 or more below. Specially-prepared wood soles, 3/4 inch thick, keep out the cold and keep the natural warmth of the foot in the boot. Money back if you find it's not so.

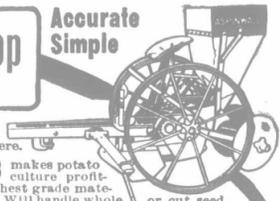


Prices Delivered Free to Nearest P.O. or Express Office
 Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles, Sizes 6-12. (Same as cut).....\$2
 Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages. Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for ladies).....\$1.75
 Children's 2-Buckle. Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10.....\$1.35
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 16 other styles for all purposes
 Ask your dealer for LUMBERSOLES

Try three pairs of our splendid Scotch hand-knitted woolen socks, \$1.25, delivered free, any distance. Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented.
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
 134-155 Princess, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Big Money in a Potato Crop WHEN HANDLED ECONOMICALLY

Accurate Simple



You can handle your crop economically—and properly—by using the Aspinwall planter, the first and best self-operating Potato Planter in the world—without an equal anywhere.

The Aspinwall Potato Planter No. 3 makes potato culture profitable. One man can run it. Built on honor, of highest grade materials. Works perfectly under all circumstances. Will handle whole large or small. (We also make efficient Spraying Outfits for every purpose.) Ask for our sprayer catalog including valuable formulas. Send name and address now.

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 60 Sabin Street, Jackson, Mich., U.S.A.—Canadian Factory, Guelph, Ont.
World's Oldest and Largest Makers of Potato Machinery, Cutters, Planters, Sprayers, Diggers, Sorters

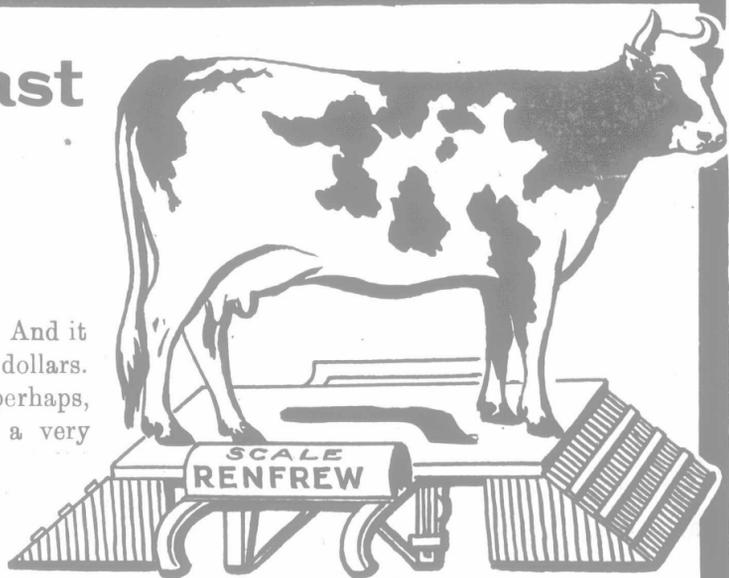
Write for descriptive circular of the entire Aspinwall Line, and FREE BOOK—"The Potato"

Please Mention The Advocate

Be Paid for the Last Ounce as Well as the First

The last few dollars in any transaction is the profit. And it is the last few pounds or ounces that bring those last few dollars. If you do not get the last few dollars you are losing, perhaps, only a very small part of your total selling price, but a very large part of your net profits.

The farmer who owns a **Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale** does not guess at what he is selling or buying. He knows. He does not have to rely on what the scales of anyone else say; he is in a position to weigh for himself. Even on selling just three or four head of cattle without a scale he may lose more than would cost him to buy



THE RENFREW HANDY TWO WHEEL TRUCK SCALE.



Buying or Selling the Profits are in Exact Knowledge

The old system of trying to guess weights is a thing of the past. It does not matter what you are selling, whether it is fat cattle or hogs, or whether it is grain. The **Handy Truck Scale** will tell you exactly what you have to sell. Multiply that by the market price, and you know exactly what you ought to get.

The Profits of a Single Transaction May Pay for Your Scale

You can guess from that, that the **Handy Truck Scale** is not only for weighing small things. Although the **Handy Scale** is mounted on a truck and can easily be

wheeled from place to place, it has a capacity up to 2,000 lbs., and, on account of its very lightness, will weigh more exactly than the regular platform scale will. Every **Handy** is inspected and stamped by the Government inspector, and is guaranteed to weigh correctly. With proper care it will last a lifetime.

Send To-day for This FREE Book

This book, entitled "**The Profit in the Last Ounce**," not only tells all about the scale itself, but suggests a host of uses to which it should be put. It is practically a story of exact business methods as applied to farming, and should be read by every farmer who buys or sells anything. We really ought to charge for this book, but, as long as the edition lasts, we will send it free to those who fill out the coupon and send it to us. Better send your coupon now.

THE PROFIT IN THE LAST OUNCE.

Please send free copy of your book: "**The Profit in the Last Ounce**."

Name, Post Office and Province

Dealer's name

Address

THE RENFREW SCALE CO.
 RENFREW, ONTARIO



An Ideal Christmas Gift!

Here's a hint about that Christmas present—for wife, mother or sister—over which you've long been puzzling your brain: Give her a Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet—a Christmas present of which anyone would be proud. Handy, compact, useful—you couldn't possibly give her anything which would be more truly appreciated, or which, in giving years of efficient service, would more frequently remind her of the giver.

Built for a Lifetime of Service

The Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet does away with kitchen drudgery and actually cuts the kitchen work in half.

Handy and serviceable—fitted with every possible practical convenience—substantially made and beautifully finished.

Any good dealer will be pleased to show you the five handsome styles.

Booklet "D" mailed upon request.



LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK
REGISTERED
KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET CO. Limited
Hanover, Ontario

A GIFT EVERY MAN WANTS

"EZE" SUSPENDERS

(Pronounced "Easy")

"EZE" (pronounced easy) Suspenders are so stylishly finished, and the quality is honest through and through. Better still, they have the famous "EZE" double back.

In a Handsome Christmas Box without extra charge

Dressy colors; smart designs; sizes for all men, big or little.

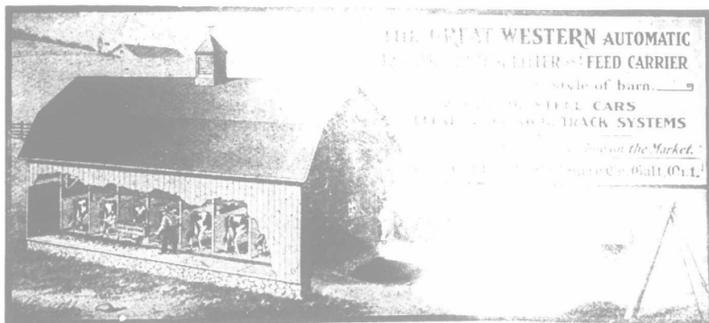
A pair of "EZE," in fancy 50c box

A pair of "EZE," with armbands and garters, in fancy \$1.00 box

If your dealer hasn't them write us. Postpaid anywhere upon receipt of price.

THE KING SUSPENDER CO.

64-68 Adelaide St. E., TORONTO



THE GREAT WESTERN AUTOMATIC
EQUIPMENT
LITERARY FEED CARRIER
STEEL CARS
TRACK SYSTEMS
... on the Market

Comparisons Must be Sought to Fully Appreciate the Many Advantages of

A.-B. BIAS ATTACHMENTS ON HORSE BLANKETS

In this announcement of A.-B. BIAS Attachments on Horse Blankets, we're going to stick to plain facts in simple language



The mere fact of this A.-B. Bias Attachment not permitting the blanket to slip off the horse is enough to decide the average horse owner of its value. The A. B. Bias principal (as shown in the illustration) crosses at a point under the animal's body that does not interfere with its physical welfare, therefore you are enabled to regulate this A.-B. Bias Attachment so as to get the quickest results from its use. If you want to buckle the blanket on tight so as to resist the greatest amount of cold, it is so attached as not to irritate your animal, or if you have a warm stable you can loosen this attachment and give your animal this much more freedom; in either case, your blanket stays on your horse, and the manner in which it is attached to the outside cover of the blanket causes an even strain on all points of the cover, thereby ensuring a longer life to your horse blankets than can be otherwise realized.

The cost of horse blankets with the A.-B. Attachment is no more than you would pay for the same blanket without this attachment and two (2) good surcingle, as used in the old way.

This attachment is not used exclusively on any one kind of horse blanket, but can be obtained on Dutch Kersey, English Jute, Canadian Duck in white or brown and Canadian Wool blankets. Most all good saddlery dealers have them. If your's hasn't, write us direct, and we will see you are promptly supplied.

The 'ADAMS' BROS.' HARNESS MFG. CO., Limited.
(From Coast to Coast)
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.
(Write the house nearest you)

\$ **15.95** AND UPWARD
SENT ON TRIAL FULLY GUARANTEED.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT. Whether your dairy is large or small, get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N. S.

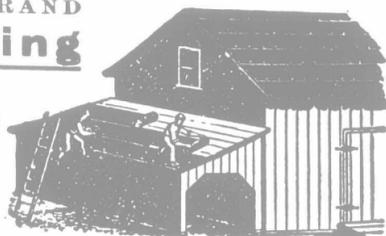


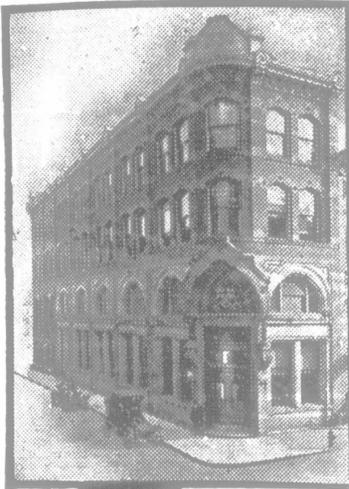
Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,
101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.





4% and safety

ADEQUATE RETURN AND AMPLE SECURITY

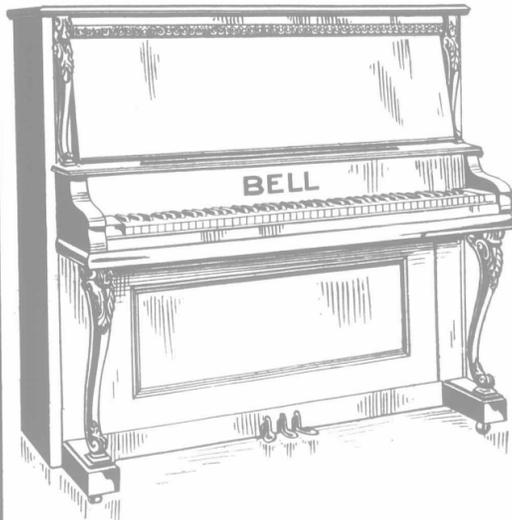
Are two conditions sought by the shrewd investor. Both are afforded by the 4% DEBENTURES of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, which are available to small as well as large investors. The fact that trustees of estates are extensive holders of these debentures is in itself sufficient indication of the favor with which they are regarded by financial authorities. They are issued in any amount required from \$100 up, registered as to principal, yield interest half-yearly and are backed by the strong resources of this Company. Full Information Furnished Upon Request.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

LONDON, ONT.
Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane.

When you buy a PIANO

BE SURE YOU GET THE BEST



THE **Bell** PIANO IS BEST

Because it is made in the most scientific and careful manner.

It is the ONLY PIANO with the Illimitable Quick Repeating Action or the Sustaining Frame (Metal Back) and other Bell Patents.

If you wish to know all about the Bell, just ask for our free book No. 40. It is full of pictures and descriptive matter.

The BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO'Y, Limited
Guelph, Ontario

Branches in: OTTAWA TORONTO LONDON, ENG.

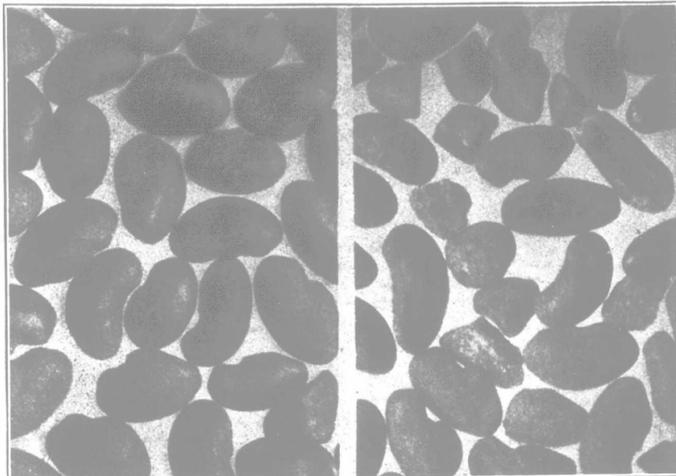
SEEDS

PURE AND CLEAN

SEEDS

WHY CHEAP SEED IS EXPENSIVE

This illustration shows how the microscope reveals impurities and imperfections in clover seed that are invisible to the naked eye.



Our Seeds look like this side of the photo.

Needing the aid of neither extravagant text nor misleading illustration.

KEITH'S SEEDS

Are now in stock. We guarantee entire satisfaction at moderate prices. You will require some of the fall wing this spring: **Red Clover, Alfalfa Clover, Alsike Clover, Timothy, Grasses, Mangel Turnip Vegetable and lower Seeds, and also Seed Oats, Seed Barley and Seed Corn.** We ask you to drop us a card, telling us of what you want, and we will send samples with prices quoted delivered, freight paid to your nearest station. There exists a feeling throughout Canada—and not without a reason—that prices will rule higher in the spring for most seeds. A number of our customers have already placed their orders with us. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue and ask for our free sample of the seed you require.

GEO. KEITH & SONS, 124 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.
SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

SEEDS

PURE AND CLEAN

SEEDS

THE "BARRIE" ENGINE

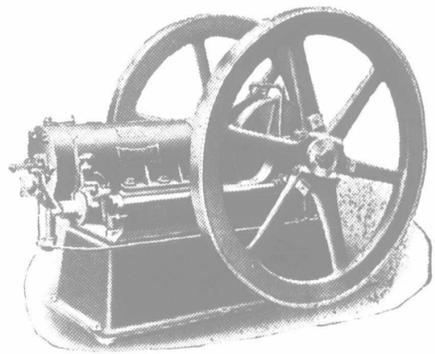
Stationary and portable, from 3 to 100 horse power. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, city gas, or producer gas. It is a perfect running engine. Notice the balance and few moving parts. It is reliable and economical. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Good reliable **Agents Wanted.** Write for our terms.

BUILT BY

The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co.

BARRIE, ONTARIO CANADA.



Cleanliness is next to godliness

That's why our Fibreware, Butter Tubs, Pails and Wash Tubs are so popular.

They are so easily kept clean, outlive many times ordinary Woodenware and are so tight, that once used always used.

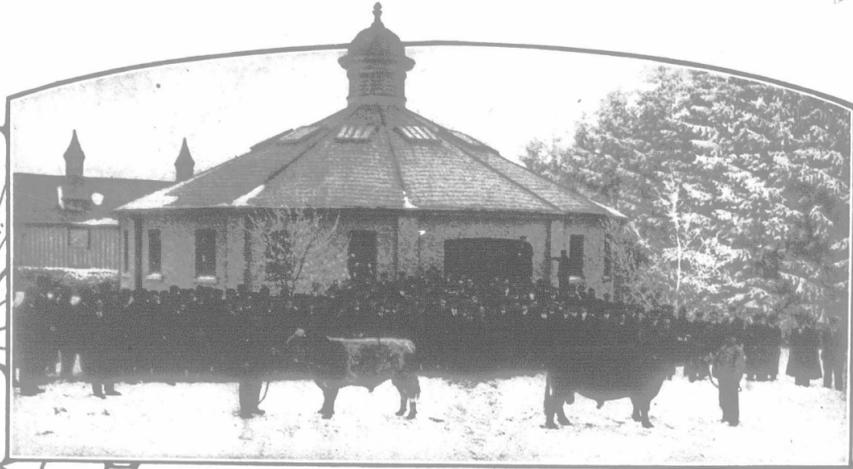
THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, LIMITED
HULL, CANADA

STOCK AND SEED JUDGING

Jan. 9 to 20, 1912

POULTRY RAISING

Jan. 9 to Feb. 3 1912



JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.

FRUIT GROWING

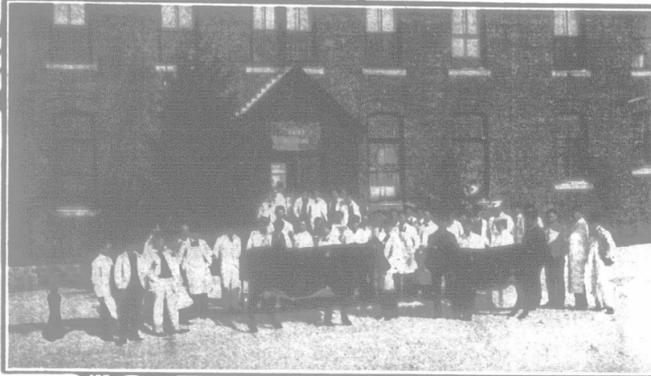
Jan. 23 to Feb. 3, 1912

DAIRYING

Jan. 2 to Mar. 23, 1912

BEE KEEPING

Jan. 9 to 20, 1912



BUTTER-MAKERS.



JUDGING POULTRY.

Anybody who reads and speaks English, and is sixteen years of age, may be admitted to these courses.

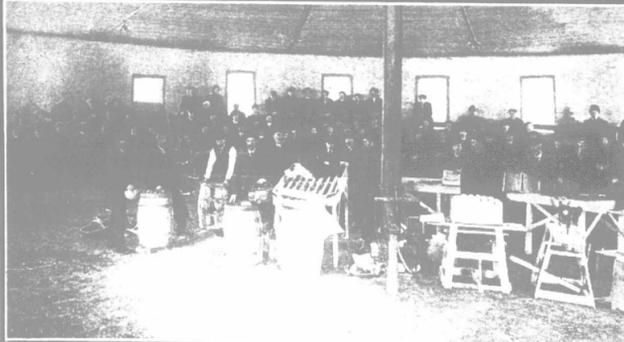


ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, CANADA.

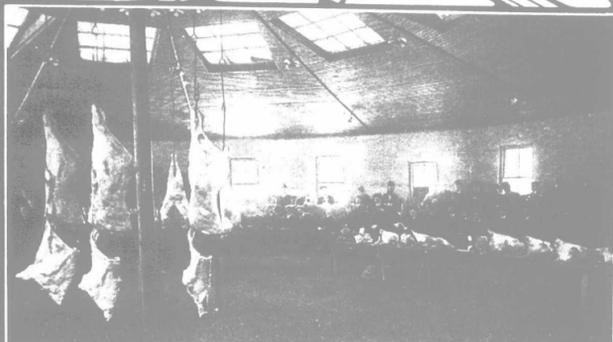


SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES

Delegates should be careful to secure the Standard Convention Certificate when purchasing their one-way ticket.



FRUIT PACKING DEMONSTRATION.



DRESSED CARCASSES.

Board may be... near the College... \$4.00 per week

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D. President.

Send TO-DAY for our Illustrated Short Course Calendar.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 7, 1911

No. 1002

An American Prophet of Country Life.

"Natural science stands indisputably for truth in its own realm and, therefore, makes for truth in all realms. It stands for absolute honesty and frankness, and for the accumulating of evidence. It stands for the fair, open, and convincing mind. Its whole tendency is toward higher ideals, and it is this idealism that is thrusting old forms aside in order that it may find the precious crystal of Truth."—L. H. Bailey.

At South Haven, in South-western Michigan, little more than half a century ago, a boy with eager, questioning eyes emerged from the blankets to scamper through the woods of a new country farm, afterward devoted to fruit-growing. Liberty Hyde, as they named him, was the happy product of North and South, for his father, now in his ninety-second year, still on the old place, was a Vermonter, and his mother of good Virginian stock. One might look long for anything better than that. He enjoyed the rich privilege of being born well, and so he comes naturally endowed with the courtesies of a gentleman of the old school, and with a poetic temperament; possessing the practical genius of a man of affairs, and acquiring, as the years hasten on, a variety of accurate knowledge truly marvellous in its range, with gifts of language at once luminous and versatile. The mobile face in the portrait will afford a clew, better, perhaps, than words, to the resourceful spirit that lives behind the features of one so sensitively averse to the idea of publicity that diplomatic patience is needful in acquiring the material to further the readers' acquaintanceship with him. "I am glad to know you, and I shall always want your suggestions and your advice," is his way of leaving things.

In these days of big, clamoring towns, electric wires, 'phones, sky-scrapers, aeroplanes, and giddy motor cars, folk are liable to forget the priceless advantage of knowing the fruits, the birds, and the four-footers of the wild; of the training that comes from real farm work, and the steady and inspiring direction of excellent parents, accompanied by the influence of some good teachers in schools of the "Wolverine" State. Briefly, this was the upbringing of Liberty Hyde Bailey. At fourteen years he was reading a paper on birds in relation to agriculture before the fruit-growers of the county. What he had been taking in, he early began to unfold—the good old way in which trees grow. In 1882 he graduated a B. S. from the Michigan Agricultural College, and gained journalistic experience as reporter for the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature. After graduation, he became an assistant for a year to the distinguished Dr. Asa Gray, at Harvard University, that must have strengthened his love for botanical studies. Next followed five years as professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening at his alma mater in Michigan, which gave him the degree of M. S. in 1886. For a season he was engaged in the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota, and Wisconsin University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, hired him

in 1888 to the Chair of Horticulture for the State College of Agriculture, with the bright and rising fortunes of which he has since been associated. Upon the retirement of Prof. Israel P. Roberts, in 1903, Dr. Schurman, President of the University, summoned him from absorption in his beloved field of horticulture and authorship to the directorship of the College of Agriculture, which was destined to enter upon a period of greater growth and more intimate relation with the public educational agencies of the State. The college enrollment has grown from 252 in 1902-3, and 296 in 1903-4, to 1,323 in 1910-11, and in 1911-12 will probably reach 1,600 (754 of whom are "regulars"), not including the summer session, first opened this year. Travelling and platform

work in Gardening" in one of the tongues of Eastern India. Owing to their variety—for they treat of botany, horticulture, gardening, agriculture, rural life and nature study—one could hardly venture a choice among the more than half hundred publications which, as author or editor, he has sent to the press. But it may be said that all combine sound theory with common-sense practice. "The Evolution of our Native Fruits," issued some years ago, ranks as a fine example of scientific writing, just as his later "Manual of Gardening" is of the practical. The "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," for which a number of Canadian authorities were enlisted as contributors, is a standard work of reference, but in point of utility and comprehensiveness. "The Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," probably deserves to rank as his greatest achievement. One of his latest books, "The Outlook of Nature," is dedicated with filial devotion, "To my father whose more than four score and ten sturdy years have been lived on the farm—naturalist without knowing it." These numerous volumes constitute a distinct, valuable and much needed contribution to the agricultural literature of the times. Farming and rural life in New York State will be profoundly affected for weal by the stream of rural school and home study leaflets for teachers and scholars steadily flowing from the gifted staff of the Agricultural College. Many of them he has enriched by touches of his poetic fancy, which is but another name for the light of science and of truth.

Men and their names are often ill-assorted, but it was an inspiration that named him "Liberty," for never was there a more receptive and untrammelled mind. In its subtle alchemy, science has been delivered from solemnity, and the practical from being prosaic. To his seeing eye, the garden is a drama of vegetable and insect life. He is a teacher with the working theory that it is better for a boy to know the animal than the species; and a philosopher who knows that the weather is not a human institution, and, therefore, never can be "bad." He anticipated Lord Rosebery in declaring for the dispersion of books in homes, rather than collecting them in vast cemeteries of dead volumes. He sees that it is the country that builds the city, and believes that the time will come when town children will be sent to the future country school, of which he gives us this happy glimpse:

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

There certainly will come a day,
As men become simple and wise,
When schools will put their books
away

Till they train the hands and the eyes;
Then the school from its heart will say,
In love of the winds and the skies:

I teach
The earth and soil
To them that toil,
The hill and fen
To common men
That live just here;

The plants that grow,
The winds that blow,
The streams that run
In rain and sun
Throughout the year;



Liberty Hyde Bailey

work have contributed steadily to his intellectual equipment, and his call to the chairmanship of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission was in fitting recognition of his aptitude for so valuable a service to the nation. In the pen he has found, undoubtedly, his most effective means of expression. His capacity for work, mastery of horticultural facts, and a power of lucid presentation have drawn him into the place of leadership as an American authority on cultivated plants. Periodicals devoted to horticulture have called forth his enthusiastic co-operation. Some of his books have been translated into foreign languages, "Plant Breeding" having appeared in French and Japanese, and his popular "Principles of Vege-

A Canadian Prophet of Country Life.

"It is glorious to be a human boy—not a stick, or a staff, or a stock, or a stone, or a post or a pillar.

"O running stream of sparkling joy
To be a soaring human boy."

Just what the unctuous Reverend Chadband of Dickens' "Bleak House" was driving at, likely never dawned on the consciousness of Jo, the crossing sweep, whose circumscribing lot perhaps froze the genial current of a life that might have run

"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his history in a nation's eyes."

Perhaps—if the circumstances of Jo's birth and his schooling were right. But who can set limits to the possibilities of a boy? From stirring curds and scrubbing floors in the old Salford cheese factory, to shaping the educational ideals of a nation, seems a far reach, but not too far for the seven-league boots of a boy. It is well worth the while of every youth who reads the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate" to trace the steps of James Wilson Robertson, the Ayrshire lad, whose bare feet once brushed the early dew from the heather of a Dunlop dairy farm. What was his birth-heritage, his education, and the key-word of his fifty-three strenuous years? The unfaltering blue of those far-seeing Celtic eyes in the portrait gives the answer: Expectancy—expectancy of better things to come; and you can read it, too, in the spare, lithe, sinewy frame that walks but never saunters. Conference he enjoys, but has no relish for controversy. At meetings, betimes, the eager features relax into grim immobility, but presently the play of fertile thought and dry humor overflows with wonderful surprises.

His father, John Robertson, was a man of dignified bearing and many parts—farmer, school trustee, dairy instructor, institute lecturer, and Minister of the Gospel, of the expository type, serving in the latter capacity to meet the expressed needs of a congregation at Gladstone, Ontario. Men owe much to their maternal forbears. Mary Wilson, the mother, daughter of James Wilson, a Scottish tenant-farmer and small laird, was a woman of fine temperament, strongly idealistic, and with a singular tenacity of purpose. The son was fortunate in his birth, and happy as boy and youth in his home life with brothers and sisters. During school holidays he worked on the farm, had some business training in Glasgow, and attended the Cunningham Institute at Stewarton. Emigrating with the family, he became a Canadian at eighteen years. They located on "Maple Grove" farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, near London. James thought of the study of medicine, but was never one who rested on day dreams or waited idly for good fortune to make opportunity. He looked round for the best thing to do to-day, and at once began doing it in his best way. He saw possibilities in dairying, and so we find him in the Oxford County cheese factory, earning \$13 a month, to be divided between assisting his parents and making a fund to advance his own education. A winter session at Woodstock College helped to qualify him for efficient future service. He next managed the North Branch factory, near home, for four years. While there he became associated with what was known as "Venus Temperance Lodge," with a literary society and Bible class, where he officiated Sabbath afternoons. The quickening influences of his life were thus early becoming manifest, and the training did him good. Then he went to Wellington County, where he conducted eight factories. His gift as an effective speaker arrested attention before the Dairymen's Association and elsewhere. In 1886 he was called to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, as Professor of Dairying, also non-resident Lecturer on Dairying at the New York College of Agriculture, Cornell University. In 1890 he went to Ottawa as Dairy Commis-

sioner and Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, subsequently becoming Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. "Do good work, Robertson, and give the people something to cheer for," was the astute advice he received from Sir John A. Macdonald, and to it he surely lived up. He directed the making of an eleven-ton advertising cheese, called "The Canadian Mite," shown at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Long before Conservation Commissions were dreamed of he was preaching soil conservation through the conversion of hay and grain into butter and cheese; and the extension of winter buttermaking he particularly urged.

Over ten years ago—in fact, before there were experts to man them—he outlined the advantage of county demonstration stations, the principle of which has been applied to orcharding. To hear politicians talk, one might think the demonstration-farm idea was a new thing. He anticipated cold-storage needs by establishing cool-curing illustration stations for cheese at various points. He espoused the cause of the dairy cow, and on

the procession. Dr. Robertson is always a growing man, who believes in growing things. With the aid of funds contributed by another genius of foresight and beneficence, Sir William C. Macdonald, he instituted a seed-grain-growing contest for boys and girls, alongside of which evolved the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Seed Fairs, and finally the Seed Control Act. In the Victorian Order of Nurses he discerned a means of conserving the health of the people as a means of perpetuating inherited good and rearing a better crop of boys and girls, and rendered this movement some secretarial service.

One so open-eyed as he soon began to see that the "Three R's," Limited, was a poor concept of life and education. He joined issue with orthodoxy in education, and staked all on the sound theory of doing things, as well as memorizing books, and that the fundamental occupation is to make and keep homes. Out of the latter idea grew that magnificent pair of buildings, the Macdonald Hall and Institute, at the Agricultural College, Guelph, a gift to Ontario by Sir Wm. Macdonald for the culture of womanhood; and from the former, encouragement to manual training in town and city schools.

But the companion secret of the nation's educational weal is in the public school, and most of all in the rural school. "Man, God's partner in making a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness," is the Robertson philosophy, and since man began his career in a garden, the school-garden is the natural adjunct whereby the process of re-creation is to go on. We must begin with the school and the youth, he says. "It is a great thing to be young, to have just pink toes, a flannel blanket, and all eternity to come." As a striking object lesson, the Macdonald Consolidated Schools came into existence here and there, and far and wide may be traced the quickening influences of their beneficial features. Now, county inspectors are encouraging their teachers to have a garden in every school. Consolidation itself has grown slowly because of the costly obstacle of transport in vans, but the regeneration of the rural schools within and without is proceeding as surely as night follows day. The result will be schools and training adjusted to rural life, and pupils qualified to succeed in its occupations.

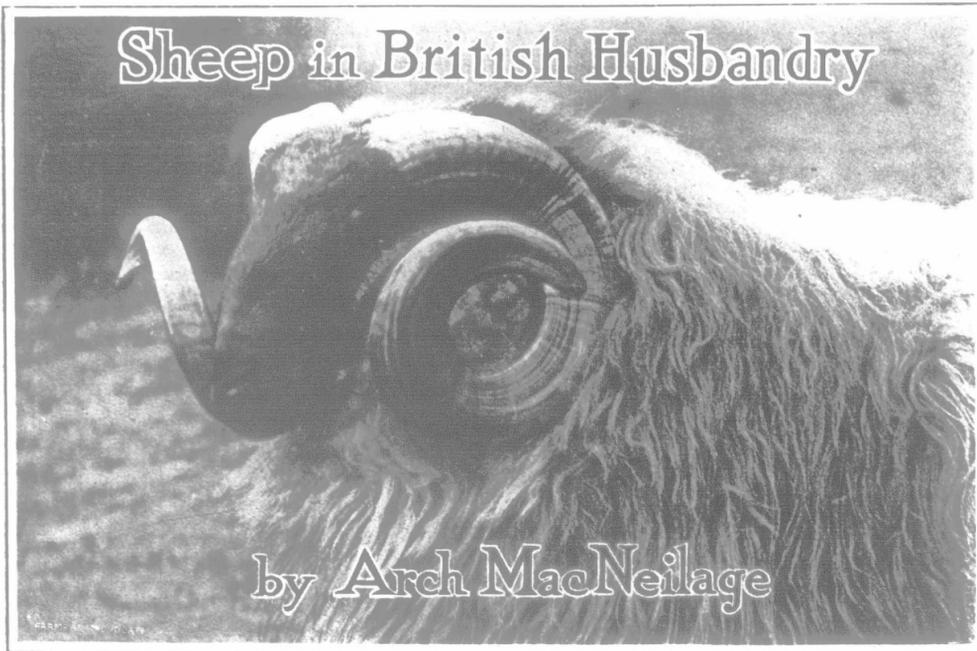
The crowning achievement of Dr. Robertson's constructive and administrative capacity is that magnificent group of superbly-equipped buildings at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal, known as Macdonald College, affiliated with McGill University, and devoted to the pursuits of agriculture, domestic science, and the training of teachers for Quebec. A still later task is under way, the inquiry of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, under his chairmanship, with a group of distinguished associates, whose work is of tenfold greater import than any material issue now before the people.

Though not a college-bred or bookish man, Dr. Robertson has read the book of humanity, and assimilated other books to such purpose that McGill, Toronto, Queen's, New Brunswick and Bishop's Universities have conferred upon him honorary degrees, and in 1905 the late King of England bestowed on him a C. M. G. Not an orator in the usual sense, he has discovered on the platform a place to quicken men's thought. He deals out no sleeping draughts, but crystallizes truth in such lucid English that vivid moving pictures of coming needs, taking shape more slowly perhaps in other minds, present themselves. Then, disregarding custom, he cuts straight to some solution. He has written no books, but has autographed himself securely in action and good-will on the pages of the land and of the people. Canada gave him a great opportunity in calling him to a service in which he has continued to grow in mental and in spiritual stature. In his own words, "The joy of Divine achievement may run through a man's muscles and out through his soul. Industrial peace will come when we have a recognition of the partnership of us all in rendering good service through body, mind and spirit."



James Wilson Robertson

the platform did more, probably, than any other one individual to hasten on in Canada the era of the silo. With financial backing from the Government, and expert directions, he established dairying on a solid footing in Prince Edward Island and the creamery enterprise of the North-western Provinces. On successive visits to the Old Country he began a press campaign of education, and no statesman or immigration commissioner has surpassed him in presenting to the British people the claims and opportunities of Canada and the merit of its products. He has been a past master of publicity. He knew Canada, and he knew how to use the English language. Barnum, the prince of showmen, exploited Barnum by humbugging the people; Dr. Robertson exploited Canada by telling the truth about it on one side of the Atlantic, while on the other he told Canadians the truth about themselves, and started educational processes for the farm, so that the country would keep pace with



Sheep in British Husbandry

by Arch MacNeillage

Without sheep, mixed farming is impossible. The feeding of sheep is an essential part of mixed husbandry, and in no way can the fertility of the soil be better maintained than by the feeding of this stock upon the turnip break. It is this department of agriculture which links together the interests of the hill flockmaster and the farmer of the arable low country. The former views anxiously the development and growth of the root—turnip, swede or mangel—crop; the latter reads anxiously the accounts of the hill lambing. If lambs are plentiful in spring, they may be reasonably cheap in autumn; if roots are plentiful, there will be abundant autumn and winter keep, and, therefore, a better demand for lambs to consume it.

The system of feeding sheep on turnips in the open field is chiefly to be found in operation in the great arable stretches. Land which is not friable enough to make good potato soil, or land which is "stronger" than the free potato soil, is sown with one or other of the root crops above named. The mangel is little grown in Scotland, but it is grown very extensively in England, where the rainfall is less. Turnips of the various yellow or bronze-topped varieties are in great favor for feeding sheep in the earlier part of the season; swedes are reserved for the later winter and spring months. They are less watery than the yellow varieties, and contain much more fibre and flesh-forming elements. The practice of feeding sheep on turnips is carried on in a variety of ways. The roots may be pulled and roughly dressed, carted to a grass field, and fed to the sheep there. Indeed, this is the invariable practice at the beginning of the feeding season. In this way the pasture is enriched by the droppings of the sheep, and the fertility of the land sustained. Later, the less expensive method is followed of folding the sheep on the turnip break itself, restricting their movements to a limited area by means of portable net fences, which are shifted little by little as the drills are eaten bare. In this case, for older sheep with full mouths—i.e., all their teeth—the roots are not meddled with. The sheep attack them as they are embedded in the soil, and eat the heart out of them, leaving a crop of shells behind them, which rot and further enrich the soil. For the lambs, or hoggets, as they are called, by this date the turnips are cut and fed in boxes. The droppings of the sheep fertilize the soil in a regular way, and in the early spring it is no uncommon thing for the plow to be close up to the netted barriers confining the sheep on the red land.

Another method of utilizing sheep as a factor in mixed farming is seen in the early potato districts. These are found mainly on the west coast, and especially in Ayrshire. The potatoes are lifted early in June. The plow follows closely upon the heels of the diggers, and the soil is close up to the plow, casting the weeds of trifolium, vetches or tares into the furrows. These are lightly harrowed in, and by the end of June a few lambs or hoggets will be turned out to graze on what has been grown. Should the season be normal, after this food is exhausted the sheep will be ready. Harvest will be taken, and the lambs or hoggets are once again turned out to the fields and clean up what food remains. Their droppings enrich the soil.

Another method followed is that of the "cast" ewes, either Blackface or Cheviot, the latter being the "fall," having them fed

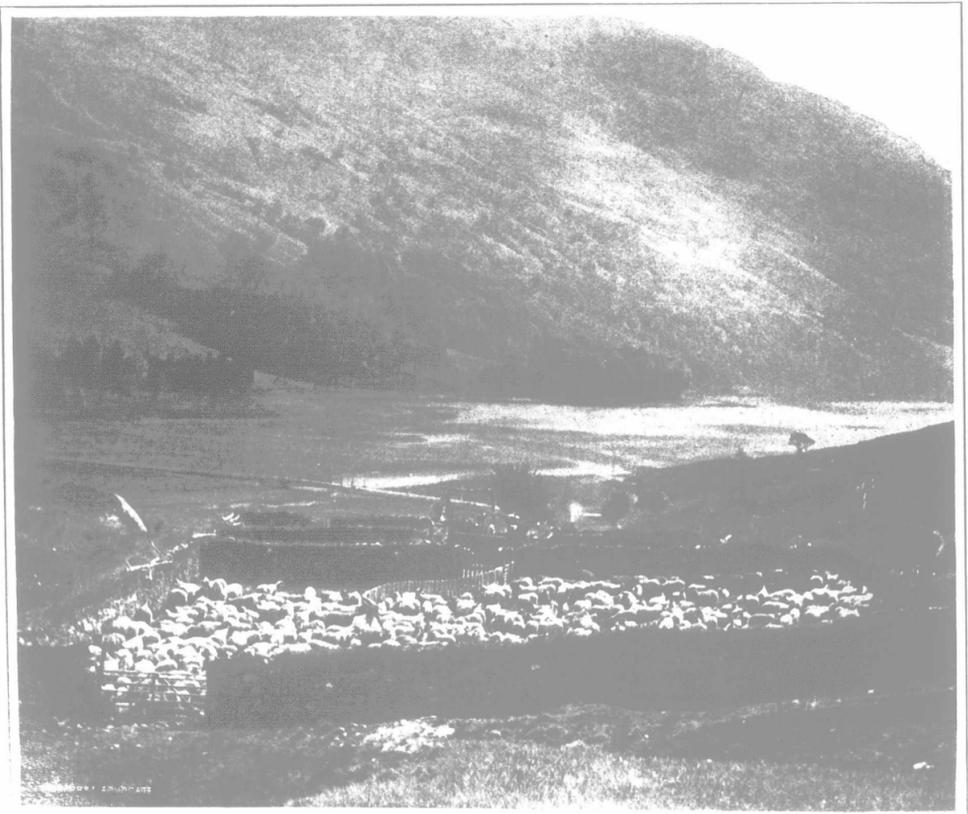
Border Leicester ram, and, after the ewes are wintered on the turnip break and have brought their lambs, selling the ewe off fat, and the lamb to the low-country feeder to carry through the ensuing winter.

Of course, there are many modifications of the various systems, according as the "keep" may be plentiful or scarce, but the general effect of it all is to constitute the sheep the one stop-gap in the agricultural economy of Great Britain. At one age or another the lambs or "cast" ewes are the medium through which food which would otherwise be lost is used up. The catch-crops which follow early potatoes are only profitable because sheep can be secured to consume them. Wherever there is intensive farming there is the feeding of sheep; and according as agriculture develops in a new country, the sheep becomes of increasing importance and value to the farmer.

So far, no method of cleaning land has been discovered equal to that of taking one root crop in the rotation, and no root crop will yield so many advantages as turnips, Swedes or mangels. Either is a most expensive crop to raise, and time and again the question, whether some substitute could not be found has been debated, but in the end the farmer gets back to the proposition that, in spite of its admitted costliness, the root crop

gives the best results overhead. The land has to be plowed out of stubble in the late autumn or early winter. It lies, with the roots which may be buried in it upturned until spring. It is then harrowed, plowed again, harrowed and drilled. Manure is applied either on the stubble in the autumn or in the drills in spring. Which is the more profitable method depends entirely on economic reasons. The exigencies of labor determine which of the two ways will yield the better results. After being drilled up, the seeds are sown, and the braird is eagerly awaited. Then the grubber goes between the drills harrowing out the weeds on the sides and in the center of the drills, and behind it comes the army of field laborers with their hoes, singling out the roots and dashing out the weeds. A second hoeing and weeding will be resorted to later on, and, altogether, the amount of labor expended in cleaning the land under green crop entails a heavy addition to the costs. The revenue to be derived from the root crop is, therefore, an all-important element in the farmer's budget, but it would be impossible for him to have any revenue worth speaking of without sheep. No doubt, many tons of roots are consumed by cattle, but the quantity of such which any farm will feed depends less upon the quantity of roots that may be grown than upon the amount of hay and straw which may be available. Cattle must have fodder ad libitum, and, therefore, the extent to which they may be wintered is determined by the available grain crop. With sheep it is different. They require little fodder. With many feeders it is a moot point whether they should get any while on the turnip break, but they can have roots up to fifteen or sixteen pounds each per day, supplemented by a limited quantity of short dried food, such as dried grains, cotton cake, or maize.

So far as breeds and varieties are concerned, the British farmer has no lack of choice. In Scotland, the favorite hoggets for outside wintering are Blackface wedders, Cheviot wedders, half-breds and crosses. These are obtained through the manipulation of the three breeds which are native to Scotland and the north of England. It might be supposed that the Blackface, with his long, trailing wool, would not winter well on the turnip break. No doubt care has to be exercised in putting him onto this feed at first. The usual procedure is to buy the lambs at the August and September sales after they are weaned. They are first of all put upon the oat stubble or the aftermath of hay and clover. To this food they are naturally accustomed, and they soon forget the separation from their dams. They are next removed to pasture land, and as the grass gets bare and they feel the need of something more, roots are pulled and spread upon the grass. They thus become accustomed to the roots. They turn to them when they find the need of something more than the pasture supplies, and



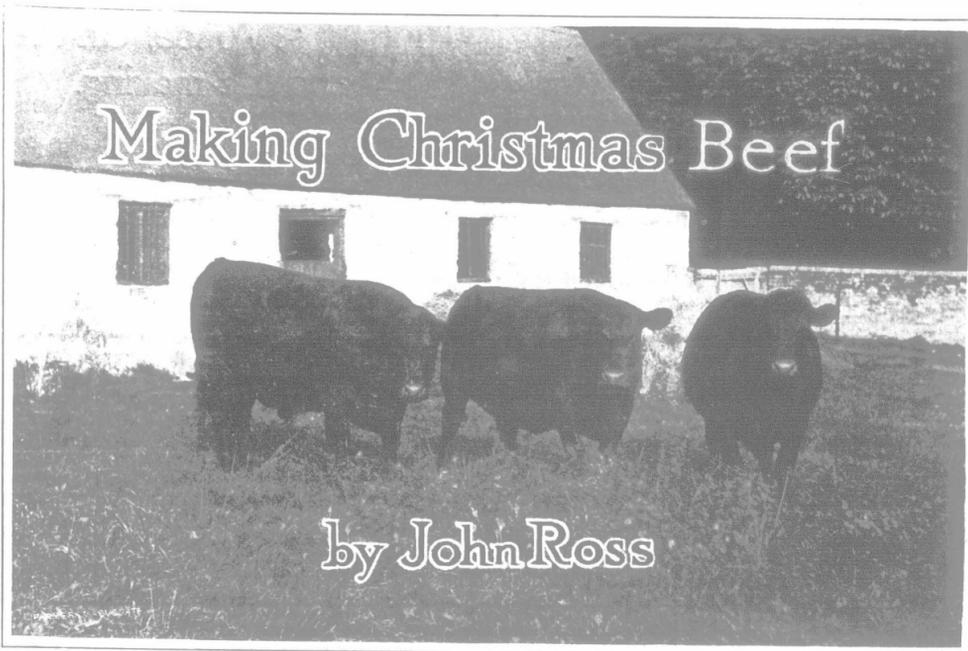
The Sheep Fold.

The hare limped through the frozen grass, and silent was the flock in woolly fold.—Keats.

gradually they take to them, so that they can be folded on the turnip break itself in lots of about one hundred. The Blackfaces and Cheviots are by about the end of October known as hoggets, and their wool, which has been growing since birth, is not too long, yet is long enough to be a thick covering. Once hoggets have been put upon the turnip break, they must be kept there. Experience shows that nothing is gained by taking them off and putting them on again. When they have once acquired a liking for turnips, they lose flesh if fed upon anything else, and it is a truism in feeding that profit is only secured by keeping the animal growing and fattening from birth.

The terms Half-bred and Cross-bred have a definite technical meaning in the agriculture of Scotland and the north of England. Both are the produce of the Border Leicester sire, but "Half-bred" is applied to the produce of the Cheviot ewe, and "Cross-bred" to the produce of the Blackface ewe. The latter is sometimes called a "Grayface," which suits very well, and few varieties of sheep are more profitable. They are quite as hardy as the pure-bred Blackface, and possibly they may mature a little faster. They are called "Muls" in Yorkshire; and, in fact, nearly every cross from the Blackface ewe is gray-colored in the face. For certain markets, the heads must be left on the carcasses of both Blackface and Grayface lambs and hoggs. Customers give a better price for the mutton of such carcasses, and rightly so. There is no finer mutton than that of the Blackface and Cheviot mountain breeds and their crosses. The Border Leicester ram, on the whole, gives the best results when crossed with these breeds. In recent years he has found a somewhat formidable rival in the Oxford Down ram. The latter leaves a bigger and perhaps more easily-matured lamb than the Border Leicester, but, having regard to the size of the ewes, the general feeling is that the Border-Leicester cross is the safer.

Shropshires cross well with Half-bred ewes, and leave stock which comes well forward for feeding off on turnips in the second year. Lambs not sufficiently fat to be fed off as hoggets—that is, before they are much over a year old—are carried through another summer, it may be on the hills, if Blackfaces or Cheviots, or on low ground, and are fed off on turnips, etc., in their second winter. There is a very big trade done in this way, and farmers make a variety of speculations in carrying such stock over for longer or shorter periods, according to the amount of feed they may have to consume. For this general trade, quite a variety of crosses are in use. A good specimen is the three-parts-bred lamb. This is the produce of a Border-Leicester ram and a Half-bred ewe. If sufficiently well advanced, it may be fed off as a lamb, which is generally the point aimed at; and, when otherwise situated, it will be carried over and fed off as a hogg. In that case, of course, the owner will have the wool clip to add to his revenue. This class of sheep is extensively reared in the south-east of Scotland, and its great markets are St. Boswell's and Kelso.



Nowadays, that feeding of cattle for our great Christmas shows has become a fine art, it is almost necessary that the exhibitor should breed what he shows. The mating of the sire and dam has to receive his most careful consideration, as, even when both are of the best, the produce does not always turn out good enough for the show ring.

As a rule, Aberdeen Angus, or crosses from the Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn breeds, find their way to the top. The cross may be either from a Shorthorn bull and Aberdeen-Angus cows, or the reverse. What we found the most suitable in laying the foundation of our herd was crossing a number of well-bred Shorthorn heifers with the best Aberdeen-Angus bull we could find. This practice was continued for a few years, till quite a number of very good black polls were reared, all daughters of the same Angus sire, while the dams were a very equal lot of Shorthorns, with plenty of character about them. These first crosses, mostly by the same sire, and not a few from the same dams, were crossed with the best Shorthorn bull we could find, and from them were produced a very great number of prize-takers, both at local shows, and also at the bigger ones, such as the Scottish National, at Edinburgh, and the Smithfield Show, at London. When it is found that the produce of a certain sire and dam do well, no change should be made so long as both are serviceable. For about ten years we had the same lot of cows served by the same bull, with very beneficial results. The calves were always a most regular lot year after year, and those not

suitable for the show ring always found good prices in the sale ring.

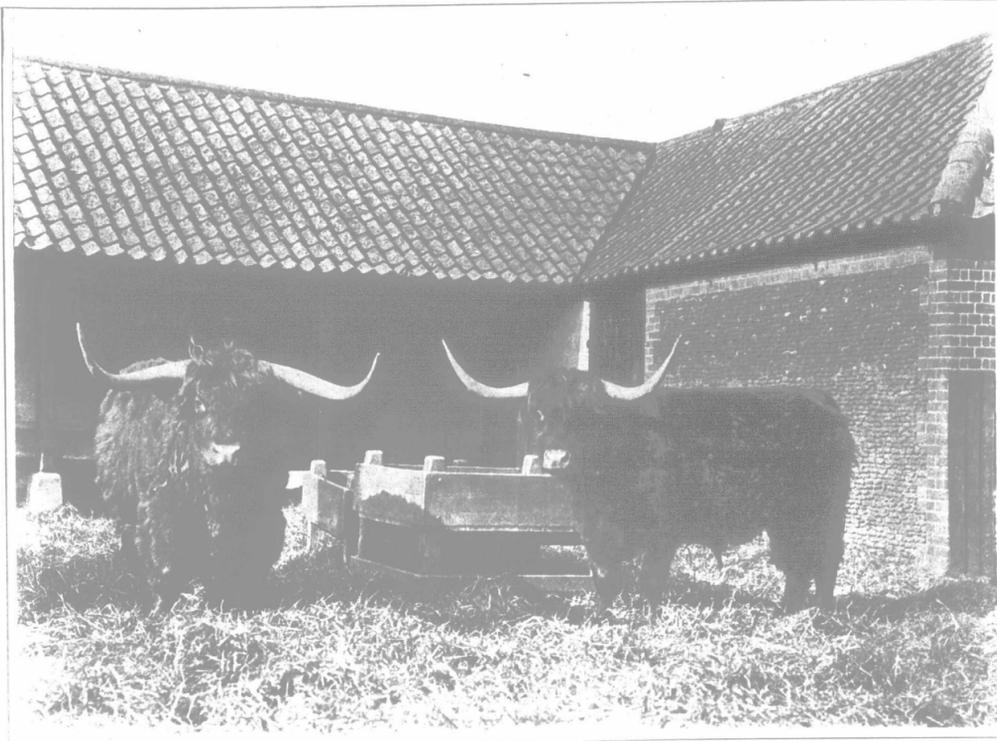
The age of show cattle count from December 1st, and as all our Christmas shows are held in the beginning of that month, the December calf is the oldest that can be shown in the respective classes: "Two-year-old or under," or "Three-year-old or under." Every endeavor should, therefore, be made to get the calves as soon as possible after the first of December, in this way getting the greatest weight of flesh to put before the judges at the show-time.

No doubt, there is a long and expensive keep on the cow and calf before grass is ready in the early summer, but if the calf flesh is kept on, the weight will steadily increase, and amply repay all the care bestowed on them. Each cow will only suckle her own calf, if she is to continue to breed regularly and make a good job of the calf. They may be housed during the spring months in a byre or loose box, and the cow will keep her calf on very secondary land once they are sent to grass in the end of May with us in the North of Scotland. As a rule, they may continue outside until about October, when the calf will have to be weaned, and the cow prepared for her next calving.

The chief aim of the breeder and feeder is to get good calves, and then to keep them growing and full of flesh. Suitable succulent food must, therefore, always be arranged for—something that will entice them to eat. They are very fond of a variety in their food, and should any shortage overtake one, a smaller quantity of the most appetizing food passed through the chaff cutter can be mixed with a larger quantity of hay or straw, making a satisfying feed for the youngsters—a very great factor in their well-doing. When at grass, the calves are accustomed to a small allowance of cake in a pen from which the cows are excluded. Then, as the grass begins to lose its freshness, some chafed tares or forage should be added to the cake. This is a very critical time, and one that must be closely watched, so that no falling away of the flesh may take place. One must always be on the alert whenever a change of diet has to be made. It should not be made too suddenly. The new food should be begun some time before the old gets done.

On the first appearance of cold and stormy days in the autumn, the calves must be weaned and put up for the winter in comfortable boxes, singly, or at most in pairs. In the latter case, it must be seen that they are well matched and good neighbors. A convenient size of box is one about 12 x 16 feet, with walls (either of stone or wood) at least 4 feet high, and with a concrete floor, which should be about 4 feet above the level of the court. About one-third of the floor space is bedded with straw, and the rest is swept out twice a day into the court. This gives a hard footing all the time, so that sore feet are seldom seen and founder is unknown. The feeding box should be on the swept part of the floor, so that they may keep the bed part clean for lying on.

It is most important that the buildings should be as comfortable as possible, for unless the animals are kept warm and free from drafts in the winter, they can never do well. Care should also be taken that none of the manure is lost, for, with animals fed as show animals are, the manure—especially the liquid portion—is very rich, and the conservation of the valuable constituents (especially the nitrogen), is most important. The



"O, that I were upon the hill of Basan, to outdo the horned herd."—Shakespeare.

manure, in our country, therefore, is kept in a covered court, tramped by a number of cattle till it is ready to be put on the land.

During the winter months the calves are fed on roots and plenty of well boiled or soaked meal—wheat, barley and oats, the produce of the farm—and mixed with some finely-chaffed, well-cured hay. As time goes on, they will need an increasing allowance of linseed and other cakes. These will carry them on till the following year's grass. Then, a daily run for a month or two in a grass field will be found very beneficial, but cold and wet and discomfort of any kind must be avoided.

As the autumn again approaches, they must be comfortably housed, and have aftermath or tates and beans as their staple food. The chaffing of all the long food saves a lot of waste, and can be done at little cost. During the next few months it will require the attendant's most careful endeavor to make every day tell in perfecting his charge. The animals will have to be groomed well every day and gone over with some good cattle wash to make the coat fine. They will need a thorough wash with soap and water about once a fortnight. Care must be taken that they do not get a chill after being washed. They will also have to be taken for a short walk every day, both for the sake of their feet, and also to accustom them to being led and shown to advantage before the judges.

Feeding will also call for care, and one has not to look too closely to the quantity of food disposed of; to prevent waste is almost all a master can do. Much of a stock-breeder's success depends on the herdsman, and most of them, to their credit, he it said—show great interest and discernment in their management of the stock under their charge.

In sending animals to a show by rail, care has to be taken that the cars are made comfortable, so that the animals may be put as little off their feed as possible.

Should an animal be successful in winning a good place in one of the bigger shows, such as Edinburgh or London, and appear to be a suitable subject for another year's feeding and showing, it may readily be sold at from £50 to £100. Should it fail to find a purchaser for this purpose, it is always salable to a butcher at £30 or so. Even if the leaf is not quite worth this, the butcher is willing to pay the price for the sake of the advertisement he gets by putting his name over the animal he has bought. In a five days' show, such as at Smithfield, where so many visit, this often means a good deal. At the local shows in the smaller towns, animals of this age, 18 to 23 months, and weighing 12 to 14 cwt., will sell for £25 to £30, or more.

Except with a view to future showing, animals that have been brought out at these shows are useless for a second year's feeding. They increase in weight, but become woefully fat, and the extra price got for them does not cover the outlay for a whole year and all the risks. The old enormous rounds and roasts of beef are quite gone out of fashion with the best class of butchers and their customers. The aim is now to produce beef of the best quality at the earliest age.

While you, in Canada, with your vast resources and variety of climates, feed most successfully, so in this country have to try to get the weight and quality of the individual, at the least possible cost. In doing so, we use much of the best produce, finding it to be the best policy, and possibly the time may come when we will find this to be the best policy for the best of your older lands.

It is never too soon to get the best of the best. John R. Mott.

Morgan's: Made, Un-made and Re-making.

By Prof. J. A. McLean.

Can any pleasure in life compare
With a charming drive in the balmy air,

A spirited horse of royal breed,
With just a little more style and speed
Than any you meet.

During the last six years, thanks to the influence of the United States Department of Agriculture, the name Morgan has been held pretty faithfully before the people of the American democracy. Six years ago that term stood principally as a delightful memory in the minds of the older men—the wise men who had come from the East. The young men of the West, South and North, the men who came from other parts, and had never driven over the hills of New Hampshire or Vermont, up and down at a good stiff trot, behind a clear-eyed, indefatigable little brown, bay or black Morgan mare—these men, in their more credulous moments, formed delightful visions of that gamest of all game drivers. But, with that clearer thinking that makes most men

ing nostrils. His neck was quite long, nicely tapered at the head, and well arched; he had unusually well-sloped shoulders, a very short, very strong back, with ribs widely sprung and unusually deep. His chest was deep and full, and his breast was markedly prominent. Beyond this, he was stoutly muscled. He carried considerable long hair at the fetlock, and for several inches above it on the rear edge of the canons. For this reason, and because of his early residence in Canada, there was at one time amongst some people an idea that this horse was of French-Canadian breeding, but the idea was undoubtedly erroneous. In breeding, he was undoubtedly a Thoroughbred, tracing in many lines to Oriental blood.

Aside from his distinctive type of form, the original Morgan was noted for his gameness. No matter what the load, he was always willing to do his level best, being renowned for his performance on a dead lift. He was not a fast horse, and it is doubtful if he could turn a mile under four minutes. He does get credit for running ability. His trot was very easy; his feet were carried near the ground, but he never stumbled.

As a sire he distinguished himself. His offspring were handsome, docile, agile, stoutly built, and possessed much of the individuality and gameness of their sire. He was an exceedingly prepotent horse. So much is this the case, and so widely is it recognized that Morgan breeders assert, if a horse carries one-thirty-second of the blood of the original Morgan, it will establish the breed type and character in the animal.

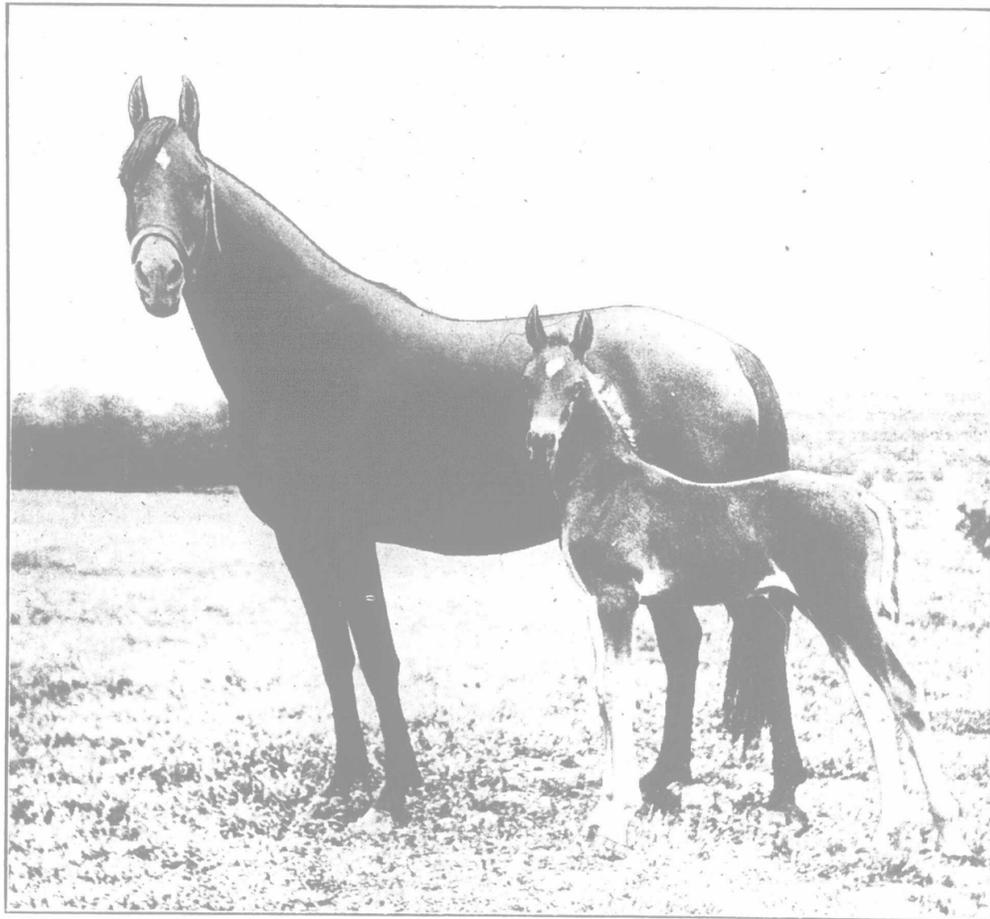
Of the many sons left by Justin Morgan, Bulrush Morgan, Woodbury Morgan and Sherman Morgan are the greatest, and of these three, the record of his produce places Sherman Morgan in the lead. He got Black Hawk, who in turn got Ethan Allan, who is the sire of Daniel Lambert, and this latter horse has played a conspicuous part in the formation of the American Saddle Horse breed, and has many direct descendants that were record-performing, race-winning Standard-breds.

Though not all the sons of Justin Morgan were speed producers, yet through the New England States they were exceedingly popular as sires on account of their beauty, vigor, docility, and general usefulness, and the Morgan blood became generally diffused in the East.

In the main, two factors almost wrought the ruin of this distinctly useful type of light horses. The universal enthusiasm in America over fast-trotting in light horses, relegated every horse that did not give promise of that characteristic to the plow and castration. Beauty, everyday usefulness, superior intelligence, all were as nothing if speed were lacking. Following upon this was the hard times of 1893 and succeeding years. This knocked the support from beneath most of the few persistent adherents who were faithful to their early lights. Many of the best horses of both sexes were scattered far and wide; Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and the far West took their choice. Thus the Morgans came near extinction.

Through all these times the wealthy horse-lovers of America kept spending annually increasingly large sums of money for English Hackneys, so-called French and German Coachers, and kept scouring the Continent for the best cobs and high-acting, home-bred horses they could find. The shows made patent the fact that these beautiful, well-made, high-acting American-breds could out-step and out-show the royally-bred foreign stock. And it began to dawn on a few that the type of

(Continued on page 2042a.)



Carrie Gates.

Volume III, American Record. Foaled 1902. Brood mare Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt. Foal of 1910 is Dundee, by Meteor Morgan.

conservative, they have been indomitable Missourians, and have demanded that "they be shown!" On the one hand was a great deal of talk regarding the excellence of the Morgan horses, largely coming from the people of the East or from those who had travelled in that charming section of the land; on the other was disinterested credulity, combined with a moderate degree of tolerance, from those who could see nothing in a horse but a speed record. Then, stimulated and abetted by the policy of the United States Government, the believers began to prove their faith, and the work of restoring the Morgan horse seriously began.

In 1789, at West Springfield, Mass., the progenitor of this breed, the original Justin Morgan, was foaled. Most of his stud career was spent in Vermont and New Hampshire, but for a few years, at least, in his earlier life, he was Canadian property. He was a little horse, standing about 13 hands, and weighing 950 pounds. In color he was bay, with black points, and black legs. There were several conspicuous characteristics of his make-up. His head was very large, full, large, clear, and intelligent; his eyes, a very true face; and large, flar-

FORTY-FIVE tons of apples from three acres, is the report of "The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard No. 1 for this the third season of our operations. The bushel box shown to the left in the heading of this article contained forty-eight Northern Spy apples, which probably weighed about forty pounds, or, say, three-quarters of a pound apiece. A box usually contains over forty pounds, but these extra-large Spies, put up with the 2-2 pack, though fitted in as snugly as possible, left large interstices. The No. 1 boxes wholesaled at \$1.25, or a little over 2½ cents apiece. Fifteen tons of apples, averaging three-quarters of a pound in weight, and selling for two and a half cents each, would come to \$3,000, or \$1,000 an acre. How is that for a story?

The facts, as stated, are perfectly correct, the calculations accurate. Only the assumption is wrong. The deception lies in assuming that all the apples were Northern Spies, and that all graded No. 1. We merely indulged this little flight of fancy to illustrate how ordinary advantages in distant fields may be exploited by a clever press agent. Material for finely-gilded stories lies abundantly at hand. Even without the gilt of exaggeration, the facts of Canadian orcharding will do.

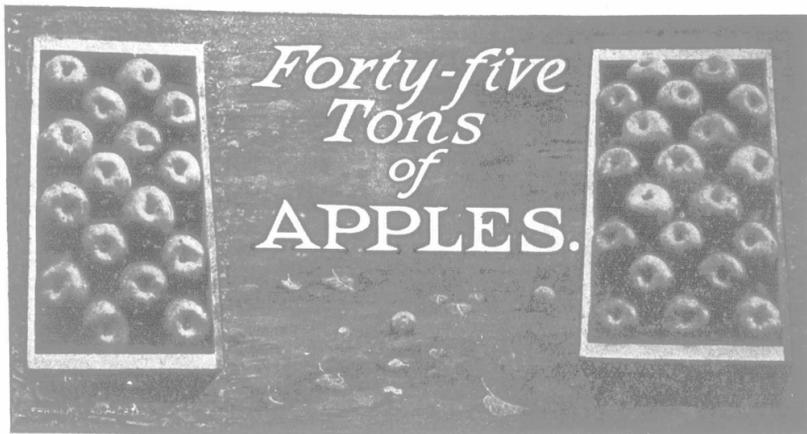
REVIEW OF THE EXPERIMENT.

In the spring of 1909, the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate" leased a twenty-two-year-old three-acre apple orchard near London, to see what could be done in Ontario apple-growing. The orchard selected was above the average in respect to soil, situation, condition of trees and pruning, but had never been sprayed, and was in sod when taken over. It was pruned, sprayed five times the first season, cultivated till July, and seeded to a cover crop to be plowed under the following spring. The fruit was picked and packed without being allowed to touch the ground.

These general lines of treatment were repeated in 1910 and 1911, except that in the second and third years, three, instead of five, applications of spray material were put on. The rent for this three-acre orchard was one hundred dollars per annum, besides which the proprietor has had a liberal quantity of choice fruit for his own use. He paid the taxes, and gave a heavy dressing of manure in the spring of 1910.

Now as to results: Up to 1909, the owner tells us, he had never sold over two hundred dollars worth of apples in any one year. The orchard was so badly infested with worms and scab, particularly scab, that the buyers would often pass it without tendering an offer for the fruit. Spraying and cultivation wrought a great change. In its first year under our care we sold over nine hundred dollars' worth of fruit, and, after paying every item of expense, including labor at day wages, and such incidentals as car fare, interest, and depreciation on equipment, we had three hundred dollars clear profit above the hundred dollars rent. Nineteen-ten proved an off year. Severe frosts in May and June, a bad hailstorm after the fruit was set, and a hard frost at Thanksgiving time which depreciated the Spies by more than fifty dollars, all conspired to defeat any hope of profit. Still, the fine prices obtained enabled us to pay expenses and to make up all but fifteen dollars of the annual rental. This year, as already stated,

we have marketed some forty-five tons of apples from this one small orchard of 147 trees, an average of fifteen tons per acre, or nearly a third of a ton per tree. Some trees bore three-quarters of a ton. Of winter apples there was the equivalent of about 350 barrels of marketable grades, besides many windfalls and some culls. Drouth affected the size of the fruit on some heavily-laden trees. Proceeds, including the estimated value of 79 barrels and 36 boxes in cold storage and a few bags of windfalls in cellar, amount to \$1,294.42, and expenses, including rent, to \$693.49—leaving a profit of \$600.93. Adding the hundred dollars rental gives a return of \$700.93, or 23½ per cent, interest on a valuation of one thousand dollars an acre. It is



probable that, if the owner had been offered \$700.00 for his orchard three years ago, he would hardly have felt justified in refusing to sell it, land and all, unless to avoid breaking the parcel of his farm.

QUANTITY AND APPLICATION OF SPRAY MATERIAL.

As intimated above, the methods followed were substantially the same as in 1909. For spraying this season we used only commercial lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. Lime-sulphur alone, diluted 1-11, was applied for the first spraying, just before the leaf-buds burst. For the second, just before the blossoms opened, we used lime-sulphur 1-33, with two pounds of lead arsenate added to each barrel of dilute mixture. For the third spray, just after the blossoms fell, we used lime-sulphur about 1-35, with two pounds lead arsenate. Quantities of material required for the three sprays were as follows:

| | Lime-Sulphur. Gals. | Lead Arsenate. Lbs. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| First application..... | 52 | |
| Second application..... | 18 | 24 |
| Third application..... | 25 | 34 |

The pruning and spraying, and, so far as practicable, the other operations, as well, were in charge of our farm foreman, whose thorough work

being merely disked under. Two or three other diskings and harrowings were given, and a cover crop of mammoth clover was sown, at the rate of 25 pounds per acre in July. On the side opposite the poultry yard this made a fair growth, despite the extreme drouth.

PRICES.

Prices, though poor for the summer and fall fruit, were good for the winter varieties, most of the Spies and Baldwins being sold in bulk to a St. Thomas dealer at \$3.25 and \$2.50 per barrel for No. 1 and No. 2 Spies. Some boxes of Spies sold locally at \$1.25, equivalent to \$4.25 per barrel, or, say, \$3.75 per barrel, when difference in cost of packing and packages is allowed for.

For the Baldwins, which were small, we received \$2.25 per barrel of one's and two's. The Kings and Greenings are being held in storage, the Kings at \$3.25 and \$2.50, Greenings at \$3.00 and \$2.25, plus cost of storage. Yellow Harvest, Astrachan and St. Lawrence averaged about 50 cents a bushel, ungraded. About thirteen tons of windfalls and small or defective hand-picked stock were sold to the evaporator and the local cider mill, peelers at 48 to 50 cents per cwt., and cider apples at 25 cents. At least fifty barrels of marketable Spies were blown off the trees by a couple of heavy wind storms at picking time. High praise was volunteered by many local customers as to the quality of the fruit, and it is a significant fact that it was easier to secure orders for No. 1 Spies at \$3.25 per barrel, or \$1.25 per box, than for any other variety or grade. Discriminating customers want the best. Quality counts, and variety is of great importance. The sixty trees of Spies have been the bonanza of this orchard.

Not very much box-packing was done, as the purchaser of the Spies and Baldwins, having had unsatisfactory previous experience with boxes, preferred barrels.

For the care of the orchard, day labor at \$1.50 to \$2.00 was partly depended upon, though a good deal of the work was supplied from "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, three miles distant. For this labor, furnished at considerable inconvenience, 20 and 25 cents per hour was charged for men, and 10 cents per hour for horse time—i. e., 20 cents per hour for a team.

The orchard hands were boarded when necessary by the owner of the orchard, to whom, as well as to his family, a word of acknowledgment is due for the various accommodations rendered, and for the fine spirit manifested throughout the three seasons the orchard has been under our supervision. Their hearty co-operation has contributed materially to our success.

THE BALANCE SHEET, ORCHARD NO. 1 DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Rent | \$100.00 |
| Depreciation, 12% on \$146.81 equipment, plus int. 6% on balance | 25.36 |
| Repairs to spray outfit..... | 2.25 |
| Spray material | 34.80 |
| Packages, barrels..... | 148.15 |
| Packages, boxes | 24.80 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 37.26 |
| Cover-crop seed | 12.87 |
| Labor, pruning | 36.30 |
| Labor, spraying | 53.14 |
| Labor, cultivating | 15.70 |
| Labor, drawing brush..... | 8.00 |
| Labor, picking, packing and delivering | 194.86 |
| Total | \$693.49 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Receipts to date | \$ 1,028.17 |
| Apples in cold storage, 79 barrels and 36 boxes (holding price) | 258.25 |
| Apples in cellar (estimated) | 8.00 |
| Total | \$ 1,294.42 |
| Disbursements (including rent)..... | 693.49 |
| Profit | \$ 600.93 |

AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS' RESULTS.

Reviewing the three years' operations, let us estimate the average net annual return which an owner of the orchard would have, providing his expenses were the same as ours:



Box Press Used in "The Farmer's Advocate" Orchards.

went far to produce the highly satisfactory results recorded. A scabby apple was hardly to be found. End-worms were also scarce, though some apples were affected with side-worms produced by the second brood of the codling moth, indicating the need in this orchard of still heavier spraying in order to control the first brood so completely that there will be no second to speak of. Lacking such perfect work, the next best course would probably be a fourth spray. On the whole, however, results of the spraying have been very encouraging to all.

CULTIVATION AND COVER CROP.

The orchard was not plowed this spring, the light cover crop of hairy vetches sown in 1910

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1909 | \$ 400.00 |
| 1910 | 85.22 |
| 1911 | 700.93 |
| Total | \$1,186.15 |
| Average net return per annum | 395.38 |
| Average annual net return per acre | 131.79 |

Who needs to grow peaches or oranges when there is money like that in apples?

PROGRESS IN AN ABANDONED ORCHARD.

True to our promise, we must qualify this roseate story by giving also the results of orchards Nos. 2 and 3. The former is a small block of old, neglected trees near orchard No. 1, and recently acquired by the same proprietor, Mr. Poole. No fruit had been harvested from it for years. Some of the trees were badly decayed, and all were very unthrifty. We took hold of it late in 1910, merely to see what could be done with an abandoned orchard. It was pruned in June at considerable expense, also plowed and cultivated. It was sprayed partially, but we did not have it in time to do much in that line last year. Nevertheless, we sold \$12.50 worth, when many neighbors with good orchards had hardly an apple. This year the orchard was cared for well, except that it had second turn at the spraying, and last spring promptness counted for much in the case of the third or what might be called the codling-moth spray. The fruit was free of scab, but had quite a few end worms and a great many side worms. Still, it set and matured a very nice sprinkling of fruit, while the trees have been noticeably invigorated and improved. Unfortunately, the majority of them bore Fall Pippins, for which there was no local market this year at prices worth our while, so that two and a half tons (some of it really fine fruit) were sold to the neighboring cider mill. Of the few Snows and other varieties little was left after the public had taken its toll. While the experiment, therefore, is proving a tolerable success from the cultural point of view, it is not yet a success financially. One lesson it emphasizes is the immense superiority of winter fruit from a producer's standpoint. In some seasons fall fruit pays fairly well, and it might do so regularly if one could ship in quantities to distant markets; but, for the average farmer, good

Spies, Baldwins, or even Greenings, are vastly preferable, as regards price, convenience of harvesting and tactical advantage in selling negotiations. Winter apples may be held.

Without going into trifling detail, it will suffice to state that expenses on this orchard this year were \$22.87, plus \$30 rent. Income was \$13.25, leaving a loss of \$39.62, or \$9.62, leaving the rent out of account.

ANOTHER NEGLECTED ORCHARD.

Orchard No. 3 is a six-acre block situated eight miles from orchard No. 1, and eleven miles from "Weldwood," on a farm owned by a member of our firm, but not under his care for quite a few years back. Many years ago, spraying was practiced here and fine crops of fruit raised, though the varieties are not nearly so good from a commercial standpoint as those in orchard No. 1. For thirteen years this orchard had been badly neglected, unpruned, unsprayed, and left in sod. We took it over from the present tenant late in the spring of 1910, too late to do very much spraying or cultivating. It was not plowed in 1911, but part of it was pruned in June. When contracted for, the trees promised quite a sprinkling of fruit. Two weeks later, after a succession of frosts, which were general throughout the district, it looked like another orchard. Nearly all the fruit had fallen, and the foliage was blighted, yellow and thin. The little spraying that was done insured a few barrels of fruit, but the year's operations netted a loss of \$55, plus rent. Early this spring the orchard was again thoroughly pruned. It was plowed late in May, cultivated till June, and seeded to a cover crop, which has made a nice growth in spite of dry weather. The orchard was given two pretty good sprayings, but at the third and most important one, the men engaged to do the work got tired of their job, and before another gang could be started the golden opportunity had passed. The consequence was many wormy apples, a heavy drop, and a very meagre crop, indeed. The orchard, however, has improved wonderfully in condition, and we have every confidence of being able to put it on a paying basis, but our experience with it to date illustrates, first, the advantage of good winter varieties; second, the difficulty of handling a large area of orchards successfully, especially when widely scattered. The most profitable orchard is

the one operated by a wide-awake, thrifty farmer upon his own farm.

Expenses this year in orchard No. 3 totalled \$400.19, besides \$150 allowed for rent. Receipts, not counting apples reserved by the tenant for his own use, amounted to only \$104.85, this including a very moderate estimate of some apples still on hand. The loss on this season's operations is thus \$445.34, or, ignoring rent, \$295.34. The farm has, however, been increased from \$500 to \$800 in selling price, or perhaps more in actual earning value, by our two years' work. The orchard is looking well, though it will require several more years to restore to full bearing condition. Still, only an exceptional combination of circumstances prevented a fair crop this season.

Just for the satisfaction of it, let us see how we have come out this year on the sum total of our orchard operations, leaving rent out of consideration:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Net return from orchard No. 1 | \$700.93 |
| Net loss on orchards 2 and 3 | 304.96 |

Net returns on 11 acres.....\$395.97

Bearing in mind that liberal wages have been paid for all work, and every small item of expenditure accounted for, even to car fare, telephone, and occasional livery; considering, also, that the orchards, being scattered, have been operated at a great disadvantage, particularly as regards the spraying, which in No. 3 was, unknown to us, neglected at a critical time, and allowing for the very great improvement of the whole eleven acres in appearance, thrift and earning capacity, will it not pay one handsomely in immediate and future profit to take care of the apple trees on his own farm?

W. R. Thompson, B. S. A., a native of London, Ont., who spent some time in New England after graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College, on gypsy moth work, and for over a year past at Cornell University, has been commissioned by the United States Bureau of Entomology to engage in research work on the parasites of the gypsy moth, the alfalfa leaf weevil, and the elm leaf beetle in a laboratory to be opened in Italy. In March next, after completing his M. S. (Master in Science) degree course at Cornell, he will sail for his new field of labor.



View of Bala, from the shore of Lough Linnane, Glengarriff, Ireland.

WELDWOOD, a farm conducted in the interest of readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Such is the designation suggested as a name for the 112-acre property purchased last spring by the William Weld Co., Ltd., to be operated in connection with the journal which for over forty-six years has been the leading Canadian exponent of agricultural progress.

"Weldwood" is not an experimental farm, for experimental farms are not expected to be conducted on a commercial basis. Nether is it supposed to be a model farm, though some of the neighbors would have it so. It is simply a farm run under ordinary conditions, where the best known methods are to be applied, with a view to ultimate profit. We say "ultimate," because for a year or so the earnings will be much more than absorbed by investment on capital account. The farm was purchased with that expectation. When it is stated that record is kept of every day's actual labor performed on the farm, even to an occasional afternoon in overalls by the manager; and when it is understood that a profit will not be claimed unless all this labor is paid for, as well as other running expenses, besides taxes and interest on the high valuation to which the accessible situation contributes, it will be realized that a large order has been undertaken. To many it would seem hopeless, for one of the most important factors in success at Canadian agriculture is the studious thrift and close personal attention of a resident working proprietor whose fortune is bound up in the outcome of his enterprise. Where hired help alone must be depended upon that thrift and attention is difficult to secure, and if secured, as it fortunately has been in our case, it must be fairly remunerated whether the crops be good or bad.

These facts have been clearly understood from the outset, and it may be repeated here that, without the expectation of ultimately succeeding by methods other than those commonly practiced, the attempt to make a farm pay with hired help would never have been made. Our hope of success rests upon the chance of improving opportunities that are too commonly neglected, such as underdrainage, systematic rotation, the silo, clover, alfalfa, corn, improved stock (mostly grades at the start, working into pure-breds in time), the adoption of a partial tiling system, and other features which, though well proven, are tardily accepted by the public.

But it takes time to tile drain and reap the profits that accrue from tiling; time to work into systematic rotation and reap the benefits therefrom; time to get alfalfa established, harvested, and eventually marketed as milk or beef; time to construct improvements, accumulate or build up improved herds and flocks and become prepared to market the products to best advantage. Meanwhile, we have to make the best of things as they are, shaping around to increase earning capacity as best we may. Under our conditions, therefore, knowing that operating expenses would bulk large from the start, it was deemed sound economy to provide this summer some of the more urgently needed facilities, such as a silo, increased stable accommodation, implement storage, tiling, fencing, and the like, even though this involved the spring of considerable extra labor by the day, thus making the capital cost higher in some instances than if the improvements were accomplished more deliberately in between seasons by the regular farm labor. Of course, a man with limited capital would not be justified in proceeding so fast. He would have to go more slowly, even though earnings were for a few years restricted by

THE SUMMER'S WORK AT "WELDWOOD."



Corn Field at "Weldwood," 1911.

View taken in August from the barn looking south-east across sixteen acres of corn. Field flanked on the east by neighbor's wood-lot, and on the south by our own. Lane observed in foreground runs north and south through center of farm.

lack of facilities. This goes to illustrate that no farm can be a model for another. Every tailor must cut his suit according to his cloth.

CANDID RECORD OF RESULTS.

There is another reason why we object to the term "model farm." We want to reserve the right to make mistakes. Anyone who presumes to be so perfect in knowledge, foresight and judgment that he can do everything in an unimprovable manner may be set down as a pretender. Even if there were such a man, his example would be of small help to ordinary mortals. We thoroughly endorse the view that Peter McArthur brought out in a recent letter, entitled, "A Fellow Feeling." We realize that agriculture is a vast field, and are as ready to learn from our next-door neighbor as from an experiment station or college. We do not expect or desire to do everything perfectly at "Weldwood." We wish merely to do well on the sum total of our operations. We do not aim at wonderful records of any kind. A good average in all phases of farm practice is much to be preferred to a world-startling record. World records can be but for the few. Good average achievement is open to all. We seldom take much stock in great records, anyway. The part we are always interested in is the part that usually isn't told. We want our example to be helpful, rather than impressive. We intend to play fair with the public, and are quite as willing that readers should profit by our failures as by our successes. Everybody makes fail-

ure, the latter to be set up and started; remembering, also, the amount of time and attention devoted to improvements, and the adversity of an exceedingly dry season, not to mention the responsibility and inconvenience of looking after eleven acres of rented orchards situated from three to eleven miles distant from the farm, we shall be well satisfied if the annual reckoning next April shows labor and other expenses met, and not at all disappointed if it fails to do even this much.

A statement of results is, of course, impossible at this date, but numerous inquiries have decided us to publish a recapitulation of what has been accomplished in the way of improvements, crop production and stock husbandry.

THE FARM AS IT WAS.

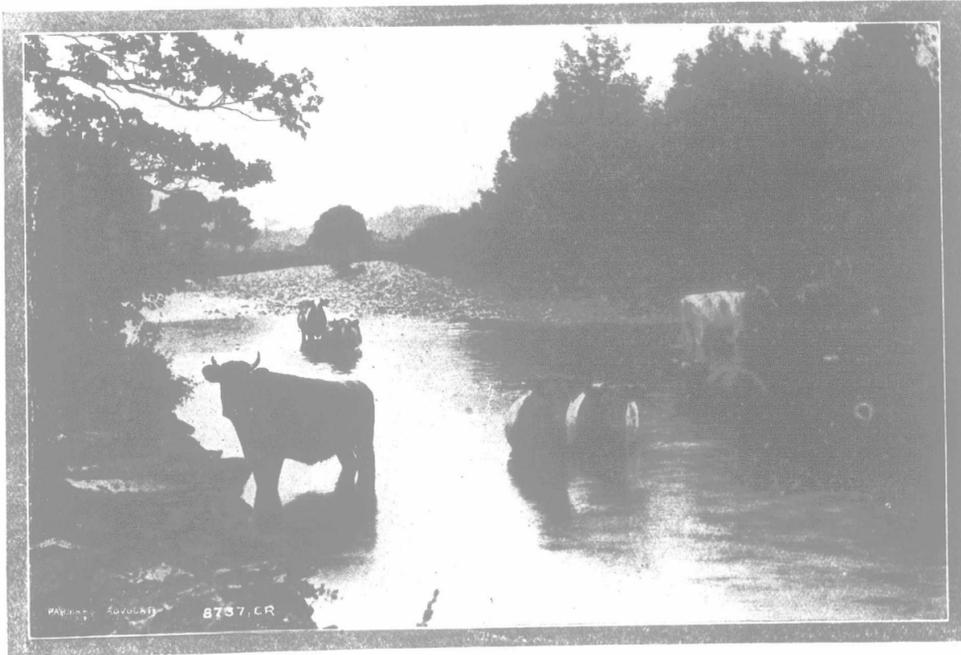
As most of our readers will recall, the property finally selected was what is known as the Robert Fraser farm, situated in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ont., four miles from London, reached by an hourly service over the electric line which passes the front gate of the farm. The land is an excellent clay loam, ideally situated as to drainage, since water runs off it in three directions, and on it from none. The farm has been noted for its heavy crops, but of late years has become pretty dirty. It was about as bad with Canada thistles as any we have ever seen, and eight or ten acres are more or less badly infested with bindweed. There is a good barn, 40 x 70, with part stone and part wooden basement. The superstructure is excellent, but the basement was not well arranged and the cement floors were gone to pieces. A small, old, frame house without cellar, and a long, low, frame building serving as granary, pigpen, and henhouse, constituted the rest of the buildings. No fencing had been done on the place for years, and all but eighty rods consisted of rusty, dilapidated barbed-wire, with decayed and leaning posts, and gates that might be so styled by courtesy. There are some thousands of feet of tile on the farm, most of them working, but nearly all laid too shallow for best results. A windmill supplies water from

a good well near the house, but the cattle used to drink at a tank just outside the kitchen door, so that the whole space between house and barn was tramped last spring into a sea of mud. The earth filling to the barn approach was being worn away, while we later discovered that the plank floor above the root-house was actually unsafe. Altogether, the property was one capable of being made into a fine farm, but demanding considerable outlay.

HELP AND WAGES.

The new manager of the farm moved out to it on April 10th, having thus little time for spring preparation. The foreman, who had been pruning the demonstration orchards, reported next day, and a second man was hired later, while a third and sometimes a fourth, were engaged at intervals during the summer, besides cement men, carpenters and ditchers. The foreman, who might be said to correspond somewhat in responsibility and duties to the proprietor of an ordinary farm, receives \$600 per year, out of which he pays his board. Quiet, reliable, and efficient at a great variety of work, he has proven a more satisfactory man than we expected to secure. The second man receives twenty-five dollars a month, with board, in summer, and twenty in winter. Day men have been paid varying wages, and, while most of them are necessarily expensive, as compared with

(Continued on page 2042b.)

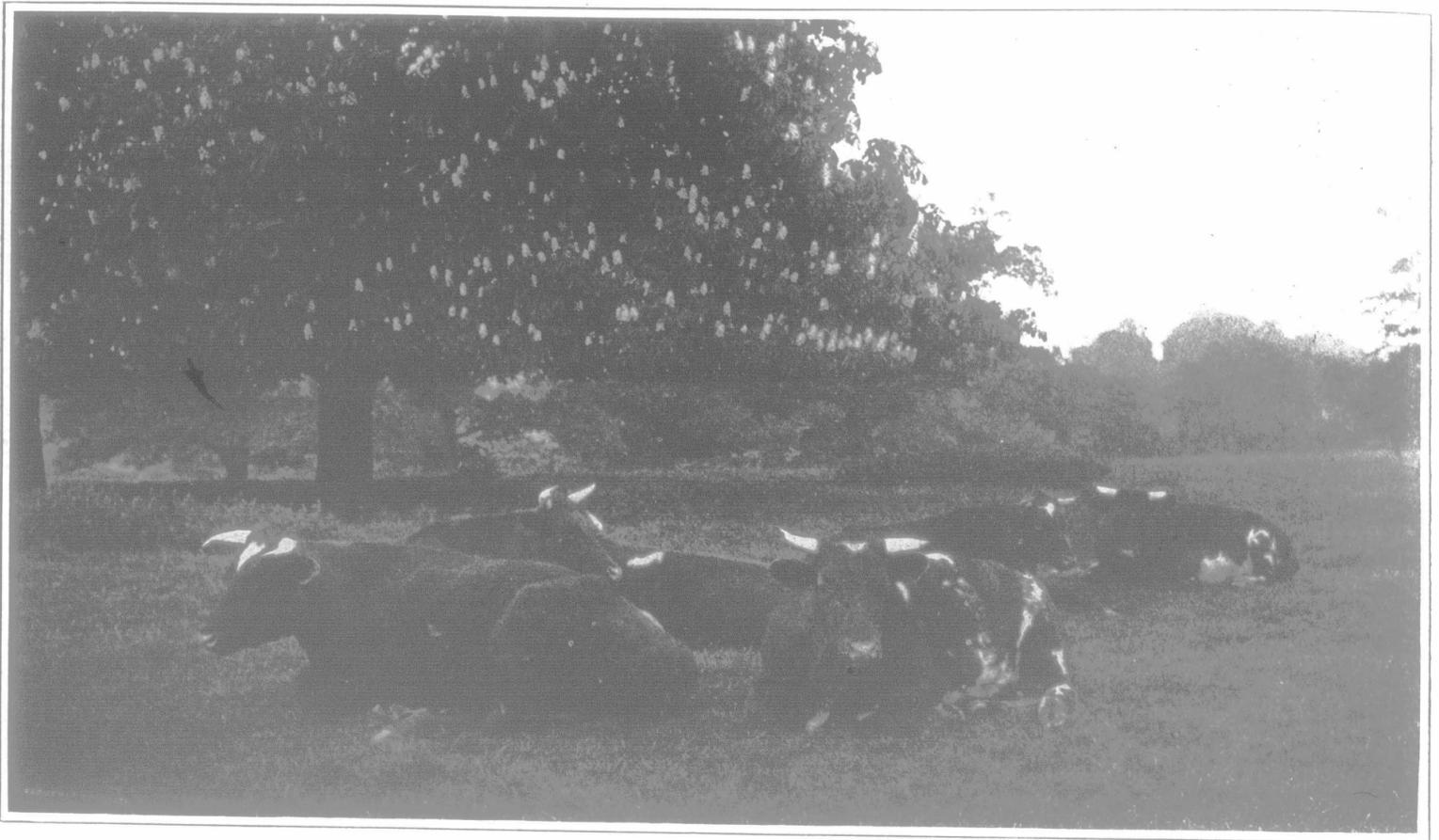


The cool stream and shady wood defy Old Sol's scorching power.

ures at one time or another, and it is manly to own up to them.

We have this summer devoted much time and expense to the provision of urgent improvements, and the policy will have to be continued next year by the erection of a house. After that it is purposed to go more slowly making improvements economically with the men employed as regular farm hands. For the present, we may say that the farm is not expected to pay interest this first year. Considering the disadvantage of starting in fresh, with all stock and implements to pur-

man, who might be said to correspond somewhat in responsibility and duties to the proprietor of an ordinary farm, receives \$600 per year, out of which he pays his board. Quiet, reliable, and efficient at a great variety of work, he has proven a more satisfactory man than we expected to secure. The second man receives twenty-five dollars a month, with board, in summer, and twenty in winter. Day men have been paid varying wages, and, while most of them are necessarily expensive, as compared with



Like that famed, errant, Babylonian king
In horn-deep pastures I would graze and stray.

A Wish.

And under odorless, knoll-crowning trees
At noonday ruminate the leisurely cud. —Anonymous.

Cow Testing and Milk Records.

"If civilized people were ever to lapse into the worship of animals, the cow would certainly be their chief goddess. What a fountain of blessings is the cow! She is the mother of beef, the source of butter, the original cause of cheese, to say nothing of shoe-horns, hair-combs and upper leather. A gentle, amiable, ever-yielding creature who has no joy in her family affairs which she does not share with man. We rob her of her children that we may rob her of her milk, and we only care for her when the robbing may be perpetrated."

The foregoing paragraph, from "Household Words" was good enough for publication in the eleventh edition of that most valuable work, "The Encyclopædia Britannica," and it contains more truth than fiction. Milk, either as it is drawn from the cow, or as the manufactured product which results from its manipulation by expert hands, is an article of diet which could not well be dispensed with. Its recognized wholesomeness, palatability and general usefulness are the chief factors which go to make dairying and its various branches a most important consideration in the affairs of the world, and particularly in the business of agriculture.

Dairying was not always the profitable industry of the farm that it is to-day. The milking of ewes, milch asses and goats was once common practice in agricultural countries, while reindeer, camels, and even the buffalo, were called upon to yield this important product to the tribes of their particular district. The cow is now the only animal used in advanced civilized countries for dairy purposes.

The latter part of the nineteenth century marked the beginning of an important era in dairying. In 1880 the centrifugal cream separator commenced to replace the old time cans and shallow pans for skimming purposes. A decade later came the invention of a method (the Babcock test), by which it was possible to test the amount of butter-fat in milk, without involving complicated chemical analyses. Out of the latter has grown the practice of making individual tests of cows of the various dairy breeds. These tests have been carried on at many of the large exhibitions, and have run over various periods of time, usually not longer than seven days, and very often for a shorter period. The dairy cattle-breeders' associations soon took up the work, and cow-testing and milk records are now one of the hinging points of each of these

sociations, and new high records appear in large numbers each year.

The English Jersey Cattle Society carried on butter tests between the years 1886 and 1899, inclusive, at six different shows in England.

Tests made by individual owners doubtless did much to start and establish the practice, but as actual factors of value in promoting the idea, the work of the large exhibitions and of the Governments in encouraging the formation of cow-testing associations, together with the prominence given to the value of testing by the different Breeders' Associations have done most to increase the practice. "Record of Merit" or "Record of Performance" tests are now so highly valued by breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle that, unless a cow has been officially tested, buyers hesitate to purchase; whereas, where the records of herself and her ancestors are known, sales are easily made. Up to March 31st, 1910, 1,081 cows had been entered for the test in Canada: Ayrshires, 572; Holsteins, 421; French Canadians, 58; Jerseys, 17; and Guernseys, 13; and previous to that time 181 had qualified for registration. The work has grown immensely since that date, but much is yet to be accomplished.

At the Provincial Exhibition held in London, in September, 1889, "The Farmer's Advocate" offered handsome prizes for the winners in a competition to compare the economy in the production of milk by cows of different breeds, each competing herd to be composed of three animals of any breed or age, and the competition to run over two consecutive days. Only two breeds, Ayrshires and Jerseys, were represented. These early competitions, if not as keenly fought as those of the present day, did much to awaken interest in testing.

Between the years 1886 and 1891, public tests upon fair-grounds were held in high favor, but about 1891 this practice was discouraged by the associations of live-stock breeders. In 1883, the Breeders' Gazette offered a challenge cup as a special prize for the greatest butter yield for any thirty consecutive days between July 1st, 1882, and July 1st, 1883. This contest was a close one between the Holstein-Friesian cow Mercedes, and the Jersey cow Mary Ann of St. Lamberts, 29 pounds 6½ ounces, and 97 pounds 8½ ounces, being their respective yields of unsalted butter for this period. Many of the State shows put on tests from time to time, until the great world's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, where it was proposed to have a thorough six months' test of all the rival dairy breeds. The result was entirely discouraging, as only three breeds came forward, and the total comprised only some 75 animals. This test, like a similar one conducted at Woodburn, in Great Britain in 1885, clearly

proved the fallacy of the breed tests, and established the value of the individual test. The only complete work ever done to learn the relative business value of a cow up to this time was at this great World's Fair. It clearly demonstrated that marked individuality is a most potent factor in all animal endeavor.

At the great Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, in 1901, a Model Dairy Test was run from May 1st to Sept. 17th, inclusive, and Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Red Polls, Polled Jerseys, Dutch Belted, French Canadians and Ayrshires were entered in the competition. The amount of butter given by each was valued at 25 cents per pound, and, after deducting the total cost of feed consumed, a handsome profit resulted from each herd. Nothing very sensational grew out of this test, further than the increasing of interest in record and testing operations.

The next great World's Fair was held at St. Louis in 1904, and a number of ten-day tests were made throughout the exhibition with Brown Swiss, Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns. These tests, like those of former great exhibitions, maintained the interest of dairymen in the practice.

Many State and Provincial fair managements have made the dairy test a feature of their exhibitions for several years, and these have served to create much interest and to start many individuals testing their cows, because no breeder would think of entering a cow in a dairy test unless he had a previous knowledge of her capabilities, which can only come from milk records and testing. There is a fascination in showing cattle in public test, and to win adds prestige to the herd, consequently many test their cows and enter them in the competitions.

In 1894, the American Holstein-Friesian Association, realizing the public demand for reliable butter tests as a guide for determining the productive capacity of the dairy cows, and appreciating the importance of furnishing reliable data, offered in prizes the sum of \$1,000 for cows and heifers of the breed making officially authenticated butter records. The competing animals in all cases were to be tested for one week at the homes of their owners, and under the personal supervision of the experiment stations. The first year brought out officially authenticated butter tests of 35 cows and heifers. In 1895 sixty cows were tested; in 1896, fifty-six; in 1897, sixty-eight, with a gradual increase until, in 1901, six hundred and thirty-three animals were tested. Since then the increase in numbers has been enormous. With the increase in numbers came an increase in the average amount of butter given. This is merely an illustration; other breeds have shown like results, until, "What's her record?" is the first question the dairyman will ask regarding a cow

or heifer. The Canadian Record of Performance has for its object the testing of individual pure-bred dairy cows for full milking periods, for the purpose of securing for dairy farmers reliable information as to where sires from high-producing ancestry may be secured. Canadians are deserving of great credit for their enterprise in establishing the system of yearly tests leading to advanced registry.

As a means of reaching all classes of milk producers, there is nothing that has done more good than the establishing of cow-testing associations. They are equally useful for pure-bred and grade herds of all combinations of breeding. To the Danes we are indebted for first putting into practice this idea. The first Danish co-operative cow-testing association was organized in 1895. These associations consist of 26 members, owning upwards of four hundred cows, located in a district. The smaller the district, the better.

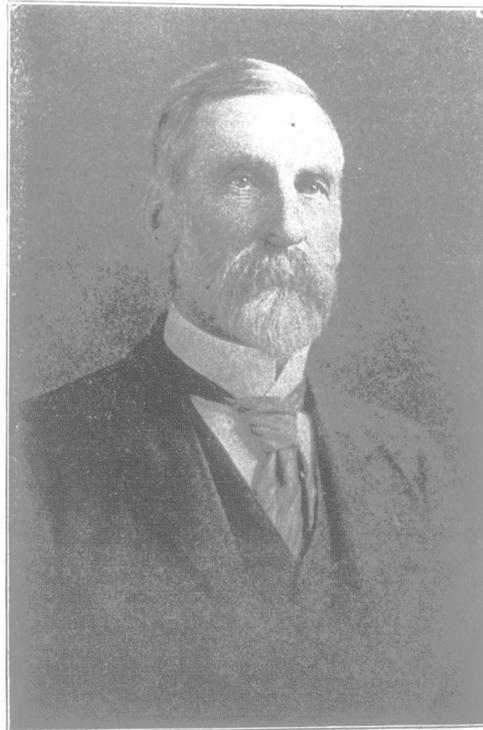
In 1905 the movement was inaugurated in the State of Michigan, where there are to-day seven associations, and the United States now has some seventy associations, in all, the largest number being found in the State of Wisconsin, which has twelve.

Coming nearer home, Canadian dairymen have shown great interest in cow-testing, and have taken up with the idea readily. In 1906, sixteen associations had been established in Canada, and the work was progressing favorably, and has done so ever since, as is shown by the last report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, in which he states that "In 1910 there were 167 organized cow-testing associations in Canada, with 1,143 members, recording 11,850 cows. In addition, this Branch received records of 600 cows owned by sixty individual dairy farmers. Besides this, milk record forms were supplied free of charge to large numbers of dairymen who did not make any returns. Decided improvement is noticeable in the average yield of many of the herds from year to year. The heifers, selected from cows on their merit, are commencing to milk, and results are justifying the wisdom of testing." The report cites a herd of 18 cows, 11 of which gave a total yield last year of 111,958 pounds of milk, an average of 10,178 pounds each.

The public must not get confused over the difference between tests made by the co-operative cow-testing associations and tests for admission into Advanced Registry. The former is for the purpose of weeding out the poor, unprofitable cows in a grade herd, while the latter is essentially for the purpose of increasing the commercial value of, and advertising pure-bred cows and their offspring, due to their high records.

Dairymen must be careful in forcing their cows to heavy production, at the expense of constitution. Utility is undoubtedly the prime factor with the dairy cow, yet, in order to get the best

results over a number of years, some attention must be paid to the maintaining of vigor in the herd. There is some danger that, in selecting sires from heavy-milking strains, they may be weakened in constitution. Care must be taken, and judgment used. While the danger exists, it is very small, provided sufficient attention is paid to the developing of constitution along with the milking qualities.



Andrew Broder, M. P.

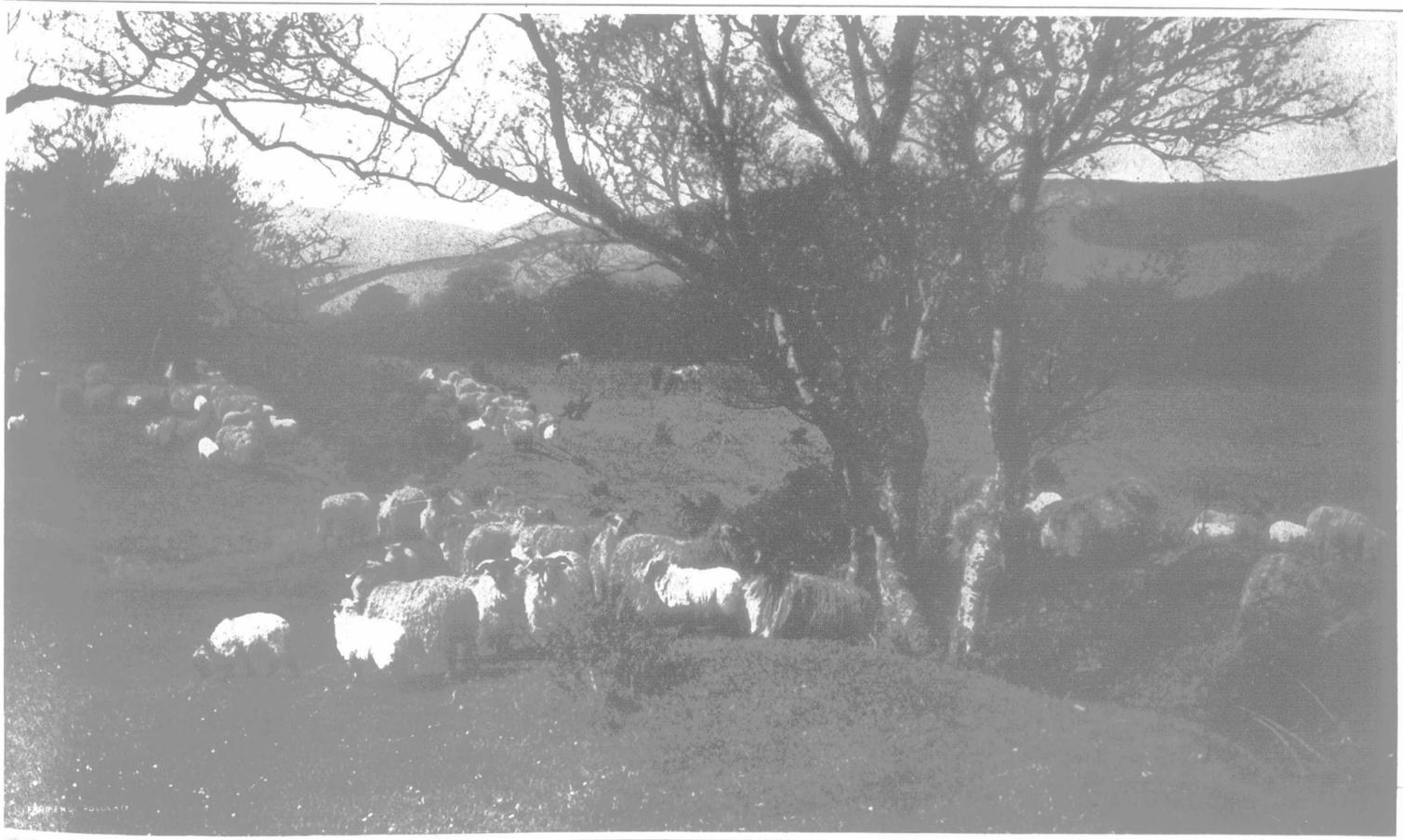
The object of cow-testing and keeping records is to improve the herd and increase the output. It has been given a severe test, and has proven conclusively that it will do all that is claimed for it. We in Canada have only touched the fringes. In the small country of Sweden there are 662 cow-testing associations, and 639 cows in one of these associations averaged 10,064 pounds of milk testing 3.12 per cent. fat last year. The increase per cow in this association in the past nine

years has been 3,174 pounds of milk and 109 pounds of butter. There are thousands of cows being milked in Canada to-day that are not paying for the feed they eat. How can these be singled out? Milk records and cow-testing solves the problem, and makes it possible to realize much larger returns from the herd. Milk and its products promise to be in increasing demand as the world's population multiplies. There is little fear of the market becoming glutted by the increased output. Testing simply eliminates the unprofitable cows. The work of the cow-testing association reaches thousands of grade cows not eligible for any registration, and testing of the milk as it is done by the members of these associations is a great help, and there is no reason why every dairy cow in the country should not be submitted to such a "cross-examination." Weekly, monthly and yearly tests are now common, and in a few years they may be run over several years, as the longer period would make the results even more valuable.

The Agricultural Chairman at Ottawa.

Andrew Broder, M. P. for Dundas Co., Ont., chosen chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization at Ottawa, popularly known as the "Abe Lincoln" of the House of Commons, is not only one of the most popular men in the county which he represents, but wherever known. He was born of Irish parents, at Franklin, in the County of Huntingdon, Quebec, in 1845, and is seventh son of the family. His father was a native of Kilfue, County of Sligo, Ireland, while his mother came from the City of Belfast. Mr. Broder attended the public school at Franklin for some years. At the age of seventeen, he left home and engaged in farm work in the State of Massachusetts, near Boston. Later he attended the Huntingdon Academy, in his native county, and Malone Academy in New York State. When the Fenians raided Canada, in 1866, he returned home, and proceeded with the Franklin Company to Huntingdon to repel the enemy.

In 1868 he began business as merchant and farmer at West Winchester, Dundas County, and soon won distinction for himself by his capacity and honesty. From 1875 to 1886 he represented the County of Dundas in the Ontario Legislature. He secured many valuable amendments to the Drainage Act during his term in the Provincial Assembly, and is said to have been the first member to advocate the equipment and co-operation of the Travelling Dairy, which proved so beneficial to the industry. In 1892 he was appointed Collector of Customs at Morrisburg, and held the



Blackfaces on the Scottish Hills.



Pointers at Work.

office until 1896, when he resigned to contest the seat for the House of Commons, at which election he was successful, and he has represented Dundas continuously ever since. For a number of years Mr. Broder has been engaged in dairy farming just outside the village of Morrisburg, and any time when he is not engaged in serving his constituents or his country generally, he may be found hard at work on his own farm, and here he is always happiest. He is a man eminently fitted to discharge the duties to which he has been entrusted. Throughout his whole life, his occupation as cheese and butter merchant and farmer has given him ample opportunity to study the conditions and problems of the rural classes generally and in detail. During his long Parliamentary standing, he has been a close observer and student of all matters pertaining to the interests of the farmer, and time and again in the House has performed valuable service by his pertinent and fearless criticism of proposed legislation. In this capacity he has received a learning which has familiarized him with the workings of every branch of the Department of Agriculture. Then, too, he has made a close study of the United States Department of Agriculture, conceded to be one of the most perfectly organized in the world.

Mr. Broder is a man of fine natural ability, possessing to a degree the sharp wit of his ancestry, and is a fluent and argumentative platform speaker. All these qualifications will stand him in good stead in directing the proceedings of the Agricultural Committee, which, by common consent, is one of the most useful in the House, not only for the information which it annually elicits from officials in the agricultural service, but in giving inspiration and direction to their word by means of wholesome criticism.

"Now all good wood scow sailor man
Tak' warning by dat storm,
An' go an' marry some nice French girl
An' leev on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak' hurricane,
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre
So long you stay on shore."
—From "The Habitant," by W. H. Drummond

Special Renewal Offer.

Good Until December 31st, 1911.

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for twelve months we will accept \$2.00. See announcement, page 1940, November 20th issue.

Summer and Bees.

By Ethel M. Robson.

Have you seen the meadows glowing
With the clover all abloom?
Have you smelled its fragrance blowing
In the balmy month of June?
Have you seen their wings a-flocking
In a busy, busy maze?
Have you heard the bees a-humming
Through the long and sunny days?

Have you seen them come with fleetness,
Like a cloud upon the field,
Bearing in the choicest sweetness
That the blossoms every yield?
Have you listened in the moonlight
To the deep, persistent hum?
Have you felt your pulses quicken
With the harvest that's to come?

Have you peeped into the hive
When the combs are growing white,
And seen the rich drops glisten
When you held them to the light?
Have you weighted up a super
That well-nigh broke your back,
And placed a super underneath
For the busy bees to pack?

Have you carried in the heavy combs,
All ready to extract,
And seen the white wax crumple
At the uncapping knife's impact?
Have you poured it into pails,
This honey white and clean,
And sent it off to market—
A food fit for a queen?

If you have learned some secrets
From the golden summer days,
Which bring you near to Nature's heart,
And teach you of her ways;
For the heart of all the summer
Is the humming of the bees
In the fragrant clover blossoms
And the whispering basswood trees.

Have you heard the mad vibration
Of a myriad wings in air,
That tells you very truly
That a swarm is surely there?
Is a high old orchard tree,
Seen it cluster rich and brown?
Have you climbed a wobbly ladder
And brought it safely down,

Have you smelled the basswood, laden
With its sweetly-scented flowers,
Which the bees will come to rille
Through all the daylight hours?
For there's nothing in the world can tempt
The bees so far a-field
As these pearly, clustering blossoms,
With precious sweets unsealed.

Canadian Student Judges Win.

As "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas issue goes to press, an editorial representative at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, wires that in the Students' Judging Competition, trial No. 1, for "all classes of live stock," the team from Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, won first place, with the Manitoba Agricultural College team second, Missouri Agricultural College third, Ontario Agricultural College fourth, and then Iowa, Texas, Montana, Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska, in order. The Iowa team won first place in horse-judging, with Manitoba second and Macdonald third; Missouri first on cattle-judging, with Manitoba second and Ontario third; Ontario first in sheep-judging, with Macdonald second, and Manitoba third; and Manitoba first on swine-judging, Montana second, and Macdonald third. Seven out of the first ten men were members of Canadian teams. This is the first year that the Macdonald College Live-stock Department, which is in charge of Prof. H. Barton, was represented at the International contests. Student-judging was the big feature of the opening day, Dec. 2nd, and on all sides the Canadian contestants were being congratulated.

For the University of Wisconsin, three entirely new buildings and three new additions to buildings are being undertaken: a dormitory for women, to cost \$150,000; a home economics building, \$115,000, and an agricultural chemistry building. The new additions are a one-story annex to the main gymnasium; a wing to the chemistry building, to cost \$76,000, and a wing to the historical library, to cost \$165,000. Two structures, the biological building and the horticultural building, started last year, are now nearly finished.

So, have sorrow! Care will kill a cat, and therefore let's be merry.—[George Nither.

A Review of Canadian Agriculture by Provinces.

Ontario Agriculture.

By Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co.

About a century and a quarter ago, Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario, received its first settlers of United Empire Loyalists from the United States. Then followed a large immigration of English, Scotch, Irish, German and Dutch. Previous to this period there were French settlements in the County of Essex and along the shores of the Ottawa River. The Germans and Dutch settled, as a rule, in communities by themselves. The other nationalities were mixed settlements. We now have from the second to the sixth generation of those pioneers, and so mixed are their descendants that it would be hard to distinguish their origin, were it not for the names. The majority of the immigrants belonged to the agricultural classes in the old lands. Few of them brought much money, but they had healthy bodies, strong arms, and indomitable courage, integrity, and a high ideal of morality, which was of more value to a young country than a ship-load of gold.

The whole Province was an unbroken forest, covered with heavy timber, which had to be cut down and burned up in great log piles before a house could be erected or a crop planted. In those days timber was considered an incumbrance, instead of an asset. Many of the trees, such as oak, pine and walnut, if standing to-day, would sell for \$100 to \$200 each. In those pioneer days money was almost unknown, and provisions often ran short. Spring was always hailed with delight by the settler. It gave him an opportunity of replenishing his depleted stores. First was the making of maple sugar and molasses that were highly prized. About the same time the wild pigeons came in countless numbers, which were shot or caught by stretching a fish net against a fence or between two trees where grain was scattered underneath (peas being the favorite). The operator was in hiding near-by, and when a goodly number of pigeons were scrambling for the grain, a cord was pulled and the net fell upon the birds, and they were prisoners. Often enough were caught at one time to supply a family for several days. The overplus were fed to the hogs. Then, there were many lakes, rivers and creeks that were full of fine fish. In summer there were various kind of berries and wild plums. These, with homemade maple sugar, gave them a delicious and wholesome article of food. When autumn came, deer, partridges, wild turkeys and other game supplied the table. Many were the fat hogs that were killed, their feed being the acorns and beechnuts of the forest. Grain and other products brought a small price, which were bartered for goods at the store. In the winter of 1853, the father of the writer was discussing the price of grain with a neighbor who was returning from market, where he had sold a load of oats. He was in high spirits, for he had sold his oats for a York shilling (12½ cents) per bushel, and he added, "You know, they are not worth it, but the buyer offered me that price, and I took it." This illustrates the value that was placed upon farm produce at that time. Shortly after times changed for the better. Roads were made, and the Grand Trunk, the Great Western and Northern Railways were built. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was arranged, and the war between England and Russia took place, which sent wheat soaring up to two dollars a bushel.

Up to this time the farm implements were few, and, from our present-day standpoint, very crude. Those of tillage consisted of a wooden plow, ironed off by the village blacksmith. The seed was sown by hand and scratched in by wooden harrows with iron pins. The sickle, scythe and cradle were swung by hand to cut the crops. In 1855 the writer saw the first reaper that was brought into the Township of Brock, but it did not prove a success; it was made in Rochester, N. Y. Soon after this, reapers were made by Patterson Bros., Richmond Hill, which proved successful. Mowers came a few years later, also cultivators of various kinds, and seed drills. A great step in advancement was made when the self-bake reaper was invented. This was followed

by the self-binder that tied the grain with wire, which was soon replaced by twine.

For the successful operation of farm machinery, stumps, stones and other obstructions had to be removed, fences straightened, fields enlarged, and the wet places underdrained. These improvements made it profitable to use the largest and most approved implements, such as the riding plow, drawn by three or four horses, that turns two furrows at a time, doing double the work for the



Henry Glendinning,
Manilla, Ont.

same amount of manual labor as was formerly performed by two men. Harrows, cultivators, mowers and binders have been made larger, using more horse-power to perform the work, and saving manual labor. A more systematic rotation of crops being introduced, was followed by the keeping of more and better stock, which led to the feeding of practically all of the grain, hay and other fodder raised upon the farm. Stock-raising being found to be the most profitable line of farming, thought and energy were put into devising means of producing more and better feed at the least cost. This led to the growing of more corn and roots, the building of silos, the growing of more clover and alfalfa hay, which has greatly re-

quires a high degree of mechanical intelligence on the part of the operator. The boy raised on the farm, in constant contact with machinery, becomes expert in its use, without being aware that he is gaining that valuable knowledge so essential to the present-day farmer. What has been said about the evolution of machinery on the farm will apply to the advancement in other lines, such as stock-raising, fruit-growing, and crop production. The rough, high-boned steer has been replaced by the square, smooth, well-covered bodies of the Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus cattle. The old Canadian cow that rustled in the bush for a living, and gave a small quantity of milk, has been superseded by the Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey, or grades of these breeds, that spell "profit" to their owners. The ox-team and ponies have been replaced by the heavy-draft Clydesdale, Percheron and Shire horses, and the stylish Hackney and roadster.

The corduroy road, which the lumber wagon and ox cart bumped over has been macadamized, on which now fancy carriages and automobiles speed. Herds of fat bullocks, loads of grain, millions of pounds of dairy produce, from co-operative factories, and thousands of barrels of apples and other fruits are taken over them to the railway stations which are dotted over the country, to be conveyed to our populous towns and cities or to the seaboard, to be shipped to feed the millions of people of the old countries.

The housing of the family has been evolutionary. The first log shanty or little log house gave way to a frame, weather-boarded structure, which in its turn was replaced by a substantial stone or brick building, heated with hot water or hot air, and furnished with hot and cold water on tap, baths, and other conveniences. The beefing supplies fresh meat during the summer, and the baker calls regularly at the door.

The æsthetic side has not been overlooked in fine lawns and flower gardens; the planting of trees has been made a conspicuous feature on our roadsides and around the buildings. Special attention has been given to that grand tree, the emblem of our country, "the sugar maple." The homes are well supplied with music, magazines, and the daily and weekly papers. Public libraries are commodious, and are free, or nearly free, to all who wish to use them.

The early settler nearly always made a point to stable his horses, but it was not thought necessary to house his cattle. A straw stack and an open shed was deemed good enough for them, but now large barns, with stables, well lighted and ventilated, with cement floors, plastered walls, and ceilings whitewashed; water in front of the stock at all times; fed on the best of clover and alfalfa hay, in conjunction with succulent and nutritious corn silage and roots, so that the animals know but little difference between summer and winter, so far as feed and temperature of stables are concerned.

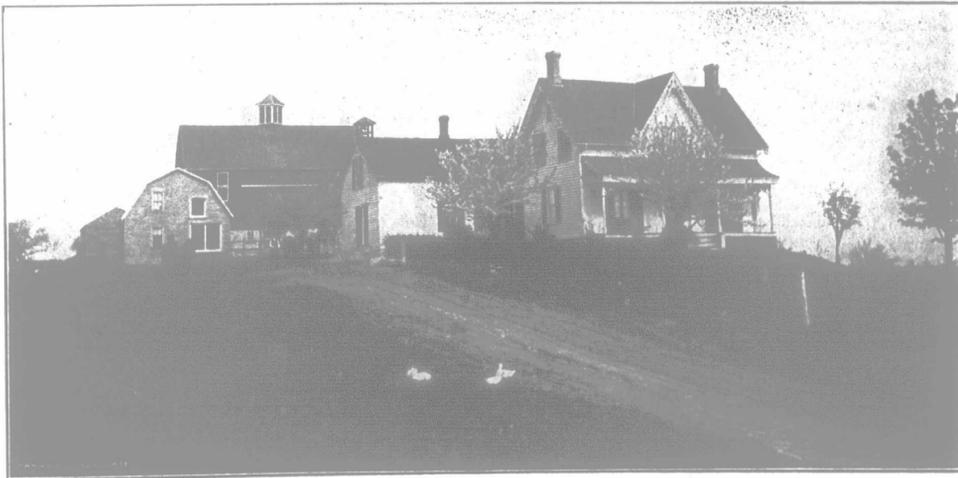
Public schools which are free to every boy and girl are at convenient distances to all, preparatory to the collegiate institute and colleges and universities, among which institutions not the least is the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Churches of all the leading denominations are dotted over the land. Rural mail delivery has been inaugurated, and, with the telephone, it keeps the farmer in close touch with the outside world.

The eastern portion of the Province is devoted largely to dairying. There are about one thousand co-operative butter and cheese factories in that section. The counties bordering on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the southern shores of Georgian Bay produce large quantities of apples. The Niagara Peninsula and the lake

shore of Essex County grow great quantities of peaches, grapes, plums and other tender fruits.

The western and middle portion of the Province is devoted to mixed farming, grain-growing, horse-raising, dairying, stock-feeding and fruit. The northern sections, which are new, raise large numbers of cattle and sheep that feed upon their rich pastures. That portion of the Province lying north of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, which is known as New Ontario, contains a great stretch of fine agricultural land known as the Clay Belt, which is of greater size than the old-

(Continued on page 2028.)



An Ontario Farmstead in the Niagara District.
Residence of G. W. Tinlin, Lincoln Co.

duced the cost of production of beef, dairy products and all kinds of live stock on the farm.

The windmill and gasoline engine have taken the place of hand and horse power for pumping water and preparing feed for stock. With the raising of clover and alfalfa, and the feeding of all the grain and fodder on the farm, its fertility has been greatly increased, which means better crops and more stock kept on the same amount of land.

On the farm of to-day there is little heavy labor performed by hand. The work is done by horses operated by a man upon a seat. This re-

Vicissitudes of Quebec Agriculture.

By Dr. J. A. Couture.

Agriculture in the Province of Quebec is based upon dairying, to which it owes its progress of the last thirty years. However, circumstances have brought the farmers of certain sections of the country to specialize. Thus, in the neighborhood of cities and towns, gardening is the rule. In others, as, for instance, in Joliette and Montcalm counties, they grow tobacco more than anything else. Fruit, especially the apple, is grown in Jacques-Cartier, Rouville and Vaudreuil Counties. In others, again, hay is the staple product. But, after all, dairying is the base of our agriculture, and I will tell the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" how it came to be so. It will be at the same time a brief history of agriculture in the Province of Quebec, and the description of its present state.

When Canada passed under English rule, the majority of the 65,000 inhabitants were ruined. Most of the nobles, of the officers, of the influential people returned to France and left the farmers to shift for themselves as best they could. Only the clergy remained in this country with the habitants, as the tillers of the soil called themselves. Notwithstanding all these misfortunes, they were not discouraged. They isolated themselves from their conquerors (and thereby from the rest of the world, to devote themselves, with the aid of their priests, to the cultivation of their devastated farms, and worked energetically to repair their losses.

That isolation lasted nearly a century, at the end of which time agriculture still remained what it had been in 1760. Thus, in 1850 it still consisted in growing cereals, without any fertilizers, so to speak. The soil was very fertile; it still yielded crops, but not receiving anything, those crops grew smaller and smaller.

At that time farmers looked upon live stock, with the exception of horses, as a necessary and unavoidable evil to which they had to submit, but which they would be glad to get rid of. However, having to feed and clothe themselves and family, they kept a few head of cattle, a small flock of sheep and a few pigs.

In 1845—that is barely sixty years ago—there was as yet in the Province of Quebec not a single organization to protect and promote the interests of the farming element. Everybody was left to his own resources, to his own knowledge, to his own initiative, to his own judgment.

Still, while this Province (Lower Canada, as it was then called) was so neglected by the Government of United Canada, Upper Canada (Ontario) was prospering. From 1841 to 1845 nearly one million and a half dollars were given it for colonization, and several millions were spent in making canals and other public works, which attracted thereto a considerable immigration. And again, the agricultural organization, though simple, comprised at least the essential—a Department of Agriculture and a Board of Agriculture.

In 1847 the Government at last realized that something had to be done to help improve the system of farming in the Province of Quebec, and a law was enacted authorizing the formation of agricultural societies. It was only in 1852 that the Department and the Board of Agriculture were established.

Is it to be wondered at that in 1852 agriculture was in the same primitive state as it was in 1760? That, from 1841 to 1845, 20,000 French Canadians left their native soil for the United States?

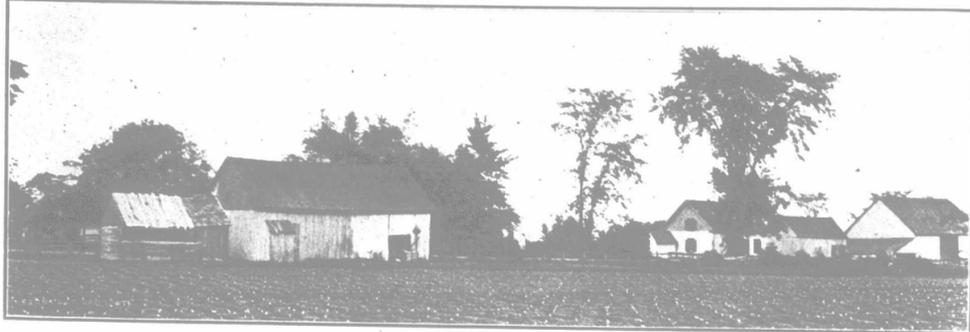
This ends the first chapter of the history of agriculture in the Province of Quebec.

The second chapter comprises the period extending from 1852 to 1880. In one way, it is still more lamentable than the first, inasmuch as the Department and Board of Agriculture, whose mission it was to direct the agricultural movement to teach farmers how gradually to improve their system of cultivation, and at the same time to take care of their live stock, to bring on a wise, gradual evolution by educating the people, set to work to revolutionize everything. Instead of attacking the root of the evil, bad farming, inevitably accompanied with unprofitable live stock they directed their best efforts, mostly, not to say wholly, against the latter. They did not care so much for the improvement in tilling the soil as for the destruction of our native breeds of horses and cattle. They seemed to think that the only essential thing to be done was to substitute the

Shorthorn for French-Canadian cattle, the Clydesdale for the French-Canadian horse, and from the very first year of their existence they worked strenuously with that end in view.

The result was that in 1880 agriculture was not much more advanced than in 1860 (in 1860 it was hardly more so than in 1760), and our live-stock industry had considerably retrograded. The only effective work of the Board of Agriculture from 1853 to 1880 was the encouragement given to Ayrshire cattle, and the improvement of our pigs by the Berkshire breed.

* * *



A Typical French Homestead in Quebec.

\$50.00 IN CASH PRIZES

The prizes mentioned below will be given to subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

We want every subscriber to guess the weight of paper (in tons, cwts. and pounds) used in the 1911 Christmas Number.

The one who guesses the correct, or nearest to the correct weight, will receive first prize; second nearest, second prize, and so on for the thirteen prizes.

The prizes are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| First prize | \$15 00 |
| Second prize | 8 00 |
| Third prize | 6 00 |
| Fourth prize | 5 00 |
| Fifth prize | 4 00 |
| Sixth prize | 3 00 |
| Seventh prize | 2 00 |
| Eighth prize | 2 00 |
| Ninth prize | 1 00 |
| Tenth prize | 1 00 |
| Eleventh prize | 1 00 |
| Twelfth prize | 1 00 |
| Thirteenth prize | 1 00 |

CONDITIONS:

All you have to do is to send in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50. On a separate sheet of paper put your guess in tons, cwts. and pounds, and your name and address.

All subscribers who send in a new name in this contest and do not receive a cash prize, will have their choice of any of our premiums that are given for one new subscriber. In this way everyone will be rewarded for sending in the new subscriber.

This contest is open until DECEMBER 30th, 1911, and all guesses must be received on or before that date.

Secure the new subscriber at once, and send in the name along with your guess by the earliest possible mail.

Address, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

NOTE.—The members of our staff or their families will not be allowed to compete in this contest.

Our agriculture was saved from ruin by a gentleman who is no more, E. A. Barnard, whose memory every farmer of the Province of Quebec should everlastingly remember. Mr. Barnard was the first to oppose the teaching and policy of the agricultural authorities of the period, to advise the farmers to improve their ways of farming, to fertilize their land, to adopt a system of rotation, and to improve what live stock they had, which was better, under the circumstances, than all other, by feeding them better, and by keeping only the best to breed from.

Mr. Barnard was also the first to realize that the salvation of our agriculture lay in dairying. He prevailed upon the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, then Prime Minister, to inaugurate his policy of liberal encouragement to the dairy industry, and of educating the people to that end. That policy has been followed up to this date by the several successive Governments of the Province. The result has been most gratifying. The production of cheese, which was only 512,436 pounds in

1871 amounted to 80,630,199 pounds in 1901, while our production of butter increased during that period from 24,000,000 pounds to 43,000,000 pounds.

Cheesemaking and buttermaking became within a short time the watchword of farmers. To make cheese and butter, one must have milk; to produce milk, one must have cows; to have profitable cows, one must give them good pastures in summer, green fodder in the dry season, roots or grain feed in winter. Farmers soon got to understand all that, and they strove to put it into practice. Cows that numbered but 328,000 in 1861 should be much over one million in number in the pending census report. The cheese factories were only a few in 1871. In 1910, the cheese factories, creameries and combined factories numbered 2,165, according to the official bulletin published last summer by the Department of Agriculture.

In 1880, the farmers of the Province of Quebec were poor, they scarcely ever had money; to-day they are in most cases well to do, and money is plentiful. Efforts were made in the nineties to induce our farmers to produce bacon. For a time it looked as if they would take to it as they had to dairying, but for some reason or other they gave it up as unprofitable. They are satisfied with supplying the local markets.

This marvellous development of dairying, together with that of the textile industry, caused them to neglect sheep-raising. Formerly, when money was scarce and goods were dear, clothing was made at home, and every farmer kept a small flock of from ten to twenty sheep for that purpose. To-day there is always some money in the farmer's purse, and goods are so cheap that he buys everything at the merchant's. It seems that in the farmer's mind it is foolish to bother about sheep nowadays.

In regard to that, I must say that the efforts of the Sheep-breeders' Association of the Province to convince farmers that sheep have their place on every farm, that none should be without a flock, is beginning to bear fruit. Last year the Association inaugurated annual sales of pure-bred sheep, which will help those who wish to start again to raise sheep, inasmuch as it gives them an opportunity to buy pure-bred breeding stock at a moderate price, and without loss of time and money in travelling from one place to another.

Fifty years ago we had the French Canadian horse, which was renowned for its general usefulness and its endurance. The breed is almost extinct. That was brought about by shipping in thousands to the United States, our best stallions and mares, during the American war, and by the campaign of destruction carried on against those horses by the Government authorities from 1854 to 1880. We have at present no horses to speak of, with the exception of the incipient French-Canadian breed, which is being made up by the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association. Since 1850, horse-breeding has been carried on in the most unsystematic and haphazard way, the small French-Canadian mares being mated for a time with stallions of the various draft breeds, then with the Standard-bred; then again with the draft horse. But it is evident that, in the long run, the draft horse will predominate, for the Clydesdale, the Percheron and the Belgian draft horse are much in favor almost everywhere. However, it will take a long time before we have a class of good uniform horses.

In 1895 the farm products of the Province of Quebec were double the quantity of what they had been in 1880; in 1910 they were double what they were in 1895. In 1895 hay only was grown in Berthier, Yamaska and Richelieu Counties. Presently, they export just as much hay as in 1880, and, besides, they export dairy products for as much money as they got for their hay. It is the same, but to a less extent, in several other counties.

Our agriculture is undoubtedly prosperous, but it is far from being perfect. Weeds are getting to be a calamity. Fortunately, there is a general movement to eradicate them. Lack of labor is hindering agriculture in some parts, as, for instance, in the Eastern Townships, where the farms are too large for the labor that can be got, the consequence being that the land is not worked enough. Those farms should be subdivided. Still again, not enough care is taken to get rid of the unprofitable cows—and they are legion—as well as to avoid seed of bad quality. On the whole, the present situation is fairly satisfactory, but unceasing efforts should be made to improve it.

New Brunswick Needs Farming.

By W. S. McPhail.

When a stranger acquainted with agriculture first looks around him on landing in New Brunswick, takes note of the soil and climate during the growing season, and the crops received for so small an amount of labor, he comes to the conclusion that the country is all right, but that there must be something radically wrong with the man who tills the soil. But, on looking him over, the stranger would have to come to the decision that the tillers of the soil of New Brunswick, both physically and intellectually, will stand comparison with any class in the British Isles, from which their forefathers had mainly come.

The writer was most favorably impressed with the young men in the lumber camps, on his first meeting them, nearly forty years ago. At play they acted like innocent schoolboys. In their more sedate moments, and uncovered, they almost to a man presented the appearance of men of the highest intelligence. This set me wondering if the people who left the Old Country for the colonies in the old times were not of a higher type than the general average, or if the intellectual appearance of these men was not to be credited to the freedom, independence and partnership with nature, in which they generally live. These thoughts occurred to me when just new to the country, nearly forty years ago. Then the common school was a new institution. But these men knew more of practical life than the common school has yet attempted to teach, although it be doing a great work, and filling well its place. The soil and climate being so, and the men being as stated, why is typical agriculture generally in so backward a state?

Climate, soil and environment are mainly responsible for typical agricultural practice in any country. And the writer believes that these three, with the want of a cash market for the small farmers' produce in the many greater parts of the Province are mainly responsible for the state of agriculture in this Province at the present day.

As to climate, summer and winter are of about equal length, summer being about the same as in Central France, but mixed at both ends with cold breathings from the north, which shortens our growing season, but hardens the fibre of humanity. We step from winter into summer by degrees, and naturally during April. Again, the shortening days of November see the snow fields of the far north gradually approach, until they finally take possession towards the end of the month. Then, the men and teams, no longer needed on the farms, hie with pleasure to the woods, where men and horses are well fed and well paid for the work they do.

As to the Soil.—Virgin soil is rich in all the elements of fertility, and the only effort required to get a good crop is to sow the seeds and scratch it in with a crotch-harrow—no weeds, no hoeing needed. If grass and clover seeds are sown with the grain, hay may be cut for years, and the same ground will be good pasture for any length of time afterwards, and will break up richer than ever, especially if sheep have been kept upon it. This easy way of farming often leads to taking life easy. There is another system of farming which is quite common—that of keeping only a team of horses and a couple or so of cows, having all the land growing hay or oats. These are sold, or may be taken to the woods. Hundreds of thousands of tons of hay go to the United States, and we buy beef from the States in return—a poor exchange for the farm.

The effect of our surroundings, taken in connection with our soil and climate, will appear in what follows.

The settlements are mainly around the sea-coast and along the river valleys, with spurs here and there extending back into the woods. But by far the greater part of the Province is forest. It would seem the first attempt at agriculture in the Province was by the French Acadians during the last half of the eighteenth century, who reclaimed the marshes on the Bay of Fundy. These, with the alluvial meadows and islands on the rivers and lakes, were the first to be taken possession of,

and are today the richest lands in New Brunswick, where some fine beef cattle are kept. Some of the farms in Westmorland County show what is being done on the marsh lands, where good stock and advanced agricultural methods are practiced. But what was now the Province of New Brunswick was one unbroken forest when the Loyalists landed at the mouth of the St. John River, on the 18th of May, 1783. "The silence and gloom of the forest" did not brighten these brave hearts, and many of them at once set to work and heaved, with the axe, homes for themselves in its shelter. Clearing the forest of its growth, and making a place in its depth for a home, has been going on ever since. It entails many years of hard work, hard thought, and sometimes hard fare, but never that of real want.

sell or leave it for a locality more suited to their business. The greater number of our farmers are of this class, intermingled among those who live by the sale of hay and oats. The soil of the farms is in all stages of exhaustion, according to its original nature, the number of stock kept, and the time it has been cropped. But on nearly every one of these farms there are more or less comfortable homes. Whether the owners lumber or not, there are many opportunities to make a good independent living, and the homes are, as a rule, not only comfortable, but often pretty. Side by side with these are a class of men who live entirely by keeping stock, and who are striving to use only advanced agricultural methods. These are receiving a satisfactory reward in the joy they have in caring for and watching their general health, observing how the animals grow and thrive under their care. This is an occupation that stands all the year through, and is at the same time undergoing changes that relieve whatever there might be of the monotony about it. The only complaint you will hear from this class is the want of sufficient succulent food for the stock during the long winters. Turnips and potatoes are the most reliable crops grown in New Brunswick, and when we have learned to grow them in sufficient quantities, and have cellars in which to store them for the winter, that problem will be solved. It used to be said turnips made the juiciest beef, and, when sown early and well matured, there will be little occasion for complaint in the odor of the but-ter.

Some distance all around the chief centers of population are dairy farms, where good dairy stock are kept, and good agricultural methods profitably practiced.

Cheese and butter factories have in many sections failed to give entire satisfaction, and are fewer in number than a few years ago. As the country fills, this will correct itself; settlements are too scattered at present, and, as already stated, lumbering interferes with keeping dairy stock.

In the towns cash is paid for all farm produce, and all over the country, wherever produce can be found in carloads, there is no want of a cash market. But for such articles as eggs, butter, poultry and pork there is only exchange at the country store. This comes hard on the small farmer—and he is in the majority—as he has no market but the store. He quickly notices that a five-dollar bill will bring more at the store than will five dollars' worth of eggs or butter. There is no higgling over a dollar bill, but if he has brought poultry, or pork or beef, there may be grave doubts if it can be taken at all, except at greatly reduced prices. There are people whose self-respect won't allow them to dicker over a trade. Can you blame them if they look with favor towards the woods, and with something akin to disgust to the farm?

Farming in Nova Scotia

By Eunice Buchanan.

In pioneer days, Nova Scotia's agriculture was influenced by people from different nations. The French came and went from the dyke-lands; the Germans settled on the south Atlantic coast; the Highland Scotch made farms in the north-east; while tracts of land were given to Loyalists in the Annapolis Valley. These settlements were near the coasts or on the mouths of rivers.

The Nova Scotian peninsula is walled in by a rocky coast; the central strip of country is barren, containing thousands of acres watered by large lakes or covered with granite boulders and brush.

The first settlers often hauled their produce one hundred miles, or to the nearest schooners. Later came the railways and steamships, altering the destination and type of produce. With these came post offices and papers, bringing ideas to isolated farmers in from the outside world.

Better farming has been encouraged by the Government through the Agricultural College and meetings throughout the Province; also by field-crop competitions, agricultural and fruit-growing societies, thirty-five experimental orchards, demon-



A Typical New Brunswick Farmstead.
In the Nashwaak Valley, York County.

One, to succeed, must be possessed of great patience and far-reaching faith; strength of body is not so essential as strength of mind. When so equipped, and having ordinary health, success and independence are sure of being attained, if one sticks by the farm and depend on the stock he can raise upon it for his income, taking care, during the days of small things, to keep out of debt, which can easily be done in these times. The most common check to success is the lumber camp, which is to be found within easy reach of all the settlements. There the settler finds employment at good wages during the winter months, when he can do but little on his lot when he first starts in. The camps are comfortable, the food abundant and good, the hours regular. The men are divided into crews; each crew is a social unit; each man has his own job, which entails little or no responsibility on the individual;



A Characteristic Nova Scotia Farm Home.

and in the camp at night the "boss" has full charge, as through the day, and sees to it that only good order and good fellowship prevails. Wages are from twenty to thirty dollars per month. Once started, men come to prefer the woods to the farm, and in many cases the farm is neglected, or left to the care of the mother and boys; for this is no bachelor country, and the bigger the family, the better off. As the boys get old enough, they also go to the camps, as does also the team, when they come to have one, and at this stage in their advance they often take to lumbering on their own account. The effect on the farm is the same in either case, only that in the latter case they are more likely, when the farm is stripped of its valuable wood, to

strations, and bonuses on pure-bred bulls and stallions. About twenty pure-bred Clydesdale mares were imported, sold at auction, and distributed through the country, where there are now many of their foals.

With heavier horses, loads were increased from what a pair of nine-hundred-pound horses drew to that drawn by a pair of twelve or fourteen-hundred-pound horses. Gradually, the wooden-skinned wagons are replaced by those of iron, and in Nova Scotia, when one man buys a modern implement, his neighbors are ready to follow his example.

Pioneer conditions still exist where the lumberman-farmer hauls potatoes over miles of rough roads to the railway. He grows sufficient to support his family, one or two cows and pigs, a horse or pair of oxen, and a flock of hens, trading his eggs and butter for tea and sugar. Of this type is the fisherman, who runs a small mixed farm in connection with his boat or weir. Neither of these is progressive; they understand little of crop rotation, and represent three-fifths of Nova Scotia's farmers.

The successful agriculturists are those who specialize in live stock, fruit-growing, or both. No farms grow grain exclusively. The largest stock farms are in the north, but there are one hundred and eighty-seven agricultural societies throughout the Province.

Dairying is on the increase. The Government reports that during 1910 the fourteen creameries and cheese factories increased their output over 1909 from eight to two hundred and fourteen per cent.

Farmers occasionally buy pure-bred Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Shorthorn cattle from the Agricultural College, and last year agricultural societies imported fifteen bulls from the Upper Provinces. Very few farmers own a pure-bred herd. Pigs are kept in connection with dairies and lumber camps. Heavy-draft horses are gradually replacing the lighter ones. The country is ideal for sheep-raising, if it were not for the dogs, in consequence of which many farmers have given up flock husbandry. On most farms poultry is a side-branch. Bees are not common, but do well under good management.

Turnips can be raised for six cents a bushel, and, in capable hands, will yield eight hundred to a thousand bushels an acre. Six to eight tons of poorly-ripened silage corn can be grown to the acre. Potatoes are exported to the West Indies. Twenty-one thousand acres of wheat are grown, whereas oats occupy about one hundred and forty thousand. Hay yields one ton, sometimes one and a half or even three tons, to the acre. Buckwheat, beans and garden crops are grown in a lesser degree.

Bog land in western King's, which until recently was considered valueless, raised, in 1908, five thousand barrels of cranberries weighing ninety to one hundred pounds, and selling for twenty-five thousand dollars. The scoop, introduced from Cape Cod, enables a single operator to harvest from three to ten barrels a day.

Large fruit farms are located in the Annapolis Valley, which is about ninety miles long, with an average width of seven miles, making an area of about six hundred, of which five hundred are suitable for fruit culture. The soil is not naturally rich, usually sandy loam, with clay near the mountains. Until the apples are profitable, small fruits and roots are grown in conjunction with young orchards.

It was not until ten or fifteen years ago that people realized the worth of orchards. Since then the local nurserymen cannot supply the demand for trees. Last spring, in the vicinity of Berwick, some 40,000 were planted. One man alone imported and set 9,000. Ten years ago, the planting per year for the same district averaged about 3,000 trees.

Co-operation in packing and marketing fruit, also in buying barrels and fertilizers has advanced the fruit-growers. Warehouses, evaporators, vinegar and canning factories are springing up at every station. In 1909, seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels were exported, but it is estimated that in twenty years' time the output will be millions.

With this increased wealth, the orchardists are installing water systems, telephones, and here and there an automobile. With mail deliveries, sea-

ports, and modern conveniences, the Valley orchardists are as comfortable as any in Canada.

Agricultural Development of Prince Edward Island.

By J. A. Clark.

The earliest agricultural records of "The Garden of the Gulf" were made by the discoverer, Jacques Cartier, in 1534. He mentions that "The whole of the land is low, and the most beautiful it is possible to see, and full of beautiful trees and meadows. The lands where there are no woods are very beautiful and full of peason, white and red gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries, and wild grain like rye; it seems there to have been sown and plowed."



J. A. Clark, B. S. A.

Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm in Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

The pioneer settlers had one continual fight with the forest—cutting, burning, clearing, dibbling in a few potatoes and small patches of grain. They brought with them a few implements, articles of furniture and clothing. All others were homemade. In those days the spinning wheel and the loom were busy indoors, and the axe and the hoe outside. The cattle were yoked to do the hauling, and when they had faithfully performed that duty they were then turned into beef and tallow candles, or shipped to Newfoundland to be bartered for the luxuries of

oats, potatoes and cattle were shipped by schooners direct to the cities of the Eastern States. Horses were driven to the International Boundary across New Brunswick, by way of St. John, and sold very profitably, for it was the time of big prices for Prince Edward Island produce. Farmers disposed of everything that would bring ready cash. They had no incentive to improve the land, for it belonged to absentee landlords who lived in England, and who had no other interest in their lands except the collecting of rents through agents. In this way, figuratively speaking, many farms had the soil sold off them.

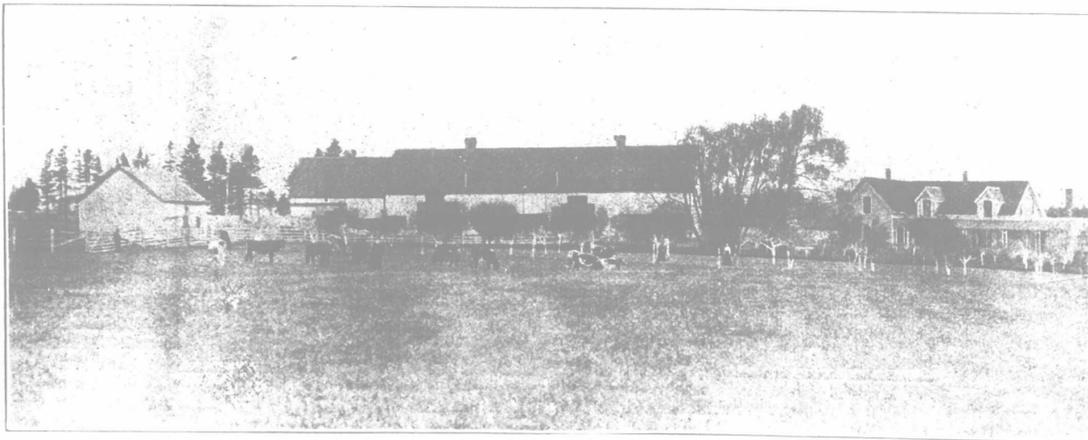
Shortly after the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Province entered the Confederation of Canada, on certain conditions, one of which was that the Dominion should pay the Province enough money to buy out all the landlords. The land was then sold to the tenants at a reasonable rate. It was considered a great boon to have freehold land. Much more stock was kept on the farms, and the Province became famed for its horses and oats. Large flocks of sheep were raised, swine were fed the many by-products of the house, dairy and small potatoes, which they turned into bacon and hams. These, hanging to the kitchen beams, decorated all the old farmhouses. The thrifty housewife made the poultry pay for many of the household needs, and supplied the table with the choicest of meats and eggs.

During the period referred to, when grain was the staple export, the depletion of the fertile virgin soil led to the clearing of more land, even some of the hilly sections of the Province, which would have proved of much greater value had they been left in forest. Mussel and oyster-shells gathered at low tide and burned, had been used by the early settlers in plastering their houses. Their descendants began gathering and applying them to the land, and found that they got greater returns of clover and grain than from the virgin soils. Soon great scows and a device worked by a winch known as a mud-digger, were constructed to lift large quantities of this mussel-mud in the summer from the great deposits of decayed shells found in the arms of the sea which extend everywhere and make this the "Emerald Isle" of the West. Some genius hit upon the idea of raising this shell-mud in the winter by placing the mud-diggers on the ice and hoisting the big mud-scoop or fork with a quarter of a ton of shells, by means of a horse on the capstan. The mud was then applied direct to the land from a sleigh or put on cars and shipped inland during the winter months when the farmer had plenty of time and hard work was a joy to him. It was found, however, that, after one heavy dressing, a second did not produce like results, and the farmers began to look for some other method of restoring and increasing the fertility of their land.

One of Prince Edward Island's greatest benefactors now came to her aid. Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, then Dairy Commissioner, advised the people that they had one of the best adapted countries in the world for dairying. He persuaded them to co-operate, and, by means of more stock, return to the soil, in the form of barnyard manure, what they were taking from it, and sell the by-products of sunshine, pure air and water to the people of the Old World at fancy prices. He induced the Federal Government, in 1891, to supervise the planning and erection of cheese factories, and to operate them on a purely commercial basis for a number of years. Altogether, eleven factories were started by him. The co-operative idea, however, spread, and the dairy industry became a staple industry of the Province, which position it still holds. Last year, thirty-six cheese factories and nine creameries manufactured 49,738,910 pounds of milk, worth \$514,401.69. All the leading breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and horses are now well represented, and win a very large share of the prizes in the show-rings at the Maritime and Dominion Exhibitions. Many cow-testing associations have been formed, and the average income per cow is being gradually increased.

At the present time, however, the poultry business is a very close rival, and, though much less capital is invested, yet it bids fair, in the near future, to compel even dairying to take a second place.

Large and small fruits do very well, and almost every homestead has a small orchard of



A Farm Home on Prince Edward Island.

life—tea, sugar, salt and tobacco—or exchanged for doubloons, the only currency of the times. Shipbuilding was the chief industry. The new ships were loaded with ton-timber or oats for the English market. A little later barley was shipped in large quantities to the breweries of St. John, N. B., but for a long time oats was the staple product that was sold.

From 1790 to about 1840 the population was greatly augmented by immigration from England, Scotland and Ireland. The people married young, and the average family was large, compared with that of to-day. In 1854 the Reciprocity Agreement came into effect, and large quantities of hay,

apple and cherry trees. Those who have planted larger areas, and given the fruit careful attention, have been well repaid. Many schooner loads of potatoes, vegetables and turnips are shipped annually from wharves that dot the shores of the bays and rivers everywhere around "The Island." These schooners, returning, bring coal direct from the mine, almost to the farmer's door.

Among the new industries, the fox-farming business has had a marvellous growth, and the fabulous prices paid are almost beyond the reach of imagination. Until recently it was in the hands of a few men; to-day, ranches are springing up everywhere, and the price of a farm is paid for one fox, with the apparent recklessness of the men who stake their all in a hole in the ground in the Klondike.

The census figures may say what they will about this Province, and our good neighbors may pity us, but the fact remains that the farmers of Prince Edward Island are going steadily forward, improving and adding to their homesteads, until they are surrounded by many comforts that money cannot buy on the bleak plains or wild rocklands where their restless brothers have sought, often in vain, for fortunes from wheat and gold. A drive along any country road reveals new and larger barns which are being constructed. Everywhere beautiful and comfortable cottages are to be seen, one after another, until one is compelled to exclaim, "Are there no poor people anywhere in this land?" and the answer is echoed from the hills and woods that "here those who work receive a reward for their labor." Or, in the words of an Island poet:

"Clinging to the Eastern shore
Of this Western continent
Lies a spot that evermore
Smiles with plenty and content.
To this fair and fertile Island
Nature's gifts are richly lent;
There the charms of vale and highland
Are most beautifully blent.
There the sea is ever seen,
With its circling arms around,
Tossing on its sunny beaches,
Booming on its headlands bare;
Or in winding arms and reaches
Stretching inland everywhere.
There the farmer's busy hand
Gathers tribute from the wave,
And the ocean feeds the land
From its old Molluscan grave.
Then a splendid vegetation
Clothes this Isle in loveliness;
Not a spot in all the nation
Wears a richer summer dress.
And though wintry storms are piled
Round this fair St. Lawrence Isle,
Summer of her heat beguiled,
Smiles on her with softest smile.
And her storms, though full of vigor,
And though bitter while they last,
Never show the fearful rigor
Of the wild Dakota blast.
But the people make the place,
And the people's hearts are warm.
There a true and earnest race
Has been cradled in the storm,
And her sons are genial spirits,
And their talents and their merits
And her daughters passing fair,
Win them honors everywhere."

Prairie Farming in Canada

By Prof. S. A. Bedford.

Numerous nationalities are represented among the members of the farming community in the Canadian West, but perhaps the most successful class among them are the sons of the Ontario farmer who reached the West during the early eighties. It will do us good to review a typical case. In all probability he was the eldest of a family which included among its members more sons than it was possible to obtain farms for in Ontario, so, with the sturdy independence so notable in men of his class, he elected to leave the dear old home and try the West. With the assistance of a small advance from his parents, he manages to scrape up, possibly, a thousand dollars. This, combined with industry and a thorough, practical knowledge of farming, was all the capital possessed.

Arriving in the Prairie Provinces, he at once started on a "land hunt," and his practical knowledge enables him to make a good selection of a fertile homestead and pre-emption. In spite of the inconvenience of having to "back," he made up some forty acres of prairie with a yoke of cattle and prairie-breaker the first season, and started the work. After the lapse of a quarter

century, the old settler still speaks with rapture of the vast, open stretches of rich prairie land in those days, and how the native grass roots cracked and snapped under the rolling coulter, as if in protest against yielding to the more civilized farm plants so soon to take their place. After the breaking season closed, haying, well-digging, backsetting (second plowing), and the building of a shack, kept our new settler busy till winter set in, with its comparative leisure. Still, even the winter months have their duties, principal among them being the teaming of grain to market, cutting and drawing home timber for fuel, and for building a better house and stable.



S. A. Bedford,

Professor of Field Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

For the first few years, he, in common with all of his class, made a specialty of wheat. It is a product well adapted to new prairie land, little capital being required, returns are quick, and a market is generally near-by. After the first year or two a few grade cows were kept, and, on the establishment of creameries in the district, their number was increased somewhat, but extensive and successful wheat-growing appears to unfit a man for dairy farming, and on the least pretext he is ready to dispose of his herd and revert to exclusive grain-growing. Or he may fancy stock-raising, and gradually establish a modest herd of beef cattle.

As time passes on, our settler continues to improve his original homestead, by erecting a good



A Typical Prairie Home in Manitoba.

comfortable frame or brick house, extensive barns and up-to-date granary. Next comes good fences and a shelter-belt to protect the farmstead. While making these improvements, he has not neglected the social and religious side of his nature. At the very commencement of the settlement a public school was started. The writer lived in a township where a schoolhouse was built and largely paid for before there was a child in the district. The building was used as a church for three separate denominations, and also as a general assembly hall for years before there were any children to teach.

The average Western farmer is decidedly progressive. He takes an active part in the work of

Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Grain-growers' Associations, etc. He is, however, very apt to take somewhat narrow views, and usually looks at all public questions from a strictly Northwestern point of view. As a rule, the prairie farmer arranges his crop succession with the following objects in view: First, to produce as large a return as possible of the highest-priced cereal, viz., wheat, irrespective of the great loss of fertility resulting from this plan. Wages are high and good, farm laborers scarce, hence he endeavors to raise only such crops as require the minimum amount of labor. Again, buildings for the storing of perishable articles are costly. Grain is always stored by the buyer at a trifling cost, which is another inducement to grow cereals only.

It has been found, from actual canvass, that about seventy per cent. of the farmers in Central Manitoba practice the following rotation on old land: First year, summer-fallow; second and third years, wheat; fourth year, oats or barley. The land intended for summer fallow is plowed five inches deep as soon as spring seeding is finished, then worked on the surface for the balance of the season with harrow and wide-toothed cultivator.

When first settled, the prairie land furnishes abundance of native wild grasses for hay and pasture. As the prairie is brought under cultivation, this native fodder becomes scarce, and it becomes necessary to sow grasses and other fodder crops. Timothy is the favorite grass, but in many parts of the West it is not productive, and Western rye or brome grass takes its place. Either of these grasses will thrive with less moisture than timothy. Common red clover and alsike are not generally successfully grown, but alfalfa has succeeded wherever properly cultivated, and promises to be exceedingly useful. Owing to the average light rainfall, it has been found advisable to sow all grasses and clovers, except timothy, by themselves—i. e., without a nurse crop of grain. According to the Dominion Census and Statistics Monthly, the three Western Provinces had, in 1911, 201,000 acres in cultivated grass and clover, averaging 1 1/2 tons hay per acre. Although so far north, Indian corn for fodder purposes gives excellent returns in Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, and if early-ripening Flint varieties are generally used, the returns are excellent.

Of late years, the Western farmer has made rapid strides in horse-breeding. The favorite breed for farm and dray work is the Clydesdale or Shire, but Percheron and Belgian are meeting with increased favor. Horses of all breeds are generally very free from disease, and the large influx of new settlers insures an active demand at remunerative prices. Dominion statistics show that 934,300 horses are to be found in the three Prairie Provinces, and the increase is rapid. Oats thrive well in the West, so that abundance of the right kind of food is obtainable. Cattle of all breeds thrive. The Shorthorn and its crosses are, perhaps, preferable. Owing to the few field roots grown, and the scarcity of suitable barns, comparatively few steers are stall-fed, most of the animals being shipped off the grass in the autumn. A few farmers, however, stall-feed their steers, and generally succeed in producing excellent export animals. The Dominion Government's statistics show that there were, in July of this year, 2,133,100 of horned cattle in the three Prairie Provinces.

Swine are fairly abundant, Yorkshire and Berkshire predominating. They are largely fed on barley and dairy products. Barley is very productive in the Prairie Provinces, and rotates well with wheat, being a good cleaning crop and not exhaustive of fertility. The above-mentioned authorities show that there were only 415,500 swine in the West, which is not sufficient to supply the local demand for dressed pork.

It is a matter of regret that sheep are not more generally kept, as they are found very profitable, and are excellent weed destroyers. According to returns received by the Federal Government, there are only 320,100 sheep in the West. There is room for millions. It appears as if the farmers of this country are not willing to exercise the care required to make a success with this exceedingly useful animal.

Although the farmers of the three Western Provinces have done wonders in subduing such vast areas and making them produce wealth, to be shared by all parts of the Dominion, they have made some serious mistakes, and are suffering from the effects to-day. One of these is their want of care in subduing weeds. Many of the most noxious kinds are found, and the rich soil encourages a rank growth and a rapid dissemination. Of late years there is apparently an awak-

ening, and more efforts are being made to eradicate these enemies of the farmer.

Agriculture in British Columbia.

By F. M. Logan, B. S. A.

As the agriculture of a country depends almost entirely upon its climate, British Columbia's agriculture must of necessity be varied. To describe with any degree of accuracy its agricultural possibilities, one must divide the Province into several parts, corresponding to the climatic and other conditions prevailing in the different localities. For instance, on Vancouver and the other islands, adjacent to the west coast, there is less rainfall and less snow than in the lower valley of the Fraser, just a few miles distant. Other atmospheric conditions also differ. Then, the great valleys of the interior boast of a climate almost as different from that of either district mentioned as the climate of Alabama is from that of Alaska. Each district has its own agriculture, with all the peculiarities pertaining to its climatic and topographical conditions, as well as to transportation facilities. We shall endeavor to describe briefly the origin of agriculture in at least three of these districts.

More than half a century has elapsed since the fur-traders of the Hudson's Bay Company began to settle in Vancouver Island, and the tilling of the soil has been the mainstay of all pioneers of the past, so was it theirs. There are no extensive tracts of good farming land on these islands, so the farms are essentially small; one hundred acres under cultivation would be above the average size. To-day, the majority of these farms are occupied by recent settlers of the well-to-do class, principally from England. Most of these men are not entirely dependent upon the farm for support; they either have investments in Canada or receive "money from home." This additional revenue proves sometimes good, sometimes evil. Some of these men are thrifty, progressive, ready to adopt Canadian ways, and are making a success of farming in what might be called a small way. Others, brought up in idleness, trained for uselessness, and with habits bordering on savagery, smole through a miserable existence, interested in liquor and the mail which brings the monthly allowance. The better farmers of this district or division of the Province devote their efforts to what might be called diversified farming. They nearly all keep a few cows, pigs, sheep and poultry, and have a small area planted to fruit.

Dairy products are in great demand in Victoria, and producers get as high as \$2.00 per hundred pounds for their milk, and corresponding prices for cream and butter. Pork is always in good demand, as is also lamb and mutton. Good profits could be made in sheep-raising all over the islands were it not for cougars and other wild animals, which sometimes destroy whole flocks. The experience of a settler on what is known as Eagle Island is interesting in this connection. He took a large flock of sheep to his new farm, and had visions of wealth by unearned increment, as sheep on some of these islands require no winter feed and little care. But he had not reckoned with the eagles. When lambing time came, he found it necessary to stay on watch all night, accompanied by a double-barrelled shotgun, while his dutiful wife guarded the flocks by day, permitting her husband to store up some reserve vigor for his next night's vigil. In spite of these thorough protective precautions, their flock of 150 lambs proved too tempting to the enterpris-

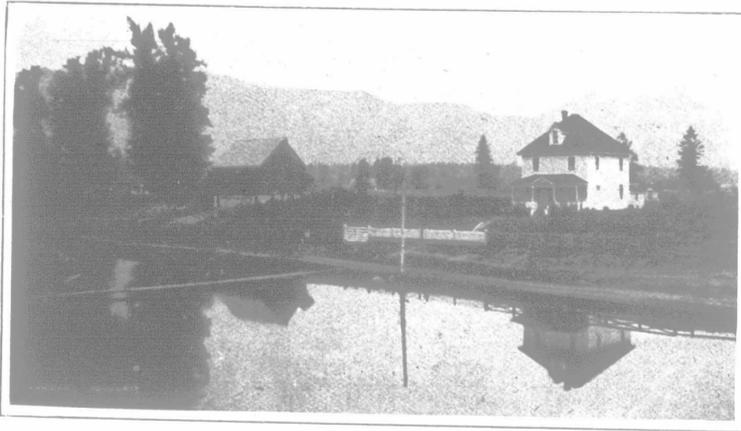
ing eagles, that seemed neither to slumber nor sleep until they had taken them all. Needless to say, this man is not enthusiastic over sheep-raising, but there are districts near Victoria and Nanaimo where the sheep industry has proven exceedingly profitable.

Small fruits and certain varieties of apples, pears and plums do well on these islands, and usually find a ready local market.

Nearly all farmers keep at least a few hens, and some quite large flocks, which pay well if properly cared for, as eggs and poultry always command high prices in British Columbia.

THE FRASER VALLEY.

Leaving the islands, with their dry summers



A British Columbia Homestead.

Farm home, near Chilliwack.

and mild winters, we shall attempt to give a brief description of the celebrated Fraser River Valley. Here we have one of the most productive areas in the world. For about seventy miles from where this mighty river meets the waters of the Pacific there are farms along its banks which yield their owners a revenue greater than that enjoyed by a Cabinet Minister. It is estimated that 300,000 acres have been built up by and reclaimed from this Amazon of the West, and every acre capable of unbelievable production. The pioneers of this beautiful district had their troubles. Dykes had to be built to keep out the

years to pay for them, by way of a yearly tax. Twenty years ago, this land could be bought for a song. Now it is valued at a price ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 and acre, according to location and surrounding circumstances. When it is stated that this land has produced five tons of hay, 120 bushels of oats, 20 tons of potatoes, and 50 tons of roots, per acre, the reader will begin to realize that it is worth the price. Practical farmers know that these are the average yields from areas three to five times the size, and it costs no more to till one of these highly-productive acres than it does to cultivate a poor one.

It is on these farms that the milk and cream is produced for Vancouver's 125,000 population, and cows are exceedingly profitable on these rich grazing lands. It is here that the hay, and a good deal of the grain, is grown to feed the horses of the cities, the railway and lumber camps. It is here that hundreds of acres of potatoes are grown, and where thousands will be grown when the Panama Canal is opened and they can be more readily shipped to the markets of the East. This fertile soil, with the water-table where it is available at all times, practically insures a crop, so it is needless to say the farmers are making money. There are some men who would not accumulate wealth if they had a controlling interest in the Garden of Eden, but any farmer in this valley who knows how, and is willing to work, will soon become independent.

THE INTERIOR COUNTRY.

A book could be written about this wonderful territory among the mountains. Thirty years ago, the agriculture of this vast region consisted in a few hundred cattle. Twenty years ago there were several thousands, but to-day, the fertile acres over which they roamed, unmolested, are producing the unexcelled fruit which has made British Columbia famous. The old rancher, with his ten or twenty thousand acres and his uncounted herds of cattle and horses has almost disappeared. The eight great ranches of the Okanagan Valley have been bought up by syndicates, who have divided them into five, ten and twenty-acre farms; and where this land a few years ago supported one owner and a few cowboys, it now maintains a whole settlement, with an income fifty times that previously obtained.

The whole nature of this country has been changed by methods of modern agriculture. Water has been carried from the mountain streams by pipe lines running from five to fifty miles, and then distributed by a network of small ditches and furrows to the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers of this wonderful valley, which some day will be the garden spot of all Canada.

In the Cariboo district and the territory north of the C. P. R. a great country will be opened up by the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways. Much of this country is too cold for successful fruit-growing, but is well suited for live stock of all kinds and the growing of roots, vegetables and grains.

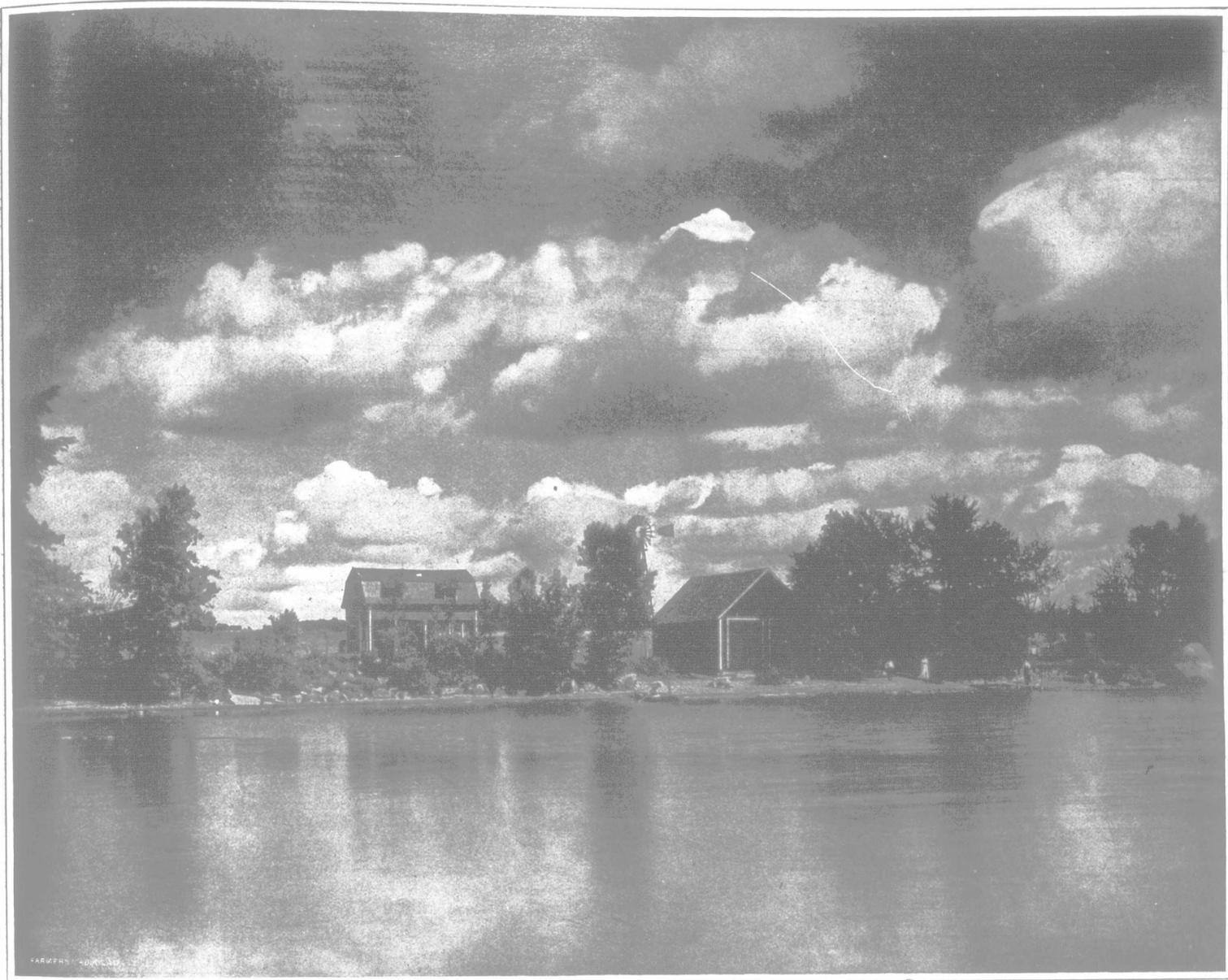
There is another Cariboo district, quite different from any I have mentioned, but it is popularly known as the Kootenays. Here the rainfall is greater, and irrigation is less needed. Then, there is the Columbia Valley, which the world knows nothing, but possesses sufficient value to warrant the building of a railway south from Golden, on the main Pacific R. R. There are thousands of acres of land on the International Boundary awaiting production and transportation. In all this great, unexplored country there is room for thousands of settlers who will



The Contented Farmer.

A wheat-field by a maple wood,
A kindly sun above,
What richer scene of homely good
Is in this land we love?

turbulent spring freshets, and building dykes cost money. In some places they required to be ten feet high, and twenty feet at the base, so dredgers had to be used. This work was never successfully done until the Government undertook the task. It built the dykes and gave the farmers twenty



here find reward for their labors. The scope and possibilities of British Columbia's agriculture is little known even by her most familiar citizens. Some day this great industry will be developed, and then the value of her farm products will reach a sum sufficient to startle the world.

Trek Oxen.

By Will H. Ogilvie.

Slow, on the edge of the desert, where the loam runs into the sand,
We have dragged by the blue Nile water the plows of the Oldest Land.

Slowly, shoulder to shoulder; lazily, horn to horn,
On the threshing-floors of Egypt we have trodden the golden corn.

In the slush of the sodden rice fields, in the searching Indian sun,
We have bent our necks to the biting goad where the long wet furrows run;
We have baffled the wind on the mountains, we have scattered the dust on the plains
Where the Sacred Bulls in garlands went, while our lean steers went in chains.

Never we ceased from labor while the ceaseless years rolled round,
The Earth is marked with our patient feet on every rod of her ground.
The grass we fed with our bleaching bones a thousand glades keep green,
And bush and veldt and prairie smile where our cloven hoofs have been.

Our chains have clinked on the logging-trail where the maples met o'erhead,
Our necks have burned to the scorching bows on the Barwon water-shed;
The prairie grass has brushed our yokes on the wide Nebraskan ways,
And the dawn on Table Mountain lit our road by the silver bays.

A Photographic Study in Cloud Effects.

The shore, the fields, the cottage just the same,
But how with those whose memory makes them sweet?
Oh, if I called them, hailing them by name,
Would the same lips the same old shouts repeat?

—Archibald Lampman.

As the buffalo fled from the prairie, we shall fade from the roads at last.
Shall those—our masters—remember the lesson the years repeat?
That we carried the Kings on our shoulders and fashioned the realms with our feet?

Fame.

By Peter McArthur.

Here is a story that is true,
About a poet whom I knew.
In youth, when his heart with joy was strong,
He looked on life and he made a song—
A song that was meant for the world to sing,
That down the reaches of time would ring—
For he would shun the common lot,
To live unknown and die forgot.

The song was sweet and the people sang,
And sweet in his ears their praises rang,
And dreaming the goal he had sought was won,
He felt that his work in life was done;
So he built a house and planted trees,
And made a home where he took his ease.
And oft as a boy I saw him there,
With his happy smile and his snowy hair.

The poet died, and in swift decay
The house that he builded mouldered away;
For the song he made I have sought in vain,
None can remember a single strain;
And despite his years of happy fame,
No one would now remember his name,
Were it not that his pines still sing in the breeze,
And still are known as "The Poet's Trees."

So friend, if your love of fame be strong,
Put not your faith in a tilting song,
Nor put your faith in a stony tomb
That time will blur and neglect will doom;
But plant a tree for the years to come,
That will whisper your name when your works are dumb;
For of all the great but few there be
Whose fame will outlive the years of a tree.

We have drawn to the Maori sawmills, we have drawn to the Queensland quays,
We have tugged at the ten-foot redwoods and dragged at the karri-trees,
We have toiled in the winter vineyards in the sunny Bordeaux vales,
And turned on the Devon headlands in the teeth of the English gales.

We have carried the wool from the shearing sheds, and the ore from the golden mines,
We have loaded sleeper and bolt and rail for the far-out railway lines.
There is never a lonely siding set down by the Western roads
But has watched us come with our lolling tongues to leave our towering loads.

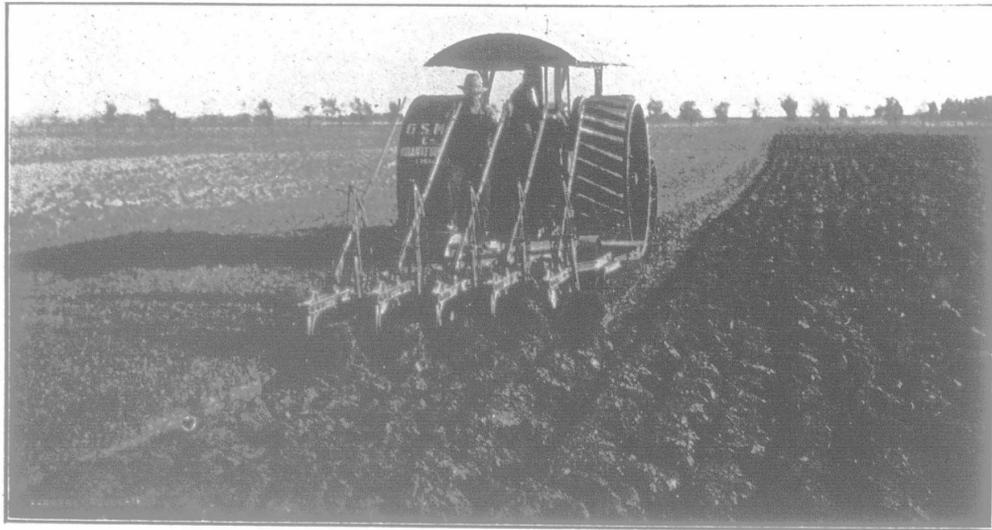
They spared us not—our masters—the butt, the thong, the goad;
Our heads drooped low in the furrow, our hoofs grew hot on the road.
Our necks by the bow were blistered, our ribs by the whip made raw,
But—we gave our hearts to the drawing for the God that bade us draw!

Not a mile on the fenceless prairies in the rare old restless years,
But we tramped in the tilted wagons with the hopes of the pioneers.
Not a home in the virgin forest but was builded sure and strong
With the logs we drew from the ranges to the settler's cheery song.

We have given our bones to the ages, we have given our power to the Past;

The Large Implement as a Labor Saver.

By J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.



The Plow in Its League-long Furrow. —Kipling.

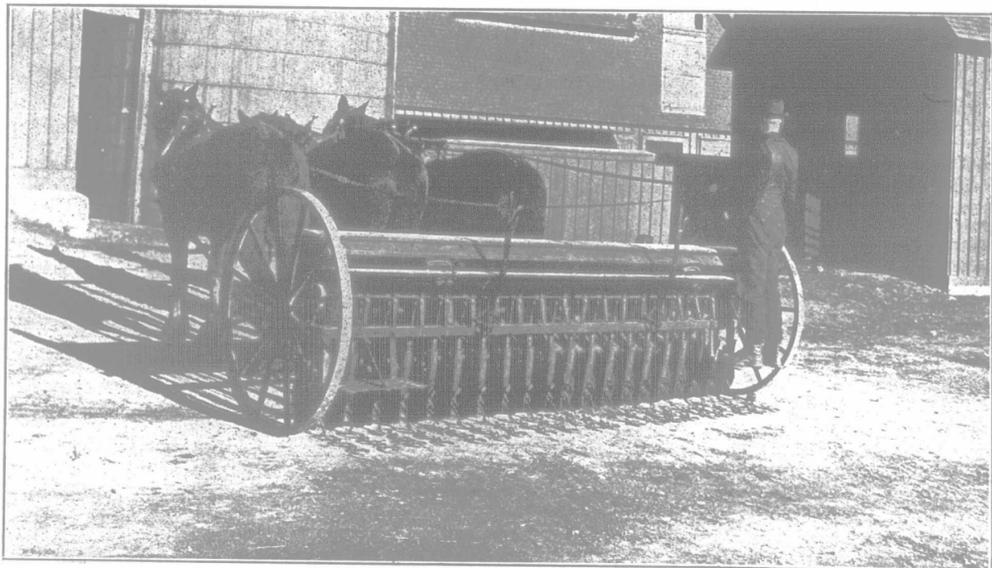
In Canada, within the last twenty-five years, wages in most lines of work have doubled. Strange to say, however, in very few cases has the cost of the product or the service rendered been anywhere nearly relatively raised. In not a few cases, the cost per unit of work performed has been materially lowered. An excellent example of this increased labor bill and lower unit cost of service rendered is furnished by freight transportation expense items per ton mile on some of our principal railroads. Not to attempt to give exact figures nor to mention particular railroads, it may be said that cases are known where wage rates have gone up anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent., according to kind of labor performed. Yet, on these same roads, the cost of carrying one ton of freight one mile has been cut in half, or an even greater reduction effected.

In farming, possibly even more markedly than in other industries or railroad-ing, the wage rate has in recent years gone up by leaps and bounds, until the hired man on the farm to-day receives anywhere from 100 to 200, and in some cases even as much as 300 per cent. more money for his services, with shorter hours, than a few years ago. And it is not only that higher wages are required, and shorter hours of service rendered, but longer engagements are demanded and more comfortable conditions exacted. The labor problem on the farm is truly one of absorbing interest. It is safe to predict, too, that the solution will not come in the form of lower wages due to influences either within or beyond the farmer's ken. The difficulty must be faced and the problem solved along lines which will no doubt suggest themselves or even force themselves on the attention of every thoughtful farmer.

Farmers discussing the matter frequently give expression to the idea commonly occupying a place in most farmers' minds, "Well, we'll do what we can, and the rest will have to remain undone!" This, though a quite natural, is a very mistaken thought to harbor, as anyone must admit who gives the idea careful consideration. Farming done badly is not only immediately unprofitable, but is almost invariably ultimately disastrous to both farmer and the farm. To hold our own, therefore, as individuals and as a class, it is not sufficient that we do as well as of old, merely; we must do better. Cultural operations well performed, suitable crops grown, and proper rotations followed, mean relatively higher returns each year, and finally much greater profits from increased crops, as well as much more valuable farms.

Another solution, sometimes suggested in a

tentative way, and often put into practice, unwittingly or otherwise, is the dragging of operations along. Starting the seeding when the soil says "Too early," and keeping it up till days after the sun says "Too late," are methods many practice, usually to their loss. Nor is it in spring alone that such a policy is a mistake.



The Large Seeder.

Where haying, harvesting and fall work are treated in the same way, the results are invariably bad, and losses usually very considerable.

To make farming profitable both to-day and to-morrow, the different operations must be well done, and they must be done at the right time. The facts of the matter are, to get returns from farming, not only must as much work be done on the land as when wages were lower, but more

is really necessary. Not only must the work be done in season, on time—about, but at the right time—to the dot. This looks like more men and more wages. There is, however, another solution.

The writer has, during the last ten years, been in a practical way, studying this question of increased wage bills, as well as investigating the effect of soil cultivation, crop rotation and crop variety, upon the unit cost of production. Undoubtedly, the variety grown is important; very certainly, thorough cultivation tends to lower cost of production, and every year's results point to the importance of following a regular and preferably a short rotation, but as an immediately active, easily understood and invariably effective agency toward counteracting the rising wage effect on the cost of a bushel of grain or a ton of forage, the easy winner, yet, strange to say, one comparatively seldom tried in Eastern Canada, is the Large Implement or the Big Machine.

THE GANG PLOW.

Beginning with that most important of all cultural operations, plowing, one might think the farmer who had not yet tried the gang plow hard to find. Too many, however, are even yet inclined to look upon the gang plow as a quite unnecessary implement. In a 100-mile trip in the Ottawa Valley, Ontario side, in October last, where at least 100 farmers were observed plowing, only two gang plows were remarked. The reverse might have been, and should have been the case. With the two-furrow gang, as put on the market by many implement men to-day, it is possible to do just as good work, under quite as adverse conditions, with the gang as with the old walking plow. Further, not only may as good work be done, but done much more easily and much more speedily. It is, however, when cost of plowing an acre is considered, that the importance of the gang plow is really evident. Taking wages as paid on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as basis, and the charge there made for horses, the thing figures out about as follows:

Walking Plow.—
One acre plowed costs:
Man, one day, \$1.75;
wear and tear on machinery, 10 cents;
horse hire, two horses, one day, \$1.60; total, \$3.45.

Two-furrow Gang.
One acre costs: Man, one-half day, 87½ cents; wear and tear on machinery, 20 cents; horse hire, three horses, one-half day, \$1.20; total, \$2.27½—a saving of \$1.17½ per acre on plowing alone. In the West, much land is plowed by steam or gasoline power. On our Experimental Farms at Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge, Alberta, traction engines are employed, and latterly a traction engine was put to work here (see illustration). Plowing with the illustrated outfit was done here at the rate of about \$1.00 per acre, allowing for labor, gasoline, and wear and tear of engine and plow. Our figures, therefore, are \$3.45, \$2.27½ and \$1.00 per acre for the different methods. It must be said,



Two, Three and Four-horse Disks at the Ottawa Experimental Farm.



The Heavy Packer.

however, that the tractor method of plowing would be advisable, in my opinion, only where long lands could be laid out, where fields were free from stones, and where even small hills or inclines were entirely absent, or practically so. As to the two-furrow gang, however, no admissible objection can be raised. Land that the two-furrow gang cannot handle should not be plowed. The cost of plowing would, of course, be less per acre in stubble or in a light soil, but the difference between the single walking plow and the two-furrow would be just as marked.

THE DISK HARROW.

Every farmer knows the disk harrow. What every farmer does not know is how greatly the good old two-horse disk can be improved upon, both as to effectiveness and lower cost of labor performed. The cut, illustrating three disks, as found on the Experimental Farm, shows clearly the principal features making for improvement. The disk on the left hand is the one most commonly used. The disk in the center will lower cost of preparing the land, so far as the disk can do it, by about 25 per cent., while the double cutaway disk on the right cuts the cost clean in half. These figures we have proven over and over again under very varying conditions here. Where the land is very hard to work, the difference in favor of the larger disks is even more marked. To cite some figures, it cost to make ready an acre for seeding with the small disk 90 cents; large disk, 70 cents, nearly; and cutaway, 45 cents. The difference is surely worth considering. It might be said that the double cutaway is made in a size suitable for three horses, as well as for four horses.

THE PACKER.

In the West, where rainfall is frequently very light, the importance of cultivation calculated to help conserve moisture, is very commonly recognized. An implement very largely used with a view to helping moisture conservation is the packer (see cut). This implement struck the writer a few years ago as one that should be of value to the Eastern farmer, and, accordingly, has been under trial here for the last three years. It has paid for itself in the three years. Its usefulness lies in its value as an implement to aid in preparing sod for corn planting, and quite as important as a help to moisture conservation for this same crop. We should very much rather lose some other implement than this.

SEEDING.

The large seeder is an implement the writer has never seen in operation east of the Great Lakes, save on the Experimental Farm. Here it has enabled us to do our seeding in half the time, at about half the cost, and still it is done well. Last spring, and the spring before we sowed 110 acres (corn and grain) in 55 hours. Previous to that, we considered ourselves lucky if we did it in 110 hours. Formerly, it cost about 35 cents an acre to sow our seed; with the large seeder it costs about 20 cents an acre, and the seeding is done five or six days earlier—a consideration of very great importance.

EVEN THE HARROW.

The simple operation of harrowing is susceptible of abuse. Who has not seen a husky man and a wee small team tramping across a ten-acre field, an 8 to 12-foot harrow between them? What should have been was three large horses and 24 feet of harrow; then the harrowing would have cost, not 20 cents, but 8 or 10 cents an acre.

A machine that had long been needed was put on the market a year or so ago. Cultivating corn and roots with a walking cultivator or the

work from 25 to 50 per cent. more cheaply than with the old 8 to 10-foot style. The side-delivery rake, which, when judiciously used in heavy hay, does away with the necessity for a tedder, and greatly facilitates and expedites the drying process, is another implement worthy of consideration. The hay loader is, also, under certain circumstances, a most valuable addition to the farmer's never-ending list of required machines.

The use of larger implements naturally means more power. Power is expensive, but freely and wisely used, it is most effective in reducing expenses. Power is expensive, but labor is doubly so. Power, in the shape of good horses, is reliable; the hired man is here to-day and with the other fellow to-morrow. One man, four horses, a gang plow, a double cutaway disk, a 20-marker seeder, a 24-foot harrow, a two-row cultivator, a 7-foot mower, 8-foot binder, and 12-foot rake, will, together, go far toward cutting in half the cost of the bushel of grain, the ton of silage and the mow of hay.

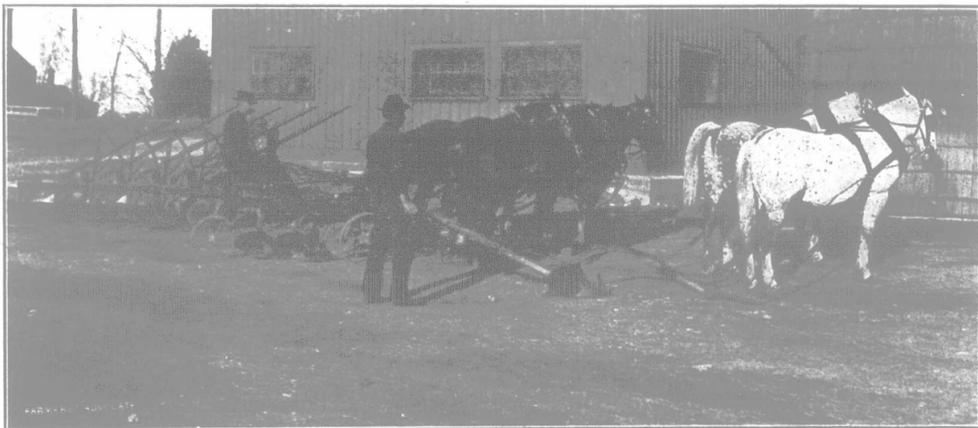
On the hundred-acre farm the use of large machines and ample power will reduce the acre cost of the season's work from \$4 to \$5. That is, the hired man's wages disappear. This, of course, after allowing for sinking fund or wear and tear. It is not suggested that the change be made suddenly, but as old implements need replacing, let large ones be bought—not merely larger ones, but large ones. This, with better horses, larger fields, shorter rotations, better cultivation, and best varieties of all crops, will make the paying of big wages not a burden, but a pleasure, for the man will seem to earn his wage, though really not working so hard as when handling smaller implements.

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, collected 9,500 official samples of foods and drugs during the past fiscal year, of which 3,280 interstate samples were found to be legal, and 3,113 misbranded or adulterated, while 503 check analyses were made to insure that correct results were obtained before recommending action on the samples.

In connection with this work, 5,370 hearings were held, less than half being by correspondence. There were 96,129 floor inspections made of imported products of which over half were made at New York. A total of 9,698 imported foods and drugs were analyzed at these

ports, of which number 3,085 were adjudged adulterated or misbranded, and 1,268 were released without prejudice to future shipments. The miscellaneous samples examined at the branches aggregated 1,406, making a total of 18,000 samples.

Within two years, the number of the kinds of wood used in the United States for laths has been doubled. This increase is illustrative of the extent to which lath production is becoming an adjunct to larger wood industries. Small quantities of lumber of odd sizes, slabs, and what would otherwise be mill waste, are conserved and used to advantage in this way.



The Evolution of the Modern Plow.

old-style two-horse cultivator was and is a slow and expensive operation. The new, two-row cultivator, as seen on the left, does the work well, and cuts the cost in half, since no extra horse is required, as compared with the cultivator occupying the center of the picture.

HARVESTING.

Just as in cultural work, so in harvesting, nearly every operation is susceptible of being performed with larger machines, at lower cost per acre.

As examples might be cited the mower, where a good team runs a 7-foot cutting bar in three to four ton hay; and a horse rake, where a good stout horse handles a 12-foot rake and does the



The Old and New in Corn Cultivators.

These illustrations are of interest chiefly because they show that the hired men still exist in some parts of the country. It is also interesting to note that they are not too busy to pose for their pictures.

The Derivation and Distribution of Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

TURKEYS.

Early in the sixteenth century, when the different adventurers from Spain, France and England were exploring the eastern coast and southern part of the North American Continent, they found there a bird, dark in color, stately in appearance, and possessed of a very delicate flavor. When the Spaniards captured the City of Mexico, they found thousands of these birds in the gardens of the Emperor there. They were at that time the cheapest meat available, and were used to feed the vultures, eagles and other flesh-eating birds kept in the great aviaries. Numbers of these birds were secured by these adventurers and brought back to Spain, along with their other trophies. These birds were scattered all over the country in the preserves of the great land-owners, and they soon gained great popularity as a table bird.

When first studied by the naturalists of the old country, the bird was thought to be another species of the guinea, and was given a technical name signifying it to be a part of the same family. Later, naturalists followed this classification, and it still holds the technical name first given it.

Just how the bird happened to gain the common name of turkey, no one seems to know. Some have thought that this name was gained by his bumptious manner, much resembling that class of boisterous and domineering persons whom we nickname "Turks." Others say it is a corruption of the word Turquoise, a term used in describing the blue wrinkles around the head. Still others say it is from his resemblance to the old Turkish uniform, composed of a red cap and flowing gown. Most likely the name came from the turkey being introduced by "Turks," a name by which transient sea-traders were known in olden days.

The turkey is distinctly a bird of North American origin. Various writers on poultry in other lands, and some naturalists, have tried to prove that it is not, giving as reasons the fact that the wild turkey has no white on his feathers, and by alleging that it was impossible to domesticate the American wild turkey. However, white wild turkeys have been found, and the testimony of thousands of poultry-keepers in that part of the States where the wild turkey made its home, has shattered the allegation that our wild turkeys were untamable. Indeed, it is so much an American bird that Benjamin Franklin strenuously advocated its being placed on the coins of the United States, in preference to the eagle.

Early writers on the subject give 1524 A. D. as the date when turkeys were first brought to England. So greatly was the bird prized by King Edward VI., that he bestowed honors upon the importer, William Strickland, and granted him a crest, which is a turkey in his most bumptious attitude. Turkeys seem to have been in great demand, and not increasing rapidly enough, for a decree by Archbishop Cranmer about twenty years later we find prohibiting more than one dish of turkey cocks at State festivals. This restriction had the desired effect, and in another forty years we find they had increased so greatly as to become a Christmas dish with the English farmer, and from that time forth we find the turkey often mentioned in English works on poultry husbandry, and also in the English cook books.

It is not certain just when the turkey made its entrance into France, but one of the first accounts we have of it there is at the wedding of Charles IX. and Elizabeth of Austria, in 1576 A. D. Just about that time a number of these birds arrived at St. Malo, having come by boat from Boston. The Provincial Governor, thinking to enhance the pleasures of the wedding feast, sent a dozen of these birds to the King's chef. They were roasted and served on a spit, like so many larks, much to the pleasure of the whole company. Indeed, the guests seemed to have enjoyed themselves too well, for the account relates that "they ate so much turkey that they were troubled by indigestion." Having thus been stamped with royal approval, turkeys spread rapidly over the

By Prof. F. C. Elford.



Prof. F. C. Elford.

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country, and from there south and east along the Mediterranean Sea, until now they are to be found all over Europe.

Through centuries of breeding, different strains have been established throughout Europe. The European turkeys are nearly black in color, and

Massachusetts. From their natural habitat along the Appalachian Mountains in the Eastern and Southern States, the turkey has moved westward and northward with civilization, until now there is hardly a settlement in the whole of Canada and the United States where turkeys of some description cannot be found.

While rapidly becoming scarce, still bands of wild turkeys may be found in the mountainous regions of the Southern States. The turkey in its wild state is much larger than when under domestication, probably owing to the greater struggle it must make for existence and the age which it attains before being shot. Wild turkeys have been killed weighing as high as fifty pounds, while twenty-five pounds is considered a good weight for a tame turkey.

By the constant introduction of wild blood, our domesticated variety was improved into what is called the Bronze turkey. This is perhaps the largest and most hardy variety of turkey now extant under domestication. So great has been its popularity that it has gained a leading place in the estimation, not only of our own poultrymen, but those of European countries, as well. Large numbers of the best birds available are now being exported to build up the flocks of the European breeders.

Another well-known variety is the White Holland, which is supposed to have originated from a sport of the black variety. By constant selection of the birds showing the most white for years, we now have a variety that breeds pure white, but the theory of the origin is proven by the fact that nearly all white turkeys have some black feathers at some time in their career.

By the same process of selection in various parts of the continent, breeders have produced the Naragansett, the Buff, the Bourbon Red, and a few other minor varieties which differ somewhat from the bronze and the white in shape, build and color markings.

Each variety has its supporters, and no doubt each kind has its good points, but it matters little to us, as consumers, what color the turkey was, so long as we have turkey for our Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners.

THE GOOSE.

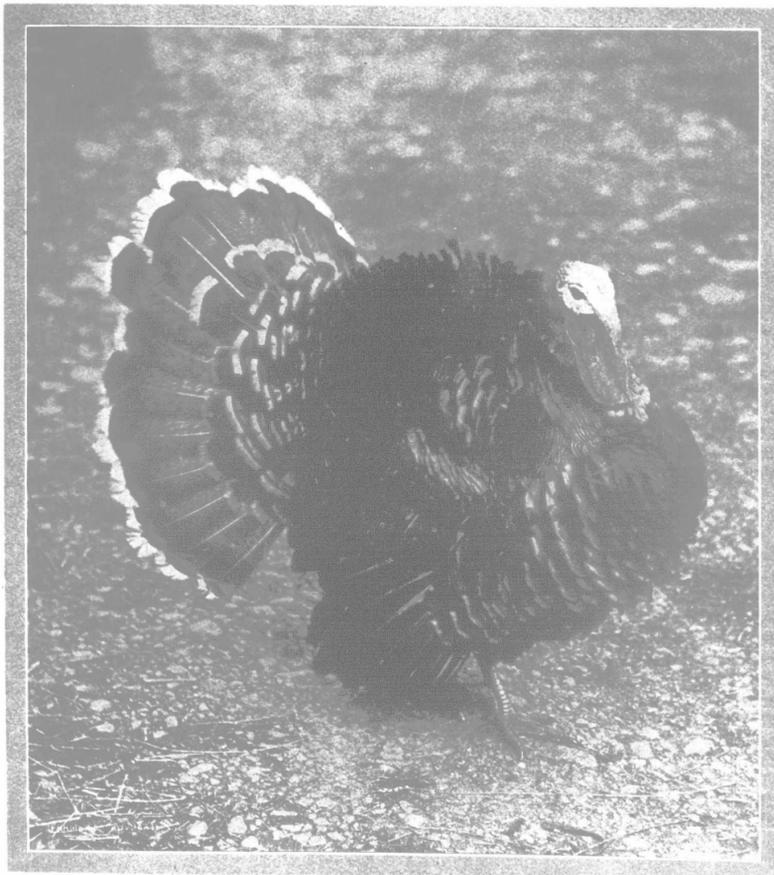
We have all heard the expression, "Crazy as a goose." From time immemorial, the goose has been an object of contempt and derision. In nearly all languages are to be found expressions alluding to the silliness or stupidity of the goose.

In the earliest of men's writings we find the goose mentioned. It appears to have been a native of man's earliest haunts, and from that day to this has been a matter of contempt. Just twice in all the centuries do we find the goose held in any esteem at all: One is in the legend of "The goose that laid the golden eggs," and the other is when the cackling of the geese saved Rome from being taken by the barbarians. Even Noah, when collecting the animals for the ark, left the goose outside, still the race seems to have thrived, and through thousands of years does not seem to have changed to any appreciable extent.

The drawing on the tombs of the old Egyptians show geese almost exactly as they are to-day. As the naturalist Darwin says, this is probably due to the fact that no one cared what the goose looked like, and so no one made any attempt at selection with a view to improving it. However, of late years, many breeders have been experimenting along various lines, and, as a result, the goose is being gradually improved in strength, vigor and value.

As the turkey has the shortest domestic history, the goose, on the other hand, can trace its family tree back further than any other domesticated fowl.

There are several varieties of wild geese, but our tame geese are supposed to have been bred from the Gray Lag variety. It is not known how this name originated, but in each flock there seemed to be some gray geese which had the habit of lagging behind when the rest of the flock flew south for the winter. Others say the name is a corruption of gray leg. However, this variety of wild geese seems to have been most in evidence.



The Sole Survivor.

December 26th, and a clear year ahead.

the largest specimens are found in Normandy and Eastern England, where the rich lands seem to be almost as well adapted for their production as their natural habitat.

On this continent the turkey has been domesticated almost since the days of the earliest settlers. Tradition says that the turkey was one of the chief items on the menu of the first Thanksgiving dinner held by the Pilgrim Fathers in

and so this was the variety that was caught and domesticated. The theory that our geese descended from the Gray Lag is further confirmed by the fact that now and then, after all these years of breeding, the prepotency of the original stock asserts itself and we have a sport with all the characteristics of the true wild gray lag.

In former years, when a girl married, one of the wedding gifts was likely to be a pair of geese, and, as geese are a long-lived fowl, it was not long until geese became spread all over the civilized world.

It would appear that geese were first domesticated somewhere around the Black or Mediterranean seas, probably in the Italian Peninsula, and in that country we find the Roman variety. The geese of this variety are mostly white, although there seems to be a small strain of this variety with dark-gray wings, head and back.

The Embden geese, as we know them, have existed as a distinct variety for over a hundred years, and likely the variety gets its name from the town in Hanover where it originated. Embden was a great goose-raising center, and as ships plied frequently between that part of Germany and England, it was but natural that they should soon spread into England. Even to this day we get a large amount of breeding stock from this very vicinity. The Embden are large white geese, with a creamy skin.

The Toulouse variety of geese developed in one of the Provinces of France, and takes its name from the province of its origin. This variety follows the characteristics of the old gray lag goose much more closely than any other variety.

Other countries have brought forth various varieties, known as the Danubian, a native of the country surrounding the Black Sea; the Russian, a descendant of the old fighting geese that used to amuse thousands by their combats in the Russian Capitol; the Egyptian, whose history runs back to the time of the Pharaohs; the Chinese, another whose family tree is hid by the mists of centuries; and the African, a goose coming from Africa, but which seems to resemble the Chinese goose very closely. Both of the latter varieties have crests on their heads.

We in Canada have succeeded in domesticating a few of the wild geese so common to the more unsettled parts of our country. The most of the geese kept in the United States and Canada are likely from this source. One of the results of its domestication has been to greatly increase its size, and now, instead of the old, scrawny skin and bones which the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company used to shoot and make into pemmican to tide them over the long winters when game was scarce, we have produced a bird with a slender body and a deep breast, and one that is pleasing to the taste, as well as to the eye.

THE DUCK.

The numerous varieties of wild ducks seem to be very well scattered over the world. Various nations have succeeded in taming those varieties of ducks common to them. Ducks are mentioned by the early Roman writers, and in China duck-breeding has been carried on for hundreds of years.

Darwin was of the opinion that the various ducks originated from the domestication of the different varieties of wild ducks in different parts of the world. However, other naturalists point out the fact that there is but one species of the wild duck family in which the four middle feathers of the drake curl upwards. As this peculiarity is common to all tame ducks, it is argued that all tame ducks must have descended from this one species. Others argue that, as the wild duck is monogamous, that it takes but one mate, our common ducks could not have descended from the wild ones, as they are rank polygamists.

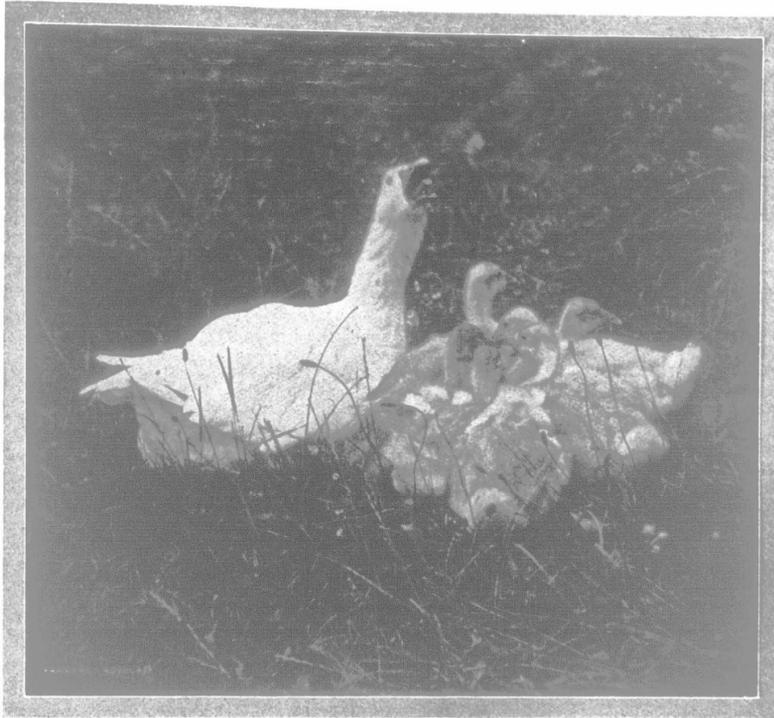
The duck does not date its history as far back as the goose, as it was unknown to the ancient Egyptians, the Jews of the Old Testament, or to the Greeks of the Homeric Period.

The Rouen duck appears to have descended from the variety of wild duck known to us as Mallards. It was domesticated in France, and from there has scattered over the world. The Rouen duck is a large, beautifully-colored duck, with a deep breast, and is probably the most tasty of the tame varieties.

The Aylesbury duck is a large white bird, quite growing, and a great layer. This variety gets its name from the center in which the vari-

ety was brought up to its present standard, by improving the old white ducks common to England for centuries back. As with all other white varieties, it was likely a sport of the wild black duck in the first place.

The Pekin duck is a native of China, whence it has been imported to this continent and Europe. Although Pekin ducks were only brought to this continent by James E. Palmer, of Connecticut in 1874, on his return from a visit to China, they have become wonderfully popular, and all the large duck ranches of to-day are stocked with Pekin ducks. They are white ducks, great egg-layers, and wonderfully hardy, seemingly being able to thrive almost anywhere.



A Lusty Brood.

The Indian Runner duck appears to have had its origin around the Red Sea, and to have been domesticated from a wild variety known as the Penguin duck, a duck easily distinguished by its longer body and more upright carriage.

Besides these, there are a number of other varieties, more or less ornamental, and taking their names from the various localities in which they have been bred. Almost every year some new breed is advertised, and breeders continue their investigations. The time may come when we will have as many varieties of ducks as we now have of chickens.



Ducks: Domesticated, but Natural.

Our Colored Inset.

Owing to the amount of attention which has been paid, during the last few years, to the subject of fertilizing, our colored insert cannot fail to interest a large majority of our readers. Apart from their educational value, the plates possess considerable artistic merit, the color work on the original photographs having been made by the German Lady Artist, F. Wimmer-Cumme, of Bernburg. The particulars of the fertilizer experiment are as follows:

The actual area of the experiment was four acres, being clay loam with clay subsoil. In the year 1909 the land was prepared for a crop of roots, the four acres receiving a medium dressing of barnyard manure. One half (two acres) was then given a dressing of 140 pounds muriate of potash, 200 pounds acid phosphate, 200 pounds bone meal, and 120 pounds nitrate of soda, per acre, the other half receiving no artificial fertilizer. The ensuing season was exceedingly dry, and the fertilizers, in consequence, did not become sufficiently dissolved to allow of rapid assimilation by the plants. Although the yield of roots from the fertilized was larger than that from the unfertilized part, the total yield was small.

In the spring of 1910 the whole field, including the four acres in roots the previous year, was seeded with oats (Garton's Regenerated Abundance), and from the time that the crop appeared above ground until harvest the influence of the fertilizing was plainly discernable, even from a considerable distance.

The plot which had received the fertilizing in the previous season produced 61½ bushels of oats per acre, while the unfertilized plot only yielded 24 bushels per acre, thus plainly demonstrating the continued efficacy of a complete fertilizer after the year of its application.

Our Canada.

A National Anthem by Edgar M. Zavitz.

O, our country, our Canada, land of the brave!
Where our fathers hewed out for us homes of the free;
Where the sun never shines upon lord or his slave,
Nor Mammon, or idol draws homage of knee;
For the freedom of mountains is bred in our bone,
Who are born in this Land-of-the-Northern-Zone.

Sons worthy our sires we will pledge us to be;
We will keep what they gave and win measureless more,
We will conquer the wilds to the far Northern sea;
And rule the wide reaches from shore to shore;
And Mercy and Law we'll unite on the throne,
Supreme in this Land-of-the-Northern-Zone.

We will hew, and the woods yield their fir and their pine;
We will sow, and the fields will wave yellow with grain;
We will dig, and the gold will shine up from the mine;
We will water, and lo! blooms the dry, arid plain.
By the blessing of infinite toil we will own
This bountiful Land-of-the-Northern-Zone.

We will strive, for no blessing is won without strife;
We will dare, for nothing fails those who will dare;
We will trust, for in trusting we consecrate life;
We will pray, and the Father will answer our prayer;
For God from His heaven will keep guard o'er His own,
Who people this Land-of-the-Northern-Zone.

She was a lady visitor to the prison, kindly and well-meaning, and as she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected signs of reform in him. "And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future, on the expiration of your sentence?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," he said, hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a post office."—[B. C. Saturday Sunset.

National Funny-Bones—A Clinic in Humor.

By John M. Gunn.

There are men and women—not a few—in the world of such phlegmatic temperament that they will hear with utter indifference the charge that they are lacking in the artistic sense, in business judgment, in human sympathy, or in a hundred other desirable qualities of mind and heart. But that individual is rare, indeed, who will not resent with hot anger—deepest, perhaps, when unexpressed—the imputation that he is wanting in the sense of humor. Verily, this is the saving grace that all men crave, and that all men claim—at least, measureably—to possess. So important is it as a lubricant and sweetener of all human relationships that it has been said no marriage can be happy where there exist differences of taste in humor.

Now, it were no vain, idle or unprofitable task to inquire what is this subtle, all-pervasive thing, and how does it embody itself under different skies. There are distinctive national characteristics in art, in literature, in music, in religion. Not less do we find national types of humor. A famous English wit remarked that it would require a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, and a Scottish wit retorted, "Yes, an English joke." The reply was apt and true. It reveals a principle of world-wide application. Humor is like currency. The joke that rings true like a good coin and passes as legal tender in one country, is spurned contemptuously under another flag. The German who sits beside his mug of beer and chuckles over "Fliegende Blaetter," pities the Englishman who is amused by an Irish Bull; and the Londoner, who can understand "Punch," without foot-notes, is bored beyond endurance by "Judge" or "Puck." Alphonse Daudet, the famous French Humorist, could see nothing in Mark Twain. Is it not simply the emergence in the field of humor of those race qualities which we are accustomed to seek and to recognize in other spheres?

There is, of course, much humor that is common to all times and nations. Indeed, it has been said that every joke may be traced back to its source in one of the seven originals of the old Greek Aristophanes. This we may believe quite reasonably, for human nature and the simplest human relationships are ever the same. And humor has its foundation everywhere, and always in the perception of the incongruous and unconventional in life. "We do not laugh," said Melville Landon "when we see a rooster strutting around the barnyard, but we would all laugh boisterously if we saw him running in two opposite directions at the same time, in a hopeless effort to get away from himself." These incongruities are not matters of place or time, but are everywhere apparent.

Every race and every age has its own adaptations of the standard jokes: the mother-in-law at variance with her daughter's husband; the hump-tious, brow-beating lawyer discomfited by a burly backwoodsman in the witness box; the smart city man taken down by the farmer—all these play their parts in manifold guise. At the fall exhibition, a farmer who had bought a pig tied it for a few moments to a self-binder in the machinery hall. A city youth, thinking to get some fun out of the situation, inquired, "What sort of an agricultural implement is that?" "That," said the farmer, pointing at the pig, "is an automatic, adjustable, self-regulating root-grubber, corn-sheller, apple-grinder, gate-lifter, double-action, back-spring sod plow."

German humor is nearly always ponderous. To the Anglo-Saxon, it is like the attempt of an elephant to dance the Highland Fling. Take this, for example: Two little girls are sitting in the Park when a couple of smartly uniformed soldiers pass by (a typical German setting). One of the girls asks, "Do you think they are brothers?" and the other answers, "I know one of them, but I am not sure which." Or this: A woman explains to a friend that they have been obliged to dismiss a manservant for undue familiarity. "Would you believe it," she says, "he often got my husband's boots and my son's and his own all mixed up together."

Humor is the electricity pervading the atmosphere; wit is the lightning flash. Noting this distinction, the French may be said to be witty, rather than humorous. There is a sparkle in French humor characteristic of that volatile, light-hearted race. Even in the dark days of the siege and Commune, their newspapers were full of witticisms. They are fond of laughing at the follies of artists and ridiculing the artists themselves. They are conscious of their own wit, always brilliant, but often low and coarse, and quite representative of the humor of other nations. The bubbling good spirits of the French people are reflected in the rollicking, riotous humor of their great Rabelais, who said in his will, "I leave nothing, I possess nothing. All the rest I give to my friends."

But to English-speaking people the chief interest of the subject must lie in the distinctions noticeable in the humor of the different branches of our own race. The English and Irish and Scotch and American joke each has its own peculiar flavor. The Englishman is fond of poking fun at other races. He talks of the parsimony of the Scotch, for whose special benefit farthings were coined, in order that the Scot might have a coin to put in the collection plate, without too great suffering. And he will tell you of the Highlander returned from the South who said to his friend, "Eh, mon, Sandy, London's a turrible place. I wasna there twa 'ours till hang went saxpence." He also enjoys the Scotchman's fondness for whiskey. Two men were returning from some convivial gathering. Donald was afraid his wife would pass some mean remarks on his condition, and proposed that he should walk ahead and let his friend report on his appearance. He walked on for a few steps, and the friend called out, "Why, Donald, you're walkin' a' richt, but wha's that wi' ye!"

The ridiculous behaviour and absurd imaginings of the well-dressed inebriate furnish material for many an English joke. The same individual



John M. Gunn.

is common on the continent, but there he is not considered half as amusing. In English humor we see him standing with his arms around the novel post, with everything in a whirl about his head, and exclaiming, "God help the poor sailors on a night like this." We see him falling flat on the sidewalk, with his face against a grating, mumbling, "In jail again." At another time he mistakes the public drinking cup for a telephone, and putting it to his ear, asks politely, "2474, Mish, please." Again we see him jumping over the shadows of lamp posts and telegraph poles, and then, as he comes to the shadow of a church tower, sitting down and removing shoes and stockings, with the remark, "I'll have to wade this one."

The blustering pretence of our American cousins is another staple of the English humorist. A Yankee is said to have run to catch a boat. When he reached the edge of the dock the boat was a foot away, and he had to leap over the rail. His feet striking the slippery deck, he went sprawling headlong. When he had regained his equilibrium, the boat was a hundred feet from the dock, and the Yankee, looking back, exclaimed, "God Whit-taker, what a jump!"

Scottish humor is quiet and pawky and rich, with the strong and tender feeling of humanity. Irish humor is brilliant—shot through with dashes of wit and dashes of pathos. In every man, but especially in the Irishman, the fountains of laughter and tears lie very close together.

The Old World humor of "Punch" and the comic papers is very largely pictorial. As typical of a great number, one might mention a cartoon of Phil May, which pictures a court room during the trial of a prisoner for a capital offence. Counsel for the accused is addressing the jury, and weeping copiously. The hardened old jail bird in the dock, who seems to take only an indifferent interest in the proceedings, leans over to the con-

stable at his side and whispers, "Dismal beggar, isn't he?"

When we come to the United States, we are in a new atmosphere altogether, and we find just such an exuberant, overflowing, extravagant humor as we might expect in a new country of magnificent distances, rapid movement and boundless opportunity. American humor, in the opinion of G. K. Chesterton, is purely exaggerative, and expresses what Robert Service calls "the freshness, the freeness, the farness" of this new continent. As Mark Twain said to the boys of the Hartford School, "Methuselah lived 969 years, but there was nothing doing. You can do more in two years than he ever did." William M. Travers, a noted American wit, had an impediment in his speech. When he removed to New York, a friend said, "Travers, I think you stutter more here than you did in Baltimore," and Travers replied, "B-b-b-b-bigger city." So with humor—the bigger the country, the breezier the fun. And thus we find a difference between the humor of New England and Eastern Canada and the humor of the West. There is always a real danger that this extreme type of humor may degenerate into rough buffoonery and horseplay.

Rt. Hon. Jas. Bryce believes that, as culture is of a higher type in England, and education more widespread in the United States, so humor across the ocean is more refined, and on this side more widely appreciated. In England, humor is less general, but also less crude, for exaggeration is distasteful to the Englishman. In America, the new and unprecedented conditions are more likely to impress and develop the sense of incongruity.

A great exponent in his day of this exaggerative humor was Eli Perkins, or, as Artemus Ward called him, "Eli Perkins." Ward met a friend in New York once, and remarked that he had just been talking to the three biggest liars in the universe. Pressed for their names, he said, "Mark Twain was one, and Eli Perkins was the other two." It was this same Eli who told of the potato bugs of his native State, which ate the potato plants down to the ground, devoured the leaves of the trees, sat on the fences watching the farmer putting in a new crop, went into the ovens and carried out the hot-baked potatoes, and finally visited the village store and examined the books to learn what farmers had ordered seed potatoes for the next year.

Have we a distinctive Canadian humor? Or, is our humor simply an approximation of that of our American neighbors? Humorists we have had in plenty, of whom any people might be proud, from Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, the inventor of Sam Slick and his droll stories, to Robert Service, of the Yukon, whose "Cremation of Sam Magee" rivals for exaggeration anything of Mark Twain. Had we not also William Henry Drummond, that great-souled, big-hearted Irishman of fragrant memory, who revealed to us the blended humor and pathos in the simple life of the French-Canadian habitant? And have we not Stephen Leacock, who has taught us, in his boarding-house geometry that "all boarding-houses are the same boarding-house," that "a bee line may be made from any one boarding-house to any other boarding-house," that "a pie may be produced any number of times," and that "the mistress of a boarding-house is an angular figure equal to anything!" We have brilliant exponents in our literature of all the types of humorous writing. It would be premature, probably, to declare dogmatically, that we Canadians have developed a type entirely our own. It would be a profitable study, however, to pursue, and the results would form a fruitful theme for discussion in wider limits than this article affords.

Wherever found, and in whatever wholesome form, humor is a blessing to man. "Laugh and grow fat" is an admonition based on a sound physiological principle. Charles Lamb understood this when he said, "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market." Solomon understood it when he said, "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine, but a broken spirit drieth the bones." It may be quite true, as A. C. Benson has pointed out, that the strongest natures are not the most fun-loving. But it is equally true that men and women with the sense of humor well developed are the healthiest, and are also the greatest dispensers of happiness, even though they may be deemed to lack the sterner qualities that go to build strong character.

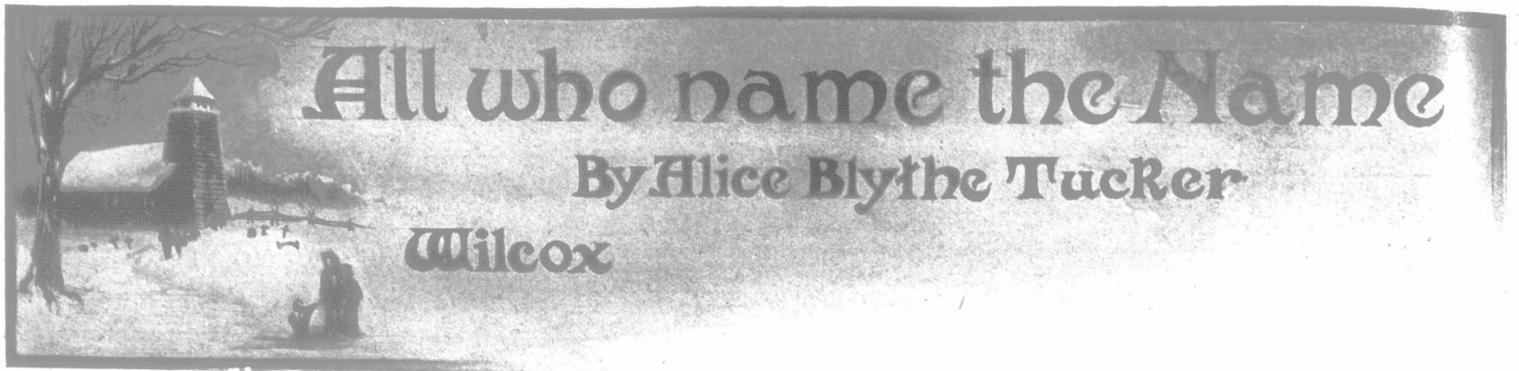
A sense of humor, cheerfulness and enjoyment, and a good disposition goes a long way toward making the influence felt in the world. What a man may be, Nature intended that he should be for himself. There is no reason why we should be miserable. There is no reason why we should not be happy with its happy memories, sharing the inspiration to all those who have the opportunity of being able to call on them. A good joke is just as much to be enjoyed on the farm fireside as behind the piano in the club. It passes dull care away, and lightens the burden of life.

The Home Magazine

Where were Shepherds abiding in the field
Keeping watch over their flocks by night
And the Angel said unto them Fear not
for behold I bring you good tidings of great
joy which shall be to all people



Fear unto you is born
this day in the city of David
a Sonior which is Christ
the Lord. And this shall be
a sign unto you. Ye shall
find the babe wrapped in
swaddling clothes and
lying in a manger
And suddenly there was
with the Angel a multitude
of the Heavenly Host
praising God saying
Glory to God in the
Highest and Peace upon
Earth .. Good will
towards men



"Oh, Janet, I cannot believe wrong of my husband." Marie Le Blanc McIvor's pale, gentle face looked with something like defiance at her sister-in-law.

"Weel, I say again what I hae said before, Marie,"—Janet McIvor put the emphasis on the last word of the name—"if he's guilty, let him tak' the consequences—that's a' I hae to say."

As she spoke she raised her eyes from the long seam which was pinned to her knee. She had been sewing on something white and fine.

"We McIvors are just," she continued after a moment. "We wad wish the same deserts ta oor ain as ta ithers." Her Scotch voice rang out clear and strong, and her glance fell pitilessly on the girl before her.

"But my husband is not guilty—I know it, and Father Bouchet tells me he knows it too."

"That's fur the courts ta decide. It's nae oor business or the priest's."

"Oh, Janet, you are without sympathy—cold and hard." As she spoke, Marie rose and went to the window before which the thickly falling snow shut off all prospect. For a moment she stood there, and then, with a cry of despair, threw herself on the couch that stood near. "Cold and hard," she moaned.

"Mayhap I am cold and hard, but I hae good, Scotch common sense," returned her sister-in-law. "Now, listen ta me, Marie. Your husband 's been accused o' sellin' whiskey ta the Indians, and he's been ta'en awa' for trial. If ye're sensible, ye'll no' be whinin' an' frettin', but ye'll face the fact like a real McIvor. Whatever happens, ye know I'll stan' by ye. I'm doin' all the sewin'," here her face softened, "an' I'll no' go back ta Scotland till the summer. P'raps ye'll go wi' me then."

"Oh, no, no," cried the girl, as she buried her face in the pillows and sobbed convulsively. After a moment she looked up and spoke with quick energy, "John will be home long before that—I know he will. They will never send him down—they couldn't be so unjust. As soon as he has a chance to explain and to defend himself, they will see that he is innocent."

"There's nae doot that if he's innocent he can prove it." But Janet's matter-of-fact tone brought no comfort to the wife on whom the blow of the husband's supposed guilt had fallen.

It was three years since Marie Le Blanc had married John McIvor in the little French settlement on the Sault River. Then he had been with a mining company, and, after it had failed, he secured work in a drug store on the east of the Manitoulin Island. They had not made their home in the village where he worked, but on a little clearing just big enough for Marie's flowers and the vegetable garden which her husband helped her tend at odd times.

"They are all English-speaking in the village, and I get homesick if I must speak English always," Marie had said. "Could we not find some little place near the Indian reserve where I could go to my own church at Wequemikong, and sometimes hear my own tongue?"

And the Scotch husband, who was very much in love with his pretty wife, found just the spot that suited her. "I shall be so happy here," Marie had explained.

And she had been happy for many months. Then the sister from Scotland came to visit them, and the French-Canadian wife felt a loneliness in her heart that had not been there before her coming. Her husband and his sister had some hours together of scenes to

which she was a stranger, and of incidents and people she had not heard of and did not know.

"Yes," said Janet, excitedly, "it was up that valley at hame the Covenanters swept in a' their might and the glory o' their cause. Da ye no' reca' mither's tellin' us, time after time, the story as she had heard it?"

"Do I no'?" answered her brother, whose tongue broadened as he talked to his sister, until, to Marie, it seemed almost unknown. "Da ye think I cud forget the flash of mither's black ee as she tell't us how the Covenanters set upon them—" but here he stopped suddenly. Marie was looking at him with frightened, appealing eyes.

"There, little girl," he said, quickly. "Janet and I won't talk again o' the past o' oor country. We'll talk o' this country, dear, that you know. Remember, Janet," he laughed, "no more Scotia! It's to be Canada and the Manitoulin Island from noo on."

He went up to his wife, and, putting his arm about her, whispered something that brought the flush to her cheeks and a happy light to her eyes.

A pretty enoo creature," said Janet to herself as she looked at her, "but feckless, and thinkin' o' naething but her husband. If John had only marrit Maggie Mackenzie noo as I tell't him to! There's an independent, sony lass for ye. But there! It's ane o' the inscrutable ways o' Providence that men never marry the women their ain folks want them to."

That night John McIvor did not return home, and next day word was brought that he had been caught selling liquor to an Indian and had been arrested. He was to be taken at once to the county seat for trial, the messenger said. That was now more than a month ago. Marie had passed the time like one who walks in sleep, seeing and hearing nothing about her. The glory of the northern Indian summer came and went unheeded. Soft winds sighed, trees flamed in scarlet or shone in gold, and everywhere a faint, bluish haze blended earth and sky and water into one dream-like picture of subdued loveliness. But to the beauty about her Marie was blind. The cold winds and rains browned and stripped the trees. Frost and snow came. Still Marie spent her days sitting listlessly with folded hands, gazing on a picture of her husband, which she had pinned to the wall. Only when her sister-in-law spoke of the possible guilt of the absent one did she arouse herself to defend him. From time to time the priests and the sisters from Wequemikong came and spoke words of consolation and faith. She listened, yet said nothing. But after they were gone Janet noticed that she always slept, and with a happy smile on her lips. Once, word from John had reached them—a note written by another. He was well, it said, and they must not worry. The trial was set for before Christmas, and as soon as it was over he would hasten home. Until then he left Marie in Janet's care.

"I wouldna count too much on his comin' for mony a lang day," was Janet's only remark. Marie folded the note and put it in her breast.

It was still there the day before Christmas. John had not returned. In the evening, Janet was sitting idly by the fire. She had been to the English-speaking village that day and had noticed the signs of the Christmastide—the gaily-decked windows of the few shops, the many sleighs from the country, some drawn by horses and some by oxen, but all filled with those whose faces were either frankly happy or showed signs of struggling (with varying success) to assume an expression befitting the season, the little children in the stores slyly curious of the buyings of their elders or completely absorbed in the outlay of their own pennies, the stolid Indians from the near-by reserve lounging against counters and walls while their brighter-faced squaws made apparently important purchases with many grunts of satisfaction and pleasure. It was a scene new and interesting to the Scotchwoman to whom Christmas had always meant less than the birth of the New Year. "Merry Christmas, ma'am. Hope ye'll have a

(Continued on page 2047.)



"Sister Janet," she asked, "will you go with me to Mass?"



"He could see now that the dark object was a man."

The Day's Work.

By Peter McArthur.

First let me tell you how the whole thing started,
(For I have seldom troubled you with rhyme).
I woke this morning feeling happy-hearted,
Lulled by the dreams of a supernal clime,
And ere the drowsy glamour had departed
I heard soft music, like an elfin chime;
It seemed as if the old house had begun
Like Memnon's statue to salute the sun.

An Indian Summer dawn of amber haze
Along the east was glowing luminous,
Ushering one of those Canadian days
Of rare perfection, warm and langourous,
That well deserve such mystic strains of praise
As still were rising faint, mysterious—
Although their source I sought in vain, until
I chanced to look upon the window-sill.

And there a child's harmonica was lying,
Just where the south wind on the reeds could blow;
It roused the music with its fitful sighing,
Eolian chords, sweet, tremulous and low.
Finding what set the elfin music flying
"My lungs like Chanticleer began to crow."
Meanwhile the sun had risen, red as blood,
And poured its light, a ruby tinted flood.

I tell all this because it made me vow
To weave the doings of the day in song,
From dawn till dark, as I am doing now;
Jotting down verses as I go along,
Hoping some Muse will with her charm endow
The flying fancies to my brain that throng,
Whether it is worth the doing we shall see,
For I shall give you what the gods give me.

The fire was blazing and I started calling
The little sleepers, and the morning noise
Began at once, with giggling, tickling, squalling,
Laughing, romping, yelling, such as boys
And girls delight in. Now, there's someone bawling!
'Tis sweet domestic music, but it cloy!
I think I'll do the chores and 'scape the pother
And leave the task of dressing to their mother.

The air is frosty, but a south wind purrs
Across my ears, and though all else is still
A flock of sparrows in a spruce confers
With much politic chirping. Now a mill
Blows its loud whistle and the world bestirs
Itself to work, of which it has its fill.
(Although of work I am not quite a hater,
I'll have some things to say about it later.)

The Collie greets me, romping wildly round,
Barking and fawning for his morning petting;
The gobblers gobble (joyous Christmas sound),
"Their little hour" so proudly strutting, fretting;
The roosters cluck, some muddily tidbit found,
Each for his dames an early breakfast getting;
The driver whinnies and the lonesome calf
Bawls with a peevishness that makes me laugh.

I feed them all and then, the milking done,
Go in to breakfast with an appetite
For eggs and bacon, that I feast upon
With earthly, unpoetical delight.
When satisfied, the day's work is begun—
Winter is coming, all things must be right—
And though the day is fine I still remember
To make due haste for it is now November.

Corn to haul in and stalks to bind and stack,
Potatoes and apples to be snugly pitted;
Of urgent work to-day there is no lack;
To every hour a needful task is fitted.
To honest labor I must bow my back,
But still that back is cheerfully submitted;
And what is more, if I could spare a minute,
I'd show you that there's philosophy in it.

Driving afield, the splendour of the day
Charms like a mighty masterpiece of art:
The fields and woods all stripped to sober gray,
The golden sunshine flooding every part.
Surely the hours will blithely slip away
And joy of life will throb in every heart—
So chants the poet, but the toiler knows
The world he works in is a world of prose.



All day with diligence that men applaud
I plucked the golden ears and bore them in;
The world was fair, the south wind was abroad
Offering me joys I could not stop to win.
Yet was I well contented to defraud
My soul of all the beauty there had been;
This heavy price it is our fate to pay
To win our freedom for another day.

Poets there are who sing with frenzied passion
Of endless toil, who never felt its bane;
To call it glorious is now the fashion,
Drowning with song man's wretchedness and pain.
My Pegasus I'll never lay the lash on,
Pursuing such a folly-bitten strain;
I say, and say it boldly to your face,
That needless labor is a foul disgrace.

Labor that knows the seedtime and its hope,
And waits the harvest with a trusting soul—
Strong in its faith with every ill to cope,
Trusting in God and his benign control—
Scorning the slavery in which they grope,
Blind and defeated, who make wealth their goal—
Such would I sing for he who looks may see
The end of labor is to make men free.

And being free, with clothing, food and shelter,
What, that is toil-bought, would you envy more?
Why should you struggle in the human welter?
Why should you sink when you were meant to soar?
Life has been made a hurried helter-skelter
Of aimless effort without guiding lore.
Believe me friend, though you have wealth past measure,
Living itself is life's completest treasure.

If some good people would but take the time
To look about them they would be surprised
To find their house of life is more sublime
Than poet ever feigned or sage surmised.
Stop and look forth! It will not be a crime!
And if you think I have not well advised—
Preferring someone who of toiling prosed—
Back to the grindstone with your stupid noses.

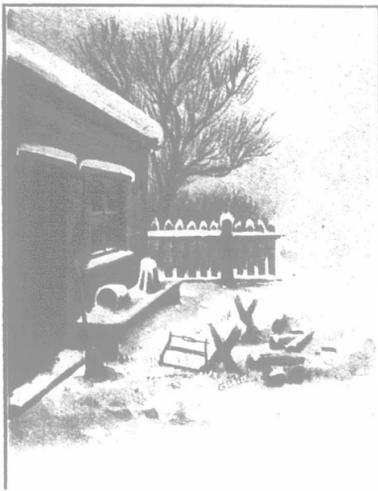
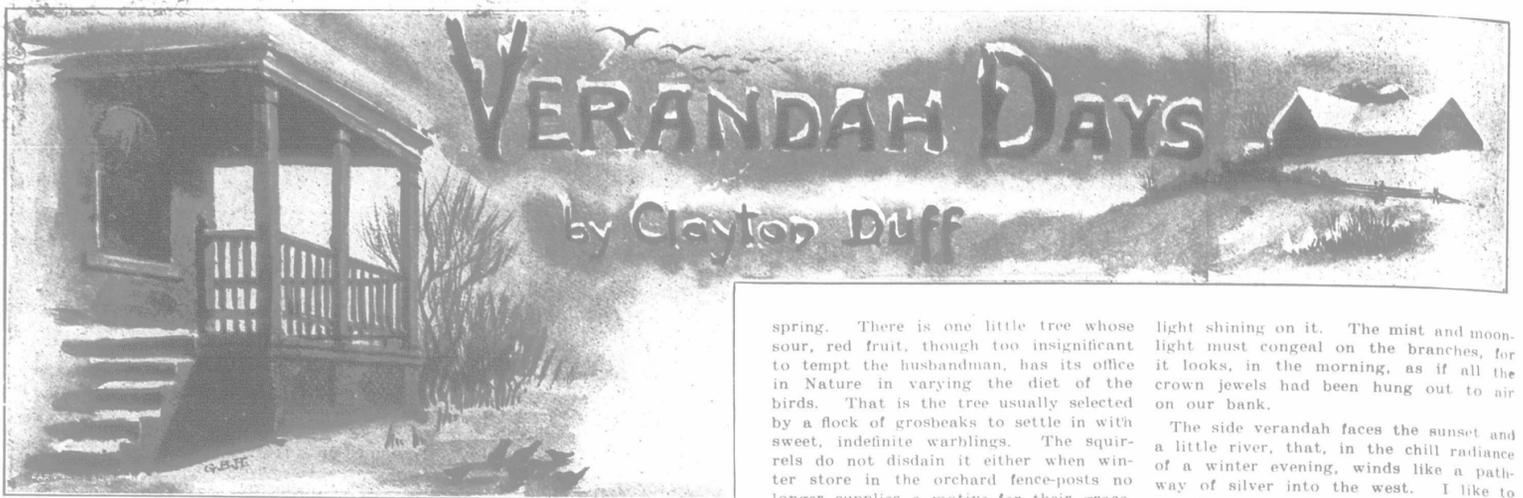
Our fathers toiled, but in a glorious fight,
The God of nations led them by the hand,
With pillared smoke by day and fire by night
They wrought like heroes in their Promised Land;
The wilderness was conquered by their might,
They made for God the marvel he had planned—
A land of homes where toil could make men free,
The final masterpiece of Destiny.

How can I rest when they will not be still?
When every wind is vocal and their sighs
Breathe to my ear from every funeral hill
And from each field where one forgotten lies?
They haunt my steps and burden me until
I plead with hands outstretched and streaming eyes:
"I am not worthy! Let my lips be dumb!
The mighty song and singer yet shall come!"

The well-greaved Greeks and Priam's savage brood
Were not more worthy of immortal song
Than these in homespun, who alone withstood
Hunger and Fear to make our Freedom strong;
But till the singer comes, at least the good
They wrought we must from age to age prolong:
Learning from them, let this our watchword be:
Free from all tyrants from yourselves be free!

Well, I have wandered and the day is spent,
My morning vow forgotten and the throng
Of fancies vanished that I truly meant
To spread before you as I went along—
Showing what beauty with the day was blent—
Minting the gold of sunset into song—
Pouring my heart in rapture or in mirth—
Singing with pride the land that gave me birth.

But though I fail I shall not be ashamed;
My brothers of the fields will understand
The patriot ardor in my heart that flamed
And by what breath that sacred fire was fanned;
The blood still courses in our veins that tamed
The waste to fruitfulness at His command,
And ye all feel as I have felt today—
Born of this soil and kneaded of its clay.



"The fence-posts put on white fur caps, and the windows have snowy eyebrows."



"The variegated outlook fronting the sunset and river."



"A large-hearted cutter cleaves the horizon, and blossoms into fluttering waves."



The village street.

I have one problem that people with less verandah have not. There is the seclusion, favorable for thought, of the back verandah, the level whiteness of the pond seen through encircling trees, and a climbing road beyond where the teams on a radiant day have a touch of the Homeric with swinging heads against the sky; there is the more variegated outlook of the side verandah fronting the sunset and the river and taking an interest in public life; and there is the excitement of the front verandah where I can see the runaways and dog-fights and wave at my fellowman. I always feel a slight relief when the wind settles it by choosing which side it wants to be on, first.

Not but what I can stand a good deal of wind when anything really important is going on, such as weighing a horse. My spirits usually rise with the elements. Great buoyancies come with those whooping days when the wind blows down all your arteries, making your vital fluids surge and sparkle, and you have to think in elevated prose:

"Sing me a song of the driving snow,
Of the reeling cloud and the smoky drift."

Shivers are, after all, only a kindly provision of Nature's to warm you up again; and after picking out Lampman's winter poems one day and reading them I have been able to shiver poetically.

After the big storm that keeps me off the verandah for two or three days, when the sun and I come out again it is lovely. No matter how unlovely I may be myself, all that is necessary is to come out and get mixed with the day. The pond, in winter, is like a big basin sunk in the landscape, and after the storm the snow is all ironed out over its walls and floor, with scarcely a stain or wrinkle, and the wide, gleaming whiteness flows on, trimmed with clean, blue shadows, over roadsides and gardens to the far-off fields beside the sky. When writing to your affinity on one of those diamond-dusted afternoons it is necessary to warn her that she is not hearing from John Burroughs or Chas. C. D. Roberts.

Note.—It is easy to write letters on the verandah if there is a hole in your mit.

The pond has other charms when the ice has blown clear. Skating, as pursued on our pond, may not be the poetry of motion, but, still, there is the freedom of a less material element in those interlacing flights. Sometimes the moon and ice are in conjunction, and then the "song of the ringing blade" floats up the bank through the sleeping branches to the back verandah where I have come, after being "cabined and confined" all day, to fill up with good west wind and silvery moonlight and the sweet whiteness and wideness of the earth.

Even the back verandah is not shut off from social intercourse. The ancient apple trees, that come tottering about the house, are larders of the winter birds, and, on a spacious afternoon, I am entertained by the choicest vocal efforts of woodpeckers, grosbeaks, nut-hatches, and those little balls of good cheer, the chickadees, whose coming in the fall is almost as great an event as the return of the robin and bluebird in

spring. There is one little tree whose sour, red fruit, though too insignificant to tempt the husbandman, has its office in Nature in varying the diet of the birds. That is the tree usually selected by a flock of grosbeaks to settle in with sweet, indefinite warblings. The squirrels do not disdain it either when winter store in the orchard fence-posts no longer supplies a motive for their graceful excursions through the tree tops of the bank; and there is a shrivelled apple or two left for the earliest robins when they come with breasts like cheerful fires to brighten our lingering snows.

There is something enlivening in the society of winter birds. I suppose they have to work so hard wrestling a living from the iron earth they have no time to worry about their souls. The woodpeckers, it is true, have some of the frost and storm and cloudiness in their tones, but they fling out their harsh notes with such fine vigor, it is friendly and inspiring in Arctic weather. And although the blue jay does not add much to the vocal charms of the season, he has his great beneficence—bringing gleams of far skies down to earth to gladden its clouded souls.

Just beyond the apple trees are the wilder growths that run hand in hand along the bank. There is the careless grace of an elm, the more formal symmetry of an ash, the slenderness of little trees, the tangled tenderness of bushes. Among the village houses stand the sheltering maples and willows, pleasant, sensible trees that often, in early winter, have "the tenderness of a last year's bird's nest" woven into their mist of branches. The vigorous note of a spruce stands out cheerily among the hesitating hues of his leafless companions. His broad arms when laden with snow give many a touch of picturesqueness to winter days. One or two poplars linger where once were many, to "point with taper spire to Heaven." But the lordliest trees guard the frozen stream below—towering in protecting nobility above the cedars that bronze the borderland between the river and the fields. Though

"Even the spirits of the stalwart trees
Have crept into their utmost roots,
and, there,
Up-coiled in the close earth, lie fast
asleep";

there is a magic in their dim, pencilled tops that leads my thoughts upward to wander in a realm of reverie whose portals seem to open there. And winter can steep those bleak forms in blue distances and silver them with snows and brush them with mauve and purple shadows and warm them with her dying suns till I sometimes think their summer richness has only given place to a more subtle loveliness.

I have been trying to reason out why the scene becomes so hauntingly lovely when a soft snow loads the branches, making a white forest around the house. I suppose it is the exquisite sense of purity and innocence that all this whiteness gives. The branches soften and thicken with a band of grey left along the sheltered side to keep their outlines from being too indefinite. The little bushes come out in the most entrancing tangles and fuzziness and seem to know how to arrange themselves effectively against a dark background like a fence or wall. The fence posts put on white fur caps and the windows have "snowy eyebrows," and in the dim woods that trim my horizon the nearer stems and branches are exquisitely pencilled in white upon the dark masses of the farther trees. If there could be a lovelier transformation it is the one that comes the night you look out to see the river valley brimming with mist with the moon-

light shining on it. The mist and moonlight must congeal on the branches, for it looks, in the morning, as if all the crown jewels had been hung out to air on our bank.

The side verandah faces the sunset and a little river, that, in the chill radiance of a winter evening, winds like a pathway of silver into the west. I like to go there when the light and vigor of day are giving place to the subtle peace and loveliness of evening. The most commonplace day can usually have one supreme moment,—when one turns the corner and comes upon the west. People who have to get the supper ready miss so much. I hope they will have their reward some day.

Winter sunsets, I sometimes think, are even more luxuriant than summer ones; no doubt they only appear so in contrast with the uncolored landscape. Sometimes the sky is lit all around the edge, and sometimes suffused with delicate, living colors like a bubble, and sometimes blown into golden fleeces with a hand of iced violet flung across them; and sometimes the picture is real silvery—not just poetic silvery—down the icy river and up the glistening field that rises beyond and the mountain range above that in the sky, all gleaming with the thin, cold brightness of the frosty sunset. The tree tops massed down the west, in the color illusions of evening seem etched in mauve upon the radiance behind, and, as the sun sinks among them, it brings to mind Bliss Carman's beautiful verse, where

" . . . the smouldering west
Burns down into the sea."

Though there is a spot even on the front verandah where I can turn my back on the world and have delectable musings, on the whole there is too much raw commercialism at the front verandah to leave it a scenic reputation. We have three stores in our shopping district, and I am only divided by a snow-bound potato-patch from the roar of traffic between them and away past the weigh-scales. But I want some common brotherhood in the landscape, especially at Christmas. Sleigh bells and the gladness of the neighbors' children are necessary raptures, and, besides, waves are one of my leading dissipations, and I don't believe waves could flourish with more pristine vigor anywhere than where there is a verandah and a street with potato-patch between.

Waves are some of the great consolations of a winter day. Life may be being a vale of tears, but the clouds roll by when a large-hearted cutter cleaves the horizon and blossoms into fluttering waves; or, when at four o'clock, after distant rumblings, a leaping, racing, whooping, prismatic tide of youth breaks into the street and the air twinkles with exuberant greetings that might tax an octopus to answer, and I have only two arms.

Most people are sociable enough to be pleasant face to face, but it needs some special affinity to make them look up just as they get in front of the livery stable, and, regardless of the potato-patch that flows between, wave. My favorite wave begins at the shoulder, and after circling several times around the head, ends in a flutter of the hand. If there is a paper or glove in the hand it adds to the effect. But such a display of feeling is seldom seen except in the young, or someone to whom you sent a Christmas present. The restraints of maturity extend their chilling influence even to waves, although the real warmth of feeling expressed in offerings of maple syrup, buttermilk, etc., remain undimmed.

When waving at a lady it is etiquette to take off your mit.

The village houses are clustered in

nearly all my winter pictures, with, just beyond, the

" . . . cottages and farms
That have for musing minds unnum-
bered charms."

"'Twas town yet country too," and where the houses rise one above the other up a hillside like one of Maxfield Parish's "dream pictures," the fields and woods can be seen above the lower roofs while a great, blue barn, instead of a castle, tops the summit.

If you want to calm your fevered spirit, come out to the verandah on a Sabbath evening, when these little houses wrapped up in snow cuddle down to sleep, with a band of yellow light behind them in the sky, and nothing breaks the hush but the protest of the village pump as someone draws a pail of water for the tea, or the whisper of the mill-dam, that seems not sound so much as the voice of silence. But after watching the sleepy street all afternoon, one has to smile at the thought of a fevered spirit in our town.

Though "the petty round of irritating concerns and duties" be inexorable all day, I take one hour to be wide and free when I come out to my white hillside in the loving dusk. Winter dusks are lighter than summer ones, and it never really grows dark; only the grey walls get blurry and the white roofs against the sky lose their distinction.

"How without panting effort, painful word,
Comes the enchanting miracle of snow;
Making a sleeping ocean; none have heard
Its sound, its waves, its foam, its overflow;
For unto every heart, all hot and wild,
It seems to say, 'Oh hush thee, hush,
My child!'"

Even a train whistle coming from some dim distance seems to lose the stridency of steam and iron, and in the poetry of the winter twilight sounds like some horn of elfland faintly blowing. As the beckoning lights of home flash out here and there, the happy voices of children fade reluctantly away from the hill, which, in December, is at the zenith of seductive slipperiness. The last sleigh bells follow into the silence.

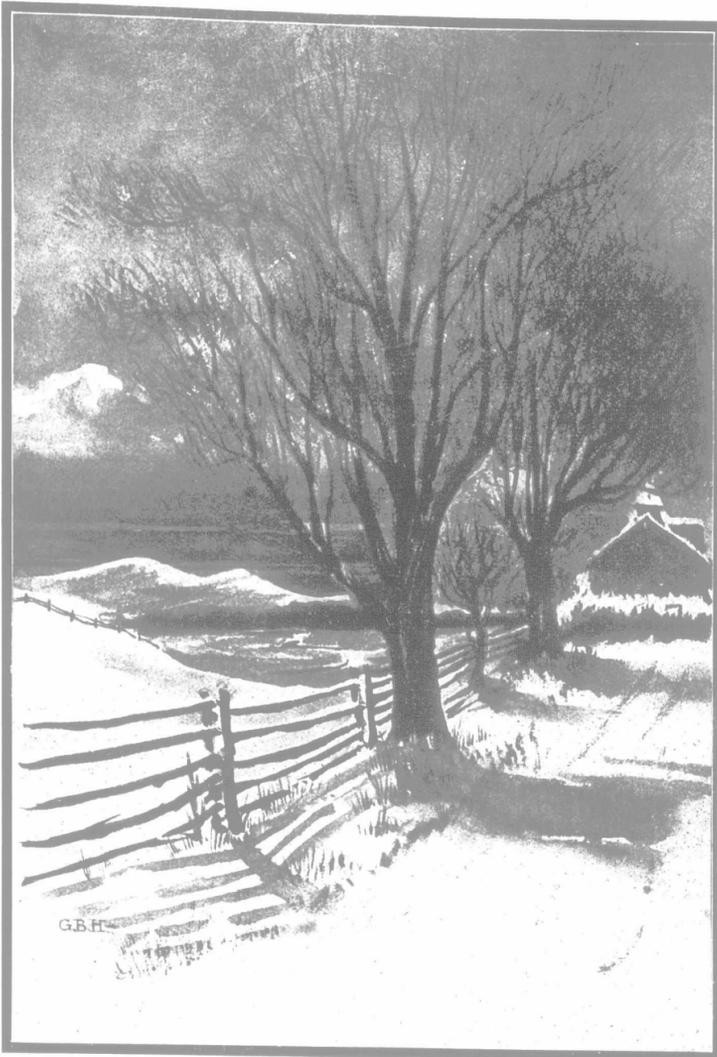
They tinkle sleepily from a dim blue blotch moving over the snow, and one's thoughts run ahead of the weary woodsman and his team to picture the rest and food and sweet content at the journey's end.

Eating out of doors at night has perils, but sometimes there are charms too strong to break, and then I "divinely sup."

"While evening deepens, and the grey
Folds closer earth and sky,"

alone with the sweet homeliness of the clustered houses on their snow-bound hill. Somehow in this season of love they share in the affection that warms our human intercourse. In the drab nakedness of spring and fall they may be touched by no "enchanted gleam," but in December twilights they are tenderly sacred, like Bethlehem; as if those snowy roofs also, that Nature seems bending over with a soft caress, might shelter wonders of angels and Magi and joy that shall be to all people.

Call a truce, then, to our labors, let us feast with friends and neighbors, and be merry as the custom of our caste.—Rudyard Kipling.



"Even the spirits of the stalwart trees
Have crept into their utmost roots and there,
Up-coiled in the close earth, lie fast asleep."



The First Snow.

Sing a song of winter!
North wind's bitter chill,
Home and ruddy firelight,
Kindness and good-will,
Hemlock in the churches,
Daytime soon withdrawn;
Sing a song of winter,—
Ah, but winter's gone!

Sing a song of loving!
Let the seasons go;
Hearts can make their gardens
Under sun or snow;
Fear no fading blossom,
Nor the dying day;
Sing a song of loving,—
That will last for aye!

—Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald.

The Truce of Christmas.

"On the night preceding December 25th, 1870," began the captain, "I was in command of a company of volunteers engaged in the defence of Paris. The siege had already lasted three months, and, in the trenches, my brave comrades were enduring martyrdom of suffering and privation. The cold was biting bitterly; the stars were shivering in the cloudless sky; the moon shone brightly on the snow-clad plain between us and the enemy; the German trenches were so close to us that we could hear the passwords of their sentinels as, hour by hour, they were relieved and passed into their camp.

"As I was walking about to keep my feet from freezing, one of my men came up to me, and, saluting, said, 'Captain, I want you to permit me for a little while to leave the trenches.'

"Leave the trenches?' I replied. 'But why? Because it is so cold?'"

"It is not that. I ask you, as a favor, to allow me for a little while to leave my post. I cannot tell you why, but, if you grant me leave, I promise you, you won't regret it."

"Impossible! You want to go to Paris. If I give you leave, I cannot well deny it to the rest."

"No, not to Paris," said he, smiling, "but in that direction," pointing towards the German lines. "I shan't be long."

"He had roused my curiosity. I granted him permission, but warned him that he would most probably get killed.

"No fear," he said; leaping over the ramparts, he walked into the middle of the plain.

"We followed him with our eyes, listening for the sharp crack of the enemy's rifles, and expecting at every step to see him fall. Not a sound, save the crunching of the frozen snow beneath his feet! As soon as he had come within hearing of the German sentinels, he paused, saluted, and began to sing a well-known Christmas hymn with the refrain:

"Noel! Noel! Christ is King of Israel!"

"It was so unexpected, and so simply done, the strain took from the night, the scene, the circumstances such a beauty and sublimity, that the least religious of us hung upon his lips, and the hardest-hearted in our trench were moved. The Germans neither spoke nor stirred. It seemed as if a spell had bound them

all in silence and in immobility. The simple strain had doubtless made them think of home, and of the happy groups around the glittering Christmas-trees beyond the Rhine. They were evidently listening, for no other sound was audible—not a step, not a movement of arms. As soon as X— had done his hymn, he gave another military salute, turned on his heel as on a pivot, and deliberately walked back to our line.

"Well, captain," said he, "are you sorry that you gave me leave?"

"Before I could reply, a soldier had begun to move across the snow from the opposite camp. He, like X—, saluted, and, between the companies of armed men, he sang a lovely German version of the 'Noel! Noel!' that the French recruit had sung. I had given orders, though they were superfluous, not to fire on him. He sang the

hymn through, verse by verse, and when he came to the refrain, the soldiers in both camps joined in the chorus—

"Noel! Noel! Christ hath ransomed Israel!"

"The same emotion filled all hearts. All diversities and enmities had been forgotten in the presence of the Prince of Peace. The soldier then departed to the German lines and disappeared.

The Christmas Tree.

By Charles E. Jenney.

If I had a garden, what do you s'pose
The first thing I'd plant would be?
You can't guess, for nobody knows;
I would plant me a Christmas tree.

Say, that's the kind of a tree I would
grow!
Blossoms, you know, all with tinsel and
light:
Pop-corn sprinkles it over like snow,
And the fruit gets ripe just on Christ-
mas night.

And what do you think this strange tree
bears?
Dolls for the girls and sleds for the
boys;
Mittens and boots and skates in pairs;
And drums and trumpets for making
noise.

The green twigs bend with their candy-
bags:
New books you can pick from the lower
boughs:
And every branch on the whole tree sags
With the things a feller needs in the
house.

There's a Jack-in-the-box and a toy car;
There's a rattle for baby, a new peg
top;
And if you shin up ever so far,
There's usually somethin' for Mom and
Pop.

Oh, say! 'tis the jolliest kind of a tree,
With the cranberries red and the pop-
corn white,
And the harvest is always sure to be
Every year upon Christmas night.

—Selected.

An Odd Little Girl.

Did you ever hear of a little girl who
didn't like dolls? Well, I did. Even
when she was a very little girl she would
throw a doll away any time to play
horse with her brother, or to put on
coat and mittens and go out to roll on
a snow-bank.

When she was five years old, she heard
her Aunt Agnes say to her mother one
day, "What an odd little girl Irene is,
Helen? It really is not natural in her
not to like dolls. I think you should try
to give her a taste for them." Where-
upon Irene piped up, "Uncle Jack gave me
a chocolate dollie once, and it tasted
real good. I ate it all up in about
five minutes," and then she wondered
why her mother and Aunt Agnes laughed.

After that Mrs. Morrow tried in every
way to make Irene like dolls. She talked
to her about them, gave her beautiful
ones with white and blue dresses, but all
in vain. Irene understood in some sort
of way that her mother wanted her
to be "natural," whatever that might
mean, and tried to play with the doll-
ies, but she never seemed to have a
very good time with them, and still would
throw them aside at a moment's notice to
play horse with Robbie, or build bridges with chairs, or
roll on a snow-bank.

Before Christmas, when she was seven
years old, she kept wondering and wonder-
ing what Santa Claus would bring
her, and what all the aunts and uncles
would give her. "I hope they'll not all
bring dolls," she said to herself. "Dolls
can't feel, or hear, or cuddle up to you
and put their arms around your neck, or
say 'Mew!' when you call them. I
want a kitty, that's what I want,—a

THE BEAVER CIRCLE.



little white one, or maybe a gray one,
or a dear little black one with a white
tip on its tail."

But Irene never said a word about all
this to anyone, for she had been well-
trained in this way, and knew that it
would not be nice to tell people what
she wanted them to give her. She did,
it is true, think about writing a letter
to Santa Claus, for his business was to
give presents, and asking him would be
different; but she was not sure of what
his post office might be, so she did not
write to him.

At last came Christmas morning. Like
all other little girls, Irene was out of
bed long before daylight, and oh, what
a beautiful Christmas tree there was
waiting for her, all covered with little
candles, and bright stars, and strings of
popcorn and candy, with books, and
scarfs, and snow-shoes, and ever so many
other things hanging among the branches!

Right near the foot of the tree, too,
there was the most beautiful doll you
could imagine, a doll as large as a little
girl, with long yellow curls, and a hat
with a feather, and a lace dress with a
pink sash. But, what do you think!—
Irene hardly looked at that doll at all,
she was so much taken up with the other
things.

"What an odd child!" said Aunt Agnes
again.

In the afternoon all the aunts and

Minnie over to play this afternoon?
She just loves dolls."

"Why, she will have the pretty one we
sent her last night," said her mother.

"I know. But she would just be del-
ighted to play with all these, mother.
Please, mother, mayn't I?"

And then her mother just hugged her
close and said, "Well, run away then and
fetch her over."

Now, Minnie was a little girl who lived
near. Her parents were quite poor, and
Minnie would not have very many pres-
ents this Christmas. So it was no won-
der that as Irene's mother and aunt
stood at the window watching the little
red-coated figure flying over the snow to
the little house, the mother should say,
"An odd little girl, Agnes, but a very
dear one," to which Aunt Agnes nodded,
with a tender smile.

In a few moments, back came the little
red-coat, running. "Minnie will be over
in a little while, mother," she said,
"Now, I must get the dollies all in a
row," and she set to work busily.

A little later there came a shy tap at
the door, and when Irene's mother opened
it, there stood Minnie with a little bas-
ket on her arm. "It's a Christmas
present for Irene," Minnie explained.

Very curiously Irene took off the cover.
There she gave a little cry of joy, and
began to dance a little dance of her own.
"Oh, a kitty!" she cried, lifting a little
black fluff of fur out of the basket. "A
dear little black kitty! With a white

her little hands tightly closed together,
and stare. Then, when she found her
voice, it was only to whisper, "Oh, the
dollies! The beautiful dollies!"

If anyone had looked at Aunt Agnes
just at that time, it would have been to
see a tear rolling slowly down her cheek.
A minute or two later she drew Irene's
mother into the next room. "It's no
use, Helen," she said, "Irene will never
care for dolls, but she's a darling all
the same! And did you see that other
poor little mite? She's almost trem-
bling with delight over those same dollies
that Irene doesn't care for. She's as
wild over them as Irene is over the kit-
ten. Now, don't you think that it—
it—"

And then, somehow, all the aunts and
uncles were gathered out by themselves
and there was a great deal of talk.
Presently Aunt Agnes said, "Let us call
Irene out and hear what she says."

When Irene came into the room, curls
flying, her auntie said, "Irene, how would
you like to give Minnie your dolls?"

"All of them?" asked Irene, with wide-
open eyes.

"If you like."

"The great big one, too?"

"If you like."

And Irene began to dance up and
down. "Oh, oh, Auntie! Minnie would
be so happy! She would be the happi-
est little girl in the world! May I?
Oh, may I?"

"If you wish,"—and Irene was off like
an arrow.

"You are to save all the dollies, Min-
nie,—every one of them, the big one,
too!" she announced, all in a breath.

"Not for me?" said the wondering Min-
nie. "But you, Irene?"

"I'll have the kitty—the dear kitty,"
said Irene, catching the little black Topsy
up, and tossing it, so that it snatched
playfully at her curls. "Um-m-m, how I
love it! . . . Why, what's the matter,
Minnie?" For poor little Minnie was
crying silently, rubbing away the big
tears with a hard little knot of handker-
chief.

"It's just 'cause
I'm so glad," sobbed
she. "I wish I
had ten kitties to
give you, Irene."

"But one kitty is
just enough—heaps,"
replied Irene. "You
are an odd little
girl, Minnie, to cry
'cause you're glad."
Then, pausing to
think, "Why, there
are two of us—odd
little girls. Auntie
says I'm one, you
know."

That evening Irene
helped Minnie to
take all the dolls to
their new home, on
the little sleigh.

"Minnie says she's
going to have them
all sleep with her,
mother," she said
when she came back.
"Every doll of them!
I wish kitty could
sleep with me,
mother."

But Mrs. Morrow
just laughed and
shook her finger.

"Anyway," con-
cluded Irene, "this
is the very best
Christmas that ever
I had."



Santa Claus Has Been Here.

uncles came, and will you believe it?—
each brought a doll. Aunt Agnes had
arranged for a doll's party, and so there
were dolls of all kinds, lady dolls, and
baby dolls, and soldier dolls, one High-
land doll, and even one cunning little
colored doll with woolly hair. Surely
now, Aunt Agnes thought, this little girl
of ours will be interested.

But Irene, to be, but she felt almost
nothing at all. After a little, however,
she brightened up and ran to her mother.
"Oh, mother," she said, "Mayn't I ask

tip on its tail, too! Oh, my kitty!
Oh, Minnie, you dear! I never had a
kitty before in all my life." . . . And
there she was hugging now Minnie, and
now the little black kitten that was
cuddling close to her neck, and staring
round with its funny little round green
eyes.

Then the two children went into the
room where the Christmas tree was, and
the whole row of dollies ranged along
the table. Poor little Minnie was al-
most dazed. She could only stand, with

How Christmas Came to the Little Morrisons.

(By Luella Killough, Goschen, Sask., a
member of the Beaver Circle, formerly
of Auburn, Ont.)

Thomas Forbes was a well-to-do farmer,
living a mile or two from the village of
W—. He had an only daughter
named Marguerite; a pretty little girl of

(Continued on page 2011.)

WHAT is the total weight of paper used in the 1911 Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate"?

See announcement of \$50.00 in cash prizes.



After-effects of fertilizers on oats. Illustration No. 1, showing unfertilized portion of field.
Yield per a. r. e. 24 bushels. Experiment conducted by Emslie Bros., "Glengairn," Oakville, Ont.



Effects of fertilizers on Oats. Illustration No. 2 showing fertilized portion of field.

On this part of field, root crop of 1909 received the following fertilizers: 140 lbs. muriate of potash, 120 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. acid phosphate, 200 lbs. bone meal, per acre. Yield per acre in 1910, 6 1/2 bushels of oats. Experiment conducted by Emslie Bros., "Glengairn," Oakville, Ont.

\$50.00 IN CASH PRIZES
For securing new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

See particulars in another part of this issue.



Sir Walter Raleigh Listening to the Seaman's Stories.

[From a painting by Millais. His own children were the models.]

Write an essay about the above picture. All essays to be received at this office not later than December 30th.

nine years, who generally went by the nickname of Peggy.

About half a mile from the Forbes' farm lived a Mr. Morrison. His farm was only partly paid for, and poor Mr. Morrison, with a wife and five boys and four girls, was not able to make much out of the farm.

Winter was here, and with him the frost and cold, and the Morrison home was not much of a protection.

Christmas would be here in two weeks. "It will not be much of a Christmas for us," thought Mr. Morrison, "and the children would be so disappointed."

However, they were not to be disappointed after all.

Peggy Forbes was a kind-hearted little girl, and as she thought of all the nice presents she would get, she did not forget the little Morrisons, and a bright idea entered her head.

That evening she surprised her papa by the question: "Say, papa, couldn't we give the little Morrisons a real Christmas? Their papa and manna won't be able to buy any presents for them, and Santa Claus won't know the way down their crooked chimney."

Her papa smiled at this idea, but, nevertheless, he reflected over what Peggy had said.

The day before Christmas saw Peggy and her father driving to town, and two or three hours later they were returning with the front of the cutter piled high with packages and parcels of every shape and size.

Peggy's heart was light and happy as she thought of the afternoon's experience and contemplated the joyful surprise she was going to give the little Morrisons, so she hummed a merry little

tune as the horses' hoofs kept time to the harmony of the sleigh bells.

About seven o'clock that same evening, a cutter with two occupants glided over the silvery snow. The moon looked down on the sparkling white mantle that now lay over all the silent earth.

In the distance the dark pines and cedars cast swaying shadows over the snow-clad ground. The moon seemed to be following them as they glided in and out among the shadowy clouds.

In a few minutes they came in sight of the Morrison house. A light was shining brightly through the kitchen window.

Mr. Forbes got out and, lifting a large box of parcels from the cutter, he deposited them just outside the door. Then he knocked loudly at the door several times, and, without waiting for it to open, sprang into the cutter and they were off again.

The next day dawned bright and clear and frosty. The little Morrisons got up early and peeped into their stockings, and they were surprised to find them full, with a big orange at the very farthest corner of the toe, and also a bag of candies.

After breakfast the boys went out and piled up snow in a slanting position against the house, and poured water over it to make it freeze, while Mr. Morrison was employed in manufacturing a sleigh for them, and the morning was spent in the joyful enjoyment of coasting down the slide and pulling the sleigh up again.

What fun it was to feel the wind rushing past and then the sudden stop at the bottom! And when dinner-time came, what a pleasant sight to see the merry eyes and rosy faces of nine hungry children.

About three o'clock the sleigh drove up to the door of the Forbes' house and Mrs. Forbes and Peggy got in. They had an enjoyable drive in the clear, frosty air.

Eager faces peered out the window as they drove up to the Morrison home.

A warm fire was crackling in the kitchen stove and savory odors issued from the oven. Peggy soon had the children interested in games. Thus the afternoon wore away. Supper was served in the kitchen, and everyone partook of a sumptuous repast. Among the luxuries was a fat turkey, left at the door the night before.

They all spent an enjoyable evening together, but at last it came time for the guests to go home, so good-byes were said, and the party started homeward.

The little Morrisons stood listening to the jingle of the sleigh-bells on the frosty air for some time, and then they repaired to their bed with a happy heart, and satisfied with the day's encounters.

The Old Man of the Wood.

In a remote corner of the Black Forest there once lived a peasant and his family. Their home was in a very wild and lonely part of the country, and partially surrounded by forest. The only way in which they were connected with the outside world was by a road which ran through the forest some little distance from their house. This road was the most direct way between two quite large towns. There was another, a longer one, which ran through a more thickly

populated district. Though it made the journey longer, it was much more travelled in winter when the snow was deep. It was during the hot summer that the cool quiet of the other caused it to be used the most.

This peasant earned his living by making clocks. The work was done entirely by hand, and so was very slow and tedious. At regular intervals, he would take all he had made, and, packing them up in a bundle, would trudge away to the nearest town where they could be sold. He generally received a good price for them, and with the money would buy necessaries for his household. Sometimes, though, when this was not the case, he would not receive enough to cover all the family's needs. Then real want was known in the little cottage in the wood.

Our clockmaker had two small children, Hans and Gretchen, light-hearted youngsters, who knew how to make good times for themselves. There also lived with him his old father. Now, grandfather was quite an old man, too old to do much work, but he was very fond of his small grandchildren,—a feeling which was heartily returned by them—and often, on cold, winter nights, he would draw his chair close up to the fireplace, and, with Gretchen on his knee, and Hans sitting on a low stool at his feet, he would tell them the most wonderful stories—stories of fairies, wood-elves, gnomes, and all kinds of queer little imaginary men, while the children listened intently. He never seemed to run out of his stock of them, for there was always another, and it soon became customary, during the long winter evenings, while father was working at his clocks and mother busy mending, Hans and

Gretchen would be far away in fairyland with grandfather.

It was Christmas eve, and very stormy. The wind howled around the little cottage, piling the snow up in a big drift against the door. Inside all was warm and bright, and the cheerful fire on the hearth made one forget the blustering storm without. After supper, grandfather drew his chair up to the fire. When the children had made themselves comfortable beside him, they begged for a story.

"Well, what kind of a story shall it be this time?" said he. "Wouldn't you rather do without for this one night?"

"Oh, no; but we don't care what kind it is. They're all good."

After thinking a few moments, the old man replied, "Did I ever tell you about the Old Man of the Wood? I heard it when I was about your age, so perhaps I have forgotten parts of it, but I will remember what a strong impression it made on my mind then.

"Oh, yes," they answered, "do tell us that one."

"Very well, as I said before, it is called The Old Man of the Wood."

Once, as two children were roaming through the forest, they came upon a poor man who was badly wounded. He was moaning piteously, so, while one helped him into a comfortable position, the other ran to get some water. They bathed the poor man's head with this, and gave him a drink of milk out of a flask they had with them. This seemed to strengthen him a good deal, so then he explained how he came to be in such a plight.

He was a nobleman's son, and while journeying through a very lonely part of the wood, had been set upon by robbers, who, after severely beating him, had taken all his money and left him lying half-dead. He would have died in time from exposure if he had not been found, but the children soon procured help, and he was carried safely to his father's castle, where he was nursed back to health.

Now, this nobleman's son was really a fairy in disguise. He possessed magical powers by which he could do the most wonderful things, but had fallen into the hands of some enemies who were more powerful than he. As soon as he was well, he gathered a band of his friends around him, and together they attacked these enemies and slew them all.

After this fairy had triumphed over his foes, he began to think of his friends, the children, to whom he was indebted for saving his life. At first, after getting well, his mind had been so occupied with the thought of revenge that it had room for nothing more, but once that feeling was satisfied, his gratitude to the children knew no bounds. He sent them splendid presents,—seemingly could not do enough for them,—and kept a sort of guidance over them all the time, and when they grew up he gave his whole time to making children in general happy.

All children who had been obedient and good were visited by this fairy once a year, generally on Christmas eve. Those who specially remembered who had been kind to old people, to the sick and weak. This fairy's gratitude was in the form of gifts of toys and sweetmeats, and they were left in unexpected places where the children would come upon them suddenly. As he came regularly once a year, he soon was eagerly watched for, but to no purpose, as he never came in visible form, and generally at night, so he was never seen by the children, and because they did not know what he looked like, they imagined him as an old man. Therefore he came in time to be called "The Old Man of the Wood."

After hearing the tale the children were very quiet for a while. Finally, Gretchen spoke. "Grandpa, was there ever such a person, such a fairy who gave children presents? I wish he lived now; do you suppose he'll come to-night?"

"No, dear," said grandfather. "It is only a story, and I don't suppose there ever was anyone who did that."

But wouldn't it be nice, though, to have someone come in the night and leave presents for you?" said Hans.

"Perhaps he will come after all," and then, child-fashion, they each fell to imagining just what it would be like to wake up in the morning and find—oh, what might they not find—awaiting them.

Gretchen's dreams centered on a splendid large doll she had seen once, when she had been to the town with her father. My, what a lovely doll that was! half as large as she herself, and it had on such a beautiful dress, and beautiful golden hair; and it would go to sleep! Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a doll like that to play with.

Hans thought of a body of toy soldiers he had seen once, and he dreamed of what fun he would have if only he owned them. He could make them fight battles—and, oh, then there might be a little toy cannon! He had always wanted a cannon, perhaps—perhaps—and then

"Yes, and then, too, they are greatly excited over grandfather's tale. I wish he hadn't told it, for it seemed to arouse all their longings."

In this same storm which howled so noisily around the clockmaker's cottage, was a traveller. He was endeavoring to reach the next town, but his horses were so very tired from travelling so long against the wind, that he had almost given up hope of reaching there. It was a frightful storm! The snow came down in great gusts, and it seemed like travelling into a solid wall, so thick was the air with snowflakes. He was almost on the point of despair when he saw a light.

Urging his tired horses on, he soon found that it came from a cottage window. After repeated knockings on the door, it was thrown open, and the clock-

maker and his wife also retired, and soon the house was buried in slumber. The traveller was very grateful for the hospitality which had given him shelter. Just how he could repay it was a question which bothered him. He was still thinking this over when he fell asleep.

After sleeping for several hours, he awoke to hear someone talking. It was the peasant and his wife, who also were awake and discussing their troubles. The wall between the rooms was very thin, so the traveller could hear every word distinctly. It was not his intention to play the eavesdropper, but he heard sufficient to show him how matters stood. Immediately he saw his way. In his sleigh outside he had many things for his own children; presents, and good things for Christmas, and these could be easily shared with the family in the little house in the wood.

Waiting until all was quiet again, he arose, and, going out to his sleigh, brought in the things he considered most suitable. These he deposited in the fireplace, which was cold and empty then, in such a manner that they appeared to have fallen down the chimney. This was done as quietly as possible, so as not to disturb his sleeping host and hostess, and then he again went out, carefully muffled the bells on his horses, and drove away. The storm, by this time, had entirely gone down, and the moon was shining, and, as it lacked an hour or two of daybreak, he arrived at his home in time to hear the first Christmas greetings.

Our clockmaker awoke in the morning feeling rather melancholy. The prospect for Christmas, indeed, seemed pretty bare and cheerless. He was bravely shaking this feeling off when, on going to the grate to kindle a fire, he received a start. There, heaped up in a promiscuous manner, for all the world as if someone had dropped them down the chimney, was a great pile of parcels—clothing and food, and such necessities, toys for the children, and, last of all, underneath, was a fine, large goose! How he did stare; hardly believing his eyes. It seemed too good to be true, but when he saw the traveller's empty bed, he understood.

When the children awoke, hope was still high in them. With a glad shout of "Merry Christmas!" they burst out into the outer room, when—oh, wonders! there was the doll, and the cannon and soldiers, candies—all the heart of a boy or girl could wish, and more than they had imagined! Oh, it was glorious!

"He's been here," exclaimed Hans. "I thought the Old Man of the Wood would come, and he did. Hurrah for Merry Christmas!"

"And hurrah for the Old Man of the Wood," said Gretchen.—E. F. Wentworth Co., Ont.

Baby's First Christmas.

By Margaret G. Hays.

What funny people my folks are!
Theyse got a great big tree,
And filled it up, from top to toe,
With glitt'ry things for me.
It makes me laugh to see how bright
That big tree is, with balls and
light.

(If they don't give me those balls
by-m-by,

I'm goin' to cry—an' cry—an' cry.)

Just now I'm being played with,—Oh,

Such lots of things that please me so!

A funny man 'at dances gay.

"Pull this string, Baby dear," 'ey say.

But I jus' laugh an' crow an' see

The children dance my toys for me.

I sit all warm on mother's lap,—

An' when I'm pleased, my hands I clap.

My little sisters laugh an' sing,

"See, Baby, see this pretty thing!"

My little brothers bring me toys—

They're pretty nice,—those little boys.

Ise had my nap an' bath an' milk,

So now Life seems as fine as silk:

(If I don't get those balls, though, by-m-by,

Ise goin' to cry—an' cry—an' cry.)

—Selected.

So, hang sorrow! Care will kill a

cat, and therefore let's be merry!—

George Nither.



"Merry Christmas!"

they each wandered off into the wonderful place called dreamland, where they had all those things to play with, and many more, too.

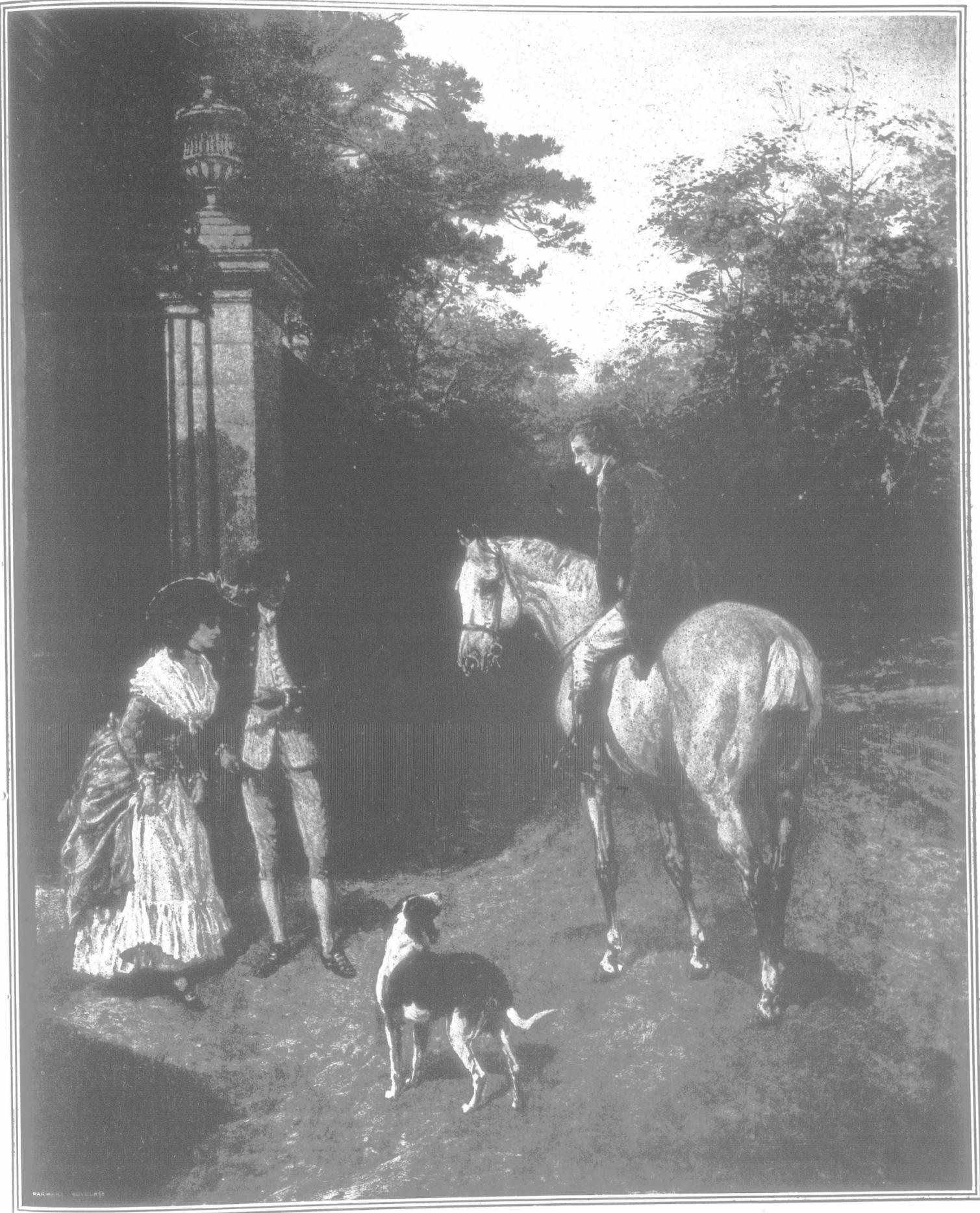
"Wife, what can we do to make Christmas for our little ones to-morrow?" The peasant had finished his evening's work, and was talking over things with his wife before retiring for the night. The children had been put to bed long ago, grandfather also was asleep, so they two were holding a council.

"I don't know, dear," she replied. "We have had such poor success this year. It took all you could earn to buy food and necessary things before we could consider toys for the children. By the time all those things were bought there was hardly any money left, but I do wish we had something to give them."

maker (for it was he) inquired who he might be to demand shelter on such a night; why he was travelling in such a storm. He did not wait, though, for any explanation, but soon had both the man and his horses under shelter.

When the traveller was sufficiently warmed, and had eaten some food, he explained to them why it was, that he, a total stranger, had asked for shelter on such a night. He was travelling from one town to the other, and as his business was important, and thinking to gain time, he chose the shorter of the two roads. This gain in distance, however, was more than balanced by the condition of the track, which had been so little used that the snow was very loose, and he had been compelled to go slowly.

After a little more conversation, the traveller was shown to his room, the



In Ye Olden Time.

The Christmas Angel.

PART II.

The Experiment Continued.

MIRANDA.

Miss Terry returned to the fireside, fumbled in the box, and drew out a doll. She was an ugly, old-fashioned doll, with bruised waxen face of no particular color. Her mop of flaxen hair was straggling and uneven, much the worse

for the attention of generations of moths. She wore a faded green silk dress, and a primitive bonnet, evidently made by childish hands. She was a strange, dead-looking figure, with pale eyelids closed, as Miss Terry dragged her from the box. But when she was set upright the lids snapped open and a pair of bright blue eyes looked straight into those of Miss Terry. It was so sudden that the lady nearly gasped.

"Miranda!" she exclaimed. "It is old Miranda! I have not thought of her

for years." She held the doll at arm's length, gazing fixedly at her for some minutes.

"I cannot burn her," she muttered at last. "It would seem almost like murder. I don't like to throw her away, but I've vowed to get rid of these things to-night, and I'll do it anyway. I wonder what sort of trouble she will cause."

Once more she stole down the steps and hesitated where to leave Miranda: not on the sidewalk, for some reason that seemed impossible, but near the foot

of the steps she deposited the doll.

She was thoroughly interested in her grim joke, but she became impatient. Presently she became aware of a child's figure drawing near. It was a little girl of about ten, very shabbily dressed, with tangled yellow curls hanging over her shoulders. There was something familiar about her appearance, Miss Terry could not say what it was. She came hurrying along the sidewalk with a pre-occupied air, and seemed about to pass the steps without seeing the package

lying there. But just as she was opposite the window, her eye caught the gleam of the white paper. She paused. She looked at it eagerly; it was such a tempting package, both as to its size and shape! She went closer and bent down to examine it. She took it into her bare little hands and seemed to squeeze it gently. There is no mistaking the contours of a doll, however well it may be enveloped in paper wrappings. The child's eyes grew more and more eager. She glanced behind her furtively; she looked up and down the street. Then with a sudden intuition she looked straight ahead, up the flight of steps.

Miss Terry read her mind accurately. She was thinking that probably the doll belonged in that house; someone must have dropped the package while going out or in. Would she ring the bell and return it?

"Return it? Of course not! Ragged children do not usually return promising packages which they have found,—even on Christmas Eve."

Once more the child glanced steadily behind her, up and down the street. Once more she looked up at the dark house before her, the only black spot in a wreath of brilliancy. She did not see the face peering at her through the curtains, a face which scanned her own half wistfully. What was to become of Miranda? The little girl thrust the package under her ragged coat and ran away down the street as fast as her legs could take her.

"A thief!" cried Miss Terry. "That is the climax. I have detected a child taking what she knew did not belong to her, on Christmas Eve! Where are all their Sunday-school lessons and their social-improvement classes? I knew it! This Christmas spirit that one hears so much about is nothing but an empty sham. I have proved it to my satisfaction to-night. I will burn the rest of these toys, every one of them, and then go to bed. It is too disgusting! She was a nice-looking child, too. Poor old Miranda!"

THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL.

Almost at the bottom of the box Miss Terry's fingers closed upon a small object.

Once more she drew out the papier-mache angel which had so excited the wonder of Norah, when once before that evening it had come to light. And again, with the same expression on her face, half tender, half contemptuous, there flashed through her mind a vivid picture of the day before Christmas, some fifty years earlier, when she and Tom had been disputing as to which of them should light the first candle when the time arrived. Their mother had come to them smiling, a sweet-faced lady who seemed not to notice the red faces and the tears. She put something into Tom's hand, saying, "This is the Christmas Angel of peace and good-will. Hang it on the tree, children, so that it may shed a blessing on all who come here to give and to receive."

How lovely and pink it looked in Tom's hand! Little Angelina had thought it the most beautiful thing she had ever seen,—and holy, too, as if it had some blessed charm. Fiddlestick! What queer fancies children have! Miss Terry remembered how a strange thrill had crept through Angelina as she gazed at it. Then she and Tom looked at each other and were ashamed of their quarrel. Suddenly Tom held out the Angel to his sister. "You hang it on the tree, Angelina," he said magnanimously. "I know you want to."

But she—little fool!—she, too, had a fit of generosity.

"No, you hang it, Tom. You're taller," she said.

"I'll hang it at the very top of the tree!" he replied, nothing loath. Eagerly he mounted the step-ladder, while Angelina watched him enviously, thinking how clumsy he was, and how much better she could do it.

How funny and fat Tom had looked on top of the ladder, reaching as high as he dared, and presently the Christmas Angel was looking down from the top of the tree. . . . Again she took it up and looked earnestly at it. Could it be that tears were glistening in her eyes? Certainly not! With a sudden jerk of the shoulders she leaned forward, holding the Angel towards the fire. But something



"You hang it on the tree, Angelina."

seemed to stay her hand. She drew back, hesitated, then rose to her feet.

"I can't burn it," she said. "It's no use, I can't burn it. But I don't want to see the thing around. I will put this out on the sidewalk, too. Possibly this may be different, and do some good to somebody."

She wrapped the shawl about her shoulders and once more ran down the steps. She left the Angel face upward in the

middle of the sidewalk, and retreated quickly to the house. As she opened the door to enter, she caught the distant chorus of fresh young voices singing in a neighboring square:

"Angels from the realm of glory,
Wing your flight o'er all the earth."

When she took her place behind the curtain she was trembling a little, she

could not guess why. But now she watched with renewed eagerness. What was to be the fate of the Christmas Angel? Would he fall into the right hands and be hung upon some Christmas tree ere morning? Would he—

Miss Terry held her breath. A man was staggering along the street toward her. He whistled noisily a vulgar song, as he reeled from curb to railing, threatening to fall at every step. A drunken man on Christmas Eve! Miss Terry felt a great loathing for him. He was close upon the Angel. Would he see it? Would he tread upon it in his disgusting blindness? Yes!—no! yes! Lifting a brutal foot, he kicked the image into the street, and, with a shriek of laughter, staggered away out of sight.

Miss Terry found herself actually trembling with indignation. The idea! He had kicked the Christmas Angel, the very Angel that Tom had hung on their tree! It was sacrilege, or at least—Fiddlesticks! her mind must be getting confused. She had a sudden impulse to rescue the toy from being trampled into filthiness. The fire was better than that. . . . She hurried down the steps, sought in the snow, and snatched the soiled pink morsel into safety. Straight to the fire she carried it and once more held it to the flames. But again she found it impossible to burn the thing. Once, twice, she tried. Each time something seemed to clutch back her wrist. At last she shrugged impatiently and laid the Angel on the mantelpiece beside the square old marble clock, which marked the hour of half-past eight.

"Well, I won't burn it to-night," she reflected. "Somehow, I can't do it just now. I don't see what has got into me! But to-morrow I will. Yes, to-morrow I will."

Strangely weary, Miss Terry sank back in her chair, clasping her hands over her breast with a sigh.

Her eyes sought the clock once more, and, doing so, rested upon the Christmas Angel lying beside it. She frowned and closed her eyes to shut out the sight with its haunting memories and suggestions.

THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGEL.

Suddenly there was a volume of sound outside, and a great brightness filled the room. Miss Terry opened her eyes. The fire was burning red; but a yellow light, as from thousands of candles, shone in at the window, and there was the sound of singing,—the sweetest singing that Miss Terry had ever heard.

"An Angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around."

The words seemed chanted by the voices of young angels. Miss Terry passed her hands over her eyes and glanced at the clock. But what the hour was she never noticed, for her gaze was filled with something else. Beside the clock, in the spot where she had laid it a few minutes before, was the Christmas Angel. But now, instead of lying helpless on its back, it was standing on rosy feet, with arms outstretched toward her. Over its head fluttered gauzy wings. From under the yellow hair which rippled over the shoulders, two blue eyes seemed to beam kindly upon her, whilst the mouth widened into the sweetest smile.

"Peace on earth; to men good-will," cried the Angel. Miss Terry stared hard and rubbed her eyes, saying to herself, "Fiddlestick! I'm dreaming!" But she could not rub away the vision.

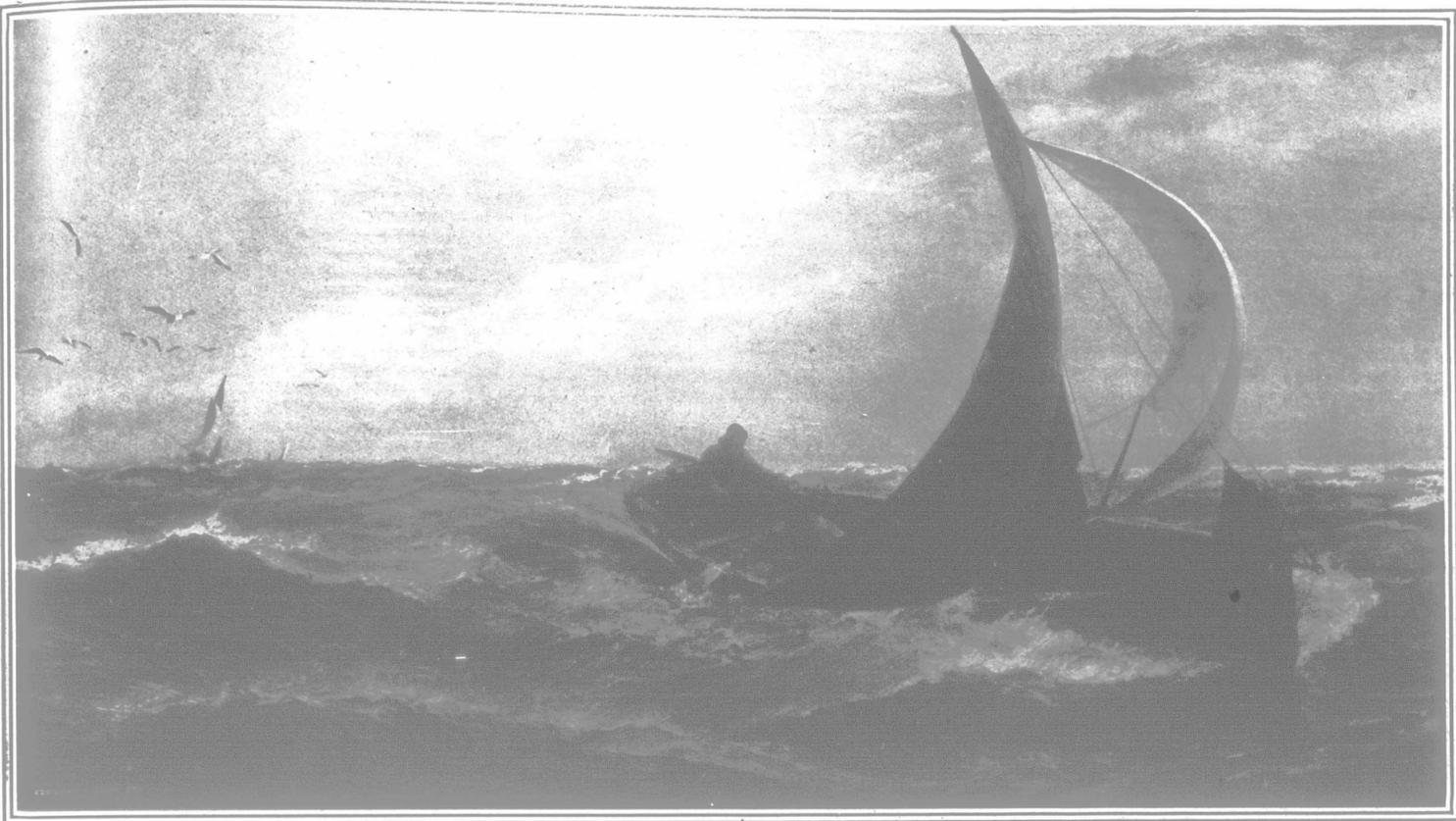
"Angelina!" said the Angel softly, and Miss Terry trembled to hear her name thus spoken for the first time in years. "Yes," the voice continued, "you remember the day when you and Tom hung me on the Christmas tree. You were a sweet little girl then, with blue eyes and yellow curls. You believed the Christmas Story. Then you were simple and affectionate, and generous, and happy."

"Fiddlestick!" Miss Terry tried to say, but the word would not come.

"Now you have lost the old belief and the old love," went on the Angel. "Now you have studied books and read wise men's sayings. You understand the higher criticism, and the higher charity, and the higher egoism. You don't believe in mere giving. You don't believe in Christmas economics,—you know bet-



"She looked up and down the street."



A Breezy Morning.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast."

ter. But are you happy, dear Angelina?"

Again Miss Terry thrilled at the sound of her name so sweetly spoken; but she answered nothing. The Angel replied for her.

"No, you are not happy because you have cut yourself off from the things that bring folk together in peace and goodwill at this holy time. Where are your friends? Where is your brother to-night? You are still hard and unforgiving to Tom. You refused to see him to-day, though he wrote so boyishly, so humbly and affectionately. You have not tried to make any soul happy. You don't believe in me, the Christmas Spirit."

There is such a word as Fiddlestick, whatever it may mean. But Miss Terry's mind and tongue were unable to form it.

"The Christmas Spirit!" continued the Angel. "What is life worth if one cannot believe in the Christmas Spirit?"

With a powerful effort Miss Terry shook off her nightmare sufficiently to say, "The Christmas Spirit is no real thing. I have proved it to-night. It is not real. It is a humbug!"

"I know what you have done, Angelina. How keen you were! how clever! You made a test of chance to prove your point." At which Miss Terry nodded with complacency. "But look now! You are so near-sighted you do not dream beyond the thing you see. You judge the tale finished while the best has yet to be told. And you stake your faith, your hope, your charity, upon this blind human judgment,—which is mere chance!"

Miss Terry opened her lips to say, "I saw—" but the Angel interrupted her.

"You saw but the beginning," he said. "You saw but the first page of each history. Shall I turn over the leaves and let you read what really happened? Shall I help you to see the whole truth instead of a part? On this night holy Truth, which is in Heaven, comes for all men to see and to believe. Look!"

But what the Christmas Angel revealed by vision to the now more receptive mind of Miss Terry, the other side of the stories, the beginning of which only her prejudiced eyes had seen, must be kept for an early issue in the New Year as a reply to our Christmas Story.

H. A. B.

Let me remember that happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' galleries.—Douglas Jerrold.

The Establishing of Orthodoxy at Balsam Corners.

By Carletta V. Watson.

Although the country-side surrounding the Balsam Corners school bore every evidence of prosperity, the school itself was bleak and cheerless. It was a low frame building, with white window-frames and high bare windows. To the north three broad steps led up to the porch door, and on these the sparrows delighted to dance, pick up the crumbs which fell from the children's lunch-baskets and add their shrill clatter to the busy hum from within.

Inside the school presented a more cheerful aspect. In the main aisle, which led from the door to the teacher's desk, was a huge box stove, with its name "Sunshine" in fantastic design on the broad door. Under the stove there was a row of gaily-colored mittens and a few ink bottles whose contents had been frozen during the previous night. At the front, on either side of the chimney, were pictures of the late King and Queen, tacked up with brass-headed nails, and on the other walls, side by side with the maps of Asia and Canada, a calendar of 1906, depicting a Western harvest scene, claimed equal rights with a few cheap prints and the front page of the October "Delineator."

In the corner the older boys deposited their hocky sticks, which were used for playing "Shinney" on the well-packed snow on the school-yard. But the exclusive property of the younger boys—their marbles—found a safer abiding place in the owners' pockets.

School had been called promptly at nine o'clock by the rusty notes of Miss Given's bell, and although it was the last day before the holidays, work progressed much the same as usual. That is for most of the scholars, for there were a few on whom the coming events had already begun to cast their gloomy shadows. For Mary Alden, whose father was one of the trustees, had informed her school friends that the trustees were coming to school that day to ask Miss Given to resign her position as teacher.

But the surprise aroused by this news was soon forgotten in their excitement over certain little plans of their own. A "knowing" glance now and then from Jeanie Marshall, the recognized leader of the school, was quite enough to set all their minds in a whirl, and although their eyes were fastened on the open books on the desk their hands groped in their desks to feel once more those mysterious parcels.

About eleven o'clock there was a stamping of feet outside, and a visible shudder passed through the whole arithmetic class, which could not be accounted for by the example of decimals which Miss Given was attempting to explain. For, although Jeanie had warned each one specially "to be sure and not tell," yet the news had spread, until all knew that the deputation had arrived. But the trustees were in no hurry to enter, for Mr. Perkins was holding forth in his customary voice—very loud and impressive—on a probable fall in the Old Country markets after the Christmas rush, and the contemptibly low price the elevator men were offering for high-grade wheat. Then when he had finished, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Alden, who, recognizing his superior age and wisdom, had allowed him to talk uninterrupted, began a very interesting and instructive discussion on the best method of treating oats for smut, and in their enthusiasm they allowed their voices to rise higher and higher, much to the secret awe of the youngsters inside. Then when they did enter the school-room they requested Miss Given was attempting to explain, and they squeezed themselves into the three empty seats at the rear, and got their heads together to discuss the real object of their visit.

"Accordin' to my way of thinkin'," began Mr. Fisher in subdued tones, "to my mind there's no question whatever as to what's the right thing to be done. And, mind you, I ain't sayin' as Miss Given ain't a good teacher and a most exemplary young lady, but it's not right to have the morals of the whole community contaminated by one who openly declares her disbelief in the flood and the story of Jonah and the whale. It ain't right, brethren, to have her here as teacher in our school, instillin' harmful thoughts inter their innocent young minds," and he gave a sweeping gesture with his long arm.

Of course his speech expressed the sentiments of all, and when the school had

been dismissed Miss Given faced the stern school board.

That their desire would have been realized in the resignation of Miss Given is quite probable had not a slight commotion disturbed them, and the door was softly opened to admit the whole school, led by Jeanie Marshall, who apparently had forgotten about the school board.

"O that's all right," drawled Mr. Perkins, in answer to their frightened looks. "Come on in youngsters."

Then at a signal from Jeanie the youngest stepped forward, and was followed in turn by the whole row, and how the children's faces beamed as they poured their motley collection of holly-decked gifts into their beloved teacher's arms. Each bundle bore a tag, telling in childish scrawl the kind deeds of the little teacher during the past year, for Miss Given had been not only teacher, but nurse, doctor and ministering angel for the whole community.

"Lands, we couldn't help keepin' her on and raisin' her salary a hundred," confided Mr. Perkins to his friend a few days later. "Yon lass 's all right, and after that, no one need tell me she ain't orthodox, even if she doesn't believe that story about Jonah."

Christmas Weather: An Old Rhyme.

If Christmas Day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till,
Kings and Princes shall die by skill;
If a child that day born should be
It shall happen right well for thee—
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide.

"Doctor, I want you to look after my office while I'm on my vacation."

"But I've just graduated, doctor. Have had no experience."

"That's all right, my boy. My practice is strictly fashionable. Tell the men to play golf and ship the lady patients off to Europe."



Good Things for Christmas Cheer.



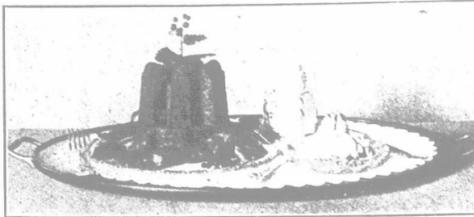
Roast Chicken.—Singe and scrub well with a brush and water. Cut off the feet at the knee joint. Turn back the skin on the neck and cut off the neck itself on a line with the top of the wings. Fill with good bread stuffing. Sew up the openings to retain the stuffing. Turn the third joints of the wings back over the neck skin turned down upon the back. Run a threaded trussing needle through the flesh of the wing into the body, and let it come out through the skin of the neck turned down on the back, and on a line with the place where it went in; put the needle back through the body and second wing an inch from where it came out, to leave a stitch in the back. Now leave a stitch an inch long on the wing and run the needle through the body to come out an inch from the place where it entered the first wing. Tie the thread in a bow knot. Press the legs close to the body, drawing them up as high as possible. Run the threaded needle through the legs and body and return to the first side an inch from the place where the needle comes out. Tie in a bow knot. Spread a slice of salt pork over the breast of the chicken, set on a rack in the pan, and set to cook in a hot oven; after fifteen minutes reduce the heat and cook about two hours, basting every ten minutes with the dripping in the pan. Dredge with flour after each basting. A fowl is cooked when the joints may be easily separated.

Roast Turkey.—Singe and scrub well. Truss the turkey into shape, rub it all over with butter, then put into a very hot oven, and after fifteen minutes moderate the heat. Baste often, and keep the bird covered with a buttered paper. Two hours or more will be required for cooking; an eight-pound bird will require three hours.

Bread Stuffing.—One cup bread crumbs, the livers boiled and minced, 2 ounces grated ham, a little butter, yolks of 2 eggs, chopped onion to taste, seasoning of pepper and salt. One may add roasted chestnuts or 2 dozen chopped oysters, if liked.

Potato and Butternut Stuffing.—Mix together 1 quart of boiled and mashed potato, 2 quarts soft bread crumbs, 1 cup butternut meats blanched and sliced, 1 teaspoonful thyme, beaten yolks of 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream. Seasoning to taste.

To Carve Roast or Boiled Turkey or Chicken.—Set the turkey or chicken on the platter with the drumsticks to the right of the carver. Insert the carving-fork firmly at highest point of the breast bone (1). First cut off the leg and second joint on the side farthest from you, making a circular cut around the joint, cut off the wing on the same side and in the same way, then remove the leg and second joint (2 and 3) and the wing (4 to 5) on the other side in the same way. Then, without removing the fork, cut thin slices lengthwise the breast, first upon one side and then upon the other. Remove the fork, and separate the legs and joints from the drumsticks, cutting through at the joint. Serve light



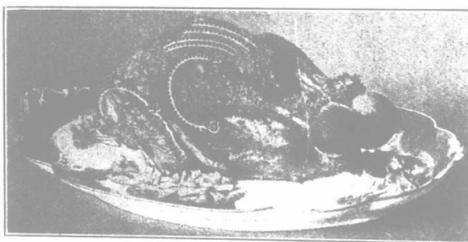
Plum Pudding.
Hard and Liquid Sauce.



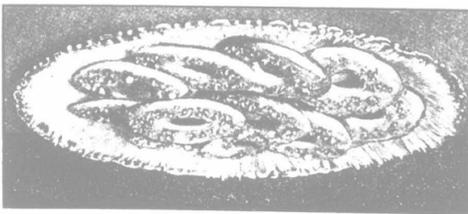
Christmas Fudge Cake.



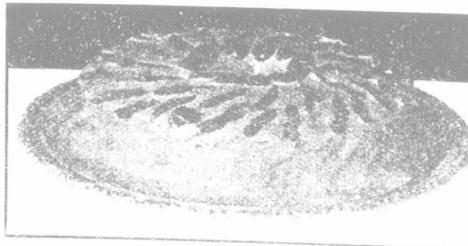
Roast Chicken.
Cranberries Around.



Turkey, Showing Method of Carving.



Christmas Wreaths.



Christmas Fruit Cake.

dark meat, with a little dressing, on each plate.

Christmas Fudge Cake.—Melt one-fourth pound chocolate; add one cup light brown sugar and half a cup of milk, and stir until the sugar is melted, then stir and cook to a smooth paste; add a beaten egg, and set aside to become cold. Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup of sugar, the beaten yolks of two eggs, and, alternately, half a cup of milk and two and one-half cups sifted flour sifted again with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, add the whites of two eggs, beaten dry, the cold chocolate mixture, and one tablespoonful of warm water. Beat thoroughly. Bake in two layer-cake pans about twenty-five minutes.

Christmas Wreaths.—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup sugar, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, the beaten yolks of two eggs and the white of one beaten dry, then flour to make a stiff dough. Roll into a thin sheet and cut in rings. Beat the white of one egg and use to brush over the cakes; set in baking-pans, sprinkle with chopped nuts and decorate with small, round, red candies. Bake delicately in a very moderate oven.

Christmas Fruit Cake.—Cream one cup butter; beat in one cup sugar, two beaten eggs; one cup sour milk, one cup molasses, half a cup jelly, four cups flour, sifted with one level teaspoonful soda, half a teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoon cloves, and two of cinnamon. Lastly mix in a pound and a half of fruit; figs cut in bits, raisins, currants, and candied orange peel. Dates may be used. Bake in two pans in a very moderate oven about an hour and a half. Cover with boiled frosting, and decorate with slices of figs or other fruit.

Plum Pudding.—Chop fine half a pound suet; add half a pound seeded raisins, one-fourth pound sliced figs, one-fourth pound blanched almonds chopped fine, half a pound sugar mixed with one teaspoonful each of salt, cinnamon and mace, and a scant half pound sifted bread crumbs. Mix all well; add one-third cup flour and mix again; then stir in three eggs, beaten and mixed with one cup milk. Turn into a buttered mould, cover closely, and let steam about four hours. Serve with hard or liquid sauce, or both.

Hard Sauce.—Beat one cup butter to a cream; gradually beat in two cups sugar, and when very light beat in the whites of one or two eggs, beaten dry. Place on a flat dish, and sprinkle a little nutmeg over.

Marguerites.—Boil one cup sugar and half a cup water until it will spin a thread two inches long. Add five marshmallows cut in bits, and let stand on the back of the range until they are melted. Pour in a fine stream on the whites of two eggs beaten dry, beating constantly meanwhile. Add two tablespoonfuls coconut, one cup chopped walnut meats, and a tablespoonful of vanilla. Spread on choice crackers, and set in a moderate oven until lightly colored.

Maple Fudge.—Take two cups maple syrup or one pound maple sugar broken in pieces, and one cup of thin cream. Cook until it pours a soft ball on cold water. Let stand until lukewarm, then add a cup of broken nutmeats, beat until creamy, then turn into a buttered pan. Cut into cubes.

Pralines.—Melt two cups light brown sugar in two-thirds cup of boiling water to which has been added one tablespoonful lemon juice. Let boil until it forms a soft ball when a little is dropped into cold water. Let stand until lukewarm, then add one cup nutmeats, half a teaspoon vanilla, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, and beat until creamy. Drop from the spoon on waxed paper.

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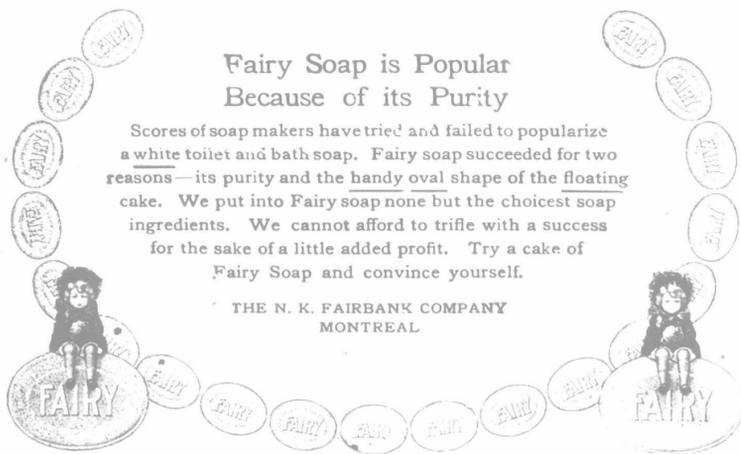
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Emmanuel.

They shall call His Name Emmanuel, which, being interpreted is, God with us. —St. Matt 1: 23.

At Christmas time the whole message of that marvellous library of immortal literature which we are accustomed to call the "Bible"—which simply means the "Book," though it really contains many books bound together—its whole message, I say, is condensed for us into one grand word, "EMMANUEL," God with us. From Genesis to Revelation, the message is repeated over and over again. God is with Adam and Eve in the Garden before their sin; and as close as they will allow Him to come afterwards. He is the Friend Abraham loves more than the dear son of his old age, the God of Isaac and Jacob, the Leader of Moses, and the Hope of Joshua. He whispers undying melodies into the ear of David, to be sung for the comfort of millions of souls. He inspires the prophets, stands beside the Apostles in their great mission of the conversion of the world, and reveals Himself to St. John in his lonely exile on Patmos.

And it is not only the Bible that is summed up in that wonderful word "EMMANUEL." All the needs of our hungry souls can be satisfied, but only in one way—by grasping as a reality of our own experience the truth wrapped up in that one great word. If God is with us all is well; if God is beside us, as our all-powerful Friend, it matters not how difficult our work may be, nor how dangerous the path that lies ahead appears to be.

God has always been very close to man, but at Christmas-time we are filled with wonder as we remember how He has proved His love. The story of God stooping to take our human nature upon Him has been told so often that our wonder has become dulled—let us try to realize the meaning of the Christmas story once more. A rich man, eager to study for himself the condition of the people living in the slums of a great city, might leave all his money behind and go to live among them as one of themselves. He might earn poor wages, or go hungry, if work could not be had. He might endure the misery of evil-smelling rooms and face the horrors of a cheap lodging-house. But of course he would know that as soon as the experiment became too unpleasant he could drop the new associations and go back to comfort and luxury again. It would be infinitely harder to cut himself off entirely from the old life, to do as the rich young ruler was afraid to do—give all his possessions to the poor and so become penniless himself. The rich young ruler had kept the Commandments all his life, but goodness means growth, so, in order to be good—and he was hungering after righteousness—he was called to mount a step higher in his imitation of God, to pour himself out without any reserve at the call of love. We none of us know what difficult following of Christ may be required of us in the future, we only know that some men have heard the command given to the rich young ruler to follow close after Christ, and have pressed forward bravely. Let us tell you of one.

More than a hundred years ago a young Moravian was trying to make known in Jamaica the good news of God's love, as shown by the life of Christ on earth. He was in the midst of the horrors of slavery. Week after week, miserable, frightened creatures were brought from their desolated homes of Africa. Who cared to treat them humanely, where it was cheaper to get all the work possible out of them by terror and pain, let them die, and buy others? Human flesh cost little, and they were "only negroes," so what did it matter how they were tortured by the slave-drivers? The civilized nations had not yet learned the command of the Master they professed to serve, that His disciples must love all men as brothers. When the negroes were treated by "Christians" so-called, with frightful cruelty and hideous injustice, it was not likely that they would care to adopt as their own the religion of those who had wronged them so. There was

only one way to get near to them, only one way to win their love and confidence, only one way to show them that Christianity meant doing as Christ had done. This young Moravian joined their ranks by causing himself to be sold as a slave. He worked with them, gave up all his rights of freedom, and endured with them the cutting strokes of the overseer's whip. Thus he found the way to win them—by becoming servants of a Master who loved each poor black slave with infinite love. He died on the sugar plantation, and did more for the poor slaves after his death than before; for his story went to the heart of Wilberforce, and fired him with a hatred of slavery that roused England to set her slaves free, while America followed suit. "God with us" means a growing likeness to God. That young Moravian walked so close to his Master Christ that he became like Him; finding that he could only reach slaves—as he was determined to reach them—by becoming one of themselves, he accepted the situation—and the sacrifice of that one brave man laid the axe to the root of that blot on our civilization, slavery. But he did not give his life to free them from bodily slavery; it was in order to free their souls from sin, to bring them to Him who alone could make them free in spirit. How terrible it would have been if his noble sacrifice had been wasted, if they had not been drawn by his self-sacrificing love to the Master who had inspired that love!

And the Love which drew the Son of God down to live with those He loved on earth, to work with them and suffer for them—can we bear to accept it without return? Are we satisfied to take such a Gift and give no love to God, and very little to our neighbors? Think of the ingratitude of those black slaves if the fellowship so generously given had met with nothing but careless, cold indifference! Can we wrong the Heart that was broken for us, in such a fashion? We know that the heart of man is restless until it rests on the Heart of God, but does it not seem also as if the Heart of God can never be satisfied until man reaches his natural resting-place? The Shepherd cannot give up His search for a lost and beloved sheep "until he finds it"—in time or in eternity—St. Luke xv: 4. What else did He come to earth for?

"Oh, Heart of God, insatiate, once shrined
In Mary's flesh; born in the cattle shed;
Waiting unknown, in peaceful Nazareth;
Pleading so patiently until the time
When man's fierce hate had brought Thee prone
Beneath the Garden's moonlit olive shade;
And Thou didst break for love, on Calvary,
Grant us to know Thy Love."

"God with us"—what that Presence means to us, in life and in death! There is a story told of two Japanese soldiers who lay, mortally wounded, after a battle against the Russians. One dragged himself to the side of his comrade and tried to cheer him in the hour of death. The other smiled as he said gratefully: "Do not trouble about me, friend, for I am a Christian, and I am not afraid to die."

Joyously the first soldier bent over his companion and whispered: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me."

I am not saying that the story is true, but the point is that it easily might have been true. Only faith in the One True God could produce such a result as this; but, in the history of Christianity, such a joyous passage through the valley of the shadow of death is a commonplace. To have God with us is to fear no evil, because He is with us, even when death is facing us. When wealth or fame or learning can do nothing to cheer a dying man, trembling before the open door through which he must pass into an unknown world, when even the dearest earthly friend must unloose his clasp, then he learns the infinite value of the great promise:

"I have called thee by thy name; thou art Mine.
When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee. . . .
Fear not: for I am with thee."

"I do express the hope that, by possessing and controlling such a book as this Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge may become, more than it has ever been in the past, an inspiring centre of world-wide intellectual life, and able to carry out not only its national but also its international function."

The late S. H. Butcher, Pres. of the British Academy, M.P. for the University of Cambridge.

The Christmas Season

And
The New (11th) Edition
Of The

Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Concerning the eleventh edition, it is a gift of unspeakable value to all classes of readers from the plain man up, one of those human debts that money does not discharge. . . . Every growing family of Canadians, pretending to any intelligence, whether they have carpets or not, ought to be provided with the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica." From a Review in the Manitoba Free Press, August 5th, 1911.

THE WORK IS NOW COMPLETELY PUBLISHED

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44,000,000 WORDS

And is being dispatched to applicants—the entire work, 29 volumes—on receipt of the first payment of \$5.00. Subscribers will now receive the new Encyclopaedia Britannica *in one shipment*. The incoming supplies of complete sets, fresh from the printer and binder, will ensure that orders registered now will be promptly executed. The preliminary announcement of the 11th Edition in advance of Publication resulted in an unparalleled tribute to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, more than 32,000 orders for the work (value over \$5,000,000) being registered *before it was published*. This necessarily involved inconvenience to many applicants, who had to wait for their books. It is advisable, however, that new applications shall be registered quickly—while the work is in stock. Should a new printing still be found necessary, it would again necessitate delay in turning out complete sets. Especially is immediate application advisable in the case of those who wish to purchase the new Encyclopaedia Britannica as a Christmas present.

The Spirit Of Christmas

THE principal motive with most persons when making a Christmas present is to give something useful but at the same time "distinctive," and the great difficulty is to think of something suitable to give. The new Encyclopaedia Britannica, while more than filling every ordinary requirement, has a special appropriateness as a Christmas gift. Christmas is a season when men and women may be said to yield to a recognition of ideals, aspirations and traditions, which are the common property of the whole of mankind. Being a festival observed in all Christian countries, it typifies the truth that the most vital of human interests disregard the barriers of nationality, and being established in commemoration of events which occurred ages ago it expresses the debt of the present to the past.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is the only work in any language in which an attempt has been made to epitomize and elucidate in an adequate manner the thought, achievements and life of our common humanity. It has been built upon structure so broad in its foundations and so inclusive in its scope as to ignore no sphere of human activity, and no fact of useful purport in the evolution of the race.

Drawing its contributors from every civilized country, the 11th edition is based on the essentially cosmopolitan character and origin of the main factors which make for human progress, and in freely applying the historical method in every department of knowledge, there has been constant endeavour to express the present in terms of the past in which that present finds its roots.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica In The Home

THE Encyclopaedia Britannica is so obviously a gift, the usefulness of which will be shared by its possessor with others, young and old, that it is impossible to think of it in the light of a Christmas present without a thought of its general utility in the household. The amount of service which it can render under such circumstances is clearly only limited by the extent of the desire of the members of the family for information.

For The Mere Pleasure of Reading

BUT perhaps the chief merit of the book as a household treasure is that from merely referring to it, its possessor is led to read its articles for the pleasure they afford. He soon finds that the vast fund of knowledge accumulated in this book by the leading authorities in every branch of human achievement has all the interest of a real contribution of literature. So universal is its appeal that anyone who has the slightest interest in the facts or the romance of nature or of life is bound eventually to become engrossed in its contents. These light and incredibly thin volumes picked up out of idle curiosity are laid aside with reluctance, and the casual enquirer is unconsciously transformed into the systematic student.

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Have you learned to know JESUS as a real Friend? Do you speak to Him, and expect Him to speak to you and tell you all you need to know? Is the great event of each day the sudden and sweet remembrance: "God is with me?" Do you bring to Him as a matter of course the little vexations and the trifling pleasures of every day, feeling that His sympathetic interest is what you want most? If you know nothing by experience of this joyful fellowship with God in Christ, then you are missing the greatest help and gladness possible. God calls each one to do his duty, but He never says: "Go, and work for Me." His command is always an invitation to the highest privilege: "Come, and work with Me."

"JESU, these eyes have never seen
That radiant form of Thine;
The veil of sense hangs dark between
Thy blessed Face and mine.
I see Thee not, I hear Thee not,
Yet art Thou oft with me,
And earth hath ne'er so dear a spot
As where I meet with Thee."

We can only learn to know Him by often being consciously in His Presence, by obeying His commands and honestly trying to walk in His steps.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-names are also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—Last year, you may remember, the Ingle Nook was not present in the Christmas Number of our journal. Afterwards someone took me to task about it, saying that she had looked the paper through only to find that "there was not even one little Christmas greeting from Dame Durden, nor a word from any of the Ingle Circle."

Now, I think it was very sweet of this friend to tell us that she missed us all,—don't you?—and so I determined that the Ingle Nook must, this year, have one little corner, if ever so "teenty." You see, it was all my fault last time. I had imagined that perhaps a complete change on the "bill of fare" might be refreshing to our readers, just for the Christmas Number, you know; but I believe I was just a wee bit glad to hear that "we" were considered necessary.

"Not a word of Christmas greeting from Dame Durden?"—But, bless you! she was thinking it all the time, hoping that you were all having the happiest time possible, Lankshire Lass on her sick bed, the rest of you with your bairnies, or without, as the case might be. . . . And right here,—if you haven't bairnies of your own, "hunt up" some this very Christmas to give things to. Why, Christmas isn't Christmas at all without the Children! How could you miss seeing their eyes sparkle, and their cheeks glow as they dance about the Christmas tree or drag mysterious parcels from bulging stockings, or sit, decorously quiet, but very expectant, as the goose or turkey is carved? . . . No, no, Christmas is not Christmas at all without the children to give things to, and cuddle, and grow young with again. You see, I have a small nephew and niece, so know all about it.

Last year they wrote out their list of hoped-for things, and put it on the window-sill outside on chance that the birds might see it and carry it to Santa Claus at the North Pole. Well, Santa got it all right, and stranger still, sent it on to me. As nearly as I can remember, the small nephew's petition ran as follows:

"Dear Santa Claws,—Will you please bring me a jackknife, and some pencils, and a pair of mogosons, and a football, and a ball of popcorn, and a orange, and a picture slate, some picture-books, a pair of skates and boots, and a pair of snow-shoes, and a hockey stick, game of pit, and a drum, a little dog on wheels, teddy bear, and a set of tools." (The punctuation marks are given.)

The little niece was more modest in her demands. She also addressed Santa "Claws," and her order included, "some picture-books, pair of snow-shoes, ball of popcorn, pair of skates and boots, a nice pair of kid gloves, a orange, pair of mogosons, a bed for the kitten, and a picture slate,"—with a bit of private direction to His Majesty—"We live on back street."

Bless the little trustful hearts!

Just one bit of reflection in closing. Don't you think it is quite possible for folk to go on, year after year, giving and receiving things at Christmastide, without even once pausing to question just why gifts have come to be so much a feature of this great Christian festival?

There is so much of present good-cheer to think about, and gift-giving has become so identified with the time as to be, to some extent, mechanical. We think of our friend, of the gift itself, of the pleasure it may give,—but do we for one moment close our eyes, as sometimes we must do, to get away from the things about, and look back, back, to that wondrous night so long ago? . . . There is the deep violet of a far-off midnight sky, with its stars all dimmed by the radiance of that one bright orb that hangs above the white roofs of sleeping Bethlehem. There are shepherds below on the plain, and presently out of the farther rim of darkness come three camels, bearing three turbaned and cloaked strangers, Wise Men of the East, and anon these Wise Men are kneeling before a little Babe in a manger, offering unto Him "gifts," gold, and frankincense, and myrrh. And as they do so angels appear, "a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men.'"

Is it not the sweetest and most beautiful story that ever was told?—And the most hopeful? Did we hear it for the first time, instead of all our lives, would we not be thrilled by its wonder and its import for men?

In these days there is much of the sadness of war in lands beyond the sea,—war in North Africa, war in China. Yet this strange old earth is growing, on the whole, steadily better, more tender and humane. We would not tolerate in our day many things that were considered just and right even one hundred years ago. Surely we are drawing nearer to the fulfilment of "Peace on earth and good-will to men."

A great man—I think it was Tolstoi—has declared that we are doing actual wrong, if only to ourselves, if we do not try to do all the good we can; and when we look back to the life of that Babe born that night in Bethlehem, we see the one great example of One who spent His whole life in doing good.

This, then, we may take to ourselves: As we give and receive little love-tokens, as we sit at our well-filled tables on Christmas Day, may we make up our minds that, so far as in us lies, we will, during the coming year, strive to bring about peace and good-will among men, that we will try to do good, not officiously, but wisely, wherever we can. Our sphere of influence may not appear to reach, perhaps, beyond our own homes, our own neighborhood; yet the results from such little influence in many homes, in many neighborhoods, who can estimate? A little seed may become a great tree.

I wish you the very happiest and most inspiring Christmas that you have ever had.

D. D.

My Thimble Tea.

Dear Dame Durden,—I invited a company of sixteen young ladies to my home to a thimble tea. Each was asked to bring a piece of sewing, and also (stored away in a corner of her brain) a story, which, at the proper time, she was to tell for the entertainment of the others. The hours were from five o'clock p. m. to nine.

At the appointed time my guests "arrived," and after friendly greetings, each girl produced her work and necessary equipment and proceeded to keep busy while she chatted with her neigh-



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See the list to your right.

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Your reward will be a copy of this book just as soon as it is off the press, a souvenir of the *combined* efforts of the very best Canadian housewives.

The lists will close on *January 15th, 1912*, and all recipes should be in our hands on or before that date.

The name of each contributor will appear after each recipe submitted in the cookbook.

Please write on only *one* side of the paper. Do not fail to sign your name. Give *full* address: No. and name of street, city and province.

Don't delay—remember the edition is *limited* and we expect a big demand—get YOUR name in early.

Write out your contribution NOW—mail *to-day*.

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Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



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So writes Mrs. Margaret Haynes, of Toronto, in a letter expressing her appreciation of Diamond Dyes.

To quote Mrs. Haynes further: "Every fall for the past several years I have used Diamond Dyes to put my house in order. By this, I mean that I have taken all the winter clothing, draperies, etc., from the trunks, and renewed their colorings, wherever possible, with Diamond Dyes."

"The first of November invariably sees my household snug for the winter with its rich colorings, lending warmth to every room, and with rehabilitated wardrobes for the children and myself."

Mrs. Haynes' experience can be easily duplicated by any woman in the land, if she is sure to ask for, and insist upon getting,

Diamond Dyes

There are two classes of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in Blue envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are in White envelopes.

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There are two classes of fabrics, animal fibre fabrics, and vegetable fibre fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

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For these reasons we manufacture one class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, and another class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the very best results on Every fabric.

REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods.

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Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direction Book, and 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St. Montreal, Que.

bors. An interested examination of each other's work, an inter-exchange of ideas re same, led up to other topics of conversation, and the time slipped quickly past until tea was announced.

This was served on small tables placed about the parlor, and a judicious placing of the guests insured a pleasant tea-hour for all.

Dainty sandwiches, fruit salad, cake, lady-fingers, ice cream and bon-bons, made up the menu. After tea and tables had been disposed of, we formed ourselves into as cozy a group as our numbers would permit, and the "yarning" began.

A few of the least diffident were called upon first, by which time the others had gotten their courage up to the sticking point, and so were ready when their turn came.

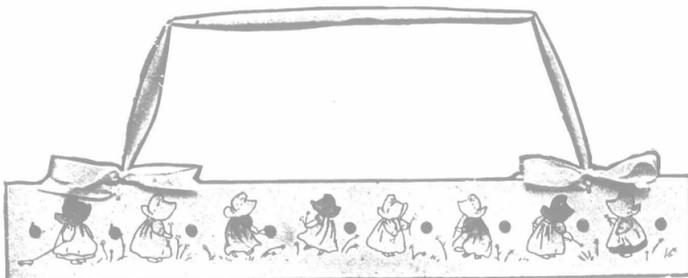
this in the fall and have it growing in pots.) Bring in the plum-pudding, too, on a large platter encircled with holly, with another sprig set upright in the top of the pudding.

Games for Winter Evenings.

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you tell me if in any number of "The Farmer's Advocate" of recent date, an article appeared on "How to Spend a Social Evening." We always save the papers, but I can't recall one. MRS. C. E. F.

Leeds Co., Ont.

An article on "Hallowe'en Games" appeared before Hallowe'en; that has been



Baby Clothes Rack.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P. Q.) To be embroidered with Filo Selle. Pattern, L. N. 169B, may be obtained from the Corticelli Co.

By the time a few stories were told and laughed over, all nervousness had vanished, and when the round of the room had been made, it was a clear case of "that reminds me" everywhere, for each one was tingling with suspense to tell another which was at her tongue's end—and you can imagine how trying that is to a woman!

The audience being an appreciative one, most of the girls told their stories in their very best style, and before they dreamed, the allotted time for departure had long since past, and they made a rush for their wraps as quickly as their aching sides would let them, after unanimously voting the evening a most jolly one. "BERNICE."

Bruce Co., Ont.

Decorating the Christmas Table.

If you want a bit of extra decoration for the Christmas table, by all means have the dinner at night, if at all possible, as decorations are so much more effective then.

If you can get wax candles, have the table lighted with them only, white or red, and unshaded. With the fire-light from a bright grate or stove, they will give just the soft light needed.



Hair Band.

Made of satin ribbon, braided. A quickly-made Christmas gift. You may finish the ends with bows, flowers made of ribbon, or rosettes.

As a center-piece, have a tiny Christmas-tree rising from a mound of holly, and decorated with small wax tapers, strings of popcorn, cranberries, holly-berries, etc. Or perhaps you would prefer a yule-log, just a bit of log with the bark left on, hollowed out, and filled to overflowing with holly.

Ropes of foliage, or chains made of strips of red or green paper cut into "links," which are gummed together, may suspend from the hanging lamp, drawn out a little at the table, and fastened with a sprig of holly.

Use plenty of red, even in the eatables, for instance, raspberry jelly, cake with white icing decorated with preserved cherries, salad in bright red apples hollowed out for the purpose and placed on little sprigs of holly or parsley. (If you were wise, you took up a few roots of

all this year. Here, however, are some suggestions that may be of use to you:

GAME OF DEFINITIONS.

This game was played at the Court of Charlemagne, and is still popular in France.

Distribute paper and pencils among the players, and ask each to write a question or ask for a definition. The papers are folded and thrown into a basket, mixed up, and drawn by the players, each of whom must write an answer to the question that has fallen to his or her lot. The questions and answers are then read aloud, and the writer of the one judged by popular vote as the most clever is awarded a prize.

The following examples will show how the wit may be sharpened by such a game as this. They have been chosen from actual answers written by people of average quickness:

What is love?—Heart disease.

What is a good intention?—A ladder that is too short.

What is a hobby?—A horse that often rides his rider.

What are ancestors?—Somebodies that may make nobodies somebodies.

What is a honeymoon?—The dessert that begins the meal.

The fun is increased if the company



Hair Band.

Made of satin ribbon, braided. A quickly-made Christmas gift. You may finish the ends with bows, flowers made of ribbon, or rosettes.

As a center-piece, have a tiny Christmas-tree rising from a mound of holly, and decorated with small wax tapers, strings of popcorn, cranberries, holly-berries, etc. Or perhaps you would prefer a yule-log, just a bit of log with the bark left on, hollowed out, and filled to overflowing with holly.

Ropes of foliage, or chains made of strips of red or green paper cut into "links," which are gummed together, may suspend from the hanging lamp, drawn out a little at the table, and fastened with a sprig of holly.

Use plenty of red, even in the eatables, for instance, raspberry jelly, cake with white icing decorated with preserved cherries, salad in bright red apples hollowed out for the purpose and placed on little sprigs of holly or parsley. (If you were wise, you took up a few roots of

have also to guess the writers of the definitions.

AUTOGRAPHS.

Provide each guest with a large card with pencil attached, and announce that a prize will be given to the one who succeeds in obtaining the most autographs of those present in a given time.—An excellent device for stirring up a crowd of shy young folk.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Distribute pads and pencils, and request each guest to draw three pictures illustrating as many familiar songs. At the end of the limit of time the pictures are all numbered, then pinned to the curtains, etc., about the rooms, and the players go about noting on their pads what song they think each drawing is intended to

Your Appearance



We mean your look—the condition of your skin, hair, scalp, etc. Is it satisfactory? If not, why not? We make a specialty of treating skin troubles of all kinds, and invite your communications. Consultation free by mail. Twenty years' experience. Don't go about with a pimple, blotched or discolored face when you can have your trouble cured at home at trifling cost.

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hits the right spot for breakfast, lunch and dinner. It is satisfying, easy to digest and delicious enough to tempt every appetite.

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can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to 11 THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT., Can.

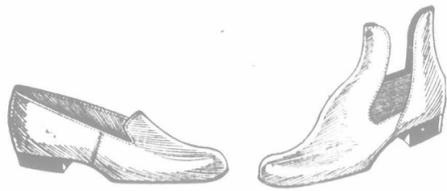
BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 60-62 Peter St., Toronto.

The great man is he who can go into the feverish atmosphere of controversy, and preserve the sweetness of his spiritual solitude; for such a man will cool and purify the foul air by his presence.—Thomas W. Riddle.

THERE'S an exhilarating feeling of cleanliness after a bath with SNAP, which the best soap cannot give. It's worth experiencing. At your dealer's.

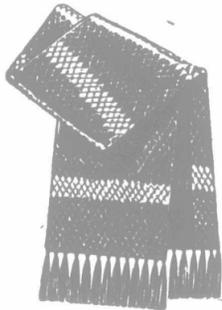
15c. a can. 109

Christmas Specials--Free Delivery



O. 44.—Men's Splendid Alligator Slippers, in black or tan, sizes 6 to 11. Prepaid to you for per pair...69

O. 536.—Men's fine Kid Romeo Slippers, flexible, hand-turned soles, very light in weight, and very comfortable on the foot; sizes 6 to 11, in either black or tan. Prepaid to you for\$1.48



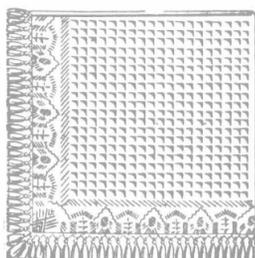
X. 106.—Men's Art Silk Knitted Muffler, fringed ends. Your choice of all white, all black, all gray, in fancy weave or black bordered with white, like illustration, or again black bordered with red. These are very rich looking and serviceable—the very thing father or big brother would prize very highly as a Christmas gift. Prepaid to you in neat box for\$2.50

X. 100.—Men's Mercerized Knitted Mufflers, with fringed ends. The very newest style black, white, slate, maroon, mauve, sky, navy or pearl. Prepaid to you for.....59



R. 166.

Ladies' elegant and dressy silk-lined net waist in ecru or white; kimono style, very nicely trimmed with rich heavy lace medallions; high, shapely collar and short stylish sleeves. All sizes, 34 to 44. Prepaid for \$2.98



W. 107.—Ladies' lovely soft, all wool, honeycomb shawl; large pattern; wide fancy border; deep knitted fringe. Your choice of black or white. Prepaid for89

H. 4.—Ladies' Extra Fine Lamb Gloves, made from selected skins, evenly dyed, finely finished; 2-dome fasteners; gusseted thumb; silk cord points. Your choice of tan, brown, slate, black, white, sizes 6 to 7 1/2; per pair prepaid.....75



H. 4.



R. 105.

R. 105.—Long Kimono, of splendid quality, heavy velour Flannellette, figured very prettily; shirred yoke back and front; loose kimono sleeve nicely trimmed round neck and sleeves, and down front with plain self-colored sateen bands. Your choice of black, navy, red, gray, mauve or pale blue, sizes 34 to 44. Prepaid for \$1.49



J. 354.—Ladies' Hand Bag; seal grain leather; leather lined; 10 inch covered frame; double strap handle; coin purse inside. Price (prepaid).....98

J. 355.—Ladies' German Silver Mesh Bag; design decidedly new and very attractive; 5 inch oxidized frame; white kid lining; a beautiful gift for a lady. Prepaid to you for.....\$2.50



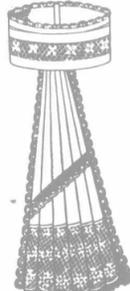
J. 355.



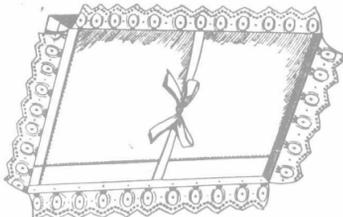
L. 1.—Ladies' Collar and Jabot of fine Mull, trimmed with Val. Lace and insertion. Your choice of white with pink, white with sky blue, or all white. Prepaid25

L. 1.

L. 2.—Ladies' Collar and Jabot, made of very fine net, trimmed with imitation Maltese insertion and lace. White only. Prepaid50



L. 2.



L. 3.

L. 3.—Children's fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched; 3 handkerchiefs in fancy box. Prepaid at, per box15



T. 7.—Dime Register Bank. The first deposit locks the Bank; each deposit registers the total then contained in the Bank. When \$20.00 is in the Bank the slot in the side opens. Size 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. Prepaid for\$1.45



D. 10.—The "Goodwin" Fountain Pen. It carries our guarantee and bears our imprint. Hand-turned chased barrel, fitted with a 14k. gold pen, iridium tipped. Your choice of stub, medium or fine point. Every pen tried and tested before leaving the department. Price (prepaid)\$1.00



J. 350.—Gentleman's 16 size fine gold-filled Watch, "Fortune" case, engraved or plain; fitted with our own specially imported 15 jewelled adjusted movement. In open faced case. Prepaid for\$9.95 In Hunting Case for\$12.95

J. 352.—Ladies' best gold-filled cashier Hunting Case engraved or plain; fitted with our own high-class 15 jewelled adjusted movement.



Prepaid to you for\$14.50 Same in open face case\$13.50

Note Concerning These two Watches, J 350 and J 352.

We include, as a special Christmas inducement, the watch chains reproduced with these watches at practically the price of the watches alone, and the regular price of the man's chain is \$3 25, while the lady's chain sells at \$3 75.



J. 353.

Goodwin's "Special" Watch for boys; good reliable timekeeper. Your choice of nickel or gun-metal case. Prepaid to you for.....\$1.49

X. 3.—Gentleman's Matched Set, as per illustration—Garters, Arm Bands, and Suspenders; nice lisle web; white leather cast-off ends; brass trimmings. Your choice of plain, mauve blue, gray or tan; put up in pretty box, with printed "Christmas Greetings." Prepaid for per set59



X. 5.—Another set in same plain colors, but with stripe design running full length; elastic web in back ends. "Christmas Greeting" printed inside box. Prepaid for per set 75

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

- X. 30.—Men's Fancy Suspenders, in helio, sky or pink, elastic in back; white leather ends; polished brass buckles; put up in a fancy box. Each (prepaid).....25
- X. 51.—Men's Fancy Elastic Web Suspenders, with neat brass trimmings; nice floral design in tan, gray or blue mixtures; white leather ends; put up in Christmas box. Prepaid for50
- X. 61.—Men's high-class Lisle Suspenders, in floral designs of self color; neatly trimmed with solid brass buckles; white kid cast-off end; reinforced, strong, elastic web, in back. Your choice of blue, gray, pink or heliotrope; put up in Christmas box. Prepaid for.....59
- X. 64.—Men's Suspenders in Silk Lisle; neat spot and stripe design; white kid stitched ends; reinforced cast-off dome; very neat solid brass trimmings; strong silk elastic web in back ends; put up in neat box. Prepaid for...75
- X. 63.—Men's Silk Lisle Suspenders in helio, blue or pink; effective patterns; solid brass trimmings; white kid stitched ends; reinforced cast-offs, strong silk elastic web in back ends; put up in neat Christmas box. Postpaid for\$1.00

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Owning and operating A. E. REA & CO. Montreal, Limited.



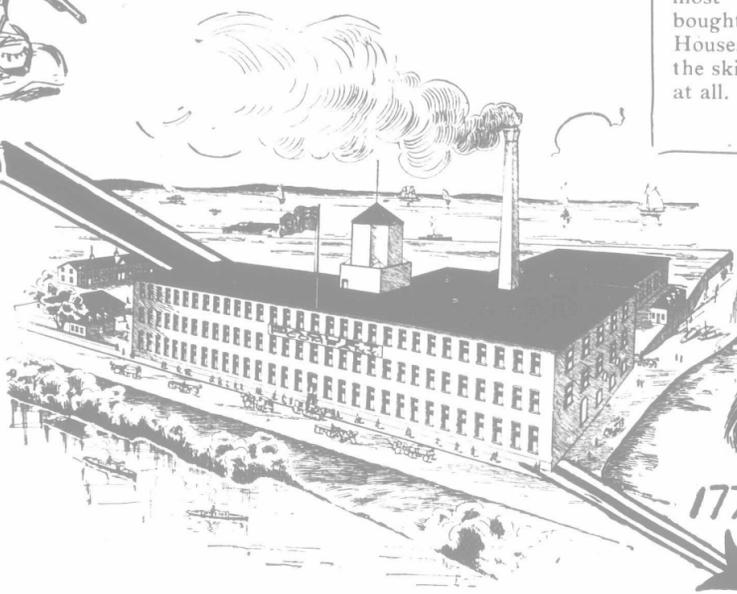
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From the Trapper
Direct to You

THROUGH CANADA'S GREATEST FUR FACTORY

THE steadily increasing demand for PAQUET FURS has been the direct cause of the adoption of this new method of selling Furs from Trapper to YOU. Our new system will enable every man and woman in Canada to enjoy the comfort of rich and luxurious Furs at prices they can well afford to pay—prices which have never before been possible—the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES of Canada's Greatest Fur Factory. It will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round, turning out Furs and Fur Garments of the most approved designs originating in the great fashion centers of Paris and New York. The main reason why Furs have heretofore been so expensive is that other Furs,

sold in Canada, are made up for the most part from finished skins, bought from Dressing and Dyeing Houses which charge a profit on the skins before they are cut into at all.



THIS FACTORY

which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, is the only Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process, such as dressing, tipping, dyeing and finishing of Furs, from the raw skins to the finished garment, is in operation under the one roof. Thus, in dealing direct with this Factory, you save all the intermediary profits.



This Fur Catalogue

containing 80 pages of beautiful half-tone engravings (some in colors), and thousands of prices on Furs and Fur Garments, will be sent to you FREE. Write us a post-card NOW

This Fur Set Illustrated \$115

No. 6025—Lady's "Noblesse" Stole in Genuine Mink, falling to the waist in back, trimmed with heads and tails, lining of finest quality plain satin, special \$70.00

No. 1772—Lady's Cushion Muff to match, Genuine Mink, finest satin lining, special \$45.00

1772

6025

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

QUEBEC,

CANADA.



illustrate. A prize may be given to the one who makes the most correct guesses.

The same game may be played with "books" instead of songs.

STORY-PLAY.

The company agrees upon as many nouns as there are players—each in turn contributing one. Each person writes these words at the top of his sheet of paper; and the game consists in writing a short story, introducing the nouns in the order in which they have been given. At the end of the time-limit, the stories are read aloud by someone, and the rest try to guess the authorship. A prize may be given for the best.

THE SECRETARY.

The players are seated at a table, provided with pencils and paper, and asked by the leader, or "secretary," to write their own names at the top of the sheet and fold them over to conceal them. He then collects the papers and distributes them with the order, "Write a character." The players obediently address themselves to writing the description of an imaginary character, good or bad.

The "secretary" again collects the papers, distributes them, and directs their recipients to describe the past of the unknown person whose name is hidden at the top. Then follows the order to describe the person's present, future,

fate—or anything that the leader may direct.

The papers are finally collected and read, much to the merriment of the party.

PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Cut out small pictures from newspapers and paste them on cards in such a way that they will represent the names of places. For instance, a picture of a bell and a diamond will represent Belgium; the letters Eng and a bit of a field, England; a sack, "ra," a group of men, and the toe of a slipper, Sacramento. Pin the cards about, and give a prize to the one who writes down the most of the names correctly.

A PIE PARTY.

Send the invitations to this party on three-cornered papers, drawn or painted to look like pieces of pie. Have each lady bring a different kind of pie, and let the refreshments consist entirely of pies and hot coffee.

Have each gentleman present write a recipe for the kind of pie eaten by him, and give a prize for the best recipe.

AUTHORS' GAME.

The players seat themselves to form a ring. An umpire and a score-keeper are appointed, and each player in turn rises and announces the name of a well-known book. The one who first calls out the

name of the author scores a point. The one who has the largest score at the end of the time-limit is the victor.

Or, give each player a pencil and paper, and ask the players to write down the name of the author, the title of another book by the same author, and the name of a character in the book. Thus: Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, Titania.

[We are indebted to Mrs. Kingsland's "Book of Games," "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," and other sources, for the above.]

Removing Coal-oil Stains.

We had a hanging-lamp, with a glass bowl for the coal oil, which at first seemed all right. After some time the lamp leaked, and the coal oil stained a tapestry carpet on which it dropped. Could you kindly give us a recipe to remove the stain? F. A. L.

Try putting blotting paper above and below the spot and pressing with a hot iron. If this will not suffice let me know, naming the colors in the carpet, as so much depends upon this, and I will try to give you further information.

Cleaning White Furs.

Please publish a way to clean white furs. A READER.

Huron Co., Ont.

Rub the furs well with hot corn meal in a pan. Shake out and repeat until furs are clean.



Laundry Bag.

It is closed by means of a brass rod slipped through brass rings sewed on the inside. Note outside pockets at bottom, all of a piece, for handkerchiefs and collars.

Must Give Address.

Dear Ingle Folk,—Once more I find it necessary to remind you that you must give full name and address if you wish your questions answered. If you sign by a pen-name immediately beneath your communication your real name will not be published, but your full address must be sent to us also. This is a rule which must not be broken.

Staining Floors, Etc.

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I come asking for help from your Ingle Nook. Although I have never written before, I have certainly appreciated your Nook. Do you know, I hope some day to visit Toronto Exhibition, and I have often wished I would be able to tell which was our Dame Durden. Better wear a badge, or perhaps, for your own sake, you better not, ha! ha! for just imagine one person having to talk to so many, and strangers at that!

Is Miss Lediard still on the Winnipeg staff? She was the last school-teacher I studied under, and I suppose she will almost have forgotten this small corner of the globe by now. Well, here I am chatting instead of getting down to business.



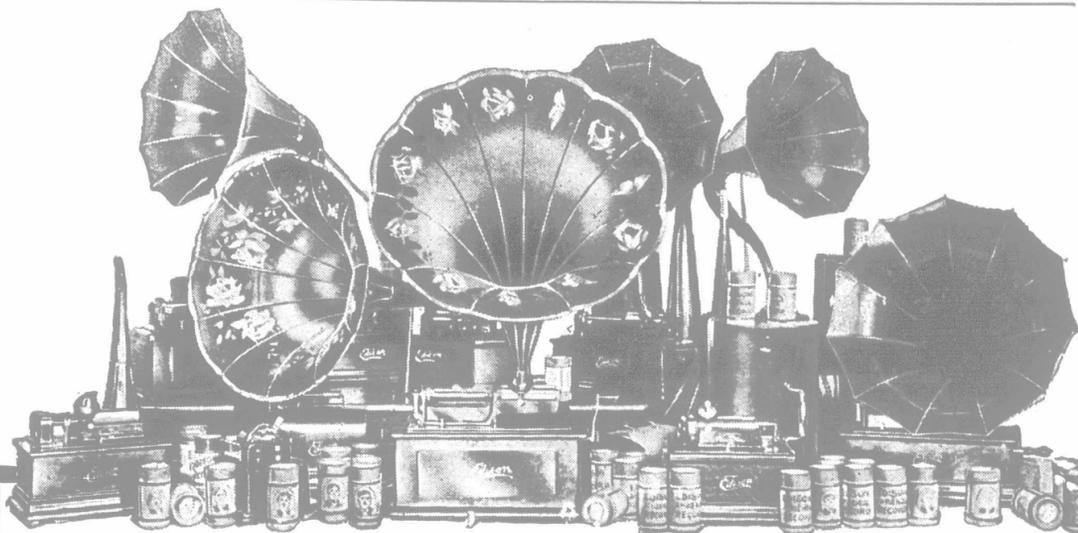
Christmas Gift Furniture

If you want to give a present that will bring you lasting gratitude—give furniture. If you want to save from 20 to 30 per cent. on the regular cost, send for our large Catalogue '7.'

\$5.95 for this handsome Rocker

Exactly like illustration—An example of the remarkable value we offer. The frame of this rocker is of selected quarter-cut oak, highly polished, with elaborate hand carving on front posts. Seat and back upholstered in morrocoline with ruffled border, spring seat; regular price \$10.00, our special price. **\$5.95**

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Yes, FREE. Shipped positively and absolutely free. You do not have to pay us a single penny either now or later. We don't ask you to keep the phonograph—we just ask you to accept it as a free loan. We do not even ask you for any deposit or any guarantee, not even any C. O. D. payment to us. All we ask is that you tell us **which** of the magnificent Edison outfits you prefer so that we can send that one to you on this free loan offer.

Just Take Your Choice You Don't Have to Buy Anything

Get any of the outfits shown above—your choice of records too. Simply get the phonograph and the records and use them free just as though they were your own. Entertain yourself, your family and your friends too, if you wish, with everything, from the catchiest, newest popular songs, side-splitting minstrels and vaudeville monologues to the famous grand operas, **Amberola** and other records sung by the world's greatest artists. Hear all this to perfection on the Edison Phonograph. After you have had all this entertainment absolutely free, then you may simply send the outfit right back to us **at our expense**. Now, if one of your friends wishes to buy such an outfit tell him that he can get the rock-bottom price, on easy payments, too; even as low as **\$2.00 a month without interest**. But that's not what we ask of you. We just want to send you your choice of the latest style Edison Phonograph **free**—your choice of records too, all **free**—then we will convince you of the magnificent superiority of the new style Edison. It will cost us a little in express charges to get the phonograph back from you—that is true—but we'll feel amply repaid for that, knowing that we have made you a friend and a walking advertisement of the new style Edison Phonograph.

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Get our handsome Free Edison Catalog and list of over 1500 records so you can select just the machine and the songs, recitations, etc., you want to hear on this ultra generous offer. Remember, there is absolutely **no obligation** on your part. All you need to do is to return the outfit at our expense when you are through with it. If you enjoy good music, and the finest and most varied entertainment that it is possible to imagine, or if you want to give your family and friends a treat such as they could not possibly get through any other means, then you should certainly send the Free coupon today. Don't wait—your name and address on a postal will do but the coupon is handier. No letter necessary. Be certain to write while the offer lasts. Better write today.

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Christmas Gift*

The GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

No Stropping! No Honing!

For the man who shaves, you couldn't select a more acceptable gift than this world-famous razor. Progressive men everywhere are using it.

The "No Honing—No Stropping" feature makes a hit with every shaving man. Few can strop a razor right. The Gillette doesn't need it.

Standard
Sets
\$5.00

with 12 double-
edged blades

The Gillette is absolutely safe. You can shave as fast as you like. Your shave is perfect—clean, quick, safe and economical. The Gillette is *adjustable*—for a light or a close shave.

Ask your dealer to show you the different styles of Gillettes. If he has not the goods or our catalogue, write us. We will see that you are supplied.

Pocket Editions, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Combination Sets, \$6.50 up.

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Office and Factory: 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal.

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315

Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
King of Shaves

That very early train



CAMP COFFEE

Made instantly—a child can make it. It has all the fragrance and delicious flavour of the finest coffee. There is no other 'just as good.'

Ask your grocer for it to-day, and be sure to say 'CAMP.'

R. PATERSON & SONS, COFFEE SPECIALISTS, GLASGOW

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

RIDLEY COLLEGE St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

Can you please tell me how to re-finish some chairs? They are very old, and mother says they are walnut, but they have been varnished several times, and the varnish has checked and become rough, also white-looking in some places. Now, just how will we start, as I suppose all the old varnish must be removed, and what will be the best way of finishing them?

Will the same treatment do for a cupboard which has been given two coats of mahogany stain on the new wood? No oil or varnish was used beside the prepared stain. We wish to finish the cupboard to match a light oak bedroom set, as it will be used as a wardrobe in the same room.

How will we finish two floors that have never had any oil or stain? The wood-work of the rooms is finished in light oak, and on one floor we intend having a large rug, but the other will be left bare, except a small rug or so.

Please tell me the best kind of stain to use (or oil), and just how we will go at it, as we have never tried any of this work before, so need all particulars.

Can you tell me how old rag carpet is treated to make a substitute for floor oil-cloth, and is it satisfactory? I have heard of it, but never seen it.

Can you tell me if there are uniformed guides at any or all of the large railway depots in Toronto, so that a stranger could hire one if she wished?

Thanking you in advance for your helpful suggestions. E. G. Essex Co., Ont.

It would be pleasant, indeed, to meet you at Toronto Exhibition. Our friend, Miss L., the Winnipeg "Dame Durden," is still on the staff of the Western branch of "The Farmer's Advocate," but, much to our regret, severs her connection with us at Christmas.

Oh, what an awful shame it was to have ever varnished walnut—walnut! Aren't you glad that varnishes have practically gone out of fashion, and that the pretty, dull-finished stains have come to take their place? I am afraid you will not be able to achieve very much success with your chairs at home. It is a tedious piece of work, requiring professional skill. However, if you like to try a chair as an experiment, you might buy one of the varnish removers that are now, I believe, on the market; as you live near Detroit, you might procure the preparation in one of the stores there. After using the remover, rub and polish until a good surface is secured. Ammonia will, it is said, remove ordinary white marks from furniture. . . . If the stain used on the cupboard was one of the varnish stains, the same treatment will be necessary.

Your safest plan for the floor will be to get a good floor-stain of the color you require. Two coats are usually required, with a final floor-finish; sometimes the last application is a floor-wax. Apply to any reliable hardware merchant for all information, or write to any reliable manufacturer of paints, etc., such as the Sherwin-Williams Company, whose advertisements appear regularly in our columns. If you would prefer to try homemade stains, let me know. I have dozens of recipes, but have thought the prepared stains less likely to give you trouble.

I have seen a tapestry carpet transformed into mock linoleum by the following method: It was turned upside down and tacked out flat in an unused room, the surface first treated with paste or glue water to act as a filler, then the whole, when dry, treated to two or three coats of paint, the wrong side of the tapestry thus becoming the right side of the "linoleum." Possibly this plan would answer for your rag carpet. Has anyone had experience with the latter?

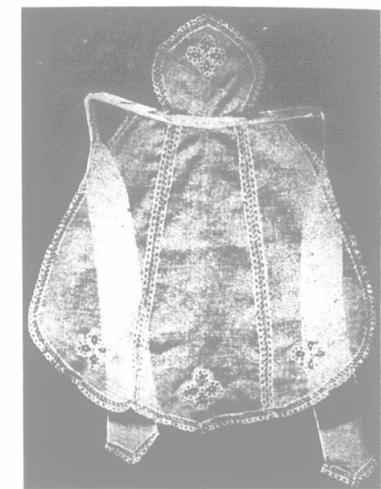
There are no "guides," to my knowledge, at any of the Toronto railway stations, except the cabmen, who will, of course, drive you to any point for a fee. There is, in the Union Station, an Information Bureau, at which you may apply for any information you need. If you have no friends in Toronto who can meet you, I should advise you to take a Yonge-street car, ask the conductor to let you off at Elm street, then walk a little way west on Elm to the Young Women's Christian Association. If they cannot give you a room there, they can at least give you a list of safe boarding-houses, and tell you how to find

them. The proprietors of these boarding-houses will be found very courteous in giving you further directions in regard to reaching the various points that you may wish to visit.



Cushion Design.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)



Apron for Christmas Gift.

Canadian Poets on "Christmas."

From "Christmas Eve at St. Kavi's."

(By Bliss Carman.)

Spend love, and save it not,
In act, in wish, in thought,
Spend love upon this lifetime without stint,
Let not the heart grow dry,
As the good hours go by;
Love now, see earth take on the glory tint.

Open the door to-night,
Within your heart, and light
The lantern of love there to shine afar,
On a tumultuous sea
Some straining craft, maybe,
With bearings lost, shall sight love's silver star.

Ballad.

(By A. B. De Mille.)

Good Christmas bells, I pray you
Ring him back to me;
For I am in the village,
And he is on the sea.

And out beyond the harbor
The surf is playing white;
Good Christmas bells, I pray you
Ring him home to-night!

The reef beyond the harbor
Is girt with hungry foam;
Good Christmas bells, I pray you
Ring my sailor home!

The lighthouse in the harbor
Burns clear, and keen, and still,
But a sound is in the village,
A voice is on the hill.

The voice of distant surges,
And he is on the sea—
Good Christmas bells, I pray you
Ring him back to me!



DELIVERY-PAID CHRISTMAS BOXES

From the SIMPSON Store

Your Christmas money will go further than ever before if you make this a "delivery-paid" Christmas and get everything you need from The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd. Here are some examples of our great values. Don't put off your ordering. Send it in to-day.

5.00

BS-9684. Here's a reliable watch for men or boys. The dust-proof case is of plain nickel design with screw back and front. Fitted with a 16 size, 17-jeweled movement exposed winding wheels, patent brequet hairspring adjusted to climatic variations and with jewels set in burnished plate. Every watch guaranteed. **Price, delivered, complete with silver-plated chain..... 5.00**

L-9676. Women's Boudoir Slipper, soft kid leather, American make, large silk pom-pom on vamp, padded insole, soft flexible leather sole, colors, red, pink, blue, tan, black and mauve. **1.25**
 Sizes 3 to 7. **Price, delivered..... 1.25**

Women's Waltham Watches 15.25

Including a long Gold-Filled Chain

BS-9685. Give her this Waltham watch and as this perfect little timekeeper ticks off the minutes of the years to come she'll look back with pleasant memories of the Christmas Day it arrived. You may choose a hand-engraved, plain or engine-turned, heavy gold-filled hunting case. In it will be fitted an O size Waltham movement, running on 13 burnished-set jewels, a brequet hairspring, with a compensated balance adjusted to climatic extremes and exposed winding wheels. Placed in any position, this watch will keep accurate time. **Note:** No extra charge for engraving on case a script monogram. With each watch will be sent a long, dainty gold-filled chain with jewel-set side. **Price, delivered.. 15.25**

B-9678. Give one of these gold-filled, pearl-set pendants, with fine curl necklet, 6 inches long. No gift will be received with more pleasure. **Price, delivered.. .98**

B-9674. Women's Watch Fob made from splendid black silk ribbon, adorned with handsome gold-filled signet mount and charm. Safety pin attachment. **Price, delivered..... .98**

Buckskin Moccasin of best quality and Indian trimmed. Prices, delivered—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| L-9677. Men's sizes, 6 to 11..... | 1.25 |
| L-9678. Boys' sizes, 1 to 5..... | .95 |
| L-9679. Women's sizes, 3 to 7..... | .95 |
| L-9680. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2..... | .75 |
| L-9681. Children's sizes, 7 to 10..... | .75 |
| L-9682. Infants' sizes, 3 to 6..... | .50 |

B-9675. Here's 10Kt. Gold Rings in a variety of styles; signet for monogram; set with a single whole pearl; single stone birthday rings for any month. Order by letter. Your choice, each **.98**

BS-9683. This beautiful Salad Bowl and Servers will give lasting pleasure—a pleasure lingering long after the memory of Christmas Day has faded. The pattern is a correct imitation of Crown Derby, with a silver-plated rim. Silver-plated spoon and fork with handles to match. **Price, delivered..... 3.98**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited
 TORONTO

The World's
Greatest
Operatic
Stars
Use and Endorse



THE
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS
CANADA'S
GREATEST PIANO

"The tone is simply magnificent"—Slezak.

If you stop to consider the number of times this Piano has been used on the Concert platform, and the standing of the Artists who use it, there can be no doubt in your mind about the high position it occupies in the musical world.

Artists like CARUSO, FARRAR, HOMER, FREMSTAD, RAPPOLD, SLEZAK, SCOTTI, ELMAN, SEMBRICH and DESTINN, have chosen this great instrument for their Canadian Tours, because it is different from other pianos, and its magnificent tone is recognized as the NEW STANDARD which appeals to those who will have only the best.

Sold by reliable dealers from Coast to Coast or from factory direct.

Ask about our extended payment plan.

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The Williams Piano Co., Limited
MANUFACTURERS Oshawa, Ont.

LEO SLEZAK
Great Wagnerian Tenor

STRICTLY ADHERES TO CONSERVATISM

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY in its affairs invariably adheres strictly to conservative transactions, including executorships, administrations and custodian of funds.

It completely eliminates from its operations all business which includes any hazard as to security, making profit a consideration secondary to unquestioned safety.

If you have funds to invest or any fiduciary affairs to transact, consult with the officers of the Canada Trust Company.

FOUR OFFICES

442 Richmond Street
LONDON

Market Square
LONDON
REGINA, SASK.

366 Talbot Street
ST. THOMAS

Canada Trust Company

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, etc.



Just the kind wanted. O. K.! Busy, yes, always! Now booking up for Spring delivery. We sell direct to planters. Get our Priced Catalogue if you have none, and let us book your order while the varieties are good and complete, at the

CENTRAL NURSERIES, A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.

When Christmas Halts by the Way

(By the late Robert Elliott, Plover's Mills, Ont.)

No merry bells, save blue-jay calls,
Are rung at the break of day
Around the lowly shanty-walls,
Half hid in the hollow gray,
To rouse the woodman's children four
From their rustic couch in the forest hoar
When Christmas halts by the way.

No cultured prima donna rare
Has a word to sing or say,
The only song on the early air
Is a cheery roundelay,
By a gray-dressed, black-capp'd chick-adee,
From the sunny side of a cedar tree,
When Christmas halts by the way.

No cards, embossed in green and gold,
With wreathed verses stray
To the humble door of the dwelling old
Where the little children play;
But a tinted leaf from the tangled brake
They in the stead of all these take,
When Christmas halts by the way.

No mellow organ-notes arise
For them on this holy day,
As they walk beneath the snowy skies
Or kneel by the hearth to pray;
Yet they hearken, hush'd, to the piping lines
The north-wind plays among the pines,
When Christmas halts by the way.

No clap of the hand in light applause
From the queen of fashion gay,
Greet ye who scorn the galling laws
She would upon them lay;
But a father's smile and a mother's kiss
Draw them to the very brink of bliss,
When Christmas halts by the way.

O, some great gifts may linger long,
And some refuse to stay,
Some lure us far on the road to wrong,
Then turn to common clay;
But Nature's voice and Love's right hand
Bring the dearest gifts in all the land,
When Christmas halts by the way.

Christmastide.

[By E. Pauline Johnson. The many Canadians who know Miss Johnson will regret to hear that she is very ill in Vancouver.]

I may not go to-night to Bethlehem,
Nor follow star-directed ways, nor tread
The paths wherein the shepherds walked,
that led
To Christ, and peace, and God's good-will to men.

I may not hear the Herald Angels' song
Peal through the oriental skies, nor see
The wonder of that heavenly company
Announce the King the world had waited long.

The manger throne I may not kneel before,
Or see how man to God is reconciled,
Through pure St. Mary's purer, holier child;
The human Christ these eyes may not adore.

I may not carry frankincense and myrrh
With adoration, to the Holy One;
Nor gold have I to give the Perfect Son
To be with those wise kings a worshipper.

Not mine the joy that Heaven sent to them,
For ages since Time swung and locked his gates,
But I may kneel without—the star still waits,
To guide me on to Holy Bethlehem.

AN IMPRESSIVE AILMENT.

"I am often ill," he murmured,
"And the doctor says 'a cold,
Or a touch of indigestion.'
And the simple story's told.

"But some day when I've struggled
To the ranks of wealth and fame,
I'll revel in an illness
With a stunning Latin name."

Ontario Agriculture.

(Continued from page 1989.)

settled portion of the Province. It is covered with valuable timber; the soil is very rich, and capable of growing all kinds of grain, hay and roots of the highest quality.

There is little similarity between pioneering now and as it was in Old Ontario. Now the railway is pushed ahead of the settler, and wagon roads are built at the expense of the Provincial Government. The timber is a valuable asset, which is readily sold for cash. The stumps may be removed the first year by machines, instead of being allowed to stand for years and rot out, as was done in olden times. The timber usually sells for more than pays for all of the labor in making the land ready for the first crop. The settlers are enabled to use improved machinery, such as mowers and binders, from the first. The farm produce finds ready sale with the lumbermen and mining camps at higher prices than obtained for the same class of products in the older portions of the Province, on account of the saving of freight charges. The settlers of this section have the advantage of those of the Prairie Provinces of having fuel and timber for fencing on their own land.

Shall we lift the curtain and peer into the future? There we may see, in the not distant future, the mighty Niagara and other great water-powers which abound in the Province supplying power, heat and light to the farmer in general, which will make the Province of Ontario, with its great wealth of natural resources, and fine, healthful climate, pure water and unexcelled foodstuffs, with its fine educational institutions, the best country in the world to produce the highest type of manhood. The annals of men present no more splendid achievement than the transformation of the unbroken wilderness of a century and a quarter ago to the home-dotted landscape of to-day.

GOSSIP.

Interesting evidence was given recently in an arbitration case concerning the high wages earned by sheep-shearers in Australia. D. Cooper, who is described as the champion shearer of the world, sheared 27,000 sheep, and earned \$1,575, which is said to be easily a world's record. A station owner in Queensland, in giving evidence, said an average shearer in that district would shear from 100 to 110 per day, under favorable conditions.

TROUTRUN AYRSHIRES.

The noted Troutrun herd of Record of Performance Ayrshire cattle, the property of Wm. Thorn, of Lynedoch, Ont., are showing a remarkable improvement in type and persistent productiveness since the former visit of "The Farmer's Advocate" representative a couple of years ago. The daughters of the present stock bull, Imp. Holehouse Pilot, are coming forward in ideal dairy type. Only two of them that have freshened with Mr. Thorn have as yet been officially tested to completion; both have easily qualified, one with over 8,000 lbs., the other with 8,500 lbs. in 10 months. Another of his daughters now in the test is Lady G., with 5,300 lbs. in 9 months. This certainly is a grand showing, and proves that Imp. Holehouse Pilot will one of these days be recognized as among the greatest sires of the breed in Canada. There are a number of yearling heifers in the herd that look promising, and will surely make good in the test when the time comes. Several of them are for sale. Among the older breeding cows are such good ones as Imp. Dalpheddan Aggie, with a R.O.P. record of 8,000 lbs. in 8 months; Holehouse Flirt, 10,298 lbs. milk, 133 lbs. butter in 12 months, and a B. F. test of 4.21%; Lessnessock Grace Darling (imp.), 5,000 lbs. in 8 months, etc. These mentioned are sufficient to show the high-class character of the herd as at present. Mr. Thorn is also offering a limited number of young bulls from 9 to 12 months of age, all sired by the great stock bull, and all out of official R. O. P. dams. These are certainly an attractive lot of young bulls for herd headers, and their breeding is surely unexcelled on producing good milk.

Markets.

**Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.**

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 4th, receipts numbered 85 cars, comprising 1,518 cattle, 324 sheep and lambs, 46 calves, and 11 horses; quality fair to good; trade active, with prices 15c. to 25c. higher. Exporters, \$5.80 to \$6.60; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; prime butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; good butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.75 to \$5.15; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; milkers, \$40 to \$80. Sheep, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.35. Hogs, \$6.50 fed and watered, and \$6.15 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 203 | 205 | 408 |
| Cattle | 2,301 | 2,392 | 4,693 |
| Hogs | 4,815 | 7,763 | 12,578 |
| Sheep | 2,971 | 1,032 | 4,003 |
| Calves | 329 | 74 | 403 |
| Horses | — | 30 | 30 |

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars | 244 | 127 | 371 |
| Cattle | 3,164 | 1,746 | 4,910 |
| Hogs | 5,236 | 2,770 | 8,006 |
| Sheep | 3,826 | 1,245 | 5,071 |
| Calves | 114 | 49 | 163 |
| Horses | 3 | 37 | 40 |

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 37 carloads, 4,572 hogs, and 240 calves; but a decrease of 217 cattle, 1,068 sheep and lambs, and 10 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

It will be seen that receipts were much smaller than for the previous week. The quality of fat cattle, as a rule, continues to be common and medium, and it is not expected that there will be many good to choice lots offered until the Christmas Fat-stock Show takes place at the Union yards on December 11th and 12th. Trade was active for the best cattle, and 15c. to 25c. per cwt. higher in the butchers' class, and 10c. to 15c. in the export class.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.75 to \$6.40; but only one load brought the latter figure; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.45, and one bull at \$5.75; export heifers of butcher cattle weights, \$5.80 to \$6.10.

Butchers'.—Prime picked cattle sold at \$5.80 to \$6, but there was not more than a carload of this class on the markets; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.15; canners, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$3 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 900 to 1,150 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5, and extra choice quality steers, of which there were few, sold at \$5.15 to \$5.25; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., sold at \$3.25 to \$4, and a few well bred, at \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was an active market for good-quality cows, at \$60 to \$80 each, and common to medium cows sold at \$40 to \$55 each.

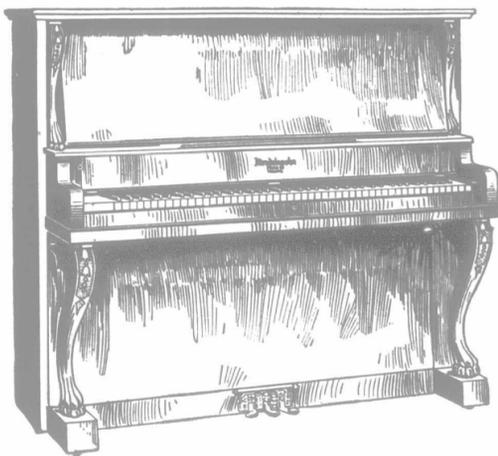
Veal Calves.—Grass-fed calves sold from \$3 to \$4; veal calves, \$5 to \$7.50.

Horses.—Receipts of horses were light, but there was a little better trade than last week. Manager Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports prices as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$240; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$160 to \$220; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Early in the week sheep and lambs started off at the previous week's prices, but as the week advanced, values grew stronger, and quotations for lambs were from \$5.25 to \$6.60; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; rams and culls, \$1 to \$3.25.

Hogs.—On Monday, at both markets, hogs took a drop, on account of the heavy receipts of the previous week, and \$4.25 for hogs fed and watered, and \$4.50 f. o. b. cars, were the prices quoted, but at the latter end of the week

By Joining Our Mendelssohn Piano Club You Can Get a \$360 Piano For \$255 — And On Instalments



This is an exact reproduction of the piano sold under this offer.

Months ago while summer heat and summer vacations were causing a "slack season" we succeeded in placing a particularly advantageous order for fifty choice Mendelssohn pianos of special Louis XV. design. These fifty pianos we now offer in time for Christmas under our "clubbing plan."

The regular price of these pianos is \$360. Our club price is \$255, or slightly higher on instalments—no interest. The Mendelssohn Piano is one of the most favorably known in Canada. The fifty pianos we offer are standard instruments, guaranteed by the Mendelssohn Piano Co., as well as by ourselves.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

HERE are all particulars—you have the privilege of paying for this piano in any one of the following five ways:

Plan A.—A \$360 piano for \$255 cash.

Plan B.—A \$360 piano for \$282, at \$10 cash and \$6 per month, without interest.

Plan C.—A \$360 piano for \$276, at \$15 cash and \$7 per month, without interest.

Plan D.—A \$360 piano for \$276, at \$25 cash and \$20 per quarter, without interest.

Plan E.—A \$360 piano for \$266, at \$50 cash and \$10 per month, without interest.

Each member of the Club is to pay the cash deposit upon acceptance of his application. Your only liability then is the payment of monthly or quarterly instalments. There is no interest or extra charges of any kind. Each instrument will be carefully and safely packed free of charge.

A handsome piano stool is included free.

MAKERS' GUARANTEE ENDORSED BY US

EACH of these pianos is guaranteed by the Mendelssohn Piano Co. of Toronto, both as regards material and workmanship.

And because of our many years of selling and handling their products, we unconditionally endorse every condition of this guarantee.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

THE PIANO

EVERYONE in Canada is familiar with the Mendelssohn Piano. These fifty pianos are excellent value at their regular price, \$360, but purchased under our "clubbing offer" they are a distinct bargain. We can make this price—\$255—only because we are selling fifty of them of similar design and at the same time. Description of these fifty pianos follows:

The cases are fancy Walnut or richly figured Mahogany, Louis XV. design, double veneer inside and out.

Dimensions:—Height, 4-ft. 6-in.; width 5-ft. 1½ in.; depth, 2-ft. 3-in.

Details:—7 1/3 octaves. Handsomely designed case. Patent Boston Fall. Double veneer. Carved trusses. Overstrung Bass. Three strings in unison. Patent improved repeating action, with nickel-plated brackets and rail. Improved iron frame. Compound sectional wrest plank. Continuous nickel hinges. Automatic music desk. Plain polished panels. Patent muffler rail and three pedals.

TO THOSE LIVING OUTSIDE TORONTO

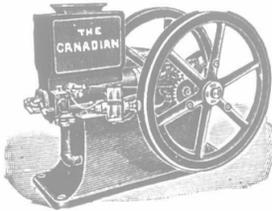
If you live outside of Toronto and have not the opportunity of inspecting these pianos personally, we will, on receipt of your application for membership in the Mendelssohn Piano Club, choose an instrument from among the fifty, which our many years of experience guarantee to be perfect in tone, workmanship and finish. Then, on receipt of reference from some one in your locality, we will ship the piano on the distinct understanding that if, after you have inspected and played upon it you are in any way dissatisfied, it can be returned to us FREIGHT COLLECT. We will do this even before you pay the first deposit. In a word, we not only guarantee satisfaction, but ask no payment until you yourself decide the question of satisfaction. Could any offer be fairer to our customers? This is an unusual opportunity to save money on a good piano. There are only fifty instruments. It is impossible to get even one more, and we therefore suggest that you act promptly.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming.
188 Yonge St *Toronto.*

A MOST USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT

WOULD BE A

CANADIAN ENGINE



HOPPER COOLED ENGINE

to relieve you of toil and labor during the winter months, either grinding grain, cutting feed, wood sawing, pumping water, and for any other power required for the farm.

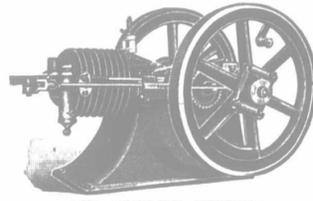
A FEW SPECIAL FEATURES:

Easy to start. Simple to operate. Regulation of speed when running. Economical in fuel. Any person can handle it. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted to sell the Canadian Engine. We are selling agents for the Merrill Hay Press.

Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.

Dunnville, Ont.

LIMITED



AIR COOLED ENGINE



Give me a chance to PROVE my flour

I WANT folks to know what a splendid flour Cream of the West is. I want you to buy a bag at your grocery store. Use it for a couple of bakings and see the result.

Cream of the West Flour is guaranteed for bread

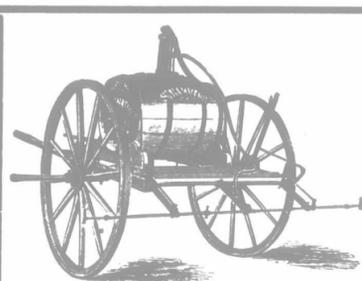
With Cream of the West you will have success or your money back. Your bread will do you credit or you don't pay one cent for the flour. Bring back what you have left in the bag and your grocer will refund your money in full.

It's an absolutely straight guarantee, madam, and all the best dealers co-operate. A strong, nutritious, light-rising flour, unbeatable for bread. That's Cream of the West. Try it.

Guarantee

WE hereby affirm and declare that Cream of the West Flour is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee—money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if flour is not as represented.

The Campbell Milling Co. Limited, Toronto.
Archibald Campbell, President



HAND SPRAMOTORS

No. 1 and 2, with horse-drawn cart, can be used on orchards, vines, row crops or weeds. As shown here it is arranged for row crops and weeds, but separate attachments adapt it to other uses. Adjustable width of track and rows, all-brass spramotor, brass ball valves, automatic agitator and compensating plunger. High-grade throughout. For one horse only.

PRICE, \$47 to \$54

Awarded Two Gold Medals at National Horticulture Congress
SPRAMOTOR, LIMITED, 1360 King Street LONDON, CANADA

Holstein Heifers Wanted

Carload of grade Holstein heifers, 6 months old and up. Give age, price and quality, to:

HOLSTEIN, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

WANTED—At the Debi Tannery, Custom Robe and Fur Tanning. Horse and cattle hides make best Ropes and Coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied.

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

prices became a little stronger, and \$6.35 was paid for hogs fed and watered, and \$6 f. o. b. cars, to drovers, at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.07½; No. 2 northern, \$1.04½; No. 3 northern, \$1.00½, track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 90c. to 91c., outside. Buckwheat—60c. to 63c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 45½c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 44c. to 44½c.; No. 3, 43c., outside points. Barley—For malting, 88c. to 90c.; for feed, 75c. to 80c. Corn—New yellow corn, no grade, all rail, Chicago, 70c., track, Toronto; No. 3 yellow, new, 69½c., track, bay ports. Peas—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10, outside. Flour—Ninety-per-cent, winter-wheat flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60, sea-board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1 per ton, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Markets firmer, with prices higher in all grades. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c.; separator dairy, 30c.; store lots, 26c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 60c. per dozen; case lots, 20c.

Cheese.—Large, 15½c.; twins, 16c. per pound.

Honey.—Extracted, No. 1 clover honey, 12c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Ontario, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag, and New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.30 to \$1.35, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts were large, with prices easy, as follows: Turkeys, 15c. to 17c.; geese, 8c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; hens, 8c.; turkeys dressed, 20c. to 21c.; geese, 10c. to 12c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; hens, 10c. to 11c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c. to 12c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; sheep skins, 55c. to 85c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Apples, per barrel, Snows, \$4 to \$4.50 and \$5; Spies, \$4 to \$4.50; Greenings, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Baldwins, \$3 to \$3.50; cooking apples, \$2.50 to \$3; pears, 40c. to 75c. per basket; Canadian onions, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Spanish onions, \$3.50 per case; Cape Cod cranberries, \$12 per barrel; cabbage, 50c. to 65c.; carrots, 65c. to 75c. per bag; beets, 65c. per bag; parsnips, 75c. per bag.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; red clover, No. 2, per bushel, \$9.75 to \$10.50; timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$15 to \$16; timothy, No. 2, per cwt., \$14 to \$15.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$6 to \$6.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.55, mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.55; Yorkers, \$5.75 to \$6.45; pigs, \$5.65 to \$5.75; roughs, \$5.70 to \$5.80; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.50; dairies, \$6 to \$6.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75; wethers, \$3.75 to \$4; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.50.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

AGENTS WANTED—A line for every home. Write us for our complete list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply: B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogues sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

CREAMERY FOR SALE—A modern creamery in Central Ontario. Plant in excellent repair; first-class storage; convenient ice supply; the very best of water; good drainage, and what is even more important, a very profitable business. Good reasons for selling. Don't reply unless you mean business. Box Y, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

CREAM WANTED at the Guelph Creamery. Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for particulars, or call and see us. Stratton & Taylor.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN WANTED to take charge of large established herd of Shorthorns; single man preferred. Apply, stating wages, to J. G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba.

FOR SALE.—85 acres excellent land, 3 miles south of London, on electric railway; brick house, large basement barn, water inside pumped by windmill; cottage, granary, other buildings. J. V. Hooke, R. R. No. 1, London.

FOR SALE—150 acres, on the sixth concession of the Township of South Dumfries, County of Brant, 2½ miles from the Village of Ayr. On the farm is first-class stone house, 13 rooms, surrounded by nice lawn and well sheltered by evergreen trees; stabling for 70 head of cattle, 8 horses; good hogpen, driving-shed and henhouse; also large root cellar and silo. Farm is well watered by never-falling springs. House and barn supplied by hydraulic ram. The soil is clay loam, in first-class state of cultivation, and having carried a heavy stock of beef cattle and hogs for many years, is exceptionally productive. 130 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance bush and pasture. Would also sell 60 acres of good pasture land near by if suitable. For further information apply to Alex. E. Easton, Ayr, Ontario.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Bright young man or woman as correspondent in each town. \$5 to \$50 paid for single item of information. Mercantile Assurance Association, Box 317, Halifax, N.S.

WANTED—Several good Hardwood Bush Lots. State all particulars and lowest cash price. Box O. S., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

WANTED.—Good milkers, and men to work around large dairy. Good chance for the right man. Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West.

WANTED.—A first-class creamery in Central Ontario, with good connection. Reply giving full particulars, to "Creamery," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOUR OF MARKHAM'S BEST

Markham Township is noted for its good land, and its close proximity to Toronto makes it a very desirable section to buy in. Below are four of its choice farms.

200 acres.—Clay loam; 150 acres under cultivation, balance pasture; handsome white-brick house, splendid large barn, and all kinds of other out-buildings; 2½ miles from Markham Village; G. T. R.; 3 miles from Locust Hill creamery and C. P. R. station; 20 miles from Toronto. Price, \$14,000; \$4,000 down.

104 acres.—Clay loam, all workable; comfortable rough-cast house, large barn and frame stable; small orchard; buildings protected by a fine row of evergreens. This farm lies beside the above, and the two would make one of the very choicest stock or grain farms. Price, \$7,000; \$2,000 down.

150 acres.—Clay loam; two large barns, large frame house; watered by wells and creek; 140 acres workable, balance bush and pasture. Five miles from either Stouffville or Markham; about 22 from Toronto. Price, \$12,000; \$3,000 down.

200 acres.—About 10 miles from Toronto, 2½ miles from Yonge St.; 150 acres of this is choice clay loam, and lies together in a block. On it are excellent buildings and 6 acres of good orchard; 50 acres is a splendid sandy loam, and lies across the road from the 150 acres. This is the best of garden land, and would easily make half the price of the whole farm if divided into garden plots of say 5 acres each. Price for the 200 acres, \$20,000; \$6,000 down. Consider this well and investigate it thoroughly. If you want a good farm close to Toronto.

Full information of any or all of the above, or, if you wish, we will send you our new list of about 100 farms of all sizes and prices, all within fifty miles of Toronto.

PHILIP P. BEATON,
Whitevale, Ont.

Reliance Fencing

Manufactured from full-gauge, high-carbon, steel-spring wire, strong, tough, made in our own wire mills specially for the purpose, from the finest, new-process, open-hearth steel. It is heavily coated with the best spelter (zinc), not "wiped" or scraped to a mere wash. Canadians have a right to honest gauge wire, as well as thickness and quality of coating on it.

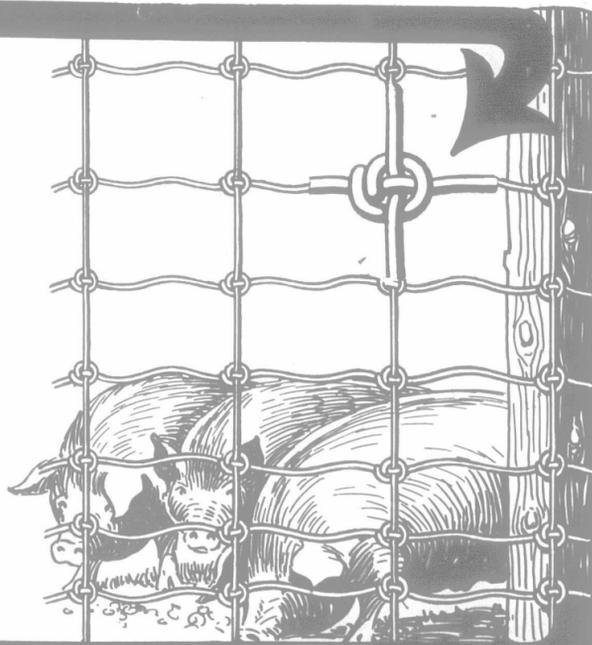
Reliance Fencing is purely Canadian, for Canadians. It is 100% good honest value, made by men of long and thorough experience in wire and steel making, and who know it from A to Z. Hundreds of miles of rusty, dilapidated fences in all parts of Canada are monuments to the quality of fences made from imported "close-wiped" wire.

Who more than the Canadian manufacturer of wire will value or protect the Canadian user of wire fencing?

Reliance Hot Galvanized Gates

(galvanized after made), and with welded frames, are rust-proof and indestructible. Write for our agency proposition. Everything in fencing.

Fence Dept., The Steel Company of Canada, Montreal, Canada. LIMITED



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Rest, \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

Timothy and Clover SEED

We are buyers of extra choice TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED. Send samples, stating quantity, to

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS
OTTAWA, ONT.

Cream Wanted

We are paying 31c. per pound butter-fat for cream of good flavor. We furnish cans and pay express charges both ways.

Ship your cream to us.

PROMPT RETURNS

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd.
LONDON, ONTARIO

Cheap Feed

Dairyman feed Cotten Seed Cake Guaranteed analysis: Crude protein, 25 to 30%; crude fat, 6 to 8%; crude fibre, 15 to 20%; carbohydrates, 30 to 35%. Feed three pounds per head per day along with ensilage or other feed. Price \$30.00 per ton, ex. warehouse.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
124 King St. East TORONTO, ONT.
Seed Merchants Since 1866

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Montreal.

Live Stock.—It looks as though there would be less than 2,000 cattle shipped out of this port during the rest of the season, there being only a few days to run. Receipts on the local market were unusually large, both from Ontario and from Western Canada, and the quality was very good indeed. Owing to the large offerings, the market was easy, and sales had to be made at a slight decline. However, choice export cattle brought close to 6c. per lb., and choice butchers' a fraction over 6c. Fine stock sold around 5½c., and good at 5¼c. to 5½c., while medium ranged from 4¼c. to 5¼c. Common stock sold down to about 3¼c.; canners' bulls brought 2¼c. to 3c., and cows 1c. under that range. Milkers ranged from \$50 to \$75 each, and springers \$30 to \$40 each. There was a good demand for small meats, sheep being steady, at 3¼c. to 4c. per lb. for ewes, and 3¼c. to 3½c. for bucks and culls. Lambs brought 5¼c. to 5½c. per lb. Calves brought the usual range of \$3 to \$10 each, according to quality. Packers seemed to be pretty well supplied with hogs, and as a result there was not very active competition. Prices were fractionally lower, being 6¼c. to 6½c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—No particular alteration in the market for horses, although the coming of the snow is expected to have an effect. However, wheeled vehicles are still more common than runners, and it is hardly likely that sleighing will be permanent for a few weeks to come. When that time comes, it is likely there will be a slight improvement in the demand. Meantime, prices show no change, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued about steady, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock being 8¼c. to 9¼c. per lb., and country-dressed being 8c. to 8½c.

Poultry.—The weather has not been favorable for keeping stock, but prices hold fairly steady, at about 18c. to 19c. per lb. for choice turkeys; 17c. to 18c. for ducks; 12c. to 15c. for chickens; 8c. to 11c. for fowl, and 12c. to 13c. for geese, choicest qualities in all cases.

Potatoes.—Market firm. Green Mountain stock quoted at \$1.15 per 90 lbs., in cars, track, and sales were made in a jobbing way at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and in single bags still higher.

Eggs.—Dealers paid 30c. to 35c. per dozen, country points, for new-laid stock, and sold them here at about 45c., No. 1 candled, 26c., and selects, 30c.

Honey.—Market dull, at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 7c.

BANK OF TORONTO

Capital, \$4,600,000

Reserved Funds, \$5,544,000

Assets, \$55,000,000

INCORPORATED 1855

Your Money is too Valuable

To leave in the house, where burglars, thieves or fire may take it from you, or to invest with doubtful institutions or in risky speculations that so often in the past have robbed men of their hard-earned wealth.

This Bank is Safe

Because it is governed on safe and wise principles. It is strong with the experience of over 55 years of active business in Canada. During these years of steady growth, Reserved Funds of \$5,544,000 have been accumulated for additional security in its business, and the Bank never retains on its books a single bad or doubtful debt unprovided for.

A Savings Account

In this Bank for your spare money will prove to you:

SAFE.—Consider the figures given above.

PROFITABLE.—Interest is paid on all Savings Balances twice a year.

CONVENIENT.—Money may be added to your investment at any time.

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager

D. COULSON
President

W. G. GOODERHAM
Vice-President

J. HENDERSON
2nd Vice-President

T. A. BIRD
Inspector

Bank of Toronto

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!

There is probably only one firm and one place from whom and from where Canadian farmers may be sure of getting good, strong, vital Seed Oats this year. As supplies, even here, will be limited, send your orders in early. Put up in three-bushel bags, sufficient for one acre's sowing. Every bag stenciled with firm name and variety.

JOS. READ & CO., LTD.
Summerside, P. E. Island

Refer to the Dominion and Provincial Governments' Seed Departments

to 8c. for extracted. Dark comb, 8c. to 10c., and extracted, 6c. to 7c.

Butter.—The market was stronger than ever. In the country, buyers were forced to pay over 30c. per lb. for choicest,

and, of course, this could not be sold here at a profit at less than about 31c., and dealers say it is not likely to be. Some were quoting 30c. to 31c., and that is probably a good range. This is

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

FOR SALE—Choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels \$1.00. T. S. Shantz, Berlin, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching in season. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry-yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

BRONZE TURKEYS—Choice young birds for sale. My strain have won "championship" at Guelph Winter Fair the past eight years. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ontario.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES and Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds from prizewinning strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alex. McTavish, Chesley, Ont.

FOR SALE—Bronze Turkeys and Silver-Gray Dorkings; grand birds. Apply to W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ontario.

LARGE Toulouse Geese, one yearling Embden Goose; also choice Pekin Ducks that can win at winter shows. A. Stevens, Lambeth, Ontario.

PEKIN, Rouen, Cayuga, Indian Runner and Muscovy ducks. Toulouse, Embden, African and China geese. White Holland turkeys. Black Cochon Bants. Best stock I ever bred, and all guaranteed to please, or money returned. Be quick. E. S. Baker, Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ontario.

ROUENS, choice birds; ducks, \$1.25; drakes, \$1.50. Order early. Roy Gerrie, Pergus, Ontario.

THIRTY PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$2.50 each. Twenty Imperial ducks, \$1.50 each. L. Mullock, Waterdown, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few choice cockerels for sale. Large, heavy-laying strain. Will make splendid breeders next spring. Wade Motz-w, Brighton, Ontario.

Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

We are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA

Christmas Market

As soon as YOUR birds are ready we will buy them. FEED is dear this year, and there will be nothing gained by holding. Write TO-DAY for our WEEKLY POULTRY LETTER if you live west of Toronto and have poultry to sell. We supply CRATES and GUARANTEE PRICES F. O. B. YOUR NEAREST STATION. We pay a special price for MILK-FED CRATE - FATTENED CHICKENS.

"Canada's Leading Poultry House."

Flavelle - Silverwood, Ltd.,
London, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Wm. TORONTO

HOMES WANTED

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto would be pleased to hear of good christian foster homes in the country for a few bright boys between the ages of five and ten years, where they would be mothered and fathered as children of their own. All in ornation as to adoption will be gladly given by addressing

W. DUNCAN, SECRETARY,
229 SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO
MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

the price to grocers, for choicest qualities.

Cheese.—Shipments from Montreal are about 1,800,000 boxes, or 100,000 less than a year ago. Prices were 13½c. to 14c., to cover all grades.

Grain.—The market for oats has been steady. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 48c. per bushel, carload lots, ex store; No. 1 feed, extra, at 47c. to 47½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 46½c. to 47c.; No. 2 local, 47½c.; No. 3 local, 46½c., and No. 4 local, 45½c. per bushel.

Flour.—There was a very good demand for flour, both for domestic and export trade, and prices hold firm, at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents, and \$5.10 for seconds, while strong bakers' sold at \$4.90. Choice winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; straight rollers, 90-per-cent., \$4.25 to \$4.40, bags being \$2.

Millfeed.—Demand was excellent, and prices as a result quite firm, at \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$25 per ton for shorts. Ontario middlings, \$27 to \$28 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$34 per ton, and mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29 per ton.

Hay.—No change reported in the market for hay, there being, however, a good steady demand, at firm prices. No. 1 hay, baled, car lots, track, Montreal, \$16 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$14 to \$15; No. 2 ordinary, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 3 hay, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton, and clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton.

Hides.—The market held very steady, the demand being, however, quite good. Beef hides, Nos. 3, 2 and 1, were 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., respectively, and calf skins, 13c. and 15c.; lamb skins, 70c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow sold at 5c. to 6½c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 3½c. for rough.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.50 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$4 to \$7.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.60 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.50; heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.55; rough, \$5.95 to \$6.20; good to choice hogs, \$6.20 to \$6.55; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4; Western, \$2.75 to \$4; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6.10; Western, \$4 to \$6.10.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable States steers from 13½c. to 14½c.; Canadian, 13½c. to 14c., and ranchers from 12½c. to 13½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

High feed prices spell sacrifice for many breeders, but opportunity for many a beginner anxious to secure foundation stock.

At the dispersion sale of the Jersey herd of J. T. Ward, at Negley, Ohio, November 16th, the 18-months bull, Toga's Noble Lord, a son of Noble of Oaklands, fell to the bid of J. S. Miller & Son, Ellsworth, Ohio, at \$975. The highest price for a female was \$310, for the two-year-old heifer, My Majesty's Lady.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., in his change of advertisement in this issue, is offering several young Shorthorn bulls, a very desirable lot, not only of the low-set, well-fleshed, beefing type, but from very high-class milking dams. Mr. Smith's sales of Leicester sheep have been excellent, and he has a few very fine ewes, bred to imported ram, that he can spare yet.

TRADE TOPIC.

R. Dillon & Son, South Oshawa, Ont., manufacturers of hay carriers, litter carriers, saw tools, and hardware specialties, finding they cannot get space in the Winter Fair building at Guelph, announce that they will exhibit their litter carrier in J. J. Sherr's implement warehouse, near Market square, Guelph.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT



This is all it costs you to keep your stock in prime condition with the world's most famous animal tonic—

International Stock Food

Every cent invested in this wonderful health-giver, brings back dollars in strong, healthy horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Careful tests show that 4 quarts of oats and the regular feed of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will keep horses in better condition than FIVE quarts of oats without it. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will make your cows gain 1 to 4 quarts of milk per day. Nothing like INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD to fatten animals for market. Your hogs need it. Ask your dealer for it.

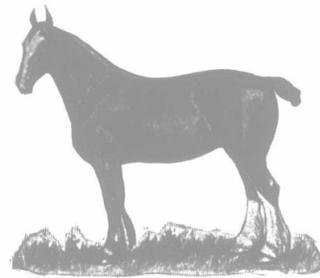
We have a copy of our \$3,000 Stock Book for you. Send us your name and address, and tell us the number of head of stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited
TORONTO ONTARIO

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Graham - Renfrew COMPANY

Some idea of the quality of Stallions and Mares imported and exhibited by us may be had by reading below the prizes won this year. Certainly a remarkable showing, and maintaining our well-earned reputation for having horses that none can excel.



SHOW SEASON OF 1911 TORONTO EXHIBITION

Clydesdales

Stallion, 4 years old and over, First and Championship.
Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, First, Second, Third, and Reserve Championship.
Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, First, Third, and Fourth.
Mare, 3 years old and under 4, Second.
Mare, 1 year old, Second.
Best 10 Draft horses, any breed, First.

Hackneys

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, First.
Stallion, Hackney Pony, First, and Championship.

OGDENSBURG HORSE SHOW

Clydesdales

Stallion, 4 years old and over, First, and Championship.
Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, First, Second, and Reserve Championship.
Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, First, Second, and Third.
Mare, 3 years old and under 4, First, and Championship.
Best 4 draft horses, any breed, First.

WILL BE SHOWING AT WINTER FAIR, GUELPH

Post Office: BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

Telegraph Address: TORONTO

Telephone Number: North 4483, Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES



To all interested in Clydesdale and Shire horses, I wish to announce that at the show in Guelph I will have a big entry of Clydesdale stallions and mares and Shire fillies. I believe there are none better in Canada. Come and see them. They are for sale at prices that none can beat.

T. L. MERCER,

Markdale, Ont.

GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: Quebec Bank Building, MONTREAL

Limited

You insure your houses and barns against fire. **Why not your stock** against accident and disease? **They are bound to die.**
Your **barn** may never burn.

Breeders

Are you shipping
West ?

Horses, Cattle and Sheep ?
Our Transit Policy

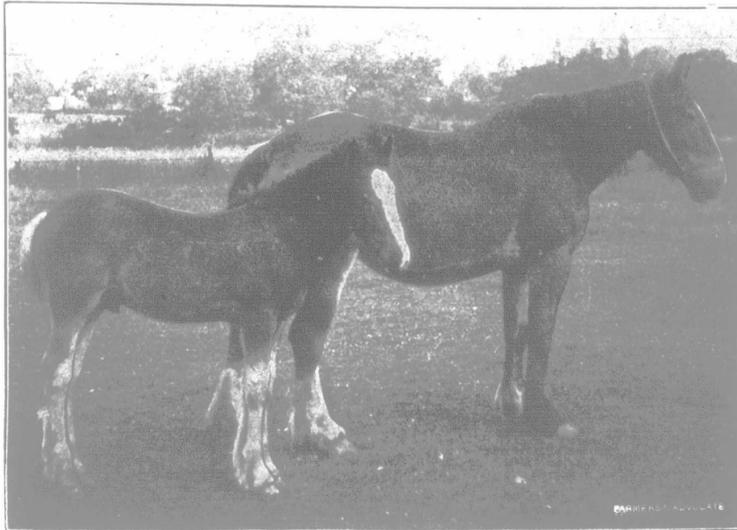
Covers

You against ALL Risk, Accident, Disease, Fire, Lightning and Derailment while en route by boat or rail.

Show Risks

Special rates quoted covering Horses and all kinds of Live Stock at the different Exhibitions. These policies cover the animals against all kinds of accidents, diseases, fire and lightning, at shows and while they are in transit, both coming and going.

Western Ontario Office:
Room 2, James Bldg, TORONTO
Phone Main 2944
J. A. CAESAR, Manager



ALL KINDS OF RISKS ON ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS

WRITE FOR RATES TO

General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office: Quebec Bank Bldg., MONTREAL, QUE.

Stallion Owners! Insure

Your stallions during the season. Our **Special Policy** insures you against Death from Fire, Lightning, Accident and Disease, including **weekly allowance** for sickness or accident during travelling season.

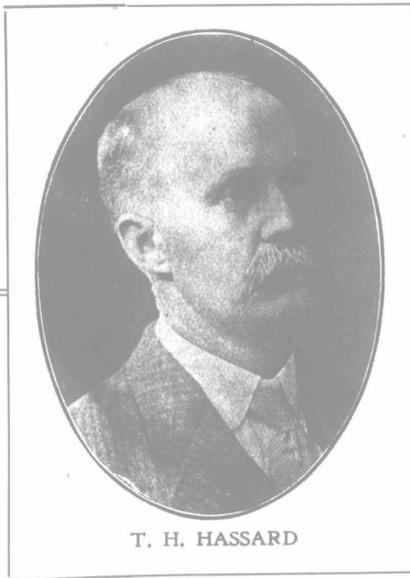
Mares and Foals

Consider the risk you run of losing a valuable mare or foal in foaling. We insure **both** mare and foal from 30 days to one year insurance, to commence with act of foaling. This also covers abortion. Insure at **once**, and you will be safe.

Eastern Ontario Branch:
106 York St. OTTAWA
Phone 2368
A. I. TELMOSSE, Manager

The Contest of the Hens.

An egg-laying contest, to continue for one year, began on November 1st at the Storrs Experiment Station, Connecticut, under direction of the following advisory board:—Fred H. Stoneburn, Professor Poultry Husbandry, Connecticut Agricultural College, and Poultry Husbandman Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, in personal charge; Thomas F. McGrew, Professor School of Poultry Husbandry, International Correspondence Schools; F. C. Elford, Professor Poultry Husbandry, McDonald College, Canada; Dr. Nathan W. Sanborn, Editor American Poultry Advocate; Homer W. Jackson, Professor Poultry Husbandry, State College, Pa.; Dr. A. A. Brigham, Professor Poultry Husbandry, South Dakota School of Agriculture; Dr. Prince T. Woods, Managing Editor American Poultry Journal; George A. McDevitt and F. V. L. Turner, of the North American newspaper of Philadelphia, which is co-operating with the Experiment Station in the contest. Twenty-three breeds are represented, and 600 fowls were entered, 100 pens of five each and 100 substitutes, representing England, Canada and the United States. There are nearly three times as many entries (31) of White Leghorns as of any other breed; the next in order being Barred Plymouth Rocks, with 14; White Wyandottes third, with 9. Strictly accurate records are being kept of the feeding, management and laying, so that dependable data will be available as the result. Among the entries are the following from Canada: S. C. Brown Leghorns, A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que.; White Wyandottes, Beaulieu Farm, Hamilton, Ont., and Harry S. Jones, King's Co., New Brunswick; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, the Trappist Monks, Institute Agricolo, Que.; Barred Plymouth Rocks, A. B. Wilson, St. Catharines, Ont., and Cyrus McCready, King's Co., New Brunswick. In the first week of the contest a total of 91 eggs were laid, considered not bad, as the birds were only getting settled. The best score was six eggs by a White Wyandotte.



T. H. HASSARD

Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires

Just a little common sense talk to those contemplating the purchase of a Clydesdale Stallion or Filly, a Percheron or Shire Stallion. I have in my stables at Markham, Ont., the biggest and best collection of the above breeds ever seen in one stable in Canada—Stallions and Fillies with four and five registered dams, bred on both sides from Cawder Cup Champions, from H. and A. S. Champions, from Royal Winners. They have size, style, character, quality and perfect action—many of them winners in Scotland. If you are interested visit my stables at Markham. I can surely satisfy you in the Horse or Filly, the Breeding, the Price and the Terms.

T. H. HASSARD
Markham, G. T. R., and Locust Hill, C. P. R.
LONG-DISTANCE PHONE

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

GOSSIP.

"W. Gaskell & Co., of Tillsonburg, Ont., are manufacturing a Tank Heater which is simple, durable and cheap; nothing to get out of order. This will induce the cows to give a copious supply of milk, and keep the stock in pink of condition during the cold months. They are also manufacturing the simplest and best Gasoline Engine on the market, specially suitable for farmers. Enquiries solicited." Advt.

DRAINING TIDAL LANDS.

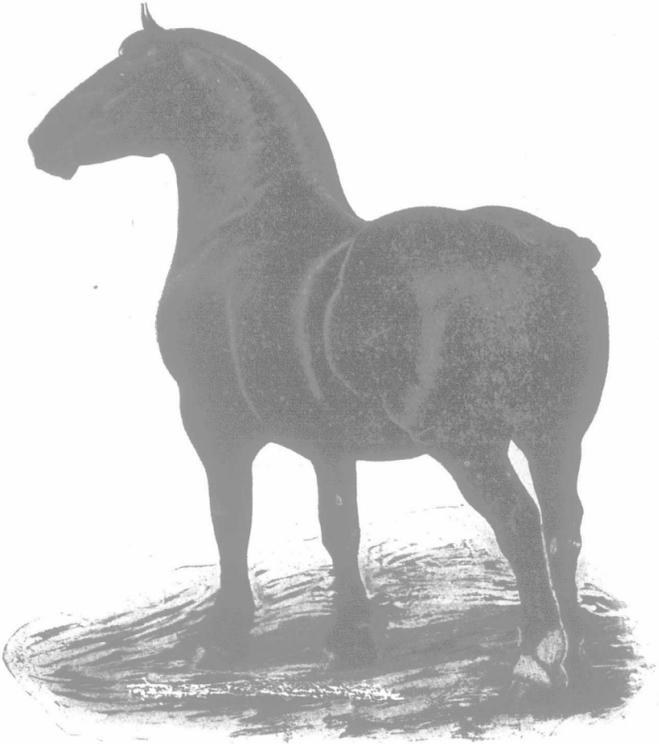
A statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture says: "A great deal of money has been expended for reclaiming tidal lands without obtaining permanent effective results. The failures have been due principally to lack of co-operation among the landowners; to ignorance or disregard of the fact that, unless preventive measures are taken, many marshes will settle to an extent that will render pumping necessary; and to the insufficient size or poor construction and maintenance of levees, sluices and ditches.

"Upon the efficiency of the drainage ditches and sluices will depend the elevation of the ground water, and the depth of the water table below the ground surface will control the kind of crops that can be raised. Land 1 to 1½ feet above the water table will furnish good pasturage; 2 to 2½ feet above, good hay and corn fields; 4 to 4½ feet, good wheat fields. In draining and plowing due care should be used not to injure the soil structures.

"Unreclaimed lands worth \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre will be worth \$20 to \$100 or more per acre when drained, depending on location, elevation, fertility, and development. The cost of reclamation will vary widely, but under average conditions thorough drainage will not exceed \$50 to \$60 per acre. Besides producing a financial benefit, draining marsh lands destroys the breeding places for mosquitoes, and reduces the unhealthy conditions that cause malarial chills and fevers."

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Gold Medal Percherons



JOUAN—A typical Percheron horse. The kind we own and sell at popular prices.

Our Winnings at Canada's Two Greatest Fairs This Year

AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, REGINA, AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

At Regina our two-year-old stallions were placed first, third, fourth and fifth in the strongest Percheron class at the show. We were first with two-year-old fillies and second with three-year-old fillies; first with the three best Percheron stallions the get of one sire. This was a wonderful showing for horses that just finished a twenty-two day trip by rail and boat direct from France to Regina.

At Toronto we won first with our three-year-old stallion in a class of nineteen entries; first and second with our two-year-old stallions in a class of thirteen entries; first with three-year-old mare in a class of eleven entries; first with the four best Percheron stallions the get of one sire; championship for the best five stallions any age; championship for the best mare, any age, and reserve champion for the best stallion, any age. We won three gold and two silver medals.

At the above fairs we showed against all the big dealers of Canada, which goes to show you the superior class of horses we handle.

Buy a horse now. The man who waits is still waiting. Are you? Thought without action is useless, so buy now, you may think too long.

The Percheron, the most popular horse in the United States, the coming draft horse of Canada. The horse that goes with better farming—a larger income and a higher standard of living on the farm.

We have our selling cloths on now.

Any man with cash or bankable paper can save money by buying from us.

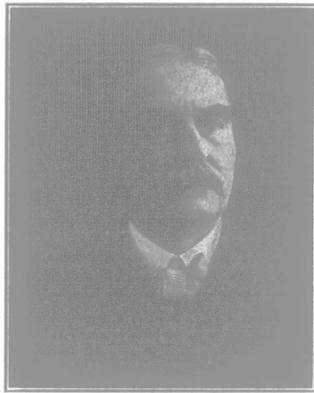
Our stable is the home of the winners. Get next.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont.

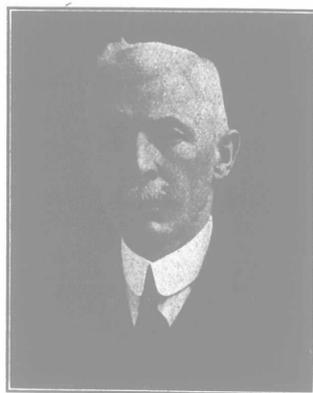
TRADE TOPICS.

No simpler or handier device was ever conceived than the Neverslip Red Tip Calk. Simple of construction, quickly and easily adjusted, it puts the farmer above the worries consequent to icy roads, which are seemingly impossible. In twenty minutes he can make his horse ready for any condition of road or street, however slippery, and they go forward filled with their wonted courage and self-reliance as able to pull their load as under ideal conditions. No trip need be postponed on account of condition of roads by the farmer who uses Red Tip calks—they are there all the time, to be used any time. To those who are not familiar with this cheapest of all horse-insurance, we would suggest that they write to The Neverslip Manufacturing Company, 25 St. Peter street, Montreal, for their Booklet "B," which gives full information. In purchasing, horse-owners are warned to avoid imitations. The genuine Neverslip Calk has a "Red Tip" to distinguish it from worthless imitations.

A WINTER SIDE LINE.—A farmer who has a wood-lot of any size will have a certain number of merchantable trees maturing from time to time. His neighbors will probably also have some trees which they would be glad to convert into lumber at small expense. These are opportunities which come to the owner of a portable saw mill. With his crop all harvested, he can go ahead with his mill in the neighborhood. Or he may arrange with neighboring farmers to haul their logs to his mill for sawing. In either case, he will do a nice little business, charging from \$3 to \$5 per thousand feet of lumber sawed, and keeping the slabs and sawdust, which is the regular custom. A suitable mill can be bought in the United States for about \$250, to be run with the farm engine. Or, about \$750 will cover the cost of an engine, saw mill, and belting capable of cutting logs up to 36 inches by 20 feet, at the rate of 3,000 to 5,000 feet per day. In Canada, we are advised, the

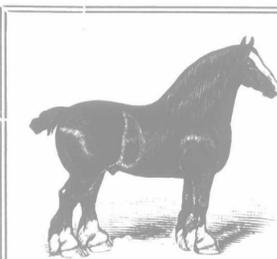


WM. SMITH



FRED. RICHARDSON

See our string at Guelph of 10 Stallions and 10 Mares that we will be pleased to tell you about. They are sired by some of Scotland's most noted sires, and will be priced to intending purchasers at "Live and let live" prices. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.** Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R. Phone connections.



19 IMPORTED
Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE

My importation for November, 1911, are nearly all two or three-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning. They represent the best blood of the breed, being descendants of such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Hiawatha Godolphin, etc. They will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm two miles from end of street car line. Long-distance phone. Call me up and I will meet you in Guelph.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ontario

figures might run from \$250 to \$300, and from \$750 to \$800, respectively. A custom-sawing business in one's home neighborhood should earn from \$300 to \$500 per year, which is a very good return on an investment. And this business can be carried on at the time of year when the farm does not need its owner's attention. The American Saw Mill Machinery Co., Hackettstown, N. J., who make a specialty of saw mills for the farmer, report many instances where men were able to earn a thousand dollars, or more, per year, after paying all expenses. With a Portable Outfit, costing five to seven hundred dollars, young men have cleared several thousand dollars annually by sawing all the year round. An interesting book on the subject is distributed free by the company.

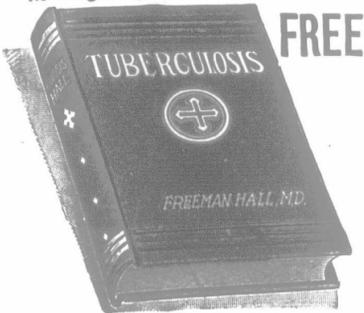
GOSSIP.

The advertisement on page 2032, in this issue, of Graham-Renfrew Company, Bedford Park, Ont., giving list of their this year's Clydesdale prizewinners, is a remarkable record. The firm are showing at the Winter Fair at Guelph, and will be pleased to meet old friends and make new acquaintances. See their advertisement, look them up at the show, and inspect their horses.

The attention of dairy farmers especially is directed to the new advertisement in this issue of the Welcome Holstein herd of C. Bollert & Leuzler, of Tavistock, Ontario, a station on the G. T. R., between Stratford and Woodstock. This firm writes: "We have in our herd granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, one of the greatest sires of the breed, in calf to the grandson of the great cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, whose yearly record stands unequalled. We have also granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, the only sire having two 37-lb. daughters, bred to the best sires of the breed. Our herd bull is King Blanche Lyons, whose two granddams have records of over 33 and 34 lbs., respectively."

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure



NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 1690 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail Free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write to-day. It may mean the saving of your life.



DO YOU WANT A HORSE strained and crippled from slipping and falling, or do you want one sound, capable and fearless? That may seem like a foolish question, but it is not more foolish than for you to buy cheap, worthless horseshoe calks when you know

RED TIP CALKS

are the best. If you want to protect your horse against accidents, consequent to icy streets and roads, get a RELIABLE calk that will wear sharp, and will not break or drop out of the shoe. That is the RED TIP. The only genuine Neverslip Calk has a RED TIP to guard you against inferior imitations. Send to-day for booklet B, telling all about them.

Neverslip Manufacturing Company, 25 St Peter St., Montreal, Canada

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
COURT LODGE, EGERTON KENT, ENGLAND
EXPORTERS OF

Live Stock of all Descriptions.

Horses a specialty. We buy from the breeder in Europe, and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require very much cheaper than they can do any other way.

Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, Chicago, and can be found at the La Salle Hotel, or on the show ground, upon enquiry, at the sheep exhibit. He will also be at the mid-winter fair, Guelph, Ont., and can be found at the Wellington Hotel, or on the show ground, upon enquiry at the secretary's office.

All those who are ever likely to want imported stock, should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR \$65
GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash
Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd., Dept. 159 GUELPH, ONT.

GOSSIP.

A PROFITABLE KIND OF SHORT-HORNS.

It is always an omen of good management to find an annual improvement in the type, quality and productiveness of the herds of pure-bred cattle. This has been the writer's experience on making an annual call and inspection of the splendid dual-purpose Shorthorn herd of L. A. Wakely, of Bolton, Ont. That many of these cattle are exceptionally good milkers is evident from their general appearance. On blood lines they represent such noted Shorthorn milking tribes as the Annabellas, Lady Janes and Nonpareils, they have size and scale of flesh that denote good-doers, a kind of cattle that are money-makers, and will do well with anyone that will give them half a chance. The stock bull in service is Prince Rosebud =78375=, a Campbell Rosebud-bred son of Lavender's Pride. Mr. Wakely made no mistake when he purchased this bull, his get showing a splendid type, straight and even. His predecessor was an Orange Blossom-bred son of Imp. Gay Monarch. This is surely a mixture of blood that must produce results, as the Nonpareils, Orange Blossoms and Rosebuds are three of the best Scotch tribes for milk production. On the other hand there is the English Annabellas and Lady Janes, topped with the Orange Blossom bull, and his get again topped with the Rosebud bull. Mr. Wakely should make his mark as a breeder of dairy Shorthorns working on those lines. For sale are several one- and two-year-old heifers, and one seven-months-old bull, a right good one.

AYRSHIRES AT CRAIGALEA.

The Craigalea herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of H. C. Hamill, of Box Grove, York County, Ont., are still proving their superiority in the official R.-O.-P. tests and in the local show-rings. In the latter, they have again this year, as for several years past, won practically everything offered, and in the official tests, as the following records of a few of them show, their milk and butter-fat production is proof of the general high standard of the herd on mortgage-raising lines. Dairymaid, in two official tests in 23 months after commencement of first test, gave a total of 17,597 lbs. milk and 712 lbs. butter-fat. Annie Hume, after recovering from a severe illness, gave 8,829 lbs. milk and 342 lbs. butter-fat. Buttercup passed with a milk record of 9,138 lbs., and butter-fat 372 lbs. Nola passed as a two-year-old with 6,092 lbs. milk, and 247 lbs. butter-fat. The records of others average along the same. The main stock bull in service is Comrade of Woodroffe 23029, sired by the St. Louis fourth-prize winner in a class of fourteen, Reliance of Woodroffe, who is a half-brother to Minnie Clyde, winner of the dairy test at Guelph some years ago: The dam of Comrade of Woodroffe was Addington Queen, who also won the test at Guelph in the class for 36-months-old heifers; her R.-O.-P. official test is 9,225 lbs. Again, a full sister to this cow won the Guelph dairy test, all going to show the intensive breeding of this bull, whose first daughter to freshen, now in the test, in ten months, has given 9,961 lbs., testing 4.2 per cent., and present indications are that in the year she will go fully 11,000 lbs. Several of her half-sisters that freshened recently are entered in the test and doing remarkably well. This bull is now for sale, as his heifers are getting so numerous in the herd. He is surely a profitable bull for anyone wanting a stock bull bred on producing lines, and a proven sire of producers. Second in service is Helen's Monarch 31814, a son of Imp. Lessnessock Royal Monarch, and out of the Toronto first-prize cow, Stoneycroft Lady Helen (imp.), whose record as a three-year-old in the R.-O.-P. test is 8,602 lbs. milk, testing 4.17 per cent. butter-fat. He is a bull of superior type, and particularly good in his lines. There are for sale in young bulls, four sons of the old bull, all out of official R.-O.-P. dams, and all about old enough for service. The superior breeding of these young bulls on both their sire and dam's side, should encourage them to anyone wanting a stock bull bred on producing lines.



A LAME, SORE, BLEMISHED HORSE

CAN BE MADE CLEAN AND SOUND WITH

Absorbine

"THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT."

IT IS THE SAFEST, SUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL LINIMENT I KNOW OF.

ABSORBINE is scientifically and carefully compounded of the best ingredients I can buy. Each ingredient has its particular known work to do, and it is put there for a specific purpose. Careful analysis by the Emerson Laboratory, Analytical and Industrial Chemists, conclusively proves its ANTISEPTIC and GERMICIDAL properties although containing no minerals or poisons. This means that ABSORBINE applied to an open sore or wound not only makes it aseptically clean, but KILLS THE GERMS and causes a healthy healing. This is why ABSORBINE is so successful in Poll Evil, Fistula, Quittor, Wire Cuts, etc. No danger of infection or proud-flesh formations where ABSORBINE is used.

Especially if your horse is a valuable one it is necessary that you use ABSORBINE, as you surely cannot afford to experiment with blisters, "hit-or-miss" or toxic liniments. That is one reason why trainers and breeders of high-grade stock use ABSORBINE exclusively.

The discutient and resolvent properties of ABSORBINE are positive, which accounts for the promptness and certainty with which this liniment permanently removes soft and calloused bunches wherever they may be located.

ABSORBINE is very penetrating and soothing, consequently STOPS LAMENESS promptly and ALLAYS PAIN.

Notwithstanding its powerful results, ABSORBINE is a mild and pleasant remedy to use, DOES NOT BLISTER, STAIN OR REMOVE THE HAIR, and horse can be used.

It is economical, as only a few drops full strength are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE diluted as per formula on label makes three gallons of efficient liniment, at a cost of 80c. a gallon.

A twenty-year record of results makes ABSORBINE the remedy for you to use in removing BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, PUFFS, SHOE BOILS, CAPPED HOOKS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, INFILTRATED PARTS, THICKENED TISSUES, RHEUMATIC DEPOSITS, ENLARGED VEINS, PAINFUL SWELLINGS and affections; to cure any strain or lameness, to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

You can buy ABSORBINE at regular dealers, price \$2.00 per bottle, or sent to you, express prepaid, with full directions. BOOK FREE.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
258 Lyman's Building, Montreal, P. Q.

WESTON, ONT. BRANDON, MAN.

J. B. HOGATE

DIRECT IMPORTER

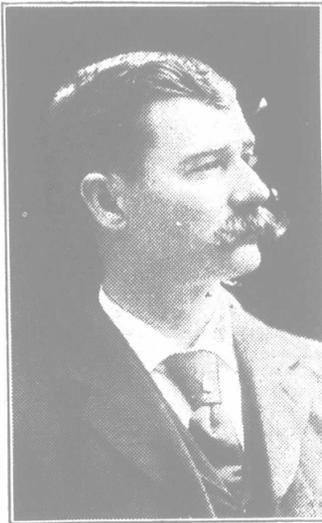
Percherons and Clydesdales

My barns at Weston and Brandon are full of Percherons—stallions, mares and fillies and Clyde stallions—the very best that money could buy, in both greys and blacks, ages from two to five years. The stallions weighing from 1,700 to 2,200 lbs.; the mares from 1,600 to 1,900 lbs., some safe in foal.

In order to get my Weston barn sold out, so that I may go to my Brandon barn, no reasonable offer will be refused. Write, and come early, and get a bargain in a first-class stallion or mare.

TERMS TO SUIT. For further particulars write:

J. B. Hogate, West Toronto, Ont.



J. B. HOGATE WESTON, ONT.

For Sale Clydesdale Stallion

ONE EXTRA FINE
Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure toal getter, AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.
Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec

OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!

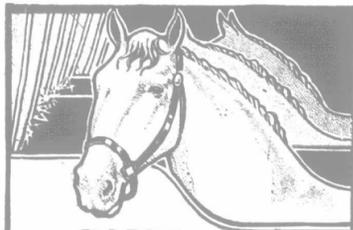
We wish to announce to all interested in the best Clydesdales that about Oct. 1st we sail for Scotland for our 1911 importation. If you want a show stallion or filly, watch for our returns.
BARBER BROS, Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

Imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALE and SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.

8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.
BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.



SAVE MONEY THIS WINTER

Your horse will relish his feed,—get every ounce of benefit from it and keep in better condition this winter, if stomach, blood and bowels are kept in good order with

Pratt's Animal Regulator

It is a sure preventive of constipation due to dry fodder and lack of exercise. It is a necessity for keeping horses and cattle right up to the mark. Mix it every day in their feed and you won't have weak, rundown animals.

There is not a month in the year that you will not find Pratt's Animal Regulator making money for you, both in saving feed and in increasing the efficiency of your horses, cows and hogs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

You do not risk a cent when you buy Pratt's Animal Regulator, the 40 year old conditioner, tonic and digestive. If you tell your dealer that you are dissatisfied, he will promptly refund purchase price without a question. Start saving now.

25 lb. pails \$3.50; also in smaller packages and 100 pound bags.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us. Ask for our valuable FREE Live Stock Book.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., Dept 62 Toronto

GALL SORE CURING

Of horses' shoulders is the ultimate object of many salves and sweat pads. To remove gall sores permanently the cause must be permanently removed. **Non-absorbent sweat pads do not remove the cause.** On the contrary—the perspiration which gathers underneath them tends to produce gall sores—not heal them.



Sweat Pads, Housings, Saddle Blankets, etc., are Absorbent. They cure gall sores by removing the cause, i.e., that hot galling perspiration, thus keeping the horse cool and dry underneath the collar and collar pad. VENTIPLEX can be washed with soap and water, will always hold its shape, and for wearing qualities is unexcelled. You will like VENTIPLEX Pads. Try them.

Write us for FREE booklet.

Burlington - Windsor
Blanket Co., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT.

100% to AGENTS



\$25 A Week
SAMPLE FREE

THE HOUSEWIFE'S CHEST OF TOOLS

Built expressly for the housewife. The tool for every purpose around the home. Low price makes it sell like wild-fire. An agent should sell a dozen with about three hours work a day, making a good, steady income. If you mean business, write for terms and free sample.

THOMAS TOOL CO., 944 Barry St., DAYTON, O.

GOSSIP.

HILLCREST TAMWORTHS.

A careful selection of breeding stock, and proper care, were the factors that brought the Hillcrest herd of Tamworth swine up to the high standard of type and quality that their splendid success at the leading Ontario shows of late years have proven them to possess. There is no man in this country that is better versed in the breed type of Tamworth swine than the owner of the Hillcrest herd, Herbert Germain, of St. George, Ont., while as breeding animals he keeps nothing but what measures up to the standard, and in young things never ships one to an order that he would not keep for a breeding animal in his own herd, hence the reason for the general satisfaction expressed by his many customers on receiving their order. Among the many brood sows doing duty as breeding matrons in the herd now, are several that have won their colors at Toronto in the strongest company the world could produce, and they are breeding winners every year, of late sired by the Toronto second-prize boar, Springhill Oscar 5230, a hog of faultless type, nice quality, and strong character, who is proving a sire of more than ordinary worth. On hand just now, for sale, are a number of young sows, some of them bred, and others old enough to breed. These are an extra choice lot. Four of them are out of the Toronto first-prize sow, Hillcrest Mayflower, and sired by the stock boar. There are also several young boars of serviceable age. Parties wanting something above the average in young sows or boars should get in touch with Mr. Germain at once. Farm connected with long-distance Bell 'phone from St. George.

SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS.

There are few herds of Scotch Shorthorns in Canada that, at the present time, will give so large a range for selection as the old-established herd of Wm. Smith, M. P., & Son, Columbus, Ont. For over a quarter of a century this herd has been in continuous existence, and always with a head of unsurpassed breeding and high-class individuality. Many of them are daughters of that noted sire, Imp. Ben Lomond, that has to his credit many winners at Toronto and other leading shows. Following him was the Marr Clara-bred bull, Lord Clara. Succeeding him was the symmetrical, mellow, and good breeding bull, Royal Clara, also a Marr Clara. Following him, and now at the head of the herd, is the richly-bred Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince =81055=, sired by that noted sire of show things, Imp. Bullrush, dam Broadhooks Beauty 2nd, by the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Prime Favorite, grandam Imp. Broadhooks Beauty. This is a bull of outstanding merit, thick, even-fleshed, and exceedingly mellow. The females, on blood lines, represent the ever-popular Wedding Gifts, Killeban Beautys, Strathallans, and Miss Ramsdens, many of them remarkably well-fleshed. In heifers, there are a number of one- and two-year-olds, practically all daughters of Royal Clara. In this lot are many of superior type, that, properly conditioned, would take a lot of beating in show-ring company. A number are for sale, from six months of age up to two years. A desirable lot for anyone looking for foundation stock. In young bulls, there are several from six months up to fifteen months, sired by Royal Clara. They are an exceptionally level lot, true in their lines, well-covered backs, and even-quartered; any of them a herd-header in type, quality, breeding, and fleshing qualities. Four are Wedding Gifts, two are Strathallans, and one a Killeban Beauty. Parties wanting a young stock bull should visit this herd and make his own selection. They are the kind in demand, and the prices are right. The Cotswold sheep are essentially high-class in breed characteristics and perfection of covering. This year's crop of lambs, sired by Jameson's 79, are an extra choice lot, well-grown, and covered from the nose to the ground. A dozen ewe lambs are for sale that could scarcely be duplicated for anyone wanting a flock foundation. In ram lambs, there are about fifteen from which could be selected toppers in any company; two best fellows, with faultless coverings. All are for sale.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—

"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."

Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenburg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

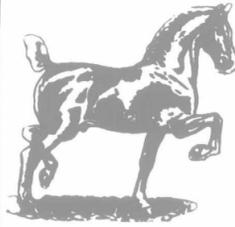
A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints. Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A Liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions

My 1911 importation have a rived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares. Bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance 'phone.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.

JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.

J. & J. SEMPLE

Milverton, Ontario and La Verne, Minnesota

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; a so Lord Aberleach, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

I. B. MACAULAY, Prop. ED. WATSON, Manager.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires

I am offering some choice young heifers and cows due to f eshen in January in sale the imported horse Harrier, 6123, and the working stallion Nessmore, 11032. They are both good animals and will be sold worth the money. For prices write to

R. T. BROWLEE, Peach Blow Farm, Hemmingford, Que.

BROWNS

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE WRITE FOR AGENCY

BROWNS NURSERIES, WELAND COUNTY, ONT.

Sold Over 850,000 Acres in Five Years

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - growing Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

450,000 ACRES TO CHOOSE FROM

Prices low. Terms most generous and helpful.

Special Inducements Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought until the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improvements.

Write for particulars.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

F. W. HODSON & CO.,
Room 102, Temple Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Branch Office: North Battleford, Sask.
Also Agents Canadian Pacific and C.N.R.

Aberdeen = Angus

Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also females any age or price. **WALTER HALL,** Drumbo Station, Washington, Ont.

TWEEDHILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS - Owing to shortage of winter feed in this locality, I am offering females of all ages at exceptionally low prices; also young bulls fit for service. Breeding and quality unexcelled. Write **JAMES SHARP,** Rockville, Ont. Cheltenham station, C.P.R. and G.T.R. and Erin, C.P.R.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of Sanitary Chemical Closets, manufactured by the Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Company, Grimsby, Ont. For fuller particulars, write for their catalogue.

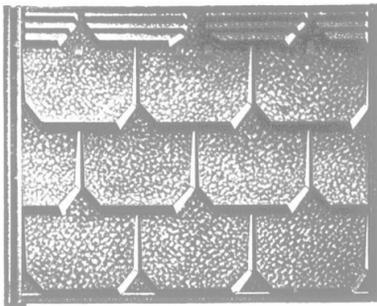
GOSSIP.

Mr. Hickman of the well known firm of Hickman & Strain, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, exporters of pedigree live stock of all kinds, will be in attendance at the Winter Fair, Guelph, December 12th to 15th, making his headquarters at the Wellington Hotel, or may be found at the show building upon inquiry at the secretary's office. Mr. Hickman would like to meet anyone who is likely to want imported stock, and such persons should make a point to look him up.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

Established many years, made up of the highest quality and type of the breed, with representatives distributed to every corner of the Dominion, and many of the States of the Union to the south, the renowned Pine Grove herd of Large English Yorkshire swine, the property of Joseph Featherstone & Son, of Streetsville, Ont., have justly earned their enviable reputation as one of the biggest and best herds in this country, or on this continent, a reputation that is, in fact, demonstrated by the large and ever-increasing demand from near and far for breeding stock bred there, the name Pine Grove being a guarantee of superiority. At the present time the herd is up to a high standard of quality, size, type, and general excellence, headed by the two choice prizewinning boars, Sunny Brae Goldfinder 2nd - 33199-, and Pine Grove Turk 7th - 33822-, the former winning second at Toronto and first at Ottawa, as well as at several other shows; the latter winning first all around the circuit. They are an exceptionally choice pair, level, remarkably even, and up to a big size. As usual, there are over a score doing duty as breeding matrons, many of them winners at the leading shows, including Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph, ranging in weight from 500 to 800 lbs., of a type and quality unsurpassed in the breed. From such stock as this, for sale, are a large number of both sexes from two to four months of age. Selections are made as orders are received.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., whose advertisement of Shorthorn cattle runs in this paper, write: Our herd of some sixty head have come through the summer in very good condition, regardless of the scarcity of pasture. We have a fine bunch of calves coming this fall, by Scottish Signet, and by Waverley, one of the best stock bulls we have used in the herd. We recently purchased the extra good roan bull calf, Broadhooks Ringleader, to assist Scottish Signet and Nonpareil Courtier. This young bull will be remembered as the third-prize senior bull calf at Toronto this fall. We feel sure we never owned three better herd bulls, as a review of their breeding will show. Scottish Signet - 61342-, sired by Old Lancaster (imp.), grand champion, Toronto, 1905, and sire of Flora 90th, grand champion, Toronto, 1907, also grand champion of America, 1908; Pleasant Valley Jilt, grand champion, Toronto, 1908, and own sister to Scottish Signet; Pleasant Valley Bud, grand champion, A. Y. P. E., Seattle, Wash., 1909; Broadhooks Ringleader - 83494-, sired by Imp. Newton Ringleader, dam Imp. Pennan Broadhooks, by Cornelius, with Golden Ray, Lord Violet, and Crown Prince Wonder, down his pedigree; Nonpareil Courtier - 83324-, sired by Waverley, dam Nonpareil 44th, by Old Lancaster (imp.). This is one of the old bull's best daughters. She has won numerous first prizes and championships at leading American shows this season, including grand champion at Hamline, Minn.; she was also dam of Nonpareil of Pleasant Valley, first-prize senior yearling, Toronto, this fall, giving every evidence that this young bull should produce right. We have for sale seven good young bulls, from nine to twelve months old, that will be good for farmers and breeders, sired by Scottish Signet, Scottish Crown, and Waverley, and out of good dams that are real well bred; some show material among them. We feel sure you can interest intending purchasers. We will be at the Winter Fair, Guelph, to meet old acquaintances and make new ones.



THE ORIGINAL THE STANDARD STEEL SHINGLE OF CANADA

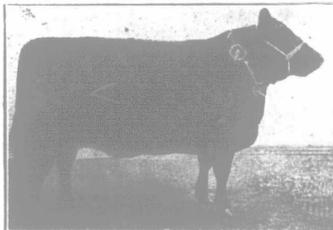
BEFORE DECIDING ON THE ROOF, INVESTIGATE

Eastlake Steel Shingles

Proven by 26 years' actual test, under Canadian climatic conditions, to make a permanently watertight and fire-proof roof on all kinds of pitched-roof buildings.

WRITE US FOR FREE CATALOGUE AND FULL INFORMATION

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Dorset Horn Sheep

The producers of Easter and Christmas lambs that command such fancy prices. The Dorset cross to great advantage on grade sheep. Several ram lambs of quality for sale at reasonable prices.

ORDER ONE EARLY.

FORSTER FARM OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

The best beef cattle, that mature early and are easy feeders. Great for crossing. Stock bull for sale.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Stop! Look!! Read!!!

FAIRVIEW FARM'S OFFERING OF

SHORTHORN BULLS

We have a number of good ones, 10 to 13 months old, reds and nice roans, all Strathallans. Farmer's Advocate representative reporting in May, stated:

The whole herd belong to the remarkably good-doing strains, the Strathallans and Mysies, at the head of which is the level, even-fleshed, show quality and grandly-bred bull, Prince Victor, a son of the noted show bull, Imp. Jilt Victor, dam Mildred 8th, by the renowned Imp. Royal Sailor. There is no better breeding in Shorthorndom, and he is stamping his get with a remarkable uniformity of type and quality.

They have done remarkably well since. We offer them at good values to early purchasers. Come to see them.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.**



THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS

Herd headed by Newton Lad (Imp.) and Improver, five times champion at Toronto, London and Ottawa. On hand is one yearling bull; also some grand bull calves, herd headers, and a few show heifers. Prices reasonable. **MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SON, The Maples, Ont., Orangeville Station, C. P. R.**



Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

NO STORMS THIS WINTER



Let the worst storm or blizzard come as it may, The man who is wearing one of these warm Face Protectors won't feel it. You can look straight into the storm with comfort. It keeps the face warm and protects it from drifting snow. It is the greatest thing in the world for any person who may be called to face a storm. Price only \$1.00. Send name and address for my catalogue.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE
Winnipeg, Canada

John Gardhouse & Sons

Shire stallions from foals up to 3 yrs. of age, champions, size, style and quality combined; mares and fillies, any age; also Shorthorns of how-e-line of richest Scotch breeding. Look up our Shire exhibit at Guelph show. Weston station, C.P.R., G.T.R. and Electric line. **Highland P. O., Ont.**

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); any thing for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproule M. P. Markdale, Ontario

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854—1911

Am offering a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls for sale now; good colors and choice individuals; several of them from high-class milkers. A few select Leicesters for sale vet.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

We have another lot of young bulls ready for fall and winter trade, out of good breeding dual purpose dams and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey, 77692, one of the best bulls in Ontario; good cattle and no big prices. Will also sell a few cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont.
Erin station, C. P. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, = 73783 =, and Scottish Pride, = 36106 =. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper; sons of the greatest stock bull in Canada, Mildred's Royal, out of big, thick Scotch cows. For a show bull or show heifer, write us.

Geo. Gier & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario

When writing mention this paper

GOSSIP.

FORSTER FARM SALES.

Largely through the influence of "The Farmer's Advocate" advertising columns the Forster Farm, of Oakville, Ont., reports the following sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Dorset Horn sheep. They are completely sold out of what Angus females they can spare, and are offering only their stock bull, a proven sire. In Dorsets, they have only some ram lambs of the very best quality. The Aberdeen-Angus sales include five blocky heifers to Wm. E. Featherstone, of Oakville, as the nucleus for a pure-bred herd; a growthy yearling bull to W. J. Tillson, of Tehkummah, Manitoulin Island, and a stout, blocky bull calf to Jno. Ballantyne, of St. Mary's, Ont. Of the Dorsets, three fine ewes were sold to Moffat E. Wiggins, of Claude, Ont.; a ram lamb and two ewe lambs to H. F. Goff, of Cookshire, Que.; a choice ram lamb of his own selection to Jas. Johnston, of Trafalgar; an aged ram to Thomas Somestone, of Pakenham, Ont., and a ram lamb to Mrs. Thos. Spencer, of Stoneleigh, Ont., who is quite an enthusiastic sheepwoman.

CLYDESDALES FOR GUELPH.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., are busy getting a representative bunch of their high-class Clydesdale stallions and fillies ready for the show at Guelph next week. A cordial invitation is extended to their many friends, and all interested in the great Scotch draft horses, to call around and inspect their exhibit, when every courtesy will be shown, and all inquiries relative to breeding, etc., will be freely given. The general high-class character, both in the matter of breeding and individuality, of the Clydesdales imported by this firm, is well known, and is always manifest by interested spectators surrounding their exhibit, and this year they will be out stronger than ever with such grandly bred and high-class quality horses as the bay-roan seven-year-old, Hyacinthus, winner of many prizes in Scotland, and second at both Toronto and Ottawa fall shows since coming to Canada. He is a horse of faultless draft type, standing on an exceptionally good set of quality underpinning. He is now in perfect bloom, and the horse that beats him will have to be a marvel. His sire was the noted Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, by Baron's Pride, and his dam was by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Fortune. Another grand good one that will be out is the brown three-year-old, Lord Hugo, a son of the great sire, Sir Hugo, and dam by the no less famous Lord Melbourne. This colt will be seen not at his best, having passed through a severe experience of shipping fever, contracted on board ship. He is a great colt, big in size, and quality all over. He is a colt hard to fault. Baron Mansfield, a bay three-year-old, will also be out for comparison. He is a colt of massive scale and superb quality of underpinning, stylish on top, and moves straight and true. He was first at Ottawa in his class, and will take some beating at Guelph. He was sired by the invincible, Baron's Pride, and his dam by the famous Flashwood's Best. In two-year-olds there will be the great colt, Earl Dudley, a bay-roan, sired by the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, and dam by the renowned sire of champions, Royal Favorite. This colt is generally conceded to be one of the best two-year-olds ever imported. He has all the requisites of the ideal draft horse, size, flashy quality, character, heavy, powerful muscling. He is a topper in any company. Another two-year-old is a black, Dunure Chieftain, an intensely flashy quality son of the Scottish champion sire of 1911, Baron of Buchlyvie, and dam by the noted Prince of Carrick. This is an exceptionally well finished colt, that fills the eye at a glance, very flashy, and remarkably sweet in form. Those mentioned are representative of an exhibit of seven from these noted stables, which will include several of their high-class fillies, of which they have on hand about twenty. All told, this firm has on hand of stallions and fillies over 250 head, which gives immediate purchasers a choice for selection.

MOLASSINE MEAL

MADE IN ENGLAND

Is different from all other feeding stuffs. Apart from its feeding value, it keeps animals healthy, free from worms, and gives them plenty of stamina. By its regular use

The milk supply is increased, pigs are ready for market three weeks earlier, and young stock develop rapidly

MOLASSINE

Dog and Puppy Cakes
Hound, Terrier and Puppy Foods

Aid digestion, eradicate worms, keep dogs healthy, prevent their giving off unpleasant odours

IMPORTED BY

ANDREW WATSON

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MONTREAL

CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1809.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.



Elmdale Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydes

Our Scotch Shorthorns are and Nonpreils, headed by the great sire of champions, Prince Gloucester. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale; high-class in type, breeding and quality. Shropshires, the best breed produces, from Imp. stock. Also Clydesdales. Phone connection.

Oshawa Station
THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O., Ontario

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.

J. A. WAIT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.



1861 - IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS - 1911

Three bulls on hand, all from an Imp. bull, one out of an Imp. cow, two whose grand dams are English. Also one young cow and heifer. Our prices are reasonable, and we are pleased to have you write us for particulars.

Elora, G. T. R.
J. WAIT & SON, Salem, P. O., Ontario

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 2 years of age. Also a few choice Clydesdale fillies, Imp. sires and dams from foals two years of age.

HARRY SMITH, Hay, Ontario, Exeter Station

GOSSIP.

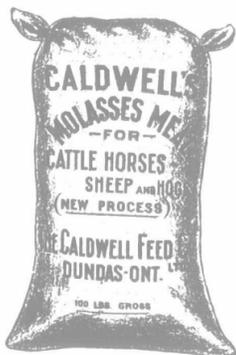
Herbert German, St. George, Ont., advertises for sale young Tamworth boars and sows, some of fall litters, and others of breeding age, and of the best type of the breed. Write him, or call him up by long-distance 'phone.

THE MAPLES' HOLSTEINS.

Every year shows its quota of improvement in the type and productive qualities of the noted herd of Record-of-Merit Holsteins known as The Maples herd, the property of Walburn Rivers, of Foldens, Ont., situated a few miles from either Ingersoll or Woodstock, in Oxford County. Mr. Rivers is one of the most progressive breeders of the black and white cattle in the county, he is a firm believer in the Record-of-Merit test, and every female in his large herd, of milking age, is now in the official records, with records of from 11 lbs. for two-year-olds up to 20 lbs. for four-year-olds, in seven days. This is the herd that produced that renowned heifer, Calamity Posch Wayne 3rd, whose two-year-old seven-day butter record is a little over 20 lbs., and one-day milk record 71 lbs., and in the herd at the present time are nine of her half-sisters and two full sisters. The present stock bull is Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, a son of Prince De Kol Posch, whose dam, Lady Aaggie De Kol, has a seven-day record of 27 lbs., and was twice winner of the dairy test at Guelph. The dam of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, has a 7-day record of 22 lbs., and was second in the dairy test at Guelph, and her dam, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde has a record of 27 lbs.; thus his three nearest dams have records that average over 25 lbs. each. His predecessor and the sire of the several young bulls for sale was King Posch De Kol, a son of the great and richly-bred bull, Cornelia's Posch, whose great show career and high official backing is too well known to be repeated here. The dam of King Posch De Kol was Queen De Kol 3rd, with a record of 21 lbs., while the record of her dam was 21 1/2 lbs., and her sire's dam 19 lbs. Sired by him, and out of official-record dams, for sale, are nine young bulls, all of near serviceable age, two of them twins out of Iolene Fairmont 3rd's Albino, three-year-old record 14 lbs. Another is out of Calamity Posch Wayne, two-year-old record 10 lbs.; three-year-old record 16 lbs.; she is a full sister to the great heifer mentioned above. Another is out of Daisy De Kol Wayne, record 10 lbs. at two years of age, made six months after freshening, and 15 lbs. as a three-year-old. Another is out of Princess Calamity Clay, record 20 lbs. as a four-year-old; milk 70 lbs. a day. Still another is out of Fairmont Wayne, record a little over 10 lbs. at two years. Another is out of Iolene Albino Wayne, record 17.34 lbs. Another is out of Daisy Albino De Kol, record 19 lbs. This cow gave 60 lbs. of milk a day seven months after calving. She was tested young, and no doubt if given a chance now, would make a big showing. The other is out of Daisy Albino De Kol Duchess, record 15 lbs. at three years. As will be noted, nearly all the records mentioned were made as two-year-olds, and is no criterion of the capacity of the cows as adults. It is worthy of note, though, that almost every one of those mentioned as dams of the young bulls for sale showed a butter-fat per cent. of 4 and over. These bulls are offered at close prices, and being bred so strongly, should make most desirable herd-leaders. The farm is connected with local-line 'phone from Ingersoll, via Foldens.

TRADE TOPIC.

In keeping with the general surroundings of the Chateau Laurier, the new \$1,000,000 hotel, constructed by the Grand Trunk Railway System at Ottawa, the pictures for the bedrooms have been purchased, and consist of some of the best reproductions of famous masterpieces from the London, Paris and Berlin galleries. They will be framed in moulding that will harmonize with the fittings of the several floors, including Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Colonial styles. Careful great taste has been used in the selection of the pictures, so that they will add to the cheerfulness of this magnificent hotel.



Puts Stock in Prime Condition quickly and economically

Don't drug your stock with preparations boasting medicinal qualities. What your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs actually need is a vigorous health-food like Caldwell's Molasses Meal. This food contains

no drugs, but is over 80 per cent. Pure Can Molasses (no beet sugar refuse). And when properly fed there is no better conditioner than Pure Cane Molasses—you know that.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

CALDWELL FEED CO., LIMITED, Dundas, Ontario.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

CUT ALONG HERE

Please send me full particulars about your Great Clubbing Offer, explaining how I can buy Molasses Meal at wholesale. Also send booklet.

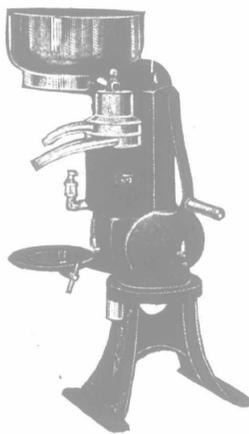
Name

Post Office

County

Province

Simplex Cream Separators



Note compact construction and convenient height of supply can, only 3 1/2 feet from floor.

As a result of over 15 years' work in designing, experimenting and manufacturing the Simplex Cream Separator has now been brought to a state as near perfection as it is possible to get it.

Points in the "SIMPLEX" Worth Considering:

1. It has the least possible number of working parts.
2. It has largest possible capacity for an easy-running hand machine.
3. It has the highest grade and type of bearings, ensuring light-running qualities.
4. The low bowl-speed due to the use of the Link Blades makes it possible to use only two pairs of gears admitting of a compact and neat frame design.
5. It is made in four sizes for both hand and power operation.

Before buying, send to us for descriptive booklet and price list.

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.,
Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.

Western Branch:
G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe St., Peterboro, Ont.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruick shank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF

by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have now a particularly choice lot of young Berkshires; over 50 to select from; bred from imported stock. Strictly high class, from breeding age down. Also choice young Scotch Shorthorns. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P.O., Langford Sta., on Electric Road, between Hamilton and Brantford.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for sale

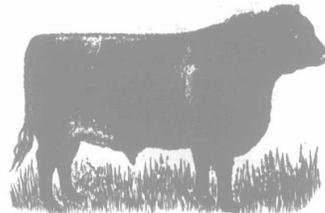
I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55/12 = (9/965), and the older ones have calves at foot by him or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

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

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns



HERD HEADED BY SCOTCH SIGNET BROADHOOKS RINGLEADER NONPAREIL COURTIER

FOR SALE—Seven good young bulls of the best Scotch breeding; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.
Farm 11 Miles East of Guelph, on C.P.R.

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES.

11 bull calves, 10 heifer calves, and 40 head cows and heifers. Ram an ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Young boars, April and September litters.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle, P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Shorthorn Heifers

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS—

Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. **L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ontario.** Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

Shorthorns

Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. **Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.**

Don Jersey Herd

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.

D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Duncan Stn. C.N.R.
Phone Long-distance Agincourt.

High Grove Jerseys

No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams.

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Danger in Baldness



Without Toupee



With Toupee

Colds arising from an unprotected head often lead to chronic catarrh and even worse maladies. Our Toupees and wigs protect the head and add 100 cent. to the appearance of the wearer. Match and fit guaranteed. Prices: \$12.50 to \$18.00 for the usual \$25 to \$50 kinds. Order from the manufacturer and save money.

F. M. WEBER & CO.
27 Gerrard St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Call or write at once. Mail orders carefully attended to.

Welcome Stock Farm Heifers

We have in our herd granddaughters of Peterje Hengerveld De Kol (one of the greatest sires of the breed), in calf to the grandsons of the Colantha 4th's Johanna, whose yearly record stands unequalled. We have also granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke (the only sire having two thirty-seven pound daughters), bred to the best sire of the breed. Our herd bull is King B anche Lyons, whose two granddams have a record of over 33 lbs. and 34 lbs. respectively. Address: **E. Boller and J. Leuszler, R. R. No. 6, Tavistock Ont.**

For Sale Netherland B.auty's Butter Boy, pure-bred Holstein bull, fit for service; born March 4th, 1911. His dam, on official test, in March, gave 422 48 lbs. milk and 22.55 lbs. butter in seven days; average test, 4.27. Sire's dam at 12 years of age, gave in R.O.P., 17,619 lbs. milk and 821 1/4 lbs. butter in 12 months. This bull is in prime condition and of splendid conformation. Will price him cheap for a quick sale.

W. H. CHERRY, GARNET, ONTARIO

A GREAT COMBINATION

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with five 30-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains over 4 per cent. fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.

A. A. Farewell Oshawa, Ontario

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. **Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

Homestead Holsteins Headed by Canary Rachel Clothilde, whose dam and sire's dam and two granddams average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 4 per cent. butterfat. Yearling bulls for sale. Also a few two-year-old heifers and cows. Trains met by appointment. Phone connect to **G. & F. Griffin Box 43, Burgessville Ont.**

The Maples Record of Merit Holstein Herd
A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde, whose dam was first at Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.
WALBURN & VERS, FO. DEN'S, ONTARIO

FAIRMOUNT HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Aagje Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have averaged 21 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and whose great-grand dam on his sire's side has a record of 34.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Both males and females for sale. Owing to scarcity of feed, young bulls will be sold for less than half their value. **C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ont.**

NOTICE!
We are offering at the great sale on Jan. 2nd, males and females from sweepstakes winners; high % butterfat; for herd headers or foundation stock. Write, or come and inspect.
M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY Springfield, Ont.

Holsteins At Ridgedale—A few choice bull calves up to eleven months old for sale; sired by Imperal Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days; also some two-year-old heifers. Shipping stations, Port Perry, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R., Ontario County. **R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.**

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM Have two yearling Holstein bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station.**

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires
Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam average 29 61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows.
W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairngorm, Ont.

Holsteins both sexes for sale from dams that yield 65 to 70 lbs. milk per day, and 14,000 to 15,000 lb. per year. Records carefully kept. An excellent opportunity to procure foundation stock. Write for prices, or call and see: **Nell Campbell, Howlett Ont.**

Holsteins and Jamworths—For sale: One yearling bull and several bull calves. Two boars fit for service (prize winners); sows bred to farrow in January; pigs ready to wean. Phone connection, via Chabourg.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

GOSSIP.

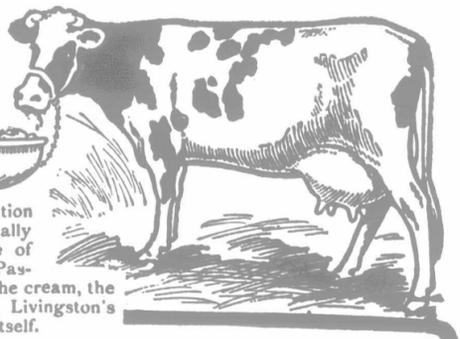
GROFF'S SHORTHORNS STILL TO THE FRONT.

The old-established herd of Scotch Shorthorns that for more than a quarter of a century have contributed their full share, and often a little more, to the toppers exhibited at the leading shows in Canada and the United States, and furnished foundation stock for many of the leading herds of to-day on this continent, is still to the front with a splendid lot of one- and two-year-old heifers of modern, fashionable breeding and splendidly-fleshed bodies, among which may be noted such well-bred and thick, soggy ones as the red two-year-old, Cruickshank Lady Fanny—bred daughter of the good breeding Marchioness bull, Chancellor's Model, a son of the great Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Another is a roan yearling of the same good-doing tribe, but sired by the Duchess of Gloucester-bred bull, Valley Farm Argonaut. Another right nice one is a Cruickshank Jealousy, sired by Chancellor's Model. Several others of equal merit, and bred along about the same lines, are for sale. Owing to the splendid demand annually made on this herd for herd-headers, there is only one left. He is a roan ten-months-old, sired by Valley Farm Argonaut, and of the ever-popular Mina tribe. This young bull is particularly good on his lines, and should develop into an extra good one. Berkshires are also bred to a considerable extent on this noted farm, the breeding stock of which are carefully selected, and the young things generally on hand for sale are all that could be desired. For full particulars as to price, etc., write Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.

With over ninety head of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Percheron, Shire and Standard-bred stallions to select from, T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., is just now in a position to meet the demands of the trade for strictly high-class draft horses or fillies of the above breeds, that is unsurpassed in the history of horse importation to Canada. A representative bunch of these stallions and fillies will be out for exhibit at the Guelph Show next week, and will include such great horses as the bay-roan four-year-old Marathon, a son of the Cawdor Cup Champion, Marcellus, by the Cawdor Cup Champion, Hiawatha, dam by the four-times winner of the Cawdor Cup, Prince of Carruchan. There never was more royal breeding than this, and there are few, if any, better horses alive. Look him up at the show. Another big topper is the brown four-year-old, Gay Gordon, by the renowned sire, Sir Hugo, a son of Sir Everard, dam by the noted Glenzier, a grandson of Darnley. This, too, is grand breeding, and the horse will bear comparison with any other in the country. A superb three-year-old is the bay, Scottish Yeoman, by the H. & A. S. first prize, Montrave Mac, a son of the world-renowned Magregor, by Darnley, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus. Another three-year-old that has few equals is the bay, Lord Cullen, by the great breeding son of Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, dam by the noted prize horse, McIlroy. Among the high-class two-year-olds that will be out is the wonderfully-bred bay, Craigie Yeoman, a son of the H. & A. S. champion, Perfect Motion, one of the greatest sons of the Scottish champion sire, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the H. & A. S. first prize, Montrave Mac. This is a wonderfully good colt, as his breeding would indicate. Another grand two-year-old is the brown, Craigie Buchlyvie, a son of the breed's champion sire, Baron of Buchlyvie, and dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta. He is a colt equal to his illustrious breeding. Those mentioned are fairly representative of over a dozen that will be out for honors. In males and fillies, Mr. Hassard will be on hand with a carefully-selected lot, up to 1,200 lbs. in weight, with quality and character of the best. He will also show a pair of gettings of high-class quality, that, with their harness on, tip the scales at 1,000 lbs. Mr. Hassard will be pleased to see his many friends, and all interested in draft horses, at his stables at the Guelph Show.

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need. It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:
THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Registered High-class Holsteins

When you buy a bull to head your herd, get a good individual, bred from a sire and dam that are good individuals. Besides this get all the records possible. You will learn some day that one is no use without the other. If you want a good bull give us a call. We have some females equal to the best, and our stock bull is a first-class individual, backed by A1 records.
A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO

Maple Soil Stock Farm Holsteins

I am now offering males and females with choice breeding. Some yearling heifers with A R O. dams testing over 20 lbs. in 7 days, and sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman, his dam testing 24.798, a full sister to Todoga P. K. Pauline, testing 30.798 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and bred to King S. King's Pietette; dam made 30.51 lbs. of butter in 7 days; he also has 12 sisters with records that average 28.59 lbs. at an average age of 3 years. I have also some cows bred to and bullock calves got by Idalin's Paul Veeman, from 4 to 6 months old. Phone connection. Will meet visitors by sending short notice.
H. C. HOLTBY, Belmont P. O., Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171, our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 1/4-lb., 26 1/2-lb., 4-year-old and 25 1/4-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King, Johanna Pontiac Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull, sired by Count Hengerveld Favne De Kol, and out of Rose Rattler, 24.19 pounds butter in seven days. This calf was born 25th March, 1911, is well marked, about one-half black. Another, by the same sire, calved March 24th, 1911, out of Inka Sylvia 4th D. Kol, 21 pounds butter in seven days, and 88 pounds in 30 days. Send for prices on these and several others equally good.

Telephone E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

We own the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have here her sire and over 50 of her sisters. We can offer you young bulls that are more closely related to her and to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.21 lbs., than you can get any place else in the world, and our prices are right. Newly zoo head in herd. Come and look them over.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. **P. D. EDF, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Stn.**

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
Bull calves, eight to eleven months, by great sires and from official record dams. A few first-class cows and heifers.
BELL TELEPHONE G. W. GLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Woodbine Holsteins—Bred and owned by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire is the only bull that has sired five champions, and whose average 30 lbs. each. Sire's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS—Young bulls ready for service, sired by the sire of the world's champion cow, also and sired by Tidy Abbecker Mercena, whose seven daughters average 30 lbs. of R. O. M. cows, averaging 27.19 pounds. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Berlin P. O., Oxford Co.**

JOIN THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ARMY of Satisfied Users. Own a SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



Careful buyers choose the Dairy Tubular because it contains no disks, has twice the skimming force of others, skims faster and twice as clean, wears all time, is guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. No other has these advantages.

Those using others are rapidly discarding them for Tubulars because Tubulars repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. You will finally have a Tubular. Then why bother with others? Write for catalog 193.

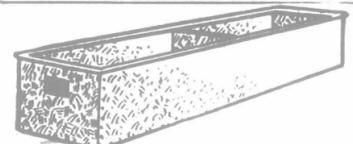
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Steel Water Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to our station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. Write for catalogue H. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., WOOD, ONTARIO

UXTON DOWN SHEEP, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston Ont.**

It is a great mistake to withhold those easily-said words of approval and satisfaction. Even the humble crossing-sweeper likes to hear his work commended.

Flattery is deadly insult, but true praise spells encouragement and makes the world seem brighter.

Wake up! Look out for the chance of praising someone, honestly and sincerely. And don't forget the home folks. Your praise means more to them than to anyone.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PRO...

GOSSIP.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., direct importer of Percherons and Clydesdales, in his advertisement in this issue, calls attention to his new importation of stallions and mares of the best types, combining size and quality, and for sale at moderate prices for quick sales, in order to reduce his big stock.

THE MONROE & LAWLESS HOLSTEIN SALE.

The auction sale of Holstein cattle, belonging to Monroe & Lawless, at Thorold, Ont., on November 21st, was largely attended, and good average prices were obtained, the highest being \$280 paid by J. C. Boeckh, Toronto, for the six-year-old cow, Mercedes Jewell. Lack of space renders it impracticable to publish a full list of the sales, which were quite satisfactory on the whole, and "The Farmer's Advocate" advertising receives credit for a goodly share of the success of the sale.

SILVERCREEK HOLSTEINS.

The Silvercreek herd of Record-of-Merit Holsteins, owned by A. H. Teeples, of Currie, Ont., three miles south of Woodstock, was visited by a representative of this paper a few days ago. This is one of the great herds of Oxford County that is handled on business principles. Regular official testing, generous feeding, and richly-bred herd-headers, are the chief factors that have contributed to bring the herd up to its present high standard of individual excellence and productiveness. Practically all the breeding cows in the herd at the present time are daughters of that grandly-bred bull, Sir Bella Abbecker De Kol, whose dam, Bella De Kol Queen 2nd, has a two-year-old record, estimated on an 85-per-cent. basis, of 12.81 lbs., and an adult record of a little over 23 lbs. He is a full brother to Tidy Abbecker De Kol, seven-day record 28.35 lbs., and a half-brother to Tidy Pauline De Kol, with a record of 28.44 lbs. He was sired by Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd, a son of the renowned cow, Tidy Abbecker, record 27.29 lbs., the dam of the two great cows mentioned above. All his daughters now in the herd are young, all are in the official records, all are daughters of official-record dams, and these bred to the present stock bull, is a line of intensive breeding seldom carried out in this country. He is King Payne Segis Clothilde, a grandson of the late world's champion cow, being sired by King Payne Segis, a son of the great cow, Grace Payne 2nd's Homestead, whose record of 35.55 lbs. was the world's best for some time, she being a daughter of Grace Payne 2nd, with a record of 26.30 lbs. On his sire's side, King Payne Segis is a son of the great bull, King Segis, whose get in the official lists prove him one of the greatest sires the breed has ever known. His dam, A. & G. Inka McKinley, has a record of 28.99 lbs. The dam of King Payne Segis Clothilde was Belle Aggie Clothilde, with a record of 24.85 lbs., and her dam, Bella Netherland Clothilde, has a record of 23.73 lbs., thus making the records of the seven nearest dams of this great bull the splendid average of 27 lbs. Several sons of this great bull are for sale, everyone of them a high-class herd-header. One is out of Flossie Schuiling, two-year-old record 14.96 lbs., and her dam's record 16.80 lbs., with one quarter of her udder a blank. Another is out of Tryntje Abbecker De Kol, two-year-old record 15.80 lbs., and her dam's record 17.11 lbs. Another is out of Iva Abbecker De Kol, two-year-old record 11.32 lbs., and her dam's record at two years 12.97 lbs. Still another is out of Rose De Kol Belle, two-year-old record 13.70 lbs., and her dam's record 17.56 lbs. All these mentioned are six and seven months of age, their dams are daughters of Sir Bella Abbecker De Kol, and they are sired by the present stock bull. Another young bull is a yearling, out of Queen De Kol Abbecker, two-year-old record 11.32 lbs., her dam's record at two years 19.22 lbs. He is sired by Sir Apollo, Pusey, Meechilde, whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 18.86 lbs. Write Mr. Teeples, Currie, P. O., or call him up by telephone, Woodstock, Ont., from Wood-

The Spreader that Won the Hartman Contest



A two day bitter contest that will live in agricultural history—famous as the binder contests of a generation ago. General agents and experts were on hand to get the best possible out of their machines. And the result!

The New Idea Defeats the Field

Let us send you the story of this great fight and the outcome, together with our catalogue showing the 24 points of New Idea superiority over other spreaders. You will be convinced that we have the goods, and we are willing to prove our claims. The New Idea is made in sizes suitable to any man who has need for spreaders. Write us to-day.

THE NEW IDEA MANURE SPREADER

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.
110 Sycamore St., Goldwater, Ohio

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.** Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. **JAMES BEG, R. R. No 1 St Thomas**

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand. **ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.**

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifth head to select from. Prices right. **FRANK HARRIS Mount Eggle, Ont.**

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES I Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

Burnside Ayrshires Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale. **R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec** Long-distance phone in house

Shropshire and Cotswold Ewes At bargain prices, shearing ewes and a few aged imp. rted ewes, bred to a first-class ram. In Cotswolds, hearing and two shear ewes, bred to the best rams of the breed; also ewe lambs, both breeds. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.**

Cattle and Sheep Labels Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured. **J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford or Beeton Station.**

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White W andotte poultry. **W. B. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.**

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings. **HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO**

Southdown Ewes A few good shearlings, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

Angus Cattle—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market.

Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers. **ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.**

Tower Farm Oxford Downs I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. **E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.**

Spruce Lodge Leicesters Just now I am making a specialty of flock headers and show stock, shearlings and ram lambs, shearlings, ewes and ewe lambs, the best type of the breed. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.**

Suffolk Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

Pure Shropshires for Sale—30 ram lambs, born first part April, 1911, and 25 ewe lambs, do.; sired by Dryden ram. Price, \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree; also 30 ewes from one to five years, and fine St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunleya Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes; ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.**

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies. I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers, shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station**

Stops a Deep-seated Cough in a Hurry

A Family Supply of Unequaled Cough Remedy for 50c—Money Refunded If It Fails.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large proportion of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one that anyone can make. A pint of granulated sugar, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed in a 16-oz. bottle with home-made sugar syrup, gives you 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-mixed for \$2.50. There's a clear saving of \$2.00. Full directions in package.

And money couldn't buy a quicker, better remedy. Takes hold at once, gives almost instant relief, and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative, and has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. Splendid for hoarseness, asthma, chest pains and other throat troubles, and unequaled for prompt results in whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract, and is rich in gualiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it as directed with sugar syrup or strained honey, and it is ready for use.

Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Hampshire Hogs—We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P. O. Leicesters, Hastings, Ont.**



Ohio Improved Chester Hogs

Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also registered Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.**

SLIGHT ERROR.

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. "Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again."

"What's wrong?" asked her husband. "I believe I have dropt one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground."

"Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, "that's Lake Erie."

NEWFOUNDLAND TOO SENDS GOOD NEWS

Of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing

J. C. Green, a sufferer from Rheumatism and Lumbago for five years, finds quick relief and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Clam Bank Cove, Bay St. George, Nfld., Dec. 4.—Newfoundland contributes its share of the splendid cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There is a striking example at this place. Mr. J. C. Green, a well-known resident, suffered from Rheumatism and Lumbago for five years. To-day he is a well man, and does not hesitate to give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for the cure.

"My trouble was caused by strain and cold," Mr. Green says, in telling his story. "And for five years I suffered from Rheumatism and Lumbago. I was always tired and nervous. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and the pains of neuralgia added to my distress.

"I was in very bad shape indeed when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, but they soon gave me relief. It is because I found a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills that I recommend them to my friends."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney ills, no matter where it is found or in what stage it is in.

GOSSIP.

R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford, Que., writes: My Ayrshires are doing well; have come in from pasture in good condition. I am offering some choice young heifers and cows, due to freshen in January, in calf to the stock bull, Sir Favorite of Hemmingford 27732. In Clydesdales I am offering for sale the imported horse Harrier 6123, and the yearling stallion, Nessmore 11032. They are both good animals, and will be sold worth the money. For prices write.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont., write: We have been selling well to your readers, and have a nice lot of young Shorthorns to sell at prices that are not too high. We have a nice lot of young bulls, one red, 17 months old, from a daughter of Fortuna 13th, one of the good milking family; another nice roan, 14 months old, from Silver Lass. Silver Lass is a grand, straight, thick cow. We have seven ranging from five to seven months old; never had a nicer lot. Our stock bull is growing along nicely, and his calves are coming as good as we expected. He is of the best breeding, being a grandson of the champion, Spicy Marquis (imp.). In Clydesdales we have some of the best; they are our own breeding, and of the best of quality and size combined.

SHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.

Introduction is unnecessary for the champion Shire stud and high-class Scotch Shorthorn herd of John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, Ont. Suffice it to say, in both Shires and Shorthorns, the stud and herd was never up to a higher standard of excellence than now. In Shire stallions there is the big, smooth quality stallion, Imp. Tuttlebrook King, by the renowned Buckingham King Harold, with dam by William Hall King. He is a bay, rising 3 years old. His superb form and quality is best described by saying that last year as a yearling he was 1st at Toronto, and 1st and champion at Guelph, and this year as a two-year-old he was 2nd at Toronto. Another of almost equal quality is the bay, Imp. Tuttlebrook Squire, by Deighton Bar, dam by Electric Esquire. He too is rising 3 years of age; a more toppy horse than his stable mate, and with probably a little more character; a strictly high-class representative of the breed. In younger stallions there is a gray spring foal, sired by the Toronto and Ottawa champion of this year, Proportion (imp.), and out of the Toronto champion mare, Imp. Holdenby Narcissus. This is one of the best colts of the year, and one of the best we have seen of any breed. He is smooth to a turn, immensely stylish, full of quality and big in size. An exceptionally nice filly foal is by the champion, Proportion, and out of the Toronto champion, Imp. Tuttlebrook Gem. She is a great filly, and will be a winner sure. These are only representative of several others equally as good. The usual entry from this noted stud will be out for exhibit at the Guelph Winter Show, where anything will be priced to intending purchasers.

The Shorthorns are going into winter quarters in splendid shape, considering the short pasturage of late months. Imported and Canadian-bred, representing the most popular and fashionable blood of the breed, this herd for well nigh fifty years has been recognized as among the best in Canada. Headed as it has always been by bulls that have won international fame either as sires or show animals, the herd has won the distinction it has for so many years enjoyed on merit alone, and we very much doubt if ever at the head of the herd were two better bulls—better bred, better bred than now. Imp. Prince of Archers, a Cruickshank Butterfly, and Archer's First a Cruickshank Orange Blossom, both Toronto winners, and both immensely well fleshed. In young bulls the stock is limited. One is a roan, 9 months, by Prince of Archers, and a Marr Roan Lady on his dam's side. Another, about 5 months old, by same sire, is a Broadhorns. In younger females there are several of show calibre from calves up to 3 years of age, that will surely please anyone looking for show material.

SEE OUR SPECIAL PRICES ON

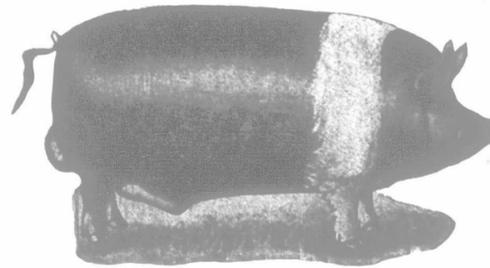
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The season for Ontario Muskrats opens 1st December, and from that date we will pay higher prices than have obtained for two years—higher than anyone else in the business is offering. We want Ontario Rats. Act quick. Ship NOW, and get the big prices from

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Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

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C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**



The best in Canada

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An offering just now some extra nice fall boars, also young pigs both sexes. If you want the best types of the breed write me.

Herbert German,
Long-distance Phone. **St. George, Ont.**

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE



Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.

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Elmwood Ohio Improved, Chester White pigs, largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot of young sows, bred; young pigs, 6 weeks to 6 months; pairs not akin. Express prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ontario**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

O.I.C. We have those fine Chester White boars for sale, 1-5 mos. old, 1-6 mos. old, 1-2 years old, and four sows over one year old; none are better, few as good; all are registered.

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ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock.

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, and 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton.

J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton Ontario, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

Duroc - Jersey Swine.



Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house.

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A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

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PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; younger ones coming on. Show stock a specialty. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C.P.R. Georgetown, G.T.R. **W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.**

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

Spring Bank Yorkshires For two weeks, at reduced rates. A few choice young sows, registered, four months old. Long-distance phone. **WM. BARNET & SONS,** Living Springs, P. O., Ontario. Fergus Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Morgans: Made, Un-made and Re-made.

(Continued from page 1982.)

these American-bred winners was not unlike the once popular Morgan. From this grew the conception of the restoration of the breed.

Ready to hand for the occasion, at Middlebury and Weybridge, Vermont, was the opportunity. Joseph Battell, a bachelor of ripening years, a life-long admirer and astute breeder of Morgans, who had inherited wealth and accumulated much more, felt ready to be relieved of much of the work which his breeding operations entailed. So he equipped the United States Department of Agriculture with approximately 400 acres of Vermont land, with houses, barns and equipment, and transferred a portion of his stock as a nucleus. The need, the occasion and the equipment were all exceedingly opportune, and the United States began its Morgan Horse Farm.

Its purpose has been to restore the Morgan breed and type—not quite the old type, however, but retaining the gameness, the beauty, the full-madness, and the intelligence, of the original stock. The aim is to increase the size to at least fifteen hands, the weight to at least one thousand pounds, and to increase the height of action, developing a breed which shall produce conspicuously a high-stepping type.

The action of Uncle Sam has turned attention to the Morgans from all parts of the country, with the result that they are much in demand. The Morgan Horse Society is consequently making conspicuous efforts to encourage the breeding of these horses. Unlike the Federal Government, the Society is endeavoring to restore the original Morgan in every respect. Thus, there is lacking a unity of purpose amongst the breeders. It is to be hoped that they shall get together, and that the 14-hands-high, 950-pounds horse shall not be the ultimate type revived.

The Government, in making its beginning, advertised for mares of Morgan type from 15.1 to 15.3 hands, weight 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, and showing desirable quality, conformation, style, action, and a pure trotting gait. All had to be sound. These conditions have been closely followed in all selections made by the Department. At first, not so much insistence was made regarding blood lines, but later selections have been made with the purpose of obtaining as much of the Justin Morgan blood as possible. The Government now has about twenty-five excellent mares. They are an unusually vigorous, beautiful lot of mares, showing abundance of clean, flat bone, and almost invariably that beauty of head and neck which goes with the breed.

General Gates, that peerless show stallion of the breed, has been doing yeoman service at the Government Farm. He is a very beautiful horse, but is not very large, standing under 15 hands. However, his progeny promise to be free from that fault, and I have seen sons of his that stand considerably over 15 hands, and that weigh over 1,100 pounds. Red Oak and Bennington are perhaps the two most handsome sons of General Gates bred by the Government. The former is rising six years of age, and is thought by many to excel his sire. He is taller, standing 15.1, and weighs 1,065 in good breeding condition. He has not, however, as much middle as his sire, though showing great style and quality. Bennington is a three-year-old from the mare Mrs. Culvers, that came from Kentucky. This colt, in his present form, is beautifully made, has a very clean-cut head, most graceful neck, and in form, quality, manners and going, is most delightful. With these are many other promising youngsters, developing on this farm, which in a few years will command the admiration and commendation of all American horse-lovers.

St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, Vermont, have always been, and are still, the center of the greatest activity in Morgan horse breeding. To see the breed at its best, one has to visit the Vermont State Fair at White River Junction, which is contiguous to the best breeding districts. A few of the wealthiest breeders go to the Madison Square Show, but the rank and file of the Ver-

MODERN METHODS IN MANUFACTURING, MODERN METHODS IN MARKETING, mean dollars saved for us and for our customers. The difference between the price of ROYAL BRAND FENCE is not through any inferior quality, as some agents would have you believe. Every pound of wire that goes into ROYAL BRAND FENCE is of the best that can be purchased, and the quality of galvanizing is maintained to the highest standard. Our manufacturing is done in the largest and most modern plant in Canada. High speed looms and up-to-date methods of handling enable us to manufacture fence at half the cost of any other plant. We sell direct to the farmer for cash. We require no travelling salesmen, we pay no commissions to anyone, and have no bad debts to ask the farmer help wipe out. All these advantages enable us to sell the best fence made in Canada for the least money. The following is our unconditional guarantee: If you should receive a shipment of ROYAL BRAND FENCE, and you do not find it to be the best wire, the best galvanizing, and the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it, and we will pay charges both ways, and refund every cent of your money. Don't be misled by unscrupulous agents who attack the quality of ROYAL BRAND FENCE in order to induce you to purchase from them a fence on which they can make a commission. Send your order to the factory, and save from one-third to one-half on your fence purchases. Our fence is all kept under cover, in enormous warehouses, situated on the railroad. You get nice bright bales, delivered, freight paid, at the prices below, any quantity, from one bale to a carload, in 20, 30 and 40 rod bales only, and we make shipment the same day order is received.

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| 7-40-0 | Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod..... | 23c. | 10-50 | 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod.. | 33c. |
| 8-40 | Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod..... | 27½c. | 8-34 | Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 24 stays to the rod. Top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6, 8. Price per rod..... | 21c. |
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| 8-48 | Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod..... | 28½c. | Stretcher. | An all iron Stretcher, top and bottom draw. Very heavy chain. Extra, single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only..... | \$7.50 |

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station in Old Ontario, south of North Bay (steamboat and electric lines not included). To points in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces, and the Northwest, deduct two cents per rod from our printed prices, customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia. These prices will be in effect up to July 1st, 1912. We urge upon you to order your fence at the earliest date possible, and assist us to keep to our standard of shipment the same day we receive your order.

Remit cash with your order by registered letter, post office or express order.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Sarnia, Ontario

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Never mind. This need not keep you from getting an education. We bring the school to you. We teach you at home: Complete Commercial (Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law), Shorthand and Typewriting, Journalism, Special English, Mechanical Drawing, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gas and Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive), Beginner's Course, Civil Service, Agriculture, Teachers' Certificates (any grade in any Province), University Matriculation (any university), or almost any subject you wish to study. Write for particulars.

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160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

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Ship Your Furs to Us. We pay highest prices, remit promptly, and share profits with you. Send for free copy of Co-operative Raw Fur News—it explains how you can get more money for your furs. Forty years' experience and satisfied shippers everywhere. Send a postal NOW for your copy. The Co-operative Raw Fur Co., 223 Jefferson Av., Detroit, Mich.



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The gift that does not fade and drop into disuse with the passing of the Xmas season. A Constant worker week in, week out, year after year. No woman should be asked to do a washing without one of these

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Will save the clothes. Will not injure the most delicate fabrics. Will not endanger your health by exposing you to the steam and hard work of the wash tub. Will save your time in doing the washing in less than half the time required in the old way. Make this a real Xmas and give the busy housewife a Connor Ball Bearing Washer. Write to-day.

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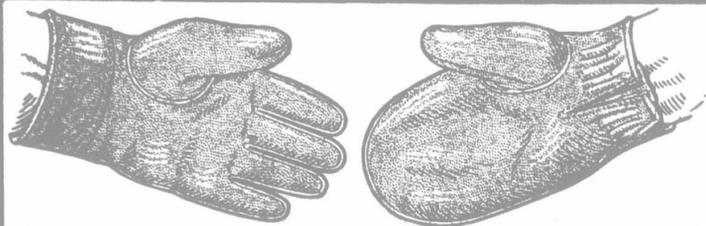
Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our quotations, which we cheerfully furnish upon request, we specialize in the following:—
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And remittance forwarded same day goods received, express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us, no shipments too large or too small. Canada's Largest Fur Operator "There's a Reason" your business and correspondence solicited.
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BOVRIL sandwiches have the advantage of being easy to prepare, exceedingly piquant, appetizing and very nutritious.

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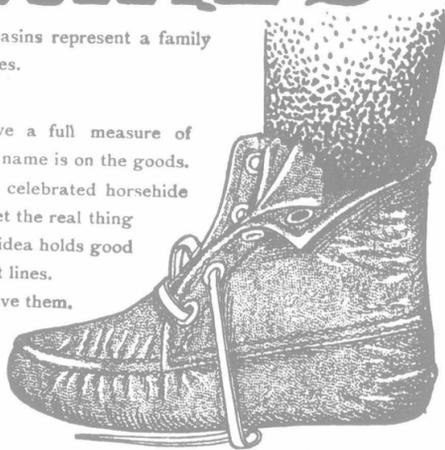
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You always receive a full measure of value when "Clarke's" name is on the goods.

When you buy our celebrated horsehide mitts and gloves you get the real thing—not cowhide. Same idea holds good all through our different lines.

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A. R. Clarke & Co.
Limited,
Toronto, Canada.



most farmer-breeders are poor men—except when you try to buy a Morgan from them—and do not go beyond their own State Fair. Each year sees a distinct improvement in the standard of the Morgan exhibit at this show. The stallions and mares are showing a greater uniformity, especially the younger classes. Conspicuous among the stallions in the 1911 show was the 10-year-old chestnut, Prince Charlie, by Young Gen. Gifford, tracing to Green Mountain Morgan. He looked almost stout enough to have a trace of Percheron blood in him, but withal he was clean, refined and typically Morgan. Lyndon, Bob B., Donald, Bob Morgan, and Scotland, are among the leading show sires of the breed to-day.

Now, as ever, the Yankee farmers love their Morgans. Farmers and farmers' wives bring their mares a hundred miles (driving the distance in a single day) to be bred to what they believe to be a desirable Morgan stallion. When soundness, form, quality and type are insisted on in the mares, how else can the result of years of breeding be other than highly pleasing, with such useful and beautiful stock to work with.

The Summers Work at "Weldwood."

(Continued from page 1985.)

monthly labor, the lowest have been often the dearest. Total wages (including board of men) paid out to the end of November, aggregate \$1,591.25, but some three hundred and fifty dollars of this was devoted to the rented orchards and stands, therefore, as a credit to the farm. Of the balance 1,240-odd dollars, a large proportion has gone towards improvements, of which details will be forthcoming later. Wages of cement men, carpenters, and ditchers, are all covered by this \$1,240, also teaming of gravel, tile, cement and lumber, which amounted to \$164.18.

LIVE STOCK.

Four fourteen-hundred-pound mares, five and six years old, were purchased last spring, eight cows, a bull, a Yorkshire sow, and twelve shoats. Five, and part of the time six cows, were hand-milked during the summer, while two others suckled four calves. One good cow purchased with the farm bloated suddenly, and died of acute indigestion a fortnight after her purchase. We since learned that another cow in the same herd, and on the same feed, had bloated earlier in the winter, but had been observed in time to save her life. The feed was timothy hay, oat-and-barley chop, and a little oil cake. The milk is, for the time being, sold in London at \$1.20 per cwt. in summer, and \$1.40 in winter. The average milk yield of the cows this summer has been five to six thousand pounds in six months, and several which freshened in spring are still giving over two gallons a day. Every cow's milk is weighed and recorded. One pure-bred Shorthorn, a fine dual-purpose animal of Bates breeding, which calved in April, has given well over six thousand pounds of milk, and is now yielding 22 to 25 pounds a day on a ration of corn silage, straw, hay, and a few roots, with four pounds bran and 1½ pounds oil cake per day. The present herd comprises 15 cows and heifers, a bull, nine steers, and four spring calves.

The pigs had to be raised without skim milk, whey or clover, and while one lot of three did moderately well considering this handicap, another bunch of nine have eaten their heads off. The lesson of good stock has been seldom more eloquently preached. The Yorkshire sow was unfortunate with her spring litter, but with exercise and lighter feed, has done better this summer, being now nursing a litter of seven very nice youngsters.

A hundred incubator-hatched White Wyandotte and White Rock chickens, most of them necessarily late-hatched, have successfully run the gauntlet of weasels and other marauders, and despite scanty attention and indifferent quarters have thriven tolerably well. In fact, all the stock except the one lot of pigs are looking well.

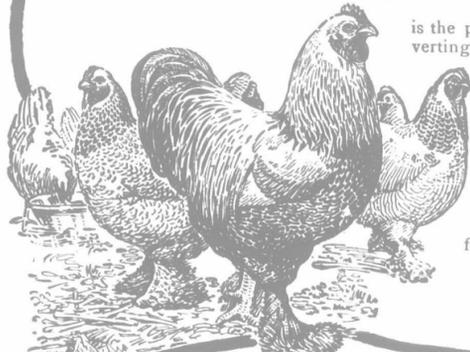
CROPS AND YIELDS.

The crop production, we were handicapped by lack of preparation. Eleven of the twenty acres of fall plowing was

A Sure Way To Get More Eggs

Remember it is not always the amount of ration a hen eats that goes to make eggs, but the amount she digests—keep that fact uppermost in your mind—act on it—and you'll make the egg business a paying business. Dr. Hess has compounded a number of bitter tonics which help the hen to digest more of her food and thereby increase her egg yield.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A



is the personal formula of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.); it solves the problem of converting nutritious food elements into eggs by sound digestion. By exactly the same process, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fattens broilers and helps the chicks to vigorous maturity. A penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day—sold under the most liberal guarantee.

Our Proposition—You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs and keep your poultry healthy, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. (Duty paid.)

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, Free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC. Been 18 years on the market—proved a continuous success as a flesh, muscle and milk producer. Good for Horses, Steers, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Increases digestion—lessens nutritive waste of feed—makes a splendid conditioner. Not a ration—but makes a ration more valuable. Guaranteed just the same as Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. 100 lb. sack \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.25. (Duty paid.) Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animal 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

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"De right ting for de Missus Christmas Gift"



¶ A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.

¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care—

A New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics. It prevents disease entering your home from public laundries.

¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

¶ At all dealers or direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL
Limited
HAMILTON, - ONT.



selected for alfalfa. Three acres of it was sown with a light nurse crop of barley late in the spring, after some effort had been made to clean it by cultivation. The rest was summer-fallowed, tilled and seeded without nurse crop on July 20th. Deducting this eleven acres left only nine acres of fall plowing for spring grain. This area was supplemented by spring plowing thirteen acres of sod, which, of course, is no part of our regulation practice.

The threshing machine registered 563 bushels of spring grain, from about 22 acres of spring grain, counting the late-sown barley. Some peas and oats were fed green, and a load or two cured as hay. Fifteen acres of oats yielded 30 bushels per acre. Some good farmers a few miles distant were glad to count yields of ten or fifteen bushels, such was the heat and drouth, worse in some sections than in others. About six acres of fall wheat, on summer-fallow, ran 25 bushels per acre. Thirty-two acres of meadow, cut early, yielded about 45 tons of choice hay, which the cattle now clean up, thistles and all. The clover aftermath kept the cows milking over thirty pounds a day when many other herds were shrinking badly. Two acres of spring-plowed new ground, broken by growing trees, yielded 800 bushels sugar-beets, doing much better than the mangels or turnips. Sixteen acres of old sod, broken and planted to hill corn, nearly all of which was made into first-class silage, while part of an acre remaining husked at the rate of well over a hundred bushels per acre.

A YEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS.

Not to expand this article much further, we shall conclude by enumerating the improvements effected. Three acres of new ground have been cleared, two hundred rods old fence torn down, one hundred rods fence bottoms plowed up, and fifty rods of new fence erected, six or seven acres of land thoroughly summer-fallowed for alfalfa, ten or eleven acres in all seeded to this crop, the equivalent of about eight acres thoroughly tile-drained, and an implement and vehicle shed 26 x 60 feet, with cement foundation and galvanized metal roof and siding erected; likewise a monolithic cement silo 14 x 40 feet, costing, all complete, with chute, roof, etc., \$488.95. The cattle stable has been all rearranged, swinging stanchions installed, and a cement concrete floor laid in cow stable and feed alley. There are stalls for 19 cows, and loose pens for twelve or fifteen head. This accommodation may be increased later when a new horse stable is built. An outdoor cement watering-tank has been constructed on the south side of the barn, and water piped to it through the stable, in which it may be drawn at a stand-pipe. In laying the stable floor, outlets were provided for the Rutherford system of ventilation. A litter-carrier is being installed as we write. A pit scale is on hand, and a telephone is being put in the house. The shelter over the barn approach has been torn down, the small plank-topped, stone-walled root cellar demolished, and a 1,700-bushel cement cellar, with projecting cement wing walls, has been erected. When the filling is complete, this will give, not only a larger root cellar, but a safe and easy approach to the double-width barn floor. A couple of neat colony chicken houses, 8 x 12 feet, have been constructed, and other minor improvements effected.

Altogether, it has been a busy summer, and there is still plenty to do. Progress has been made, however, not only in buildings, but in cleaning the farm. Very few weeds went to seed this summer. The equivalent of thirty-five dollars' worth of time was spent in cutting them in the fence corners, bush and pasture, topping thistles in the spring grain and hoeing stragglers out of the corn and roots. The corn ground is fit to sow next spring without plowing. Next year we must tackle the bindweed. We are going to try a well-cultivated crop of corn. If this fails, it will then be summer-fallow.

MAGNIFYING THE FACTS.

Running a semi-public farm such as this is not without its compensations. Public criticism there is bound to be in plenty, but out of this criticism much amusement may be derived, so long as one does not take it so seriously as to

Steel Tanks

THAT WON'T RUST

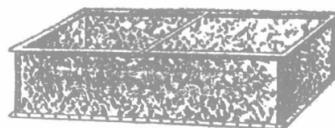


Fig. 3

Most tanks DO rust—especially around the edges, corners and rivets—because all the metal is not galvanized.

We do all our own galvanizing—and every part of our steel tanks—rivets, corners, angles, braces, etc., are all thoroughly galvanized. How then can they rust?

Write for our catalogue Sent free.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

FARMERS

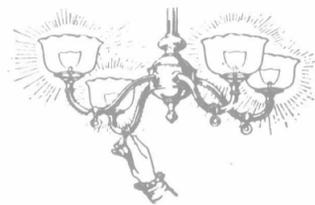
WHY USE THAT DANGEROUS LANTERN IN YOUR BARN?



AND THOSE DANGEROUS AND FILTHY OIL LAMPS IN YOUR HOME?



WHEN YOU CAN LIGHT SO SAFELY, BEAUTIFULLY AND CHEAPLY



WITH A "DAVIS" LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Costs you no more than the value of a good horse to instal one.

Drop us a card to-day, and we will tell you all about this wonderful light.

Davis Co., London, Ont.

362 Richmond Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Write to-day before they are all placed.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

Guelph, Dec. 11 to 15, 1911

EXHIBITS CONSIST OF OVER 6,000 HIGH-CLASS

**HORSES
BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE
SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS AND POULTRY**

Judging begins at 8 a.m., Tuesday, December 12th, and continues until Friday afternoon, December 15th.

PRACTICAL LECTURES

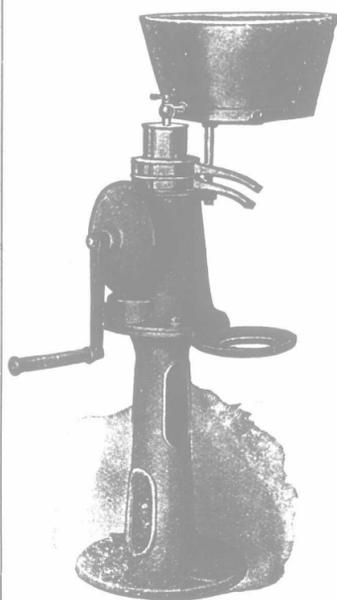
will be given on subjects relating to the various classes of live stock; also to seeds, poultry, alfalfa and the conservation of soil moisture.

Single-fare rates on the railways.

For programme of judging and lectures, apply to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT, PRES.
MYRTLE STATION.

A. P. WESTERVELT, SEC.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO



Premier Cream Separator

1912 Model now ready. If you are intending to purchase, write us, and we will give you the name of your nearest neighbor who uses one. As it satisfies him so it will you.

We guarantee every machine. The prices are not too high for the quality of the goods you get. One price to all. Agents wanted.

THE PREMIER
Cream Separator Co'y.

659-661 King St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

Branches—St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate FARM Specialist

200 acres, Oxford Co., near Plattsville; 1/2 mile to a village, school and church. This is a very fine section of country; even tempered clay loam, no stiff soil, drains well; 30 acres of wheat looking well; 160 acres cultivated; nice hard maple bush; buildings are very fine; large stone house, extra well built, damp proof; large stone basement barn, 70x85; stone basement barn, 40x90; a whole lot of other stone basement barns, all been painted; silo; litter-carrier car passes in front of 75 head of cattle, to feed ensilage, roots, chop, cut feed, etc. Am not asking the price of buildings, \$80 an acre.

100 acres of choice clay, Oxford Co., near Hickson; no better soil or section of country; school only a few rods; 85 acres cultivated. Fine new red-brick house, with verandah, cellar under whole house; stone basement barn, 40x50; another good barn, 40x50. Cheap in this locality at \$7,500. Could take a small farm as part payment.

95 acres, 14 miles from Hamilton, 1 1/2 miles from Lynden village and main line railroad into city; only 1/2 mile to school. Mostly clay loam; 70 acres cultivated; 10 acres of wheat; large 1 1/2 story frame house painted white; stone basement barn, 45x56; steel silo; lots of fruit. Price, \$6,700. Could take a small property in exchange.

80 acres, near Dorchester Station; clay and sand loam; large brick house and verandah; good size stone basement barn; nearly all cultivated. Anxious to sell to close estate. \$5,500. Apply to:

R. WAITE, Ingersoll, Ontario
OXFORD STREET

Feathers Wanted

We pay highest prices for Goose, Duck, Hen and Turkey Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Beeswax, etc. Prompt return. Send for price list.

The Canada Fur & Feather Co.
Dept., 2605 Ontario St. E., Montreal

1912

Start in right by purchasing the machine which thousands of the farmers in Canada have proved to be the machine most suited for the Canadian Dairy.



The MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR

is guaranteed to every customer to give satisfaction by the Company. It

will last a lifetime on any farm where proper care and attention is given it. It is a time and labor saver, money earner and satisfaction giver to all who use it the year round.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited

Canadian Office: 58 and 60 Stewart St., TORONTO

Branches: 82 Water St., St. John, N. B.
197 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.



dull his sense of the ludicrous. Every little while we are surprised to learn, from outside sources, some information about the farm and our plans concerning it. How these stories originate Dame Rumor only knows, but surely the old lady must chuckle to herself to note the superlative imagination displayed by those who pass her guesses from mouth to mouth. Not with a view to checking this harmless pastime, but merely by way of casual remark, we wish to state that:

It is not a fact, as gravely reported to us, that we intend to build a silo to cure the alfalfa. It is to be cured as hay.

It is not a fact that the lumber in the implement shed cost fifteen hundred dollars. The whole building, foundation, labor and all, cost about six hundred. The total has not yet been summed up.

It is not a fact, as rumored in some quarters, that we built a silo without the expectation of having any corn to fill it this year. The silo did not hold all the corn.

It is not a fact that we are going ahead to tile every acre of the farm. We may do so in time, if results of tiling already done seem to justify.

It is not a fact, as gravely declared by some who profess to know, that we intend to build a five-thousand-dollar house.

It is a fact that the truth will all be told if our friends will only give us time to summarize and print the data, for the object is to record the best ways of doing things, as the conduct of the farm discloses them, and give the whole cost. Can any greater service be rendered the cause of farming to-day than just that?

GOSSIP.

In the stock Gossip notes, regarding Dr. McEachran's recent large sale of Clydesdales, on page 1953, in our November 30th issue, the Doctor's address was inadvertently given as Ormsby, whereas it should read Ormstown, Que.

Registered Ohio Improved Chester White hogs, by a Toronto and London first-prize winning sire, also young registered Jersey bulls from high-testing stock, are advertised for sale by Chas. E. Rogers, Ingersoll, Ont.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., in this issue, advertise for sale a choice lot of young Shorthorn bulls of the noted Strathallan family, described as growthy, fleshy, and smooth, promising to grow into good, large sires of good quality, sired by Prince Victor =77165=, a son of Jilt's Victor (imp.), and grandson of the great breeding bull, Royal Sailor (imp.), while their dams are good milkers, and flesh up rapidly when farrow.

A BIG HORSE ENTRY FOR GUELPH. T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., whose 1911 importation of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, mares and fillies have lately landed, will be at the Guelph Show next week with a big entry. This is the best lot of stallions and fillies Mr. Mercer has ever imported. They are big in size, have wonderful character, the best of quality, bred from the most noted and popular sires of the breed, and are an all-around big, toppy, stylish lot of drafters. Be sure and look them up. Fuller particulars next week.

An amusing incident was witnessed at a big railway station recently. An old gentleman who was waiting for a train and at the same time, interested in the surroundings, did not notice the approach of a porter struggling with a large travelling trunk, with the result that he was knocked off the platform on the rails.

A person who was standing near-by promptly rushed to the unfortunate man's aid, and, thinking he was the worse for liquor, remarked:

"My good friend, whiskey has done that."

But the old gentleman quickly replied: "Wrong again, mister. It was porter."

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large Sixty-four-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves, and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

Now is the time to use Royal Purple Stock Specific. At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent per day per animal, it will increase it 25 per cent. in value. It permanently cures Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility. Restores run-down animals to plumpness and vigor. It will increase the milk yield three to five pounds per cow per day, and make the milk richer. Royal Purple is not a stock food. There is no filler used in its manufacture, and we import from Europe all the seeds, herbs, barks, etc., and grind them on our own premises. Therefore, we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do not use cheap filler to make up a large package. We give you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concentrated form. A tablespoonful, levelled off, once a day, is sufficient for a full-grown animal. It prevents disease, keeps your animals in perfect health, and is absolutely harmless. It makes six-week-old calves as large as ordinary calves at ten weeks. You can develop six pigs ready for market in just one month's less time than you can possibly do without it, at a cost of only \$1.50, saving you a month's work and food. A 50c. package will last a horse or cow 70 days. A \$1.50. pack, containing four times as much as a 50c. package, will last an animal 280 days. If you have never used it, try it on the poorest animal you have on your place and watch results. If it does not produce better results than anything you have ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. Andrew Wegrich, of Wainfleet, Ont., says that he tried it on one cow, weighed her milk on the 16th, 17 pounds; on the 29th she gave 22 pounds. Dan McEwen, Canada's greatest horse-trainer, says: "I have fed Royal Purple to The Gal and all my racehorses for four years. They have never been off their feed. Your cough powder works like magic."

Mr. Tom Smith, trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "We had a mare in our stables last fall belonging to Miss Cleuston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of scouring. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific. The results were wonderful. We found, after using it three weeks, we could feed her bran or any other soft feed, and she actually took on 25 pounds during that time."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

will make your hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and yet a 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days, or a \$1.50. pack, or air-tight tin containing four times as much as a 50c. package, will last 280 days. It prevents poultry from losing flesh at moulting time, cures and prevents all the ordinary diseases, makes their plumage bright, and keeps them in prime condition.

An assorted order amounting to \$5 00 we will prepay.

What we wish to impress on Your mind is that we manufacture nothing but pure, unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 400 recommendations for our different lines from people all over Canada. While we give you above the names of a few who have used it, our best recommendation is for you to ask any person who has ever used any line we manufacture.

Send To-day for Free Booklet. **W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont.**

Mrs. Wm. Burnham, of Sandford, Ont., says: "I fed your Poultry Specific to 32 hens during the winter, and sometimes got as many as two dozen eggs per day in February and March."

Mr. Andrew Hicks, of Centralia, Ont., says: "I used your Stock Specific on 20 milk cows. They have increased 30 per cent. in their milk, and I got even better results from your Poultry Specific. We had 60 hens laying eggs. When we commenced using Poultry Specific we were getting five or six eggs a day. In less than five days we got 150 eggs. These were the coldest days last winter." You can see the results at once after you commence using this material. When farmers get acquainted with Royal Purple brands, they will never be without them.

Royal Purple Cough Specific

During the last four years there has been an epidemic cough going through every stable in Canada, which has been a great source of annoyance to horsemen. Our Royal Purple Cough Cure will absolutely cure this cough in four days, will break up and cure distemper in ten days, absolutely guaranteed. 50c. per tin; by mail, 55c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure

Will cure all sorts of open sores on man or beast. Will absolutely dry up and cure scratches in a very few days. Mr. Sam Owen, Coachman for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "By following directions, I find your Royal Purple Gall Cure will cure scratches and make the scabs peel off perfectly dry in about four or five days." Price 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment

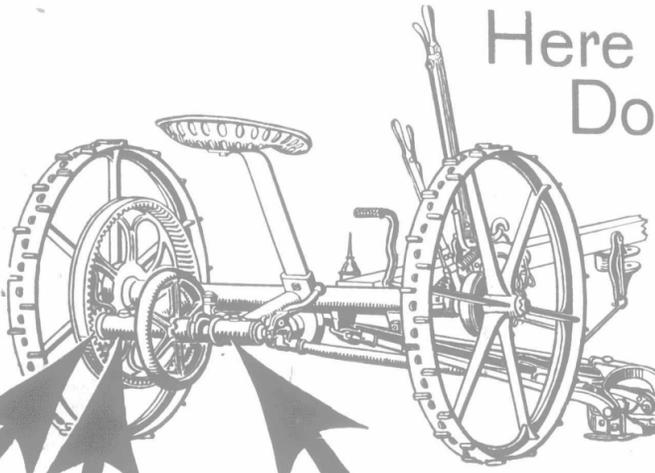
Will reduce any lameness in a very short time. Mr. Jno. M. Daly, coalman in London, says: "We have nine horses, constantly teaming coal, and have all kinds of trouble with them being lame at times. I have used your Sweat Liniment for a year back and have never known it to fail to cure all sorts of sprained tendons, etc." Price, 50c., 8 oz. bottles; by mail, 60c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

This is entirely different from any lice-killer on the market. In order for you to understand the process of manufacture of this lice-killer you will have to send for one of our booklets, as we will give you a full history of it there. It will entirely exterminate lice on fowls or animals with not more than one or two applications. It smothers them. Price 25c.; by mail, 30c.

Here Is A Mower That Does Its Work Well

You can search this continent over and you'll not find a mower equal to the Frost & Wood No. 8. That is a strong statement, but we have the proof in the actual work this mower has accomplished. While not a heavy, burdensome machine the No. 8 is built more than strong enough to withstand the very heaviest work to be met with in the hay field. How well we build our machines may be judged from the fact that we have letters from farmers who are still using Frost & Wood mowers sold them ten to twenty years ago. You want lasting quality, therefore buy Frost & Wood machines.



No Flying Start Required With No. 8

Thanks to the Internal Gear on Frost & Wood, No. 8 Mower, it's not necessary to back up several feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut—as must be done with mowers designed on the External Gear Principle.

Look at illustration A and you'll understand what we mean by the Internal Gear. You see that the small gear wheel is inside the large. When outside it is the external gear.

Notice that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. External gear never has more than one cog in mesh, which leaves so much "slack" to be taken up between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman that the horses must travel several feet before the knives can commence cutting. But the Internal Gear, being nearly three times as fully in mesh there is no slack to be taken up. The knives commence cutting directly the horses begin to move. And the Internal Gear cannot slip a cog even in the heaviest part of your hay field.

Double Brace and Roller Bearings

On illustration B the arrows point to our Double Brace. We use this Double Brace to fully protect the working parts from the jars and jolts resulting from bumping over rough ground. This is a very important feature, as it prolongs the life of the machine. Yet on other mowers only a single brace is used. Look again at B and see the Large Roller Bearings placed at the points where wear might possibly occur. When we started to build this machine we determined to make it the easiest-running, longest-wearing—and we succeeded, as its records with progressive farmers have proven.



Illustration C shows you the Large Bearings used in our "stay-tight" connection between Cutter Bar and Main Frame of Mower. Unlike Small Pins used on other mowers, they do not wear down hurriedly and permit connection to work loose. Instead, they fit precisely together and have no chance to wear. That's why it is called the "stay-tight" connection. That's why there is no time lost on the field—no blacksmiths' bills to pay.



Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

Study illustration D, because we want you to remember that we put a Steel Wearing Plate under the Clips that hold the Knife in place. With this Plate, the Cutter Bar is fully protected against the wear that would otherwise occur by the pressure of the knife against it when in action. This is just another life-prolonging feature on the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower. Just one more reason why you should accept nothing less than Frost & Wood Quality. In fact, there are enough reasons why you should purchase the No. 8 to fill a book. Ask for catalogue F 45 and read them all.

FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd, Brantford, Selling Agents in Territory West of Peterboro'

The Machine the Farmers Buy

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

2 Being 1 Machines in 1



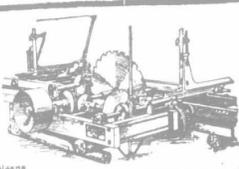
Better than the best single machines on the market, and is especially adapted to handle beets and mangold wortzels. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd. (Dept. F) Guelph, Ont.

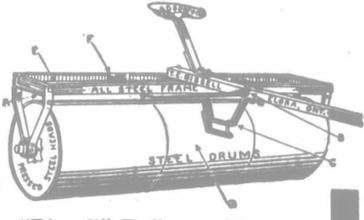
Money in Your Wood Lot

Turn your wood lot into lumber with an "American" Saw Mill. What you don't need yourself sell at present high prices. Cut your neighbor's trees. Keep your farm engine and teamstubs this winter with an "American" Mill. "Making Money Off the Wood Lot" is a book you ought to get. Write nearest office for it today. American Saw Mill Machinery Co., 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J. 1584 Terminal Bldg., N. Y. Chicago - New Orleans



"Bissell" rollers are a specialty

The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS. Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."



The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings 1/2 inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. W for free catalogue. T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems

IN Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.

QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

BUSINESS DOUBLING

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satis-

faction could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.



NO. 3 BULLETIN

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

FREE TRIAL

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

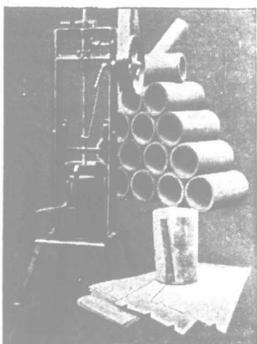
Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

31

20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

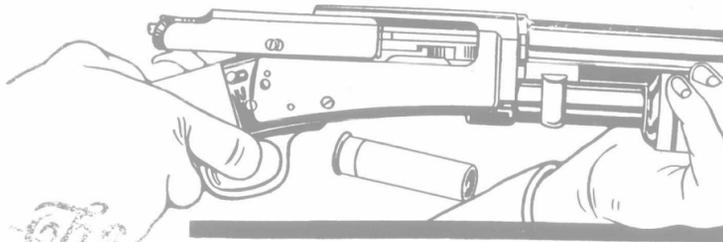
Make Your Own Tile



Cost
\$4.00
to
\$6.00
per
1,000
Hand
or
Power

Write
for
Catalogue

Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Co.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.



Marlin Repeating Shotgun

12 or 16 GAUGE

Made famous by its design, the Marlin repeating shotgun has a top and side ejection keep gases and powder away from your eyes; help quick, effective sport shooting. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharges. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharges. The double extractors pull any shell instantly; two special safety devices prevent accidental discharges. All Marlins are strongly made, accurate, hard hitting guns, and are the quickest and easiest to take down and clean. Illustration shows the "A" 12 gauge; it has all the features that make for a perfect gun. Send three stamps postage paid for 136 page catalog describing the Marlin line.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
115 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

GOSSIP.

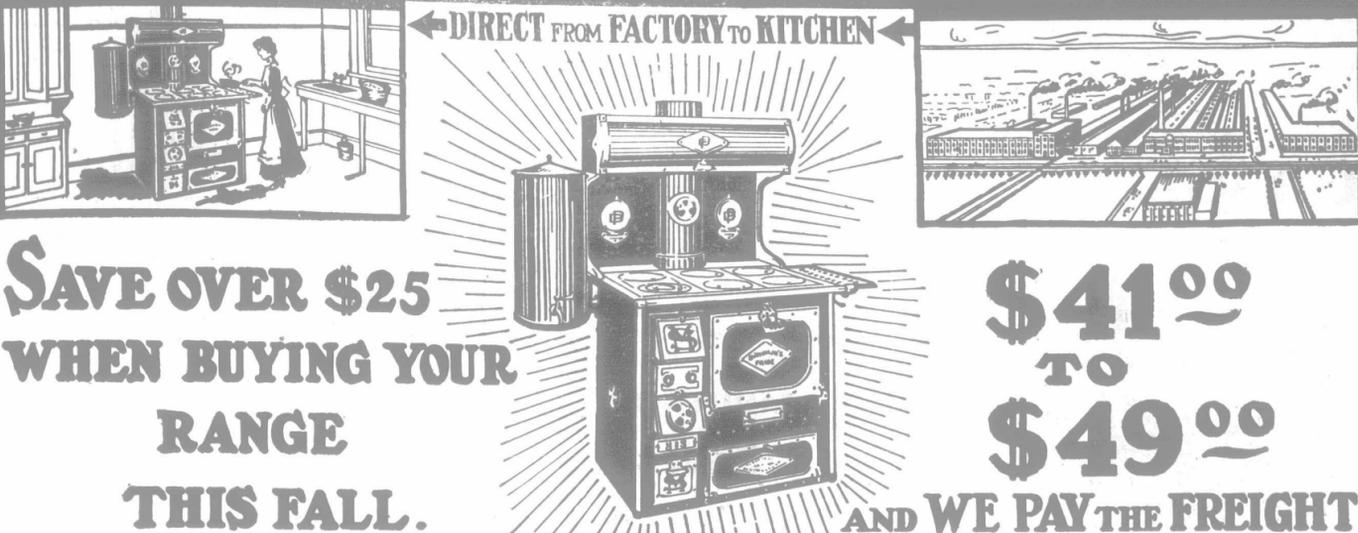
O. SORBY'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Oswald Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., is the latest arrival from the land of Clydesdale origin, with a big shipment of stallions, nineteen head, in age from one to five years, the majority of them being two-year-olds. They are an exceptionally well-bred lot, with a splendid combination of size and quality, which shows a most careful selection by Mr. Sorby, than whom there is none more careful this side of the water. The oldest is the smooth, stylish, quality, bay five-year-old, King's Fancy, by the well-bred and good breeding horse, Luffness, whose dam was by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, grandam by Gregor McGregor. This is a horse that should take well in this country; he is particularly good at the ground, and moves grandly. Belmont Conqueror is a brown three-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Memento, dam by the C. C. champion, Marcellus, grandam by the renowned Great Airies, and great-grandam by the great Darnley. This is gilt-edged breeding for certain, and he is a colt of just as high a standard and quality as his breeding would indicate; he is a topper in any company. Another three-year-old of just as illustrious breeding is the black, Black Godolphin, sired by the C. C. champion, Hiawatha Godolphin, dam by the C. C. champion, Royal Gartley, grandam by the famous breeding horse, Garnet Cross. This is a colt of exceptional style, very toppy, and quality from the ground up; one of the right, good ones, and up to a big size. Another big, stylish three-year-old, is the brown, Baron Haddo, by the renowned sire of prizewinners, Rozelle, dam by the popular Crown and Feather, grandam by the H. and A. S. first prize Gallant Poteath. This is a colt of outstanding merit, big in size, stylish on top, with faultless quality of underpinning. The two-year-olds are an essentially high-class lot, exceptionally good in the underpinning, and big in size; many of them when developed will easily reach a ton, while their breeding is unexcelled in the Scottish Studbook. Revelanta's Chief is a bay, by the C. C. champion, Revelanta, dam by the Royal and Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Robert. King Marcellus is a bay, by the C. C. champion, Marcellus, dam by the Prince of sires, Royal Favorite, grandam by Baron's Pride. This is one of the good two-year-olds that has come to Canada this year. Monarch is a bay, by the grand breeding horse, Mamilius, a son of Baron's Pride, dam by the famous sire of champions, Baronson, grandam by Excelsior. Others are by such great sires as the Royal and Highland first prize, Prince Shapely; the C. C. champion, Marcellus; the Glasgow premium horse, Ganymeade, etc. Many of these colts have four and five registered dams. The yearlings are: King Justice, by the Kirkcudbright prize horse, Iron Duke, and Dunure Beaulieu, by the H. and A. S. first-prize horse, Baron Beaulieu. Altogether, this is one of the best shipments ever made by Mr. Sorby, a shipment that will surely please his many friends and patrons on inspection. There are also for sale in Mr. Sorby's stables, some right good Canadian-bred stallions. One is a bay seven-year-old, Victor Macqueen, by the great Macqueen (imp.), dam by Emmerson 3447, a son of Imp. Emmerson, grandam by Prince Imperial (imp.). Another is a bay three-year-old, Royal Stanley, by Lord Stanley, dam by The Royal Standard. Still another is a bay two-year-old, Gartley Prince, by Lord Stanley, dam Grace Gartley (imp.), by Woodend Gartley. Mr. Sorby extends a cordial invitation to all interested in the Scotch drafters to visit his farm during the show week at Guelph. Parties will be met at Guelph by appointment.

TRADE TOPIC.

The splendid progress and progressive policy of Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., is to be seen in the recent decision of the Board of Management to erect a fine new gymnasium and hall for classrooms and studies. Principal Warner was also appointed a delegate to the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations, London, Eng., next year.

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The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

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Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

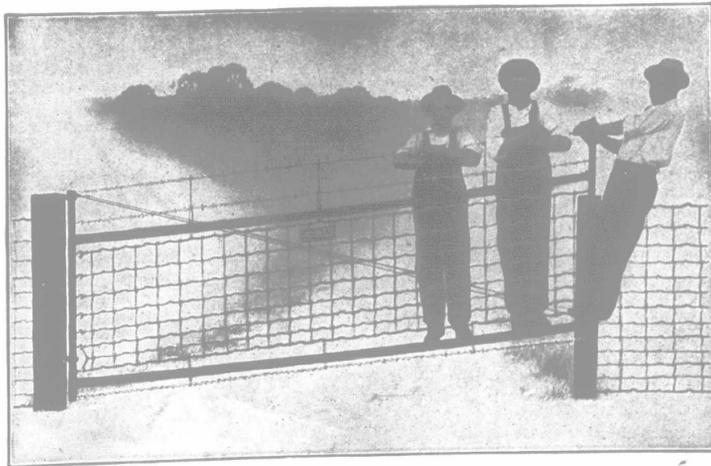
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GOSSIP.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS.

The large herd of dairy-bred Shorthorn cattle known as the Oakland herd, the property of John Elder & Son, Hensall, Ont., when visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago, were found in nice, thriving condition generally. This herd is essentially a dual-purpose one, tracing to cows imported from England many years ago, cows whose descendants have, to a more or less extent, been noted for heavy milk production, and although the tribe complexion of the herd is practically the same, there is a wide divergence in the condition and type of many of its members, some of them being very thick-fleshed, even and smooth, and exceptionally good doers, manifested by their splendid condition, a condition that would not appear to be associated with a big milk yield; others again, and they were in the majority, were in only moderate condition, and these, on inquiry, we found to be the ones that caused the balance to be on the right side of the ledger, many of them on ordinary feed being good for 50 lbs. a day for some months after freshening, and the right nice condition of their calves is testimony to the liberal amount of milk they are now getting. Very many of the herd are of the good old Waterloo tribe,

CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY Gate. We have tried five men on a 12-foot CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

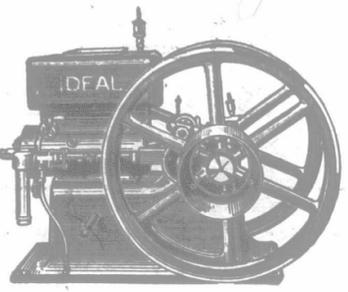
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34 MORRIS ST.**

others of the ever-popular Lavinia tribe, and still others belong to the Lady Jane family. The stock bull now in service is the roan Lady Ythan-bred, Scotch Grey =72692=, sired by Golden Emir, a son of the noted Imp. Golden Drop Victor, dam Lady Jane (imp.), by Count Amaranth, grandam by Clan Alpine. He is a bull of very superior type, and remarkably well and even fleshed, a bull that, if properly conditioned, would be a hard proposition for any of them to go up against, and of more importance is the fact that he is proving a sire of a high order. We were shown some right nice things, gets of his. For sale are a few splendid heifers, and several young bulls, ranging in age from a few months up to two years of age, the oldest being a Waterloo-bred son of the Marr Clara-bred bull, Count Sylvanus. The dam of this bull is a 50 lbs. a day cow. Another, whose dam is a 50 lbs. a day cow, is a red yearling son of the present stock bull, and out of some of the best milkers in the herd. Parties wanting a young herd-header that will surely do them good should visit the herd and make their own selection. Twelve bulls were sold out of this herd and distributed far and near inside the last twelve months, and their purchasers are well pleased with them. Hensall is about 35 miles north of London. Long-distance phone at the farm.

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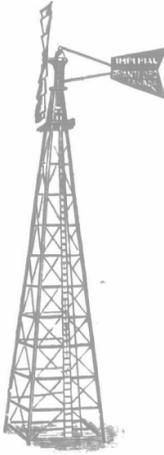


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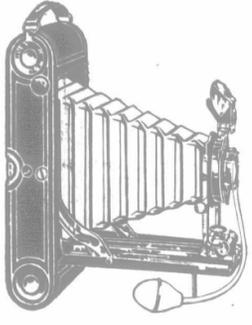
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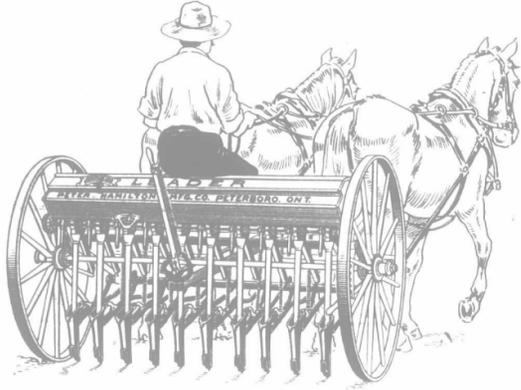
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MAY MFG. CO.
ELORA, ONTARIO.

MENTION “FARMER'S ADVOCATE.”

All Who Name the Name.

(Continued from page 2002.)

happy day," the clerk had said as he gave her her bundle. The kind wish and the air of good cheer that had pervaded the village clung to her thoughts. For the first time she felt something like understanding sympathy for the girl before her. The spirit of the season had touched a tender chord in her nature—a nature latently kind, but made hard by what she would have called the practical common sense of her up-bringing. She wished she could do something to show her sister-in-law that she was sorry for her, something more than the ordinary work of her hands. But she had never been used to bestowing caresses or uttering soft words, and she could not do either now. In the distance a church bell began to ring, the sound coming faint and silvery on the clear air. Marie heard it, and uncovered her face to listen.

"Sister Janet," she asked, "will you go with me to mass?"

Had Janet McIvor been asked, in all seriousness, to take a trip to the moon, she could not have been more astonished. "Me!" she exclaimed, "Ta mass! Why, Marie, child, ye maun be fair oot o' yer head. Are ye no' aware that I'm a member o' the Auld Kirk?"

"Please come with me, Sister Janet," was all Marie's answer.

"But ye're no' strang enoo after sittin' an' mopin' for weeks. It's a gude walk over the snowy road."

"I know, but I feel strong to-night—stronger and better than since—" her voice choked. Then she said pleadingly, "Please come with me, Janet."

The tender chord set in motion by the happy human scenes of the morning was still vibrating in Janet McIvor's breast. "Merry Christmas, ma'am. Hope ye'll have a happy day." Could she expect to be either merry or happy if she refused the appeal of this girl who had a claim on her kindness because she was her brother's wife? Yet, go to mass! How could she, and not feel that she had forever forfeited her standing as a member of the Auld Kirk?

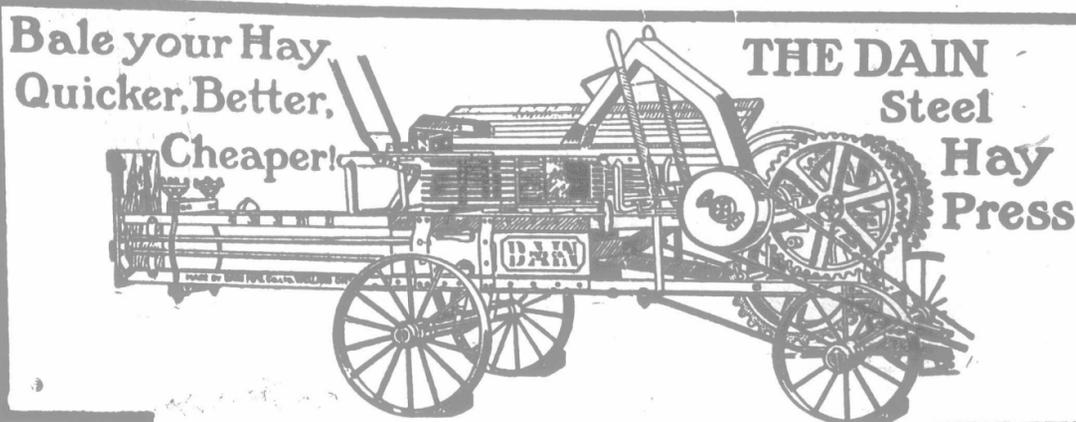
"Please come." This time Marie's appeal was accompanied by a soft hand raised to her sister-in-law's cheek and allowed to rest there.

"Weel, I expected mony strange adventures in this country, especially i' this part o' it, an' I'm no' disappointed i' what I'm gettin'," she said grimly. She looked both grave and excited as she put on her wrap.

As they stepped outside, the beauty of the night came to them like a blessing. Everywhere the snow lay in soft undulations, unbroken, except where wound the road which led to the Jesuit Mission. Above them the stars shone in myriads, while here and there across the clear, dark-blue vault of the sky stretched pathways of light—the ghost-walks to the Indian's paradise. In the north an opal glow that sometimes broke and shot forth great tongues of flame, told to the Indians, who remembered the legends of their race, that Manabuzho's fires of promise were still burning. Janet McIvor knew nothing of Indian beliefs and legends, but to Marie, who had heard them from earliest childhood, the stories of the milky way and of the aurora were real, and, for a moment, as she looked at the glory above her, they came to her memory and made her forget her sorrow. She turned a bright face to her companion. "Thank you, Janet, for coming," she said simply.

They entered the village and passed the great cross raised many years ago to protect the settlement from the coming of a plague, then the little Indian churchyard where the graves,—the signs of defeat—were now lost under the merciful snow, and only their emblems of victory, distinct under the starlight, showed that here was God's acre. In the long village street people were hastening to the church; Indian families, the sisters who labored among them, and here and there an English-speaking visitor from a near-by settlement.

Janet strode grimly on. "I'm no' certain I'm doin' right," she said to herself, "but it's a' on account o' that



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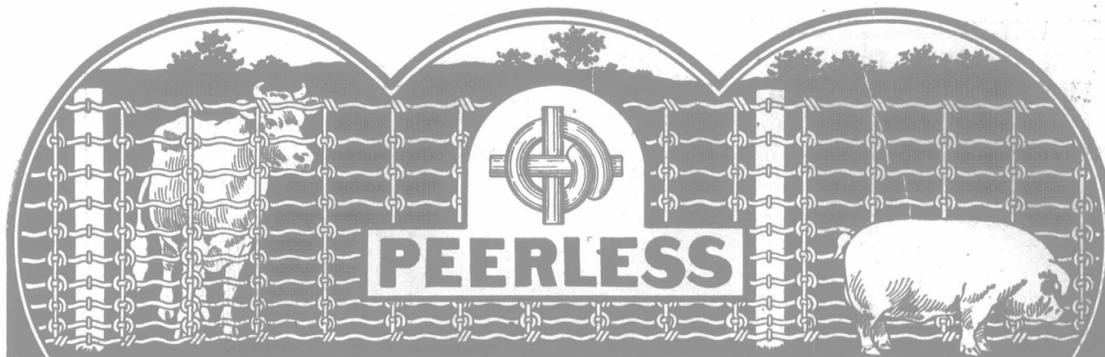
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Too many purchasers of wire fence do not look far enough beyond the first cost. If they would only realize that what they are buying is so many years of fence protection, not so many feet of wire, they would see that the first cost has little to do with fence economy. Saving a few cents a rod on the cost of

a fence may mean knocking several years off the length of service. Lighter wire and poorer galvanizing must naturally be expected in a cheaper fence, and these succumb more quickly to rust. The real object should be to purchase a fence that will last longest, instead of one whose first cost is the lowest.

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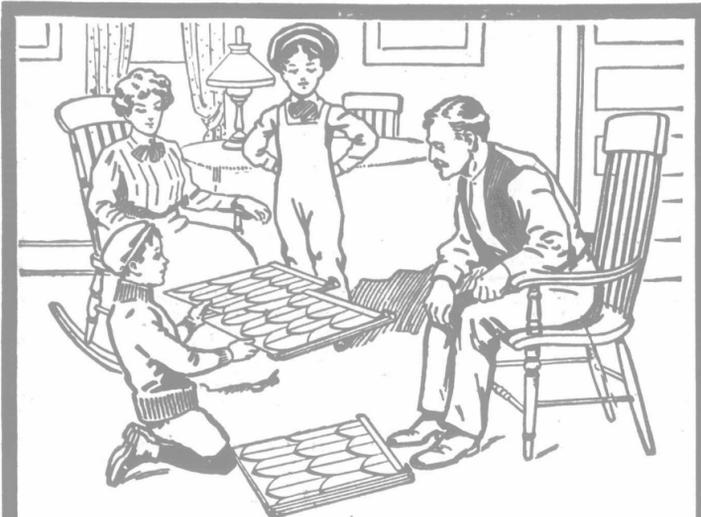
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The wonderful new Tungsten Incandescent Lamp supplied with current by the three Dry Batteries, gives a surprisingly bright light, which is concentrated by the lens into a powerful beam. Batteries hold their strength four times as long as any other dry cells, and can be renewed for a trifle.

Don't be without this modern convenience. Send \$1.50 or \$2.00 according to style you prefer and we will send it carefully packed and fully prepaid.

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REGAL FENCE & GATE CO. SARNIA, CANADA.

soft-voiced young man makin' that wish ta me this mornin'."

In the church all was warmth and color. The missionaries who labor among the Indians find that their charges, while sometimes slow in learning the deeper truths of Christianity, are quick to recognize and accept its concrete emblems. For days the inhabitants of the mission village had been bringing offerings to their place of worship. Birch-bark baskets and canoes filled with gleaming berries and glossy leaves decorated the altar, and many-colored bead-work scintillated in the light from the candles. Beautiful skins were stretched upon the walls, and the rarest and richest of the trapper's season made a bed for the Infant Saviour. The fragrance of pine needles and sweet grass mingled with the faint odor of the incense.

"I'll just stan' oot here an' wait," said Janet, as she opened the church door for Marie.

"But it's too cold, you'll freeze," objected Marie.

"I'm no' a baby, ye maun ken," returned her sister-in-law.

So Marie entered, and the Scotch woman began to pace to and fro in front of the little church. It was not long before all the congregation was assembled and she was alone outside. The hum of subdued voices came to her, and the light from the windows made yellow patches on the snow.

"I might think I was standin' at hame outside o' the Auld Kirk," she said aloud. "I don't feel a bit lanesam, so I'll walk doon the road ta tak' a better view o' things than I got comin'. I'll no' be i' this mission, as they call it, again. I wudna' dare tempt Providence the second time."

Janet McIvor went out into the road and down the long sloping street. From time to time she stopped to get "the lay of the land," and once she went up to the window of a cabin and peered in at the dimly-lighted room. "Sae that's a sample o' Indian hoosekeepin'," she exclaimed. "Weel, I'm no' sorry I hae seen it. It'll make me mair charitable ta the worst we hae at hame. Ta think o' you peerin' in atither folks' windows, Janet McIvor! It'll be rich tellin' at yer ain fireside."

Suddenly she became aware of a dark object coming swiftly toward her from far down the road. She was not easily made afraid, yet she remembered she was in a village made up almost entirely of Indians, in whose untamed ferocity she had fully believed until she had seen the peaceful citizens of the reservation. "I shoudna' hae left the shelter o' the kirk," she said aloud. Some cedars grew on the roadside, and she stepped within their shadow. Her heart was beating quickly. She could see now that the dark object was a man. "The worst that can happen ta ye, Janet McIvor," she said to herself, "is ta be scalpit. It's been the fate o' mony a better Christian than yersel', an' it's a' yer ain fault." She wished she could get further into the bushes without making a crackling noise in pushing aside the branches. The man was running. Now his face showed clear in the moonlight. The Lord be thanked, it was no savage, but her brother.

"John, stop! stop! it's me, Janet!" she cried, running into the road. "Where on airth are ye makin' off to like ane daft?"

"You, Janet! where is Marie, my Marie? Oh, where is she, Janet,—in the church?" The speaker's breath came short and quick.

"An' where else should she be?" answered Janet, bridling as if she were defending the girl to her husband. She knew no defence was necessary, but a sudden feeling of proprietorship in Marie had come to her.

John began to run again. "Wait for me, John," his sister commanded. "If ye don't, I'll turn on my heel an' start this very night for Scotland."

"Oh, Janet, I clean forgot you. I'm thinkin' only o' Marie." He put his arm in his sister's and the two hurried on. The snow crunched under their quick, heavy tread.

They entered the church. The service had not yet begun. Most of the men and women were gathered in groups, talking and laughing in subdued tones. Here and there children were up-tonguing to their parents what excited their interest.

A WEAK ACHING BACK Caused Her Much Misery.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back, which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at nights. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines, but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches.

"I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

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is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

A few of the older people were kneeling in prayer.

"There is Marie," whispered Janet, but John had already seen her. She was kneeling by the bed of the Infant Saviour, and on her face was an expression so rapt and beautiful that for a moment her husband was held motionless. Then he hastened toward her. She did not see him coming. Her eyes were bent upon the Child in the manger, her lips moved in prayer. John stood by her with bent head. He, too, was praying.

At last Marie rose, and, turning, saw who was near her. A little cry of joy escaped her lips. "Dear husband, I knew you would come!" was all she said.

Hand in hand they went to Janet, who had come into the body of the church. The service was beginning. A young Indian girl brought the Scotch woman a prayer-book. "There is the place," she said, as she handed it to her. "Weel, what next?" was the inward comment, "baith gude English and gude manners!" She did not look at the book, but while the others kneeled, she bent her head. "Adeste fideles, Laete triumphantes," the congregation was singing now. "If that isn't the toon o' 'Oh, Come All Ye Faithful.' Mony a time I hae played it on the organ in oor sittin'-room." Almost unconsciously she joined in with her heavy, but rich alto. John's bass voice was also humming the tune, while Marie's high, sweet treble, sang the Latin words clearly and sweetly. Even with the others about her singing, Janet could tell that their three voices blended beautifully.

As they were leaving the church a black-robed sister smiled faintly at Janet, and a little child, separated from her mother, seized her skirt and began to cry. She lifted him in her strong arms, and the mother, seeing him, came to her. "Ye maun mind an' no' let the bairnies get lost," said Janet. The Indian woman did not understand her words, but she, too, looked into the Scotch woman's face and smiled. Before they reached the door, Father Bouchet, now arrayed in sober black, came to them.

"I'm glad to see you home, John McIvor," he said heartily. "I'm seldom deceived in a face, and I knew that yours was that of an honest man."

"Thank you, Father Bouchet," John answered. "It was what they call a 'put up job' on me. But the guilty ones were found, and there was no need of a trial for me. God be thankful."

"Ah," said the priest, "we must thank Him for both the good and the evil. How should we rejoice in the sunshine of the one if it were not for the shadow cast by the other?"

"A true remark. The mon seems ta hae speeritual insight," said Janet to herself, as she listened.

"I hope your first Christmas in Canada will be a merry one, ma'am," said the priest to Janet, as he bade the three good night.

"Weel," thought Janet, as she walked home, somewhat ahead of the others under the grandeur of the midnight sky. "if friendliness in ithers an' kindness frae them an' a strange feelin' in yer ain breast that the something that seemed wrang was the thing Christ, wi' a' his understandin', wad hae had ye do—if a' these things can mak' ye merry, Janet McIvor, then wi'out doot ye'll be merry. But I'm thinkin' we middle-aged people can be only happy an' no' merry unless—I hae never thought o' it before, but I'm no' sure but Jesus' mither may hae been merry—no' just happy, but real merry, as innocent wee bairnies are merry—when on that Christmas Day, sae lang syne, she helt the wee Babe tight up ta her ain breast."

Janet McIvor was destined to know something of the blessedness of the same feeling. Next morning, while the Christmas bells were still ringing out the glad tidings which they had announced the night before, she sat in front of the kitchen fire holding a little child in her arms. In the next room the mother was sleeping peacefully.

"Ah, John," Janet said to her brother as he bent over his little son, "I'm thinkin' that to-day is the first merry Christmas o' my life. My heart's kind o' singin', John, because I someway feel that we're a'—I mean everybody but the heathen—kind o' closer knit tagither than we think. I remember hearin' a meenister say ance—an' he was sair crestidised o' it, too—that a' wha named the



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Burnished surface is a new McClary invention that toughens the iron, increasing its heat resistance, and at the same time producing a finish of marvellous smoothness and brightness.

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If you ever see a farmer coming down the road on a wagon and whistling a tune, you can make up your mind the wagon is a T.-K. Handy Farm Wagon with Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. The reason is that his wagon was loaded in half the time usually necessary with ordinary wagons, the load is greater by far, and the wheels take the ground (rocky or muddy) smoothly and without the least resistance.

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This is the kind of equipment you want to haul your loads. T.-K. wagons with Indestructible Wheels will outlast two ordinary wagons. The steel wheels are best construction possible. They are made with staggered spokes, so the tires won't bend between spoke-heads, while the hubs never wear out. Letters from thousands of farmers testify to their superiority. Write for booklet and special prices.

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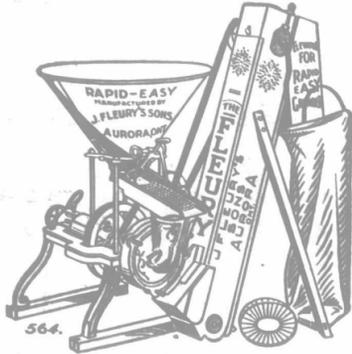
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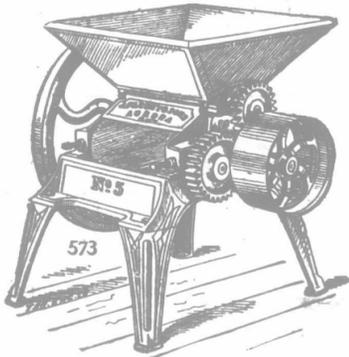
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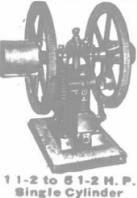
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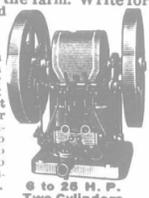
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name o' Christ i' love an' reverence were brithers, no matter what else they might believe, an' that they wad a' be saved. I'm wonderin' if it's possible."

"P'raps it is, Janet," John answered. "Da ye reca' that chapter mither used ta read us in Isaiah, that ane that tell't's about a' the wild things lyin' doon in peace tagither. Ane verse ends wi' 'And a little child shall lead them.'"

"That's the eleventh," said Janet. "Before ye gang oot han' me the Bible doon frae that shelf, John. I'll just read them words while Marie an' the baby here are sleepin'."

GOSSIP.

John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que., whose advertisement of pure-bred swine of the Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire, Hampshire, Chester White, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey breeds, runs in these columns, writes: "This herd of hogs won \$1,147 this fall at four different shows, and the Silver Medal at Sherbrooke fair two years in succession. My Tamworths beat the best herd in Canada this year at Ottawa Exhibition. I have sold 110 pure-bred pigs and hogs since the fairs this fall, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$40 each, and have a nice lot of young stock yet for sale."

J. A. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.

Without fear of contradiction, it is safe to say there is no herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle on this continent that is better known or held in higher esteem by the Shorthorn breeders of Canada and the United States, than the noted herd of James A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., near Guelph. It is equally as safe to say there is no herd now in existence in either country that has produced so many high-class prizewinners at leading American and Canadian shows that were bred in the herd they represented, as has this herd, and certain it is that in the fifty or more years since the herd was founded, there never was a better, and not likely so good, a lot of breeding cows as there is just now. Excessively thick in flesh, beef to the heels, and weighing in the neighborhood of 1,700 and 1,800 lbs., of those choice tribes, Mildred, Matchless, Stamford, Mina, Emeline, etc., daughters and granddaughters of those renowned bulls, Imp. Royal Sailor, and some of his illustrious prizewinning sons, Barmpton Hero, Mildred's Royal, Imp. Jilt Victor, every one winners of the highest honors hung up. These great and royally bred cows now being bred to the invincible stock bull, Gainford Marquis (imp.), the Marchioness-bred son of the noted sire, Gainford Knight. This great young bull, conceded to be one of the best ever seen in a Canadian showing, was shown eleven times in the country in which he was born, and won eleven first prizes and two championships. At the late Toronto show, the only time shown in Canada, he won first in his class, junior championship, and reserve grand championship, an honor that many thought he should have won. Another year we look for great things in the produce of this bull in the herd. In the younger females, Mr. Watt showed us a particularly choice lot of yearlings which he is fitting for the big February sale, a lot that will surely prove a sensation when brought in the ring, but besides these there are several others that can be bought at private sale, and right good ones they are. In young bulls, there are several up to one year of age. Individualizing would be a difficult matter, but it goes without saying that among the lot are some very choice ones, and bred in the purple. We were very much struck with the appearance of a get of the late stock bull, the Marr Clara, Imp. Keir's Emblem. This is a calf a few weeks old, out of a Mina dam. We look for this calf to show them all some pace at Toronto next fall. Two of the extra choice bulls that are old enough for service are a pair of white ones, both sired by Imp. Jilt Victor, one out of the noted champion cow, Olga Stamford, the other out of a Bruce Fanny cow. Here are a pair of choice, thick, soggy herd-headers for some fortunate breeder. Another straight, level, deep-fleshed one is a roan yearling Bessie; another is a roan, Mildred; another is a roan Jilt, etc. Parties interested should visit the herd when at the Guelph show.

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC Suffers Untold Agony After Every Meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak, dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the difficulty of effecting a cure. Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia and in a short time effect a cure.

Mrs. F. C. Gross, Berlin, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with my stomach for the last seven years and tried all kinds of medicine for it, but none of them ever cured me, for as soon as I would quit using any of them, the same old trouble would come back. Last fall I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and used four bottles, and now feel so strong I can do all my house work nicely and can eat almost anything without it affecting me in any way.

"Our boy is also using it; he always complained of pain in his stomach and all over, like rheumatism, and at the age of ten had to stay home from school. He hasn't quite used two bottles yet and is feeling good, can attend school regularly and eats heartily."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Champion at the Winter Fair Guelph

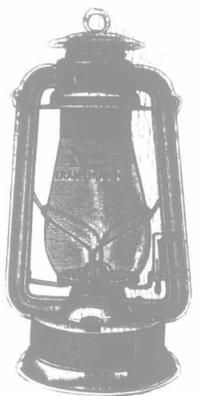
We have arranged to exhibit one of our many sizes of Evaporators, and a complete line of Improved Maple Syrup and Sugar Makers' Supplies at the Winter Fair at Guelph, Ont., Dec. 11th to 15th. If you have a maple grove, our line should interest you. Come and see us.

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A Homemade Cement Silo.

If moulds can be secured it is a comparatively simple matter to erect a concrete silo. Mr. W. G. Johnston, of Peterboro Co., Ont., erected the silo here shown on his farm without expert assistance. He considers it cheaper than a wooden silo would have been.

Making the Silo a Paying Proposition

WITH a good acreage of corn and a silo of ample capacity, the farmer has nothing to fear from the shortage of the hay crop. He need not worry, because he can put in the silo enough of his corn to take care of his stock. The best kind of a silo that the farmer can build is one that will not only keep the ensilage in the most wholesome condition, but that will be the most durable and lasting as well. Of all the materials suitable for this purpose, concrete is by far the most practical and durable. A Concrete Silo built of

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is fireproof and weatherproof. Painting and repairs are never required, nor any of the regular attention and expenditures customary when destructible materials are used. In addition to its strict economy, a concrete silo will also keep the ensilage in a condition to retain all its natural freshness and nourishing properties.

The following account of the experience of a farmer in Peterboro County proves that *concrete first cost is cheaper* than wood. Listen to what he says:—

"We put up our cement silo at less expense than a wooden one of the same size would have cost us. We rented the steel molds for \$10, and with the assistance of one extra man, we did all the work ourselves. The silo is 13 by 35 feet, inside measurement, and would have cost us, labor and all, about \$200. We used one part of cement to six parts of gravel. The wall is 10 inches thick at the base and six inches at the top, with reinforcements at every opening. I believe that a much lighter wall would have been equally good.

"We have used our cement silo for two years, and it has given excellent satisfaction. It will neither blow down nor burn down, and there is no tightening and loosening of hoops as with a wooden structure. We used a stave silo for six years, and while it answered the purpose very well, it finally blew down, and we decided to put a cement one in its place."

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It tells in plain, simple language, illustrated by diagrams and plans, how you can use cement in the construction of almost every farm utility. Send for this book tonight. A post card will bring you your copy by return mail.



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