

1918

The Farmer's Advocate

Dominion Animal Husbandman
Exp Farm Dec 31, 18



Christmas Number 1918



*Feed Them
Sugar Beet Meal*

Get More Beef from your Steers More Milk from your Dairy Cows

For many years, our Agricultural Colleges have been urging that cattle feeds which are high in protein, are valuable as milk producers. Recently, however, they have learned that feeds rich in protein must be supplemented in the ration, by feeds which contain a high percentage of **net energy**.

For this reason, no matter how you feed your cattle, the ration should contain a liberal proportion of

SUGAR BEET MEAL

The great value of this Meal lies in its **net energy**, which is 75 lbs. in each 100 lbs., as compared with standard wheat midds at 95 lbs. wheat flour midds at 75 lbs., wheat bran at 53 lbs., gluten feed at 81 lbs., etc.

The best authorities recommend Sugar Beet Meal because it is so succulent and palatable, and possesses valuable laxative and

mineral qualities. Cattle relish any balanced ration in which Sugar Beet Meal is used. Its effects are very similar to fresh June grass, which, though low in protein, stimulates the milk production of the dairy cow.

A balanced ration feed should weigh not over 4 pounds to a 4-quart measure and, at the same time, should have approximately 20 per cent. crude protein or better. The only way this bulk can be obtained is by the use of such a feed as Sugar Beet Meal.

For young steers, Sugar Beet Meal is especially desirable. Experiments on Government Farms show that it greatly quickens their growth and shortens the period necessary to prepare beef for the market.

Guaranteed Analysis of Sugar Beet Meal.

Protein	—not less than	8%
Crude Fat	—not less than	5%
" Fiber	—not over	23%
Sugar and Starch	—Carbohydrate	not over 60%

In former years we sold a large quantity of our Sugar Beet Meal in the United States, where farmers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45.00 f.o.b. Chatham, and we could easily dispose of our entire output at that price. But in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farmers of Canada we have decided to fix the price at the extremely low figure of \$35.00 per ton f.o.b. factory; the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to sell our meal in Canada, to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board, by whom we are informed that cattle feed is badly needed by the farmers of our own country.

Write for our new booklet, which is fully descriptive of the value of Sugar Beet Meal, and which will explain how to obtain it and how to use it.

DOMINION SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED - Head Office: Chatham, Ont.

FREE!

To Every Man who is building or remodelling his barn

THIS BT Barn Book shows you how to build your barn from start to finish, tells how to make the foundations, how to lay the cement floors and how to build the walls, how the cattle-stands can be made so they will not be cold, shows the best and most economical methods of laying out the floor space and putting in the stabling, shows right and wrong ways to remodel an old barn; shows how to ventilate barn and build cupolas for the roof. It tells how to frame the barn by a method that saves half the cost of the old way; shows how two men and a team can hoist the bents to position. You can build or remodel your barn yourself with this book to help, because every point is clearly illustrated by full-page photographs and blue print working plans.



This new 352-page book

This is the most elaborate and complete book on barn building ever published in Canada. It contains over 125 views of modern barns. Photographs of up-to-date barns were obtained in all parts of this country, and have been reproduced with full-page and double-page cuts, which show clearly every detail of construction. There are useful tables, showing the best measurements for Mangers, Gutters, Cattle-Stands, and Passages, costs of cement work, best sizes of doors and windows, amount of ventilation for different kinds of stock, capacities of silos, capacities of mows. There are also working plans for 14 different barns and exterior views of the completed barns. Best construction for Hog House is fully illustrated.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Steel Cow Pens, Calf Pens, Steer Pens, Bull Pens, Manure and Feed and Hay Carriers, and Water Bowls are shown in actual use in many barns. Complete specifications for Stable Equipment which are useful in getting proper quotations from manufacturers.

This book is printed in colors and is bound with hard covers. It is not a mere catalogue. It is a work of reference, which you will prize and keep for years. It is considered authoritative on the subject of stable and barn construction. A copy of it should be in the hands of every man who is thinking of building or remodelling a stable, or who is going to put in the Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment.

Mail Coupon

Thousands of dollars were spent in obtaining information, plans, photographs for this book, and in printing it.

Yet we offer it without charge to any man who will write and state if he is building or remodelling this year, when he expects to start the work, and the number of head of stock he keeps. If you are building or remodelling next year, or later, you will receive the Barn Construction Section of the Book, this is the part which will interest you most until you are ready to go ahead. It is a neatly bound book of 80 pages.

Simply fill in the blanks of the coupon, and you will receive the Barn Book by first mail. You do not obligate yourself in any way.

The high cost of printing the book has forced us to limit the quantity. Make sure of your copy by sending for it to-day.

Beatty Bros., Limited

K351 Hill Street

FERGUS, ONTARIO

FREE COUPON

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED,
K 351 HILL ST., FERGUS, ONT.

GENTLEMEN:—Send me your new 352-page Barn Book, without charge or obligation. I have filled in the blanks below.

Are you thinking of building a barn?.....

If not, are you going to remodel?.....

When will you start?.....

How many cows, horses, or young stock will you keep?.....

Put an X after the kind of Sanitary Stable Equipment you are interested in.

(Steel Stalls.....) (Steel Horse Stable Fittings.....)

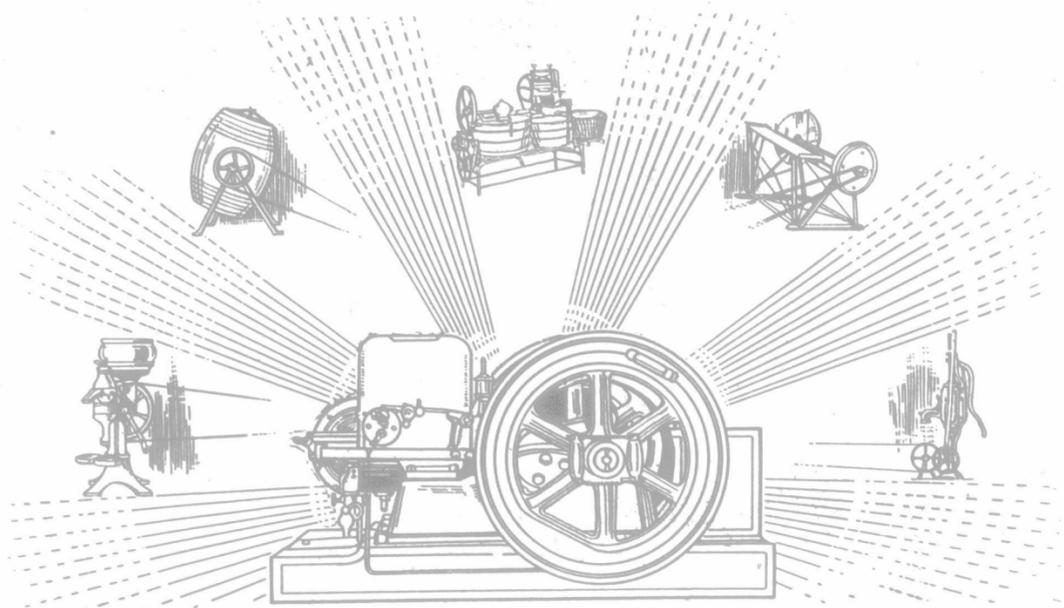
(Manure Carriers.....) (Water Bowls.....)

(Hay Carrier.....)

Your Name.....

P.O..... Province.....

Section..... Township..... Range.....



Let The Page Engine Do Your Heavy Work

The more work you can get done in a given time, the greater will your revenue be, and the more pleasure and satisfaction you will take out of farm life.

By making a small investment in a Page Engine, you can add wonderfully to the productiveness of your time, and save money on your help.

This powerful little engine will pump the water for you or run the churn; it will take the back-breaking labor out of operating the fanning mill or the grindstone. Even the cream separator can

be run by this engine, for, with the aid of a governor pulley, the power can be made perfectly smooth and stable.

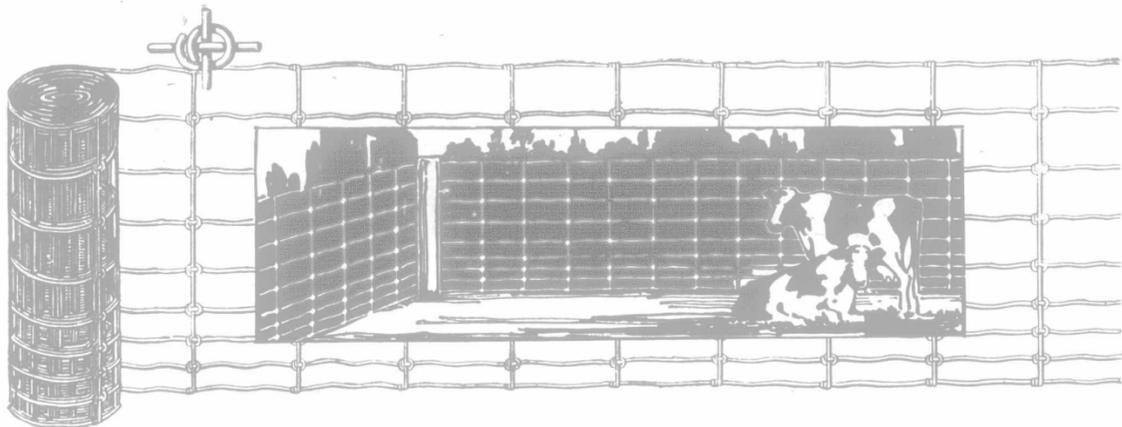
It will also operate your wife's "power" Washing Machine—thereby saving her the hardest part of all her household work. If you connect it up with a line shaft, you can perform several of these operations at the same time—for the compact Page Engine has plenty of power.

You could not begin to hire help for these chores as cheaply as the Page

Engine will do them for you—2 cents an hour will pay for the fuel.

Page Engines are made in two types. The smaller ones, 1½ and 2 Horse-Power, operate on Gasoline only. The larger ones up to 7 Horse-Power, will do equally as well on Kerosene.

The small size (1½ H.-P.) costs only \$60, and the others are just as low-priced in proportion. Do not let this small investment stand in the way of your greater comfort and productiveness.



There are three big facts about Page Wire Fence which you should consider before you buy.

(1) It is perfectly uniform, and is much easier to erect than ordinary fencing.

(2) It is made of genuine No. 9 gauge wire. Compare its weight per roll with competing lines.

(3) Its laterals are *coiled* by our special machinery, this giving much greater elasticity than if the wire were merely *waved*.

When we talk about the durability of Page Fencing, we are not talking theory. We have been in the wire fence business for nearly 30 years, and many

of the first fences we made are still giving perfect service.

You cannot judge the lasting qualities of a wire fence by looking at it. You must be sure of the weight, size and quality of the wire, and the thickness and quality of the galvanizing.

You can test the weight by putting a roll of Fencing on a platform scale. Page Fencing will weigh several pounds per roll more than other makes. That means more wear—more years of serving.

But when it comes to galvanizing, only a skilled expert can tell the difference between a perfect coating which will protect the wire indefinitely from

rust, and a poor finish which will soon admit moisture to the steel, and allow it to corrode and become useless.

Don't take chances by ordering some other Wire Fencing, because it is a little cheaper than Page. Take the superior weight of Page Fencing as an evidence of the thorough honesty of all Page manufacturing methods. Depend upon the Page reputation for square dealing and quality products, to give you a fence which will last for years and never cause you disappointment.

Write us to-day for current price list, or any further information desired.

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada, Limited

SALES OFFICES:

MONTREAL:
519 Notre Dame St., W.

TORONTO:
183 King St., E.

WALKERVILLE:

ST. JOHN:
11 Water St.

Scientific Refining

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Made by "Graduate Workmen"



Our scientific refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor. This is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL — oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power.

Order it by the barrel or half-barrel — the economical way. Be sure that you have an adequate supply of this dependable oil. Order now, or ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch. Thus you can buy at today's prices. Prices will not be lower — that we guarantee. Buy it in barrels, half barrels or steel drums or half drums — the economical way.

En-ar-co National Light Oil

Buy Your Winter Supply Now



A bright, clear light — without charred wick or sooty chimney — is assured when you use this oil in lamps or lanterns or oil stoves. Buy it by the barrel. Be ready to meet fuel shortages with an oil stove.

This "better oil" insures uniform heat with no smoke, no smell. It does not leave a carbon deposit to clog wick and burner.

Also best for incubators and brooders and the most economical tractor fuel.

Send your order now or ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.

En-ar-co Motor Grease

For Every Grease Point



It is no longer necessary to have a special grease for compression cups, another kind for differentials, and still another grease for transmissions.

En-ar-co Motor Grease will give perfect lubrication for all purposes, all around the motor car or tractor.

Our refining experience of half a century has made this grease possible. Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch. Packed in convenient 25-lb. Screw-Top Cans.

White Rose Gasoline

The Powerful Motor Fuel



You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline these days. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction than you have ever known.

Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.

Black Beauty Axle Grease



Here is the best axle grease ever made. We've been making it for nearly a half century. It now has world-wide sale. It contains no compounds to clog and gum. Packed in useful galvanized pails.

Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.



'Til the Boys Come Home

NOW to plan for the return of our fighting men—to keep their jobs open just a few months longer. They are eager to get back. They are looking forward to positions awaiting them.

Over 80 En-ar-co boys are in service. Many of them were salesmen. Soon, we hope, they will be renewing old friendships—calling on you! But until then we must all "keep the home fires burning" by doing business through the mail as much as possible. We must "carry on" for them.

Will You Do Your Part?

Buy of your local dealer if he has En-ar-co Products in stock. If he cannot supply you, then mail your order direct. Let the mail take the place of the salesmen who have brought us victory. Your check with order saves bookkeeping and helps to hold another job open. It also entitles you to a cash discount.

Now is the logical time to stock up with goods you will need during the next few months. Railroads will be congested with food and materials. Don't neglect buying now, for we guarantee that prices will not be lower inside of one year. If your present needs are supplied and you cannot secure En-ar-co goods near home, send your order for next spring's requirements, inclosing check dated ahead. We will protect you on present prices.

Use This Coupon If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You

Send This Order Coupon Now!

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited
12.50 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ontario

My Dealer

located at cannot supply me. Please ship the following from your nearest branch.

- Gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil
- Gallons White Rose Gasoline
- Gallons National Light Oil
- Pounds En-ar-co Motor Grease
- Pounds Black Beauty Axle Grease

My Name is

Street

Town Province

Shipping Point

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

Branches in 36 Cities

General Offices: Toronto, Ontario

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ST. JOHN:
1 Water St.

ONTARIO

The Land of Unlimited Opportunity

Recent railroad construction has made accessible a vast region of natural wealth in Northern Ontario. Fortune and health await thousands in this wonderful land. Sustenance will be given to millions, and Ontario faces a glorious future.

This great province presents greater possibilities to the farmer and settler, the workingman and manufacturer than any other portion of Canada.

Natural Wealth

Ontario is rich in timber and water powers, with its limitless tracts of untouched forest and numerous waterfalls and rapids. It contains vast expanses of rich, virgin farm lands, only awaiting cultivation to produce abundant crops of every description.

Of Ontario's 230 million acres of land only 13½ million acres are under cultivation. More than 20 million acres of the very finest arable land lie waiting for the plough.

The following statistics will be of interest as showing the enormous possibilities of "Canada's Banner Province":—

Assessed Value.....	\$1,900,000,000
Annual Production.....	1,000,000,000
Uncultivated Farm Land.....	20,000,000 acres
Available Timber.....	19,000,000,000 feet
Available Pulpwood.....	300,000,000 cords
Undeveloped Water Powers.....	4,000,000 H.P.

Success is Sure

Tales of individual success in the Province of Ontario sound almost like romance. Not one or two, not a few dozen, but literally hundreds of men have gone on to a farm in this favored country and taken a fortune from the earth as truly as does the miner who makes a "lucky strike."

And why should this not be so? Everything is in favor of the tiller of the soil. The climate is ideal, with beautiful warm summer days and healthful winter weather, neither season being at all extreme. Spring opens fairly early, and Autumn is usually protracted until late in the year.

Then, the soil is rich, productive, one might term it responsive.

The wealth many farmers accumulate is not earned by the sacrifice of health or vigor through excessive overwork. On the contrary, with proper knowledge and care, backed by ordinary industriousness, Ontario farming land will yield a most bountiful return for the time, money and labor invested.

Free Literature

about this splendid agricultural country may be had for the asking. Your every question will receive an authoritative, carefully-considered reply. Address as below for prompt reply.

Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario's Famous Clay Belt stretches west and north from the Ottawa River, along either side of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, right to the Manitoba boundary.

RAILROADS.—A settler can ride from the big cities of Ontario or the West in a Pullman, if he wishes, almost to his own door. This is something new in pioneer life.

Note that this fertile land is one degree south of Winnipeg. The climate is ideal for perfect health, warm in summer, cold and invigorating in winter.

The land is well watered with lakes and rivers, and covered with merchantable timber.

Agricultural Products

Millions of acres of the finest agricultural land comprise the famous clay belt, and it has been proven that certain sections are already producing wheat equal to the finest Manitoba hard.

It is encouraging to know that a great stretch of uncultivated land lie out invitingly before the prospective farmer, but the encouragement is deeper than that. It may be justly asked, "Has the soil been practically tested?" "If so, what are the results?" The answer is that settlers have gone into all the districts. To see the crops grown by them is a revelation.

Returned Soldiers

Information re Land Settlement and Opportunities for returned soldiers may be had by applying to Lt.-Col. Robert Innes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Would You Like us to Tell You More About Northern Ontario ?

Our literature descriptive of this great country may be had free on application.

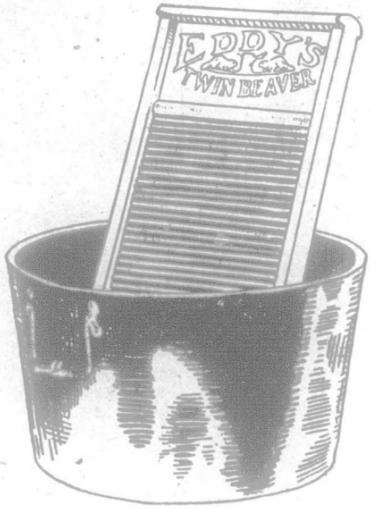
G. H. FERGUSON

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

WRITE:

H. A. MACDONELL

Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO



Less Work on Wash Day

In the Arabian proverb it was the last straw which broke the camel's back and it is the little extra effort which tire one out on wash-day. Many housewives work a good deal harder than is necessary, and take a great many extra needless steps. Metal tubs and pails are heavy to lift and hard to carry. They radiate heat quickly. Old fashioned washboards make extra labor, and wear out the clothes quickly.

EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

WASHTUBS, WASHBOARDS AND PAILS

Made by the Makers of the Famous Eddy Matches

Enable the housewife to save this extra work and to save time too.

They are made from wood pulp, moulded under tremendous pressure and baked with an intense heat. They are light and easy to carry. There are no joints or seams to crack or collect dirt, and they cannot become battered or dented. They keep the water hot much longer than metal containers, and the hard glazed surface is impervious to taints or odors. They save much labor and many steps in the course of a day.

Eddy's Twin Beaver Washboard has a double rubbing surface of indurated ware, which loosens the dirt quickly and easily without at the same time doing violence to delicate fabrics.

Ask your dealer for these Eddy Conveniences. You will find that their use will truly mean less work on wash-day.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

HULL - - - CANADA

Makers of the Famous Eddy Matches
Canada's Standard for 67 Years



This Gift Will Make Her Glad The Year Around

THIS is a Christmas to be remembered! A Christmas for useful gifts—gifts which carry the Christmas gladness over into the days to come. A Christmas whose joys do not wear thin before the New Year dawns.

Let your Christmas gift To Her be one which will lighten her daily work for years to come.

DAVIDSON'S PREMIER MARATHON RANGE

FOR COAL OR WOOD

No gift that you can make will be more truly appreciated than this, none can give greater or more lasting satisfaction.

DAVIDSON RANGES are made in many styles, but one and all they are the product of our years of study and experience. They are second to none in simplicity, durability and economy of fuel. They are attractive in appearance too. Watch her eyes shine when she sees her own, on Christmas morning.

There is a dealer near you who will show you the Premier Marathon, Premier Leader, and the other Davidson Ranges. If you cannot conveniently locate him, drop us a post card. It will be a pleasure to send you full details by return mail.

But don't delay too long. Consider it carefully. Think of the pleasure you will give. And act quickly, so as to insure delivery before Christmas has gone.

This Guarantee Bond



With Every Purchase

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Limited

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



It Does the Wringing Too

The "SEAFOAM" Combination Washer and Wringer does more than the washing. It does the wringing too. It relieves you of that twisting and turning work that is so tiring to overworked muscles. Everything from a pocket handkerchief to a blanket is the same to a "SEAFOAM" Combination. After the washing is done you just feed the wringer—the power does the work. Into the rinsing water and through the automatic wringer once more and the clothes are ready for the line.

Gas, gasoline, wind or electric power will work the "SEAFOAM".
Send for pamphlet and state what power is available.

Dowswell, Lees & Co., Limited

HAMILTON - CANADA

BETTER FEEDS AT LESS COST

When it comes down to the fine point, most reputable firms make good feeds—feeds that are about the same in quality and beneficial ingredients.

The reason then that should persuade you to buy Crampsey & Kelley Feeds is—the cost.

Though Crampsey & Kelley Feeds are as good as feeds can be made, you can buy them direct from us cheaper than you can purchase feeds of doubtful quality from your local dealer.

Send us a trial order and convince yourself.

We handle Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, Grit Shell, Charcoal, etc., etc.

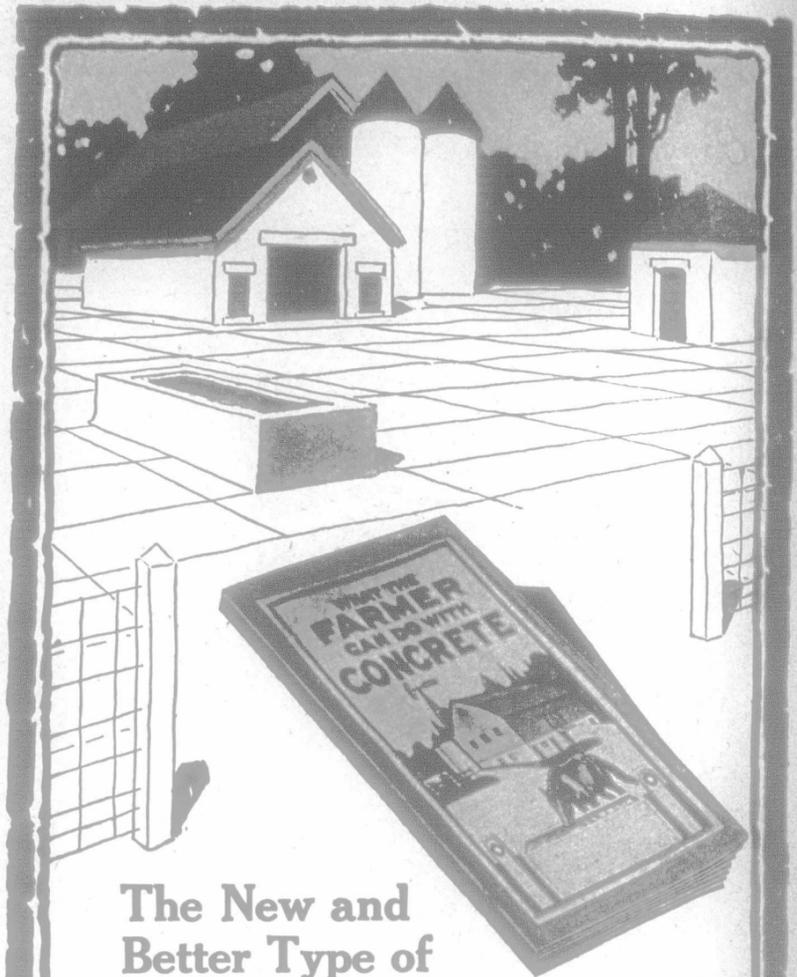
Ask for prices on car lots of Linseed Oil Cake Meal and Seed Corn.

We are buyers of Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes, etc., car lots or less. State quantity of grain and send sample.

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY

Dovercourt Road TORONTO

Canada Food Board License No. 3-170, 9-1917, 9-1779



The New and Better Type of Farm

CONSIDER the numerous leaks your farm is subject to, and learn how to stop these leaks by reading this book. Wooden buildings rot under stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money. Concrete will not rot; therefore, never needs repairs.

Build your feeding floors of concrete, and there will not be a single kernel of grain lost.

Build your milk-house of concrete, and you will always have pure, wholesome milk.

Build your foundations of concrete, and you will have dry, comfortable quarters for the horses and cattle.

Build your tanks of concrete, and you will have healthy stock.

Build your silo of concrete, and you will have feed in fine condition the whole winter long.

Write now for our free book, that tells you how to build all these, and how to build them right.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

501 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL

Sales Offices at

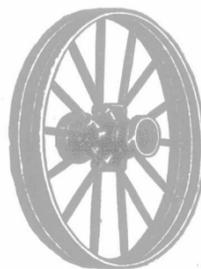
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

"Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers, in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.

**CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE**

Send me your literature

NOW! A Good Time to Order a Set of "Cooke" Steel Wheels! NOW!



By placing your order now you enable us to deliver the wheels to you when you need them. Greatest labor saver on the farm! Make a new wagon out of your old one at a small cost. Write to-day for a price-list and illustrated circular showing how to take measurements correctly, together with testimonials from satisfied customers in all parts of Canada. REMEMBER WE QUOTE PRICE DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST STATION, NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE, AND OUR WHEELS ARE MADE TO FIT ANY SKEIN OR AXLE.

The Cooke Metal Wheel Company

19 WEST STREET

ORILLIA

ONTARIO

"THE QUALITY LINES"

OF FARM MACHINERY

MACHINES MADE TO STAND UP AND DO THEIR WORK WELL

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>JOHN DEERE LOW DOWN MANURE SPREADER
"THE SPREADER WITH THE BEATER ON THE AXLE"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT GRAIN DRILL
"UNIFORM SEEDING AT PROPER DEPTH"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT FERTILIZER DRILL
"MAKES ALL OF THE LAND PRODUCE"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT LIME AND FERTILIZER SOWER
"EVEN DISTRIBUTION ASSURED"</p> <p>HOOVER POTATO DIGGERS
"GET ALL THE POTATOES AND SAVE LABOR"</p> <p>HOOVER POTATO PLANTERS
"THE VISIBLE PLANTER WITH AUTOMATIC FEED CONTROL"</p> <p>HOOVER POTATO CUTTERS
"CUTS LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES IN PROPER NUMBER OF PIECES QUICKLY"</p> | <p>JOHN DEERE-DAIN SYSTEM LEFT HAND SIDE DELIVERY RAKE
"MAKES BETTER HAY—NATURE'S WAY"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE-DAIN HAY LOADER
"THE ONE-MAN LOADER"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE ONE-HORSE STEEL CULTIVATORS
"MADE TO DO THEIR WORK WELL, AND ARE QUICKLY ADJUSTED"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE SYRACUSE SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS
"CAN BE USED PROFITABLY IN ALL KINDS OF LAND"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE CORN PLANTER
"GIVES ACCURACY—NOT AVERAGE"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE CULTIVATOR
"THE 'JB' GIVES CLEAN AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION"</p> <p>JOHN DEERE BEET TOOLS
SEEDERS—PULPERS—CULTIVATORS
"THEY SAVE LABOR AND MAKE PRODUCTION PROFITABLE"</p> |
|--|--|



THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

ASK YOUR NEAREST JOHN DEERE DEALER FOR LITERATURE ON
THE MACHINES YOU ARE INTERESTED IN, OR WRITE TO

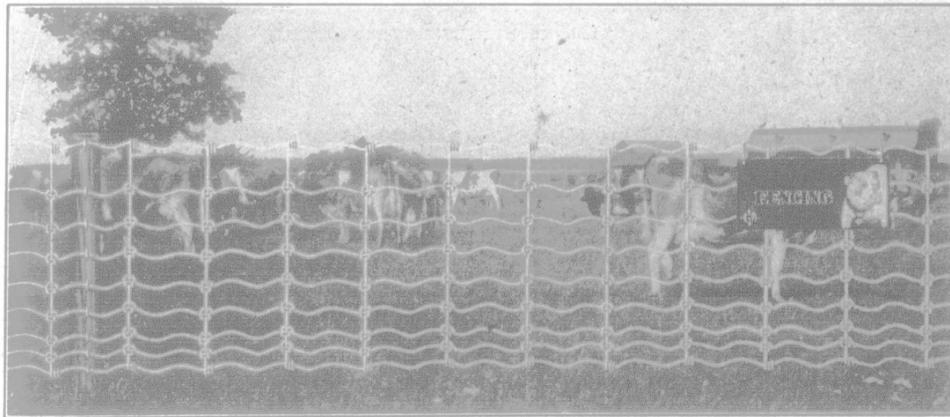
JOHN DEERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

WELLAND

ONTARIO

STEEL TELLS THE TALE

The Fence made entirely in Canada



The Fence made from "Open Hearth" Steel



Invincible "Open Hearth Steel" Fence

SOLD BY THE BEST DEALERS ALL OVER CANADA

A PERMANENT INVESTMENT

to every farmer who purchases Invincible Fence. Look over this Fence in your vicinity, and note how well it is standing up, no broken or rusted wires commonly noted in Bessemer wire fence.

THE BEST GRADE OF STEEL

obtainable for the manufacture of Wire Fence is used in the construction of Invincible Fence. No rusty or dilapidated Fences on your Farm if you insist upon Invincible brand.

CATALOGUE MAILED UPON REQUEST

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

HAMILTON

MONTREAL

Those Pictures from Home

"If they only knew the pleasure they bring us
* * * * I am sure they would come."

*Translation of an extract from a letter written by
a young Belgian soldier to a friend in America.*

"And often I must take in my hand, the pictures from home. I look at them all, one after the other, and they speak to me. Then I am once more at home—I listen, and I live again. It would be too much for me to write you all that they say. But above all, they say to

IN THE FRENCH

Et chaque fois je dois prendre les portraits de chez moi en main. Je les regard tous, l'un apres l'autre et tous me parlent. Alors je suis de nouveau à la maison, je les ecoute et je revis,—ce serait trop de vous écrire, tout ce qu'ils me disent. Mais surtout ils me disent, "Au revoir!" Je les trouve tous un peu maigris, et Papa et Maman un peu plus gris de cheveux. Tiens, si seulement on savait le plaisir que nous procure, ces portraits de la maison, il n'en resterait pas un en Belgique. Tous les portraits s'élanceraient vers nous, quand même s'ils devaient passer les fils électrique de la frontière; ou s'ils devaient passer à la nage le canal de l'Yser, je suis certain qu'ils viendrait.

me, 'Au revoir.' I find them all a little thinner, and Father and Mother a little grayer of hair. *Tiens!* if they only knew the pleasure they bring us, these pictures from home, there would not be one remaining in Belgium. All the pictures would rush towards us; even if they had to pass through the electrified wire of the frontier, or if they had to swim through Yser Canal, I am sure they would come."

GUSTAVE GEBOERS

L 282 2me Compagnie Armée Belge en Campagne



GUSTAVE GEBOERS

Thus writes Gustave Geboers, a Belgian boy of twenty-three. And your boy, our boys, will pictures mean less to them?

It is the very real contribution that pictures make to the morale of the men in camp and overseas that qualifies the Kodak as a gift in tune with the times. Kodaks for the folks at home mean pictures for the boys in France—good pictures.

Cheering letters mean much, cheering pictures mean more, for the soldier sees with his own eyes that all is going well back home.

Give Kodaks here that they may get pictures there.

Autographic Kodaks \$8.50 and up.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited

TORONTO, CANADA



A Record to be Proud Of

Herbageum has held an untarnished reputation during over thirty years as an economical aid in feeding animals.

It earned the reputation as such when the price of milk, cheese, butter, beef, pork, lamb, wool, poultry and eggs did not average more than one-third their present value.

With the low prices of twenty-five to thirty years ago Herbageum proved to be profitable at \$12.00 per 100 lbs., or 15c. per lb. in smalls.

With present prices of farm produce it would be fully as profitable at \$35.00 per 100 lbs. or 40c. per lb. in smalls.

However, notwithstanding the enormous increase in cost of the raw materials used in the manufacture of Herbageum the advance in price to the feeder has been moderate as merchants are supplying it at 20c. per lb., that is 80c. for the 4-lb. package that formerly was marked 60c. There is now no price marked on the package, as changing conditions may at any time cause a further advance. But though it were advanced to 25c. per lb., it would be more profitable for regular use than it was with old-time prices of produce when Herbageum earned its reputation for value in feeding.

Remember, it is not as a food nor as a medicine that Herbageum has proved of value, but as an aid in the assimilation of ordinary food. It replaces or is a substitute for the aromatic qualities that are abundant in a good pasture, but which are lacking in grain, hay, straw, corn stalks, ensilage and roots.

Wonderful and valuable results have been secured through the experimental work of our government institutions, both provincial and federal. But unfortunately they have almost entirely overlooked the fact of the real difficulty in winter feeding being the lack of those aromatic qualities in dry foods, and they are an essential in securing perfect assimilation of ordinary foods.

Look at the herds of magnificent grass-fed cattle, that have had no grain or, at best, very little and consider that all the food values are in the cured hay, which the animal is unable to assimilate simply because the aromatic qualities have passed away in the ripening and curing processes.

Herbageum is an almost perfect substitute for these qualities, and by using it regularly with all classes of food a much larger quantity of coarse fodder can be utilized, thus saving grain, oil cake and cotton seed meals, and with as good if not better results in both milk and flesh, and at considerably less cost. Besides which the animals will be in better health and

a more thrifty condition.

We could give page after page of letters from noted stockmen as well as from others equally good but less known, bearing out all and much more than we have said, but it is not necessary, as the man who has thoroughly tested Herbageum, always speaks well of it.

Remember that Herbageum is not a Stock Food in any sense of the word, and it has never been placed on the market as such. Nor is it a medicine. It is simply a properly prepared aromatic condiment which replaces the aromatic qualities of a good pasture which are lost by grain, hay, straw and other fodder in the ripening and curing processes. And given to calves with skim-milk or separated milk it makes a perfect substitute for pure, fresh, new milk. It is an advantage to use it regularly. It returns the feeder a good profit on the expenditure, which is not over 20c. per month for each horse, cow, beeve or hog, and the same for three sheep, three calves, three young pigs, or about fifteen to twenty fowl.

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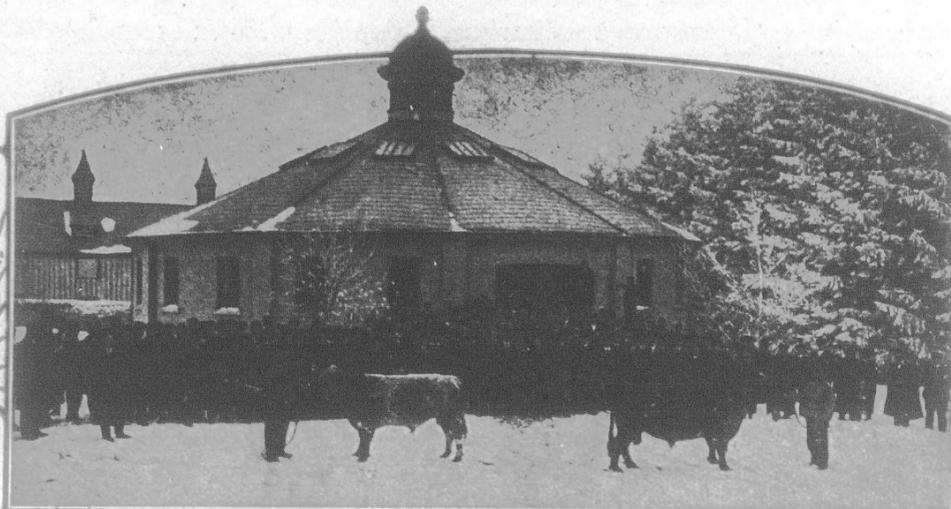
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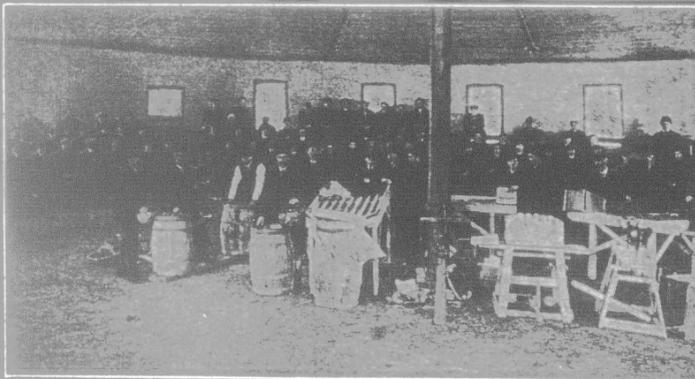
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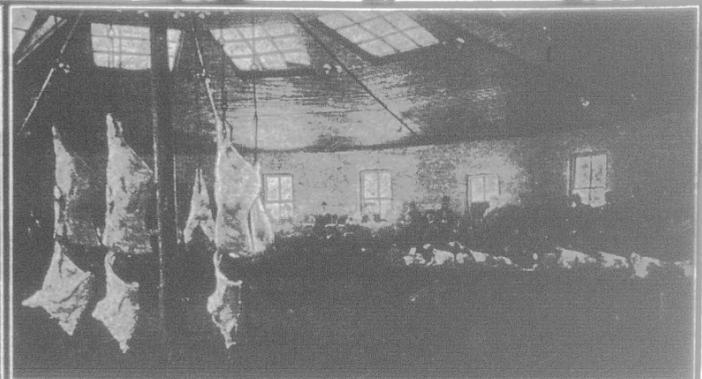
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1918

LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

No. 1368

A Real Christmas and a Year of Service.

Let us make this Christmas the best and truest in living memory. Four Yule-tide seasons have been darkened by the shadow of war, but we are emerging from the darkness with a deeper feeling of concern for the lives and comfort of others. To our own personal troubles and sorrows we have learned to give second thought; "service" is now the watchword of the race and the sacrifice of so many human lives, that freedom might live, has put to shame our own feeble efforts in the interest of mankind. Through it all, however, men and women, old and young, have tried to do their little bit, and the cover page of this number gives expression to the spirit on the home front which has rendered such noble support to the mighty forces on the battle line. Our vision has been broadened, and our interest in the welfare of others has been deepened. The individual thinks beyond himself the little circle of friends and neighbors. The world is full of people, and

"It is Christmas in the Mansion,
Yule-log fires and silken frocks;
It is Christmas in the Cottage,
Mothers filling little socks;
It is Christmas on the Highway,
In the thronging busy mart;
But the dearest, truest Christmas
Is the Christmas in the Heart."

kind word or a sympathetic act may be of far more value to the beneficiary of these simple gifts than loads of useless presents. Give for the pleasure of giving; not to balance some outstanding account, or to anticipate a favor; the donor gets his reward as a by-product

of generosity and unselfishness. Remember, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and with this axiom imbedded in the heart go forth to earn that blessing which comes to all faithful followers of Him whose natal day we celebrate as Christmas every year.

A battle between might and right has shaken the earth to its uttermost corners. Autocracy and democracy have been locked in a death-like struggle for supremacy. After four long years of service, pain and sacrifice, the sun has shone out from behind the cloud and cast a ray of promise across the land. But there are problems ahead of us in our national life, and their solution will call for the best that is in us. As never before, all should endeavor to stand on a plane above party and above creed, or, to adapt the words of one whose hair grew grey in the public service of Canada, we should aim so to live, so to strive, and so to do our part as to raise the standard of life to higher and better spheres.

Christmas should mark the beginning of a better and more prosperous year than we in Canada have had in many seasons. Our prosperity should not be judged wholly, however, on the basis of dollars, of manufacturing plants, of cattle, or of grain. Real and lasting wealth is vested only in a people who love their country and work for the good of those who live within its boundaries. A national conscience is the best asset any nation can possess.

Commercialism was fast bringing the peoples of the earth to a state of indifference towards the higher and nobler things of life. We were becoming slaves to money and to greed. In the struggle for riches, good government, education and noble aspirations were neglected; even the church was suffering for lack of spiritual as well as financial support. The war has effected a wonderful change in the outlook on life,

"And with man's freedom purified
We mark—behind the triumph—God."

Christmas has come again. Let us make it a real Christmas for ourselves and all those we can reach with word or gift. Carry the Yule-tide spirit on throughout the year; take it with you in your work, whether it be on the farm, in the office, in the factory, or other walks of life. It will lighten the burden and make life happier for all who toil. Drink in the Christmas spirit to the full and then we can all fervently observe, like Tiny Tim,

"God bless us every one."

"What matters race or skin or creed?
Suffice it comfort millions need!"

Giving, in the proper spirit, from our stores, even though they be meagre, will bring its reward in true happiness, and only then will we enjoy the dearest, truest Christmas—"The Christmas in the heart."

The Christmas spirit should not be allowed to depart when the shadows of night cast their mantle over the earth on December 25. From Christmas till Christmas there should live and grow that feeling of generosity, unselfishness, forbearance and sympathy which mark the Yule-tide season as the happiest of the year. Ship after ship throughout 1919 will be bringing back the men who have undergone the hardship and hell of battle. Many of them will not see things as we see them; their viewpoint may not be the same as ours. Soldiers who have had experience in previous campaigns say it requires months and sometimes years to recover from the shock of shell-fire and the nightmare of war. Tolerance and consideration for others should control our actions and influence our judgment in the months that are ahead. How necessary is it, then, that all should carry on the spirit of Christmas through the rest of the year. How much more just, more considerate, more sympathetic will the feeling be to those around us, and especially to those who have a right to ask for justice and for sympathy. In the words of another: "This is the real miracle. This is Christ really walking on the waters and diffusing the light of His beautiful nature of pity, mercy and love on the whole world."

He gets most out of life who puts most into it. A

Fruit
Growing(2 weeks)
Nov. 27 to Feb. 8Vegetable
Growing(2 weeks)
Feb. 10 to 22Horticulture and
Landscape
Gardening(2 weeks)
Feb. 10 to 22

The Farmer's Advocate And Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties. handsomely illustrated, with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate. Flat rate.
 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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Publishers' Message

This, the Christmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, goes as a present to all our readers to carry the greetings of the season, and the best wishes of the Publishers for a happy and prosperous year in 1919.

We have all been passing through strenuous times. The war has made it difficult, indeed, to carry on, and the burden has not yet been removed from the shoulders of the publisher. However, for over fifty years "The Farmer's Advocate" has been going regularly into many thousands of homes, and at every Christmas time we endeavor to give our readers a better special issue than the last. This has been our aim this year, and we hope those into whose homes it may go will enjoy reading it and find it a welcome visitor. In its preparation we have remembered father and mother, brother and sister, young and old alike. The importance of live stock at this time has called for increased attention in the Christmas Number, and so has the subject of "Reconstruction." Realizing, too, that thousands will probably be establishing new homes on the land and many of them in new districts, we have endeavored, through special articles, to carry a message that will guide and counsel them. Service and usefulness have been our aim throughout, and we have enumerated only a few of the objects which have influenced the staff when compiling this volume. Its value is left to your judgment, and by the decision of our subscribers we are willing to abide.

We are drawing near the end of a very eventful year. In the spring and early summer the outlook was dark indeed, but the forces on the side of Right recovered from their reverses and dealt the Hun a staggering blow that brought him to his knees. We are all proud of the part Canada has played in the great war. Her army has established a glorious record and brought renown to the land of the Maple. A shadow, though, has darkened many homes, and to the bereaved there goes out the gratitude and sympathy of all.

As farmers we have much to be thankful for. Crops on the whole, this year, have been good, and the season has been favorable at both seed time and harvest. Certain sections of the West, however, suffered from severe drought, and Eastern Canada was in spots unduly favored with rain. In spite of these handicaps a good harvest has been garnered, and we can look forward to the winter, where live stock is kept, with full mows and bins.

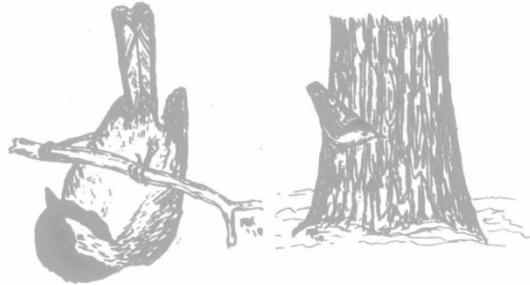
We hope in the few remaining days and evenings of the year, our readers may derive some pleasure from the perusal of these pages. When done with it show it to your friends and neighbors, and if extra copies are desired as gifts they will be forwarded to any address, near or far, at the nominal price of 50 cents each. New subscriptions will be started with a copy of this issue as long as the supply lasts. "The Farmer's Advocate" wishes one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous 1919.



The Deer Mouse

At the time of the festive season it is natural that the nature-lover should think of the wild creatures and the way in which they are spending Christmas.

There is one little bird which always seems to reflect the spirit of Christmas—the Chickadee. He is the embodiment of the spirit of gaiety and sweet contentment, and he gives vent to it both in voice and actions. In the biting cold or the blistering heat, in sunshine or in rain, his voice is ever cheery and his behaviour blithe. He is the optimist of the wild-wood. He is also a most accomplished acrobat, his motto is "Any side up without care," and he investigates anything he comes across from every possible angle. And of what does the Chickadee's Christmas repast consist? Chiefly of the eggs of plant-lice, canker worms, bark-lice, moths, and other injurious insects. It is these that he seeks on his gymnastic excursions, and great are the quantities that he devours. It has been estimated that a Chickadee will eat 138,750 eggs of the canker-worm in twenty-five days.



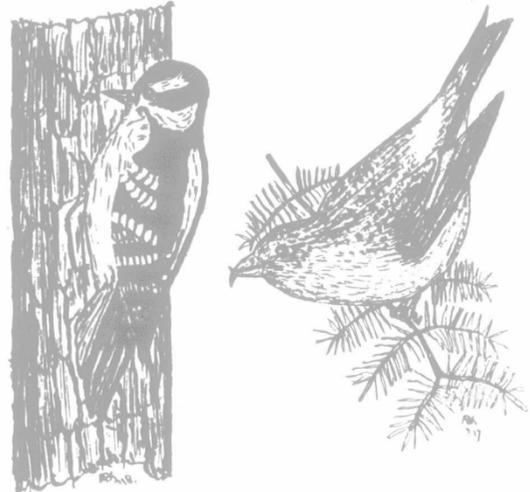
Chickadee and Nuthatch.

Another little bird that goes merrily about in the winter woods is the White-breasted-Nuthatch—companion acrobat of the Chickadee. His "Quank-quank-quank" echoes through the silent woods. He is also a persistent seeker after hidden treasures in the form of hibernating insects and insects' eggs.

Some birds change the nature of their diet with the seasons but our two common Woodpeckers, the Downy and the Hairy, have the same fare for their Christmas dinner as they do for their midsummer meals—the larva of the beetles which bore in tree-trunks. Their food is equally available, at all seasons and frozen wood offers no barrier to their powerful, chisel-shaped bills.

At Christmas we have with us several bird visitors from the northland. The Snowflake, veritable sprites of the wintry storms, fly overhead uttering their jingling notes, and run about in the fields weaving a delicate tracery of tracks around the weed-stems which project above the white carpet. Seeds of the Blue-weed, Lamb's Quarters, Pig-weed, Rag-weed, all is grist which comes to their mill.

Interesting little birds are the Crossbills, northern species which come to us in winter. Their Christmas dinner consists of the seeds held in the cones of evergreens, and their specially adapted bills, in which the mandibles cross each other near their tip, enable them to pick these seeds out with dexterity and ease. Like



The Downy Woodpecker and American Crossbill.

many of our winter visitors they are very erratic in their movements, here today and there to-morrow, in some winters quite common, in others very rare. Of the two species, the American Crossbill and the White-winged, the former is usually the commoner.

The Ruffed Grouse, no longer finding insects and leaves upon which to feed, turns its attention in winter to buds and the needles of coniferous trees.

The Varying Hare finds its Christmas repast in the bark of trees and the foliage of the Cedar. It skims lightly over the snow on the very efficient "snow-shoes" which are formed by its large and wide-spreading hind feet, covering immense distances at a bound. Its leaping gait carries it along at a high rate of speed, about twenty-six miles per hour, and it has need of all its

Christmas in the Animal World.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

speed as it is the chief prey of the larger flesh-eaters which are roaming the woods in search of their Christmas dinner.

The Muskrat swims about beneath the ice of the streams and ponds, coming up to air-holes to breathe, and frequently bringing up clams to devour at the edge of the hole.

The Groundhog has eaten his Christmas dinner many weeks ago and now lies sleeping at the bottom of his burrow with his dinner stored away in the form of fat. In the fall the Groundhog devotes most of his attention to feeding and when he becomes sufficiently rotund he retires beneath the surface and passes into a condition of dormancy which is far deeper than ordinary sleep. In this condition all the activities of his body,—circulation, respiration, oxidation,—are reduced to a minimum, and thus the store of fat which would not last for many days of active existence is sufficient to maintain him until the spring smiles once more upon the hillside.

The Deer Mouse, the soft, furry little animal of the large ears and long tail, depends partly upon such seeds and fruits as it has stored away, and partly upon occasional nightly excursions over the snow to see what edible material is to be found.

The Field Mouse feeds in winter mainly upon the roots of grasses and other plants and upon the bark of shrubs and young trees. In its excursions in search of food it keeps pretty well to the tunnels which it drives beneath the snow. It does store a certain amount of food in times of abundance, but it appears to depend very little upon stored food.

The Chipmunk gathers his Christmas dinner in the summer and fall, spending the long days industriously carrying loads of seeds and fruits in his capacious cheek-pouches. During the winter he sleeps for some time at a stretch, rouses himself to eat from his store, and goes back to sleep again.



Red Squirrel.

The Red-Squirrel is in his food-habits about the most human of all animals. He eats practically everything that is edible. He carefully stores away food in times of plenty and then keeps right on all winter getting all he can. He also has another very human attribute—he talks a great deal, and his remarks upon occasions, if translated, would I feel certain, not be fit to print. And when very much wrought up he stamps his feet, for all the world like a child in a tantrum.

If the Deer can find its favorite Christmas dinner it will probably have some beechnuts, scraped up from under the snow, but if not it will content itself with a meal of twigs.

The little Tree-frogs have sought out some sheltered cavity in the woods and have hibernated therein, and the Snakes are likewise coiled in some similar retreat.

The insects pass the winter in very various ways. In the case of a great many all that remains of the species is in the form of eggs—eggs laid on some plant which next spring will grow leaves for the young to feed upon. Hosts of other species are in the pupal condition—wrapped up like an Egyptian mummy in its case. In this condition life is suspended until such time as the rising temperature shall once again call forth a renewal of activity. Still others are in the larval stage caterpillars, grubs, etc.—and have secreted themselves in some sheltered nook. Others again are in the adult stage, hidden away beneath loose bark and in other crevices, as in the case of many butterflies which appear early in the spring.

The clams and fresh-water snails have retreated beyond the danger of ice-formation, and here carry on their feeding much in the same manner as during the warmer parts of the year, with the exception that they probably require much less food, as in such organisms activity is directly proportional to temperature, and with reduced activity comes a reduction in the quantity of food required.

The fishes are in much the same case. Most species have retired to deep water where the temperature is practically constant, and as we know from a study of their scales, in which we find what is called the "winter check", their rate of growth is much less in winter than in summer. So with these forms their Christmas dinner cannot in any sense be called a feast.

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What Pioneering Means.—By W. D. Albright.

"My soul is sick of cities, and the crafty strife;
And if gold were all and greed were all, I have had
enough of life.

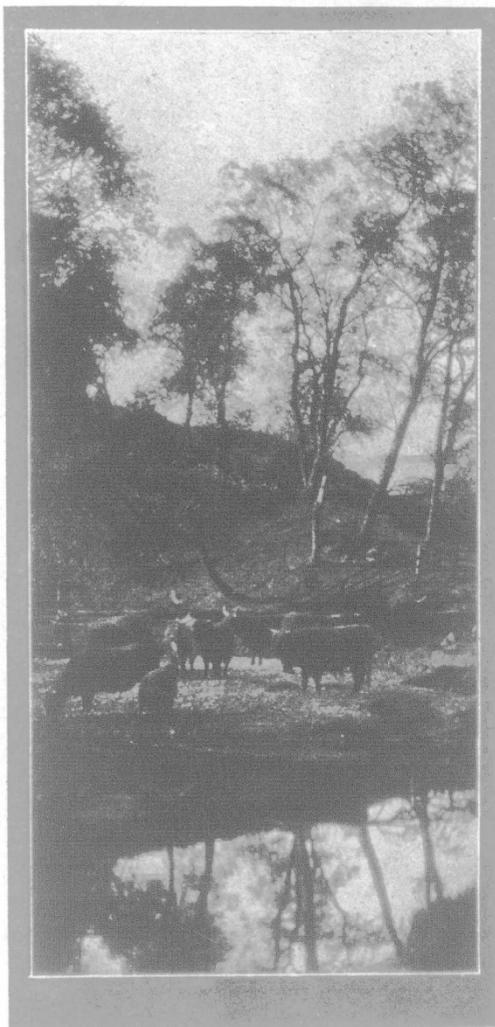
But ever in my dreams I hear the moorland music creep
To the heart that shall be aching till I sleep."

Pioneering nearly always spells privation. World over, it is the price exacted by Nature for Virgin Opportunity. Subduing the wilderness is a man's job. Sometimes lightly undertaken, it usually presents trials before which all but the most buoyant optimism, firm-fixed faith and grim resolution quail. Not always is the pursuit willingly continued. Thousands of fields in Eastern Canada smile production to-day because the axmen who hewed them from the forest had naught but Hobson's choice. Once staked in the New World they had no means of returning to the Old. It was "root hog, or die."

I have often speculated that one reason the Canadian West settled so slowly during the closing decades of the last century was because railroads made it over-easy for disheartened homesteaders to return east. However, we cannot compel people to pioneer. Nor do we need to do so. Ingrained in the character of the hardy races of the world is an instinct of wanderlust, interknit with land hunger, independence and derring-do, which speeds pathfinders blazing the way from tropic to pole. Some of these have not only the courage to adventure, but the fortitude to stick. They are the founders of Empire—the true pioneers.

In these present days of far-flung bands of steel the frontier is more easily accessible than it was when our grandparents huddled for weeks or months in steerage passage on storm-tossed sailing craft to penetrate the forest fastnesses in the centre of a strange continent, to fashion there homes and clothing by their own ingenuity, to clear the land a tree at a time, and to wrest a living from Nature's rugged wild. To-day the homesteader in New Ontario or the Peace River Valley may step off a Pullman car and travel by fairly good trails five, fifty or a hundred miles to the proximity of his own quarter section. Half a mile from where I write is the pleasant hamlet of Beaverlodge with a well-managed general store, a Money-order Post Office, a telegraph office, a police station, blacksmith shop, hotel, public hall, a school and a church. Automobiles whizz past by the score. Twelve miles east is a chartered bank, and a good doctor in reach by 'phone and telegraph. Sixteen miles further east is steel head at the busy town of Grande Prairie, where, in addition to many first-class stores, are three elevators, the Dominion Lands office, a high school, a hospital, a few doctors and several lawyers—sure sign of sophistication—or would you say civilization? Of course, Beaverlodge is no longer a Mecca for landseekers. Its real pioneer days are already a thing of the past, although stray homesteads are still being culled out of the leavings around us. Bulk of settlement, however, is now some twenty-five to fifty miles beyond. But note this: The first trickle of white settlers reached Beaverlodge valley only ten years ago, trekking five hundred and fifty miles by ox team over crude trails to get here. First come first served is the principle that ever lures settlement beyond the end of steel and renders homesteading a somewhat adventurous quest. Legislative effort has feebly sought to restrict it to more accessible regions, but the pioneer is impatient of restraint, and the politician who essays it is liable to have his attempts turned against him in days to come when the new settlement has become an electoral factor. Nevertheless, we may look for advantageous developments in the wise direction of homesteading.

Even within touch of the eddies of civilized intercourse, pioneering is not child's play. For a bachelor it is lonesome and crude; for a family man it is responsible and fairly arduous in the early days. One must do so much on a homestead before he is in a position to produce anything worth while. Shack and stables are to be built, probably a well to be dug, land cleared, broken and fenced, equipment and supplies regularly obtained. Meanwhile his fund of cash dribbles away for hardware, blacksmith bills, working stock, tools and implements, feed, seed, "grubstake," boots, clothing and a few wanted comforts or luxuries, and first thing he knows frost or fire or grasshoppers or hail—there is scarcely any hail in the Peace River country, but it has been known to occur—or something else catches his promising crop just when he is depending upon it to lift him off the rocks. Fortunate, then, if he can start all over again in production without having first to drag himself from under a burden of debt. I have yet to see the first settler, however provident, whose stock of ready money did not run low sooner than he expected. Wise the intending homesteader who first of all puts aside half his capital to be left untouched save in case of dire emergency. Let him choose to finance himself with the remainder no matter how inadequate it may appear. Many seeming necessities are not necessities at all save in the imagination. A thousand dollars can be made to go a long way if eked out by working for more forehanded neighbors. There is plenty of chance to do this, and no one will be thought less for doing it. New districts are wholesomely rational and democratic. The small house, the crude stable, the limited stock and working equipment with a reserve of cash to fall back upon in case of sickness or disaster are far more prudent and profitable than the ambitious start. The man who starts by cutting a wide swath very often peters out, while a modest beginning commonly leads to expanding success. Thrift, thrift and yet more thrift should be the watchword.



A Group of Satisfied Highlanders.

With the thriftiest methods homesteading furnishes its full quota of disappointments. It is the history of new countries. It is as though Nature were disposed to try out by the chastening rod all who would ravage her pristine beauty. Last July, after the unprecedented midsummer frost which spread so widely over Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, a knot of farmers were discussing the situation. "Well, I've sown three crops now and haven't threshed any yet. I'm going to sow another next year," spoke one, an Ontario who had found his way to Grande Prairie via the Dakota route. His quarter was in the bush and especially liable to frost. Superb was the temper with which frost devastation was faced. The dauntless spirit of our Canadian soldiers was exemplified on the frontier by our pioneers. The situation at that time looked ominous enough, yet jokes and quips were on everyone's lips, quiet resolution in nearly everyone's eye. The country had been shipped clean of grain, and it looked as though there might be neither bread, seed nor chicken feed. A Norwegian recalled a folk tale of how during the closing years of the Napoleonic war frost ravaged his native land and the people went up into the mountains and gathered moss for human food. Some one suggested that we might have to live on willow roots and rabbits without the rabbits. "Oh, we laugh now," remarked a neighbor, "but it may be serious enough by and by." Yet he, too, was prepared to carry on. Such is the mettle of the Peace River pioneers.

In the end, our case did not prove half bad after all. Crops recovered amazingly. The writer has experimental plots of oats which are running nearly a hundred and twenty bushels per acre, spring wheat thirty to forty, and winter rye fifty-seven. A plot of early-planted potatoes yielded at the rate of four hundred bushels per acre notwithstanding considerable setback. Some currants and raspberries bore well, the latter fruiting right through September. Saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries and strawberries fruited as usual. Sweet peas, asters, pansies and other flowers ornamented the garden until October. All staple vegetables produced abundantly, even squash and tomatoes being matured in small quantities. There is likely to be plenty of seed on the Prairie, is certainly plenty of feed grain and lashions of rough feed. No one is likely to go hungry or cold. But if we had done so the majority would cheerfully have made the best of it all. That is what successful pioneering calls for.

Allusion has been made to the loneliness of "batching" on a homestead. It is mitigated by visiting and by changing work. Still there are many days when one comes in tired from a solitary job of grubbing or plowing to enter a cold, dreary shack, prepare a plain meal, eat it in silence and go back to repeat the process at night, and the next day and the next. I fancy many a soldier who endures with supreme heroism the tests of

battle and trench life would shrink from the drab tedium of a self-imposed existence on the homestead, with no vow of allegiance to hold his purpose fixed and no camaraderie to buoy up his spirits. Man is a social and a connubial being. In his home life he desires the aesthetic feminine touch. I know bachelors who are excellent housekeepers and first-class cooks, baking bread in place of bannock and pies as well as potatoes. But their shacks are not homes in the full sense. There is no woman there.

Two years ago in an article in the Christmas Advocate I quoted a bit of parody verse composed by my hired man, a cheery young fellow who would undoubtedly be still on the job of carving a farm out of the wilderness if the war had not upset his plans. Too late for publication in that number he added a refrain which fits in now. The virile optimism of the stanza is tempered by a plaintive note of gentle irony in the concluding line:

"Oh, Northern Land, My Northern Land,
Upon thy highest bluff I stand
And look away across the slough
Where ducks do sport in colored blue.
This is a glorious happy life
Away up here without a wife!"

I would refrain from touching the personal note in this sketch but for the fact that from previous experience I suspect the preceding observations may be taken as more largely subjective than they really are. Our own experience in pioneering has not comprehended the whole gamut, even if we did trek two hundred and fifty miles beyond what was at that time the head of steel. We came to a settled district, and thus were spared some of the rigors that others have borne. True, we have at one time or another known what it was to shave with laundry soap and to journey to church behind a team of oxen, but even those things are past. I felt that for us the semi-pioneer stage passed when the last ox went the way of his kind. That is to say, we ate him, and very good eating he made, only that a choking sensation as of cannibalism was experienced whenever we thought of the staunch service he had so companionably rendered in bush, in field, on trail. We had one of the pleasantest teams of cattle that ever walked in chains, and I shall never think of them without a moist-eyed sense of gratitude. And now that they have "given their bones to the ages," I cannot and would not forget that, as Will H. Ogilvie put it in "Trek Oxen," they gave their hearts to the drawing for the God that bade them draw.

We have a good outfit of horses now, a fair acreage of comparatively safe land well cleared and broken, good crops in the main and ample, if somewhat crude conveniences. The log buildings remain but they are very serviceable, and a modest prosperity is already experienced with prospects bright for the future.

In the foregoing paragraphs we have dealt prominently with the rugged side, the privations, frugality, hard work and tests of faith. It were a crime to minify these, for they are the cost which should be counted in advance. Those not prepared to pay the price had better look elsewhere.

This fact should be kept in mind in connection with schemes for soldier settlement. While public opinion will sanction all reasonable means of mitigating hardships for veterans who take up land, it will be found impracticable to make farming a bed of roses for them. There will be a proportion at least, whom it would be a crime to settle on the land at all.

There is another side, and to strong natures its appeal is at once a challenge and a lure. Beyond the doorstep of privation is the wide hall of opportunity. Prove up and be started in life—started in a wide, fresh field where success is limited only by capacity and grit.

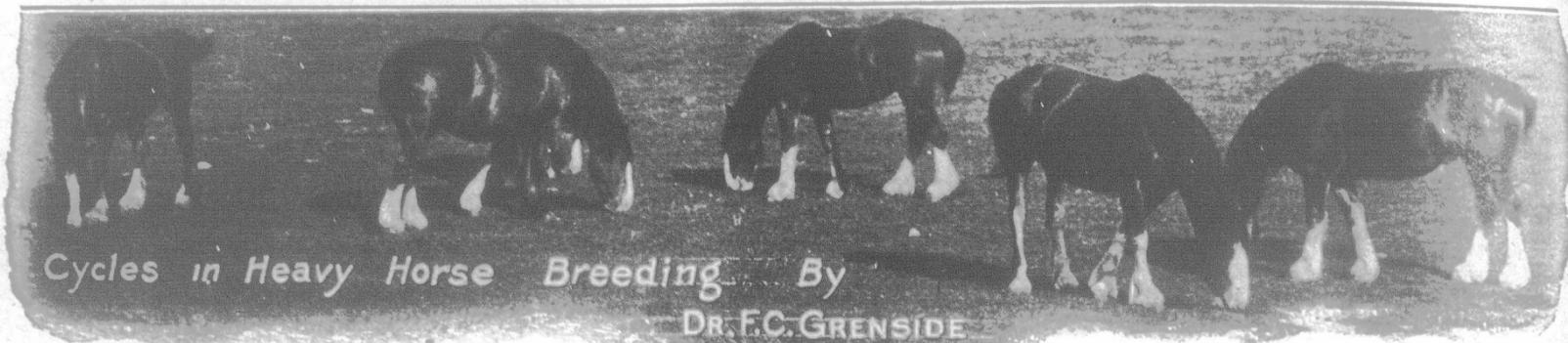
The cost of discovery, the pride of conquest is the heritage of the agricultural pioneer who tries out these illimitable reaches of the North. As the soldier of the Allies battles with the forces of Prussian tyranny, so the soldier of the soil engages in combat with Nature to compel her to yield up her treasures of productive fertility for Man's use and pleasure. Only ours is a clean, wholesome, friendly, bloodless battle, a good-natured rivalry as of gladiators in sport. Who would not relish such a game?

For we are finding here more than a hundred miles north of the latitude of Edmonton and 2,500 feet above sea level, that we cannot only raise crops and live stock successfully but also small fruits, such as raspberries and strawberries, currants, vegetables in profusion, and ornamental shrubs like lilacs and spiraeas. Perhaps even apples will bear. I have fifty young trees still living. Not only farms but attractive farm homes are possible in the North.

Thus point by point we are developing a successful agriculture in a vast new region that was once supposed fit for nothing but a fur-bearing wild. In the age-long bout with Nature we battle and struggle and win. League upon league we are rolling back the wilderness toward the Pole, winning for democratic Canadian civilization a glad good land of plenty. Is not that worth while?

The pure air, bracing climate and sweeping scope of these wide Northern plateaus put iron in the blood of Man—not the iron of feocity but the mettle of courage and nerve which makes of Canadian freemen unconquerable champions of liberty, honored the world around!

Heroes of Freedom are bred in the North.



Cycles in Heavy Horse Breeding By
DR. F. C. GRENSIDE

The price of horses, like that of all other kinds of live stock, is subject to very considerable fluctuation, so that breeders are not only always on the alert to find out ruling prices, but they naturally look ahead with a view to determining the prospect for the future. It is not, of course, always possible to foretell with any degree of accuracy, what is going to be the trend of the market a few years hence, but if one who has had fifty years' experience as an interested observer runs over the "ups and downs" of the market during that period, he will have noticed certain determining factors, which have had more or less influence in affecting the market. By taking all these factors into consideration and viewing them in connection with the present outlook, one will be enabled to forecast, fairly accurately, the prospects for the breeders of heavy horses for the next few years.

My experience of fifty years has led me to observe that rising and declining prices appear to run in cycles or periods of approximately ten years. For instance, horses were low in price in the seventies, ran up in the eighties, down very low in the nineties, up very high in the first decade of this century, with a drop in the second ten-year period.

I have further observed that conditions of business or trade influence very markedly the "ups and downs" of the horse market. When business is active, money circulating freely, large projects being undertaken and carried through, such as railroad building and public works of various kinds being executed, there is a marked appreciation in the price of horses.

During the seventies trade was very inactive in this country, and it took a good horse indeed to bring a price approximating \$175. With the approach of the eighties the demand began to improve, so that during that period there was a rise in price of at least thirty per cent. This continued until the financial panic came in April, '93, when horses dropped nearly fifty per cent. in one day. This depreciation in market value continued pretty well throughout the balance of the nineties, and there never was a time in the history of this country in which horses were such a drug on the market. The steady increase in price had caused the farmers to increase their breeding operations throughout the eighties, and when the demand suddenly and practically ceased in ninety-three, it found a large stock of horses on this continent. In addition to their being a plethora of horse stock, many of them were of low grade. The outlook was most discouraging, and to many people it looked as though the bottom had permanently fallen out of the market, so there was a pretty general cessation of breeding. When the market began to pick up again, about 1900, it found the horse stock of the country pretty well depleted, so that many breeders were unable to take advantage of the renewed demand at remunerative prices.

In a general way this seems to have been the history of the horse market in this country, and can be summed up as an alternation of "Ups and Downs."

When the future has looked most discouraging something has always arisen to improve conditions, and has usually found the horse breeder unable to take full advantage of it, owing to his having become disheartened by an apparently inauspicious outlook. In the late seventies when there did not appear to be anything looming up in the horse-breeding horizon of an encouraging nature, the horse consumers of the United States seemed all at once to conceive the idea that they could more economically do their draft work with a heavier class of horses than they had hitherto been using, so they began to come into Canada looking for horses of weight, particularly mares, which they could use in grading up the weight of their horses they were planning to use for their draft work. This constituted quite a good outlet for surplus horse stock at that time, and the market was further stimulated by the settlement of the Canadian Northwest, for which a very considerable supply was required. In addition to this the general business of the country was on greater activity, and some large projects were carried out



during the eighties and early nineties, such as the building of the C. P. R. When the panic came in the spring of ninety-three and the bottom dropped out of the money market it also dropped out of the horse market, as has already been pointed out. Nothing could have looked more discouraging, but relief came, though of a very mild form. The initiative and resourcefulness of those interested in the horse trade caused them to conceive the idea that there was sufficient "spread" between the prices of horses in this country and those in Britain and the continent of Europe to justify the development of an across-the-sea trade. Undaunted by the hazard involved, many turned up with courage enough to take a hand in the enterprise, and soon a steady stream of horses was going across the Atlantic. Steamship lines and insurance companies competed for the business, and expenses were reduced to a minimum for such a trade and it went on apace, until prices gradually began to go up again here, leaving insufficient margin.

I question if anybody made any real money out of this trade, but it afforded an element of relief for an overcharged market, glutted with all sorts and conditions of horses, more particularly those of low grade in their respective classes. In the first decade of the present century there was a general revival of business and with it, as has always been the case, the price of horses began to go up until work horses attained unprecedented figures. In addition to the general improve-

ment in business activity causing increased demand for horses, there was the unlooked-for boom in the Canadian Northwest, which had a great effect in causing prices to soar. This continued until about 1913, when the boom spent itself and marked business depression followed and the demand for horses lessened pronouncedly. There was also, as a natural sequence, a drop in price which would have been much greater had not the supply been kept down by the great demand of preceding years. For a year it looked as though horses were going to be a drug on the market again, when the Great War came along and upset all calculations. The war not only created a direct demand for horses for war purposes, but as time went on business activity developed apace, with the inevitable result that prices for horses began to go up again though they have not gone as high as they reached in the preceding ten years. Although the war caused great business activity in certain lines and a free circulation of money, it cut off all work on railroads, road building, and public works and building of all kinds, as well as lessening lumbering operations due to the scarcity of labor.

Work horses are now selling at remunerative prices, and with the war just over and with a lot of neglected but pressing work to do throughout the country, it looks as though prices would appreciate very materially by next spring.

Farmers have lessened their breeding operations for the last five or six years, and consequently the supply of good work horses is meagre, so that it would not be astonishing to see draft horses exceed in price the record of the preceding ten years.

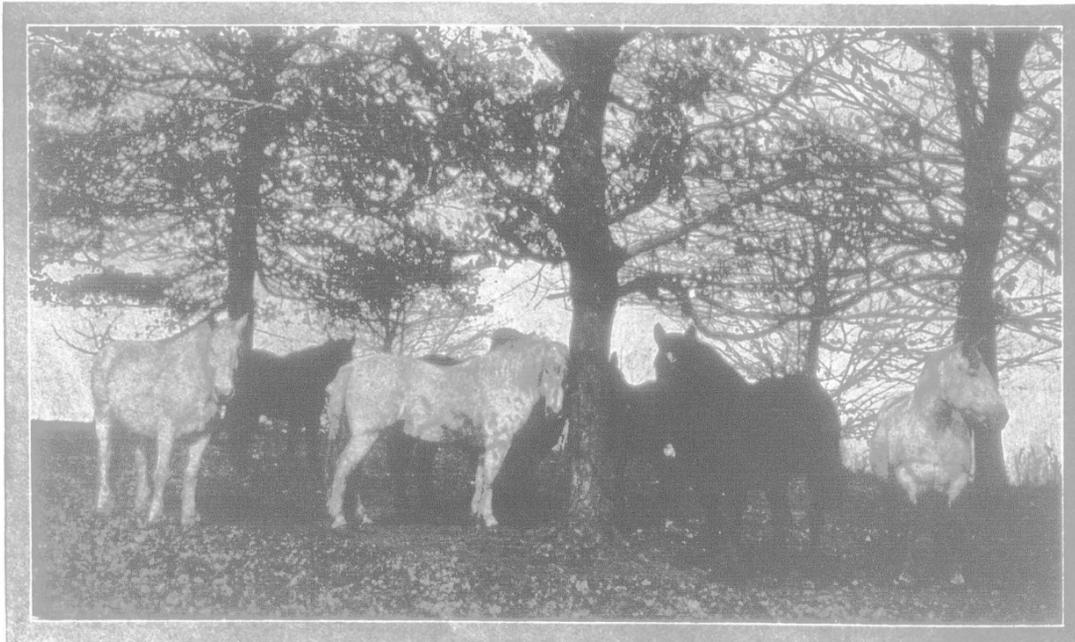
It is very evident that the lesson to be learned from the "ups and downs" of the horse market for the last fifty years is to keep on breeding, for if the market looks discouraging for a time something always happens to revive it, and that if there has been a "let-up" in breeding operations the farmer is not in a position to take full advantage of it. When the outlook of the market is discouraging it is a good time for the breeder to make up his mind not to cease breeding, but to make an endeavor to breed better horses if possible than he has done before. It is the good kind that are always easiest to sell, and for which the profit is largest.

The good, large drafter is always a safe horse to breed, and in attempting to produce large ones, enough underweight ones are usually produced to supply the demand for light draft horses.

Another factor that has for some years, and is continuing to an increased extent, to cause the breeder to survey with some anxiety the future of the horse market, is the increased use of motor trucks and tractors. Motor trucks are undoubtedly extending their field of usefulness and are superseding horses in many lines of draft work, but they have their limitations; it may be from excessive cost, bad roads, winter conditions, but it seems certain that for many kinds of work, horses will still be needed in large numbers, so that a good market for them will be found when the business of the country is active, and the off chance of some unforeseen factor turning up to enhance their value.

As far as the tractor is concerned from present indications it does not look as though their use is likely to become so general on farms in Canada as to constitute a disturbing element in the horse market. They may be, and likely will be, used on some of the larger farms as an auxiliary to the horse but they cannot supersede him, and in any event will only displace a very limited number of horses, so that as a factor in influencing the horse market for farm horses their effect will be practically negligible.

It seems practically certain that the demand for light horses will continue to be increasingly limited, but it does not seem to be good advice to counsel giving up their production entirely. To one who has a good mare of any of the light breeds with the opportunity of breeding her to a suitable sire, and with the object in view of producing a certain class of horse for some well-defined purpose, I would certainly say go on breeding.



A Day off for a Group of Percheron Mares.



The Light Horse and His Future.



By "Whip."

When we think of the future of the horse we are reminded of a rhyme that appeared in the press some years ago, the first stanza of which reads about as follows:

"Every little while they tell us
That the horse has got to go,
First the trolley was invented
Cause horses were too slow,
And we thought it was all over
With old Fan and Doll and Kit,
Thought the horse was up and done for,
But he ain't went yit."

No, "He ain't all went yet," but a good slice of him has went, and the question naturally arises "Will he come back, or stay went?"

Both history and romance afford evidence that at a very early period horses were used for the pleasure and convenience of man. The horse was, doubtless, one of the first animals that was domesticated and brought under control, to do service or afford pleasure to mankind. His beauty, strength, speed, intelligence, retentive memory, faithfulness and willingness to obey the will of, and render service to, his master in all the different ways in which he was and is now used, commend him to the admiration and kindness of mankind. Whether in relation to military strength, commercial or agricultural pursuits, our pastimes or pleasures; whether as a servant or companion of man, the horse stands alone and unique among animals. I can imagine I hear a reader take objection to the last statement, and am willing to concede that as a "companion" the dog should be given first place.

The art of training the horse was doubtless first practiced by the inhabitants of Asia and Africa, but whether he was first ridden or driven is a question that has often been debated without definite results. The earliest reference to the use of horses occurs in the Old Testament, in which mention of chariots and horsemen is frequently made in connection with warlike operations. There is no doubt that in very remote times England possessed horses which were utilized by her inhabitants, and, as she advanced in the path of civilization, fresh avenues for their use were opened.

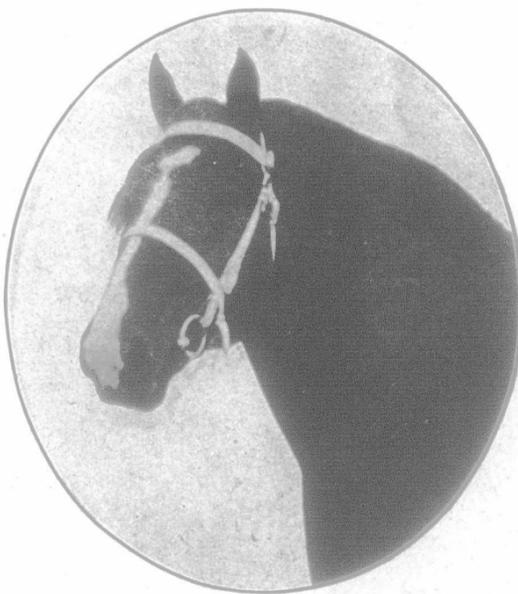
To the Englishmen's requirements for horses for different purposes, as the carrying of warriors clad in armour, draft, hawking, hunting, coaching, pack work, mining, light driving, etc., we owe the many distinct breeds we now possess. In early times horses were considered the most valuable property in Britain. Bede states that "The English first used saddle horses about the year 631, when prelates and other church dignitaries were granted the privilege of riding." Bede, doubtless, refers to the use of the saddle, as there is no doubt that the ancient Britons practiced riding.

The Saxon saddle was little more than a pad; this would not afford a secure seat, hence the art of fighting on horseback was unknown in Britain until introduced by the Normans. Even after the Norman conquest, only heavily armoured knights fought from the saddle, the lightly-armed horsemen dismounting to go into action. They used their horses for the sake of their mobility, as does our modern infantry.

Saxons and Danes brought horses of various types into England for the purpose of war against the British, and these proved valuable in improving the English breeds. King Alfred (871-901) had a "Master of the Horse;" this indicates that the Royal stables were of considerable magnitude.

It would not be wise to take space to follow up the gradual improvement of horses of all classes by the British, but we may be excused for dwelling briefly upon the development of the "Thoroughbred," a purely English production, and the horse that has been the foundation stock of all modern breeds of light horses.

During the eighteenth century large numbers of horses from the East were imported into England, and the breeding of the race horses received almost constant attention. In 1724 Godolphin Arabian, a sire to which the modern Thoroughbred owes so much, was imported. It is stated that in 1752 sixty Thoroughbred stallions, of which only eight were reputed imported Arabs, were standing for service in England.



On May 4, 1780, the first Derby was run. The value of the stakes was 50 guineas, and the race open to three-year-old colts carrying eight stones eleven pounds, distance one mile, was won by Diomed. The St. Ledger was established in 1776, and the Oaks in 1779.

The different purposes for which horses were and could be used of necessity demanded horses of different types and characteristics. Those interested in breed or class paid special attention to the production of such, and as a consequence each breed became distinct, and acquired such individuality and prepotency as to render its members capable of reproducing their kind with reasonable certainty. By careful selection in breeding the different classes, the high quality noticed at present has been gained. There was much mixing of blood during all these years, but each breed is now distinct, and the introduction of other blood renders the progeny of an animal of any breed ineligible to registration since the various societies, each of which has a Stud Book, have been founded, most of them, with the exception of the Thoroughbred, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Two breeds of horses produced by the Americans, viz., the Standardbred and the American Saddle Horse, have, (as all breeds of light horses) the English Thoroughbred as a foundation, and also, like other breeds, have for so many generations been bred with certain ideas for certain purposes that they are recognized as distinct breeds. Stud books have been established, and the individuals of each breed have sufficient inherited individuality to enable them to reproduce their own characteristics with reasonable certainty.

The horse has been the servant and companion of man in all his wanderings, and in most all his enterprises. In most cases he has been faithful and serviceable, and should be reckoned as no mere instrument of mercenary ambition, but as a sensitive and responsible

creature worthy of our gratitude and consideration in all things pertaining to his welfare and comfort. He appreciates and responds to kind treatment, and while in some cases he may resent ill-treatment and abuse, on the whole we may claim that, next to the dog, he is the most faithful and patient of the domesticated animals.

Many instances are cited in both history and romance of deep affection existing between the horse and his master, and there are few men or women who are not susceptible to a keen liking, amounting to almost affection, for a good horse with whom he or she has had considerable to do. Why then, we may ask, "will the horse be allowed to go?" Allowing the horse to go, even to the extent he has already gone, has been a hard lesson for us who are really horsemen or horsewomen. We fought against it for years, but it became evident that "horses were too slow." The craze for speed became epidemic, and one by one those of us who used to ridicule the idea that we would ever want to drive, or ride in one of those "inanimate, foul-smelling, honking machines called automobiles," had to give in and get one. While some of us still keep horses and take more pleasure in driving them than in driving a car, most of us use the horse only for short drives, or when we wish to go out for an hour or so of real pleasure on the road, but have no place in particular to go, but when we have a journey of considerable distance we take the car, claiming that it is too far for a horse and that we think too much of our horses to subject them to so much exertion. A few years ago we did not think that such a journey was "too far for a horse," neither did such journeys injure our horses. When brought down to simple facts, we who claim to be honest are forced to admit that the reason is "horses are too slow." When we, who are past middle age, and have been used to horses all our lives, hence have had all possible opportunities of developing affection for the horse and engendering in him an affection for mankind, are forced to make such admissions what can we expect from the rising generation who have not had, neither will they probably ever have, such opportunities.

We are almost forced to the conclusion that horses will by the general public soon be looked upon solely from a monetary standpoint, while by a few they may be kept as a fad, for the purpose of show; in order to have something that the general public have not; to have the opportunities of a form of recreation or pleasure that cannot be got in any other way, or other selfish motive. It is not hard to see a reasonable future for the heavier classes of horses, at least for some years, as there are still many forms of work that require horse or other power, for which no machine has yet been invented that will give as good satisfaction as horse-power, but it is the "Light Horse" that is under discussion. He is truly an optimist who can again see the light horse occupying the place for either service or pleasure that he did a few years ago, and he is truly a pessimist who can see him entirely gone.

The recognized breeds or classes of light horses are the Heavy Harness or Carriage horse; the Light Harness or Road horse; the Saddle horse and the Hunter. We may add to these the Combination horse, the Runabout, and the different classes or breeds of Ponies. We will not discuss race horses that perform in either harness or saddle, as these are practically commercial propositions.

The Heavy Harness or Carriage horse is practically a pleasure horse, as his excessive action, both fore and rear, in a measure disqualify him for steady work on hard roads. His stylish appearance, flash action and usual good manners highly commend him to horsemen or horsewomen who are fond of show and wish not only to satisfy their own tastes in the horse line, but to own and control something that only the favored few can have, and at the same time to attract the attention of the general public, as even a person who has no real admiration for the horse cannot resist the temptation to take a "second look" at a flash horse on the street or in the park. There is no more attractive sight to the general public, and especially to lovers of horses, than a well mated pair of heavy harness horses, well groomed, well harnessed, well hitched, with proper appointments all round, and well driven.

Continued on page 2000.



Homeward Bound After a Busy Day.

What's in a Name? — By Prof. Geo. E. Day.

THE object of this article is to explain to the beginner in Shorthorn breeding certain facts in connection with the relative popularity of Shorthorn strains, and to point out some inconsistencies which exist in connection with our method of valuing Shorthorn pedigrees, but which, for the present, appear to be beyond control. The beginner is naturally puzzled when he sees two animals which look equally desirable pass through the sales-ring, and one sells for several times as much as the other. Most breeders are in the business of breeding Shorthorns for the purpose of selling them, and those things which affect the selling value of our cattle cannot be too clearly understood.

In Shorthorns, as in other classes of stock, pedigree, or breeding very properly counts for a great deal. Good breeding is, more or less, a guarantee as to the kind of progeny we may expect from our stock, provided, of course, that a good animal accompanies the pedigree. If the ancestry of an animal are of only mediocre merit, we hesitate to breed from such an animal, no matter how good an individual it may be, because we know that the ancestors have a marked influence upon the progeny of the individual. The better the ancestry, the better our chance for obtaining satisfactory results, hence the successful breeder must know what constitutes good ancestry, or, in other words, good pedigree, and must value the same accordingly. There may be a difference, however, between a good pedigree and a fashionable pedigree. To explain this difference, and to trace the origin and development of fashions in Shorthorn breeding, it will be necessary to go back a long way in the history of the breed, touching very briefly the outstanding factors which have led up to the present-day conditions.

Fashion in Shorthorn pedigree may be said to have started with the Bates and Booth strains, and hence a few words regarding these outstanding early breeders are in order.

Thomas Bates commenced breeding Shorthorns about the year 1800, and he died in 1849. For many years after his death his cattle grew in popularity, especially the Duchess family, and in 1873 a Duchess cow sold at auction in the United States for \$40,600.

At the same sale fourteen Duchesses averaged \$18,742 each. These figures give an idea of the rage for Bates Shorthorns, the most fashionable of all strains at that time.

Thomas Booth and his sons Richard and John were contemporaries and great rivals of Thos. Bates, and the strains of Shorthorn coming from their herds had many admirers, though they did not attain quite the popularity of the Bates strain.

While the fame of Bates and Booth cattle was still at its height among British Shorthorn breeders, an unassuming Scotch Quaker started a work in Aberdeenshire which was destined to revolutionize methods in Shorthorn breeding. This man was Amos Cruickshank, who commenced operations in 1837, and whose herd was dispersed in 1889.

So popular had the Bates cattle become that men were willing to pay high prices for very inferior animals if they traced in all lines to Bates stock. This was an unhealthy condition of affairs, and Cruickshank started along a new line. It mattered not to him whether a Shorthorn was bred by Bates, Booth or any other breeder, it must have merit as a feeder before he would invest his money in it, and his foundation herd contained representatives from the herds of many Shorthorn breeders.

Above all things he valued a good middle, rightly arguing that an animal without a good middle could not be a good farmer's beast. He also valued milk production, and discarded many an otherwise good animal because of deficiency in this respect.

Cruickshank met with many discouragements, but he lived to see the day when his cattle became the most popular not only in Britain, but in the United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic, a popularity which exists to the present day.

Cruickshank had many contemporaries who used bulls of his breeding, or which were strong in the blood of the Cruickshank herd, and we find that the best Shorthorn herds in Britain to-day carry a great deal of

A Discussion of Shorthorn Breeding.

Cruickshank blood in their veins,—the more the better, from the standpoint of popularity.

Thus, to the work of Amos Cruickshank we owe the popularity of the Scotch Shorthorns, and a straight Scotch Shorthorn may be defined, as one tracing in all its lines to ancestors bred for generations in Scotland, and usually possessing an infusion of Cruickshank blood somewhere in its ancestry. It would be difficult, indeed, to find a Scotch Shorthorn from a reputable herd which did not connect up with the herd of Amos Cruickshank at some point in its ancestry. It must also be borne in mind that it does not matter where a Shorthorn is bred, whether in England, Canada, the United States, or the Argentine, it is still a straight Scotch Shorthorn if it complies with the definition given above.

Let us now leave the Scotch Shorthorn for a little while and go back to the early Canadian importations of Shorthorns.



A Herd Builder.

It was about 1825 or 1826 that the first Shorthorns were brought into Canada, but the first important importation was made in 1833. From that time until the present, a great many importations have been made. The early importations came from England, and we find among them representatives from the herds of Bates, the Booths, and many other noted English herds of the early days, so that before the work of Amos Cruickshank received recognition in this country, we had a great many Shorthorns tracing to English foundation stock. On this foundation stock Scotch bulls have been used, giving us what are known as Scotch-topped Shorthorns, because the sires which appear at the top of the pedigree (the sire, grand sire, etc.) are of Scotch breeding, whereas the animals whose names appear further down in the pedigree, especially the females, represent animals bred on this side of the Atlantic which trace to English ancestry. If the reader will refer back to the definition of straight Scotch cattle, the difference in significance of the terms "straight Scotch" and "Scotch-topped" will be easily understood. The term "straight Scotch," however, is a purely arbitrary one. Strictly speaking, there are no Shorthorns which do not carry English blood in their veins, because the breed had its origin in England, but the definition of the term straight Scotch makes its meaning clear.

The popularity of Scotch Shorthorns in this country eventually led most of our prominent Shorthorn breeders to adopt them in preference to other Shorthorn strains, and in many cases the cattle descended from the early English importations fell into the hands of smaller breeders who could not afford to buy high-priced bulls,

and who used bulls of indifferent merit and breeding. Cattle bred in this way could not be expected to merit the approval of the better class of breeders, and they were said to be "plainly bred," and hence originated a term which has been very much abused. As used to-day, the term "plainly bred" is applied to practically all Shorthorns which are not of straight Scotch breeding, no matter how many Scotch top crosses the pedigree may carry. In other words, it has come to mean "not fashionably bred," the fashion in Shorthorns to-day being straight Scotch.

Many of these so-called plainly bred cattle have found their way into good hands, and excellent bulls have been used for generations, until the cattle are not one whit inferior in merit to the best Scotch sorts; as a matter of fact, some of our best show cattle are of this breeding, and it does not seem reasonable to dub them "plainly bred," and to refuse to pay more than a third or a quarter as much for them as we would be willing to pay for animals of straight Scotch breeding, but of no better quality. A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that when the top crosses with Scotch bulls upon an English foundation are made in Scotland, we accept the pedigree as A1, but no matter how many top crosses of Scotch bulls appear in the pedigree of an animal tracing to an English bred cow imported into Canada or the United States in the early days, we say the animal is plainly bred.

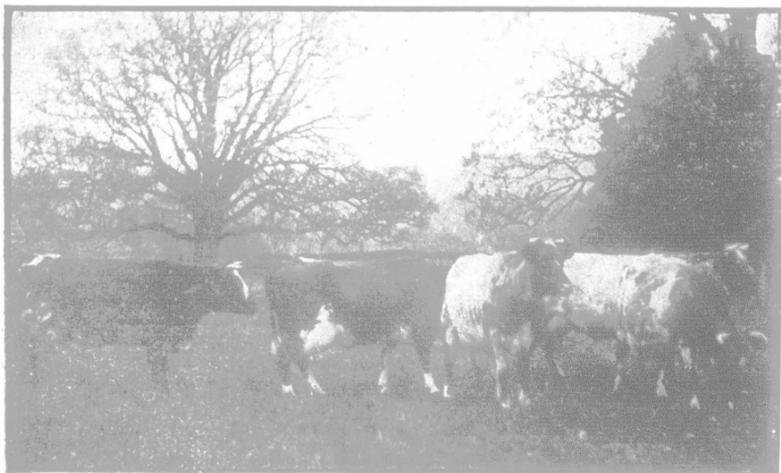
It is true that the greatest breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, men of outstanding ability with means to utilize the very best blood of the breed, either live or have lived in Scotland or England. Such names as Cruickshank, Marr, Campbell, Duthie, Willis, Gordon, Manson, Bruce, Shepherd, Lord Lovat, Duke of Richmond, Lord Roseberry, and others, are bound to command respect, and it is only reasonable and right that blood from the herds of mater breeders should be given a preference. If the preference ended here; if we scanned every Scotch pedigree as critically as we scan the pedigree of a Canadian-bred animal; if we insisted upon individual merit as well as upon the presence of the best Scotch blood Scotland has produced, then no fault could be found with our method of valuing the work of Scotch breeders. But when we close our eyes to the fact that many cattle of mediocre merit are produced in Scotland, and refuse to believe that many Scotch Shorthorns carry in their veins less really good Scotch blood than many of our so-called "plainly bred" sorts, there is surely something wrong with our method of reasoning and our resultant methods of selecting and breeding Shorthorns.

Some day, no doubt, we will regard these matters with clearer vision, but just how far distant that day may be, no man can say. It may be that a Canadian or American Amos Cruickshank will have to arise to lead the way, and demonstrate beyond all peradventure that good breeding is good breeding, whether it is done on this or that side of the Atlantic.

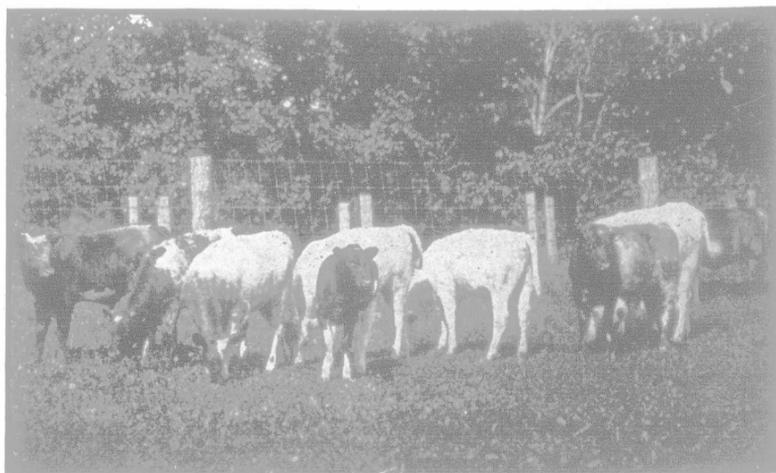
In Sander's History of the Shorthorn are to be found the following character sketches of early Shorthorn improvers:

"A wonderful, wonderful man! He might become anything—even Prime Minister—if he would not talk so much." Such was Earl Spencer's jocular but nevertheless close-fitting characterization of Thomas Bates."

"Amos Cruickshank was a man with a well-defined purpose. Firm as a rock in his convictions, steadfast to the end in maintaining his views, he recognized no test of value in cattle save that of demonstrated ability to turn straw into turnips and 'cake' into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit. Beauty was to his severely practical eye but skin deep at best. Of itself it paid no rent. He never allowed himself, therefore, in making his selections of breeding stock to lose his heart or head to any beast, be it ever so 'bonny,' if it had only graceful outlines or mere 'sweetness' of character to recommend it."



The Foundation of a Good Herd.



A Bunch of Young Villagers.

The Doddie at Home and Abroad.

By "Scotland Yet."

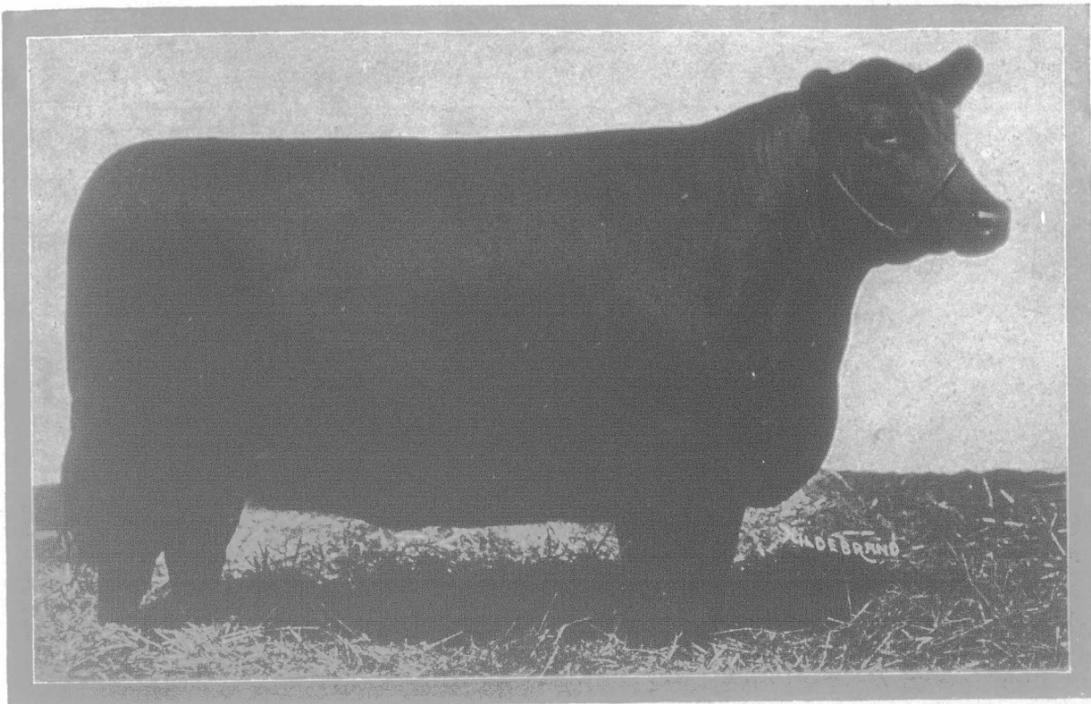
NO breed of cattle is more genuinely Scottish in its origin than that known now as the Aberdeen-Angus. During the past 150 years the breed has been known by a variety of titles—Buchan Humlies, Angus Doddies, Polled Angus, Polled Scots, and now finally as Aberdeen-Angus. This last is the most distinctive and enables one to realize that the breed of today is the result of the blending of the two ancient varieties known as Buchan Humlies and Angus Doddies. In spite of this it must be acknowledged that during the past thirty years the best specimens of the breed, and the herds which have made highest averages, have been located neither in Aberdeen nor in Angus (Forfarshire). It would not be strictly accurate, but it would convey a

the blood of the Angus Doddie and the Buchan Humlie was blended. Hugh Watson advertised the Blacks in England by exhibiting at Smithfield; William McCombie advertised them to the world by exhibiting at the Paris Exhibition, in 1878, a group of cows all bred by himself, and all descended from Queen Mother. With these he won two prizes of £100 each, and at once the pre-eminent merits of the Aberdeen-Angus as beef cattle were recognized. "They died well," it was said, "and cut up admirably." McCombie's aim it has been said, was to develop the breed with respect to size, symmetry,

During the past forty years the extension of the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has been almost phenomenal. Perhaps the most famous tribe in the breed is that of the Ericas. The cow which founded this race was Erica 843. She was bred by the late Earl of Southesk, Breekin, in Angus, and was purchased at his sale in 1861 for 50 guineas. With her it may be said that the centre passed from Angus to Banffshire, and at Ballindalloch the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., the purchaser of Erica, for many years held premier place among breeders of "Doddies." From Mr. McCombie the Baronet purchased the bull Trojan 402—own brother to Pride of Aberdeen 581. Their dam was Charlotte 203, by the bull already referred to, Angus 45. Trojan has been described by Lewis Beaton, for long at Cullen House, and previously in the service of Sir George, as rather undersized, but a very sweet bull and of splendid quality. He was a prize winner, but never a champion. Mated with Erica, he produced two famous champion cows, Ersa 977 and Enchantress 981. From these have come the great race of Trojan-Ericas—perhaps the most popular family in the breed. An Erica is either very good or "weedy." This is the impression one gets when viewing a Perth bull show on a February morning. Instinctively you recognize the Erica, by virtue of his or her style, but you have to be wary as not all Ericas carry depth of flesh, and some are not much to be desired. The most noted bull from Erica was Elcho 595. The best breeding bull ever seen at Ballindalloch was by many considered to be Young Viscount 736. His dam was Erica 3rd, 1249, by Trojan. When mated with Elcho, a notable cow named Jilt 973, made history. She produced three great bulls, Jurman 404, Judge 1150, and Justice 1462. The first was one of the Ballindalloch stock bulls, and the second and third were exported to the United States by Mr. Goodwin, the price being reported at £1,000 each. A study of pedigrees will show that there was very close breeding in the pedigrees of these bulls. Iliad 2843 was another of the historical Ballindalloch stock bulls. He introduced a fresh strain of blood into the herd, and Mr. Beaton ranks him second to Young Viscount as a successful sire of animals of both sexes.

During recent years the most successful herd has been that of J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown. This success has been largely attained, as was the earlier pre-eminence of Ballindalloch, through the close personal attention of the owner. Mr. Kerr leaves nothing to servants which can be done by himself. Between him and the cattleman there is no intermediary. He dictates all the matings and he does all the purchasing of sires. He made a great hit by the purchase of the stock bulls Prince of the Wassail 23751, a Pride, and Elect of Ballindalloch 25518, an Erica, the former at 300 guineas and the latter at 265 guineas, both from Ballindalloch. These bulls have made history. Another notable purchase was that of the heifer Juana Erica 36285, from Cullen House, at Perth, in the spring of 1905, for 135 guineas. Juana Erica was by a £22 bull named Premier of Finlarig 17059, and her dam was Ettina Erica 27485. This latter produced ten calves, but strange to say this one heifer was the only show-yard champion among them. Her success and the success of descendants when mated with the bulls already named has been astonishing. Another famous line is illustrated in her breeding, viz., that of Pride of Mulbon 1919. Bulls of this Juana Erica race have sold for 320 guineas, 420, 310 and 950 guineas. At the last spring sale, Mr. Kerr secured 1,400 guineas for Eileanach of Harviestown, calved on March 30, 1917. This is the highest price ever paid for a bull of the breed. His sire was Jason of Ballindalloch

Continued on page 2058.



Doddie Quality and Character.

fairly general estimate of the development of the modern breed, to say that it was founded by Hugh Watson, of Keillor, in Angus, brought to world-wide recognition by William McCombie, of Tillyfour, Alford, Aberdeenshire, given its modern type and character by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., Ballindalloch, in Banffshire, and reached its high-water mark to date in the hands of J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, in the Scottish County which has the smallest area and the biggest name, Clackmannanshire. From being a local or provincial breed with a local and provincial name, the Aberdeen-Angus has become a cosmopolitan breed. It is bred in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and finds its patrons under every sky. In Scotland it has invaded territory held sacred to the Ayrshire and the Galloway, and in many parts of the Highlands it has silently but effectively displaced the native Highland breed. It is pre-eminently the breed associated with advanced agriculture. Crofters breed polled croppes, but the pure breed of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is to be found chiefly on the lands of men who farm in up-to-date fashion. It is not a dairy breed in the usual acceptation of that term, yet its originals—the Buchan Humlie and the Angus Doddie—were rather famous for milk production. Speculation on that point with respect to most breeds is rather unsatisfactory. In old days such work as milk-recording was unknown, and early information as to the milking powers of any breed is of a very general character. The terms used are relative, and the standard to which they are relative has been lost. It is to be observed, however, that a white underline, or at least udder, was not at all objected to by the older breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and they always regarded such a mark as an index to milk yield.

Hugh Watson, the first great improver of the breed, was born in 1780 and died in 1865. His birthplace was Bannatyne, Newtyle, and he entered the farm of Keillor, Coupar Angus, in 1808. His grandfather had cattle that were held in repute as long ago as 1735. Watson had a method of his own in feeding by which he was enabled to get one cow to suckle five calves in a season. As early as 1829 he exhibited an Angus ox at the Smithfield Club Show. His first-recorded great cow was Old Grannie (1) in the Polled Herd Book. She lived from 1824 to 1859, and produced 25 calves. Obviously she owed no man anything. With a herd of cows of that sort, any man could amass wealth.

The next great breeder, as I have said, was the celebrated William McCombie (1805-1880) farmer, and afterwards proprietor of Tillyfour, Alford, and member of Parliament for his native Aberdeenshire for many years—a Scot of the Scots—who in the British House of Commons commanded admiration because of his genuine worth. His foundation cow was Queen Mother, which he bought at Ardovie, in Angus, for £12 10s. His early purchases were connected directly with Hugh Watson's herd, and thus on removal to Aberdeenshire

fineness of bone, strength of constitution and disposition to accumulate fat. This he attained by breeding-in sufficiently to fix the type, and breeding-out to strengthen the constitution. As an illustration of the first branch of this principle, his great bull Monarch 44 was by Panmure 51, out of Julia 671 by Panmure 51. In 1848, in order to enforce the second branch, he purchased the bull Angus 45, which is not known to have had any relation to Panmure, and mated him with his heifers by Monarch. Next, he purchased Hanton 228 and mated him with his Panmure-Angus cows. From this combination was secured the first Pride of Aberdeen 581, the foundation of one of the great Aberdeen-Angus families. As indicating the success of McCombie's principles, the results of his public sales may be indicated. The first of these was held in 1850, when the top prices for females were 35 guineas, 29 guineas, and 30 guineas. The last Tillyfour sale was held after his death in 1880, when the top price was 270 guineas, paid for Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, and the average was £48 1s. 6d.



An Aberdeen-Angus Quartette.

The Hereford's Conquest of America.

By "Chore Boy."

From its original home on the banks of the Severn River, in Herefordshire, England, the Hereford, or white-faces as the breed is frequently called, has scattered to the four winds there to aid in building up a great live-stock industry. The road to popularity and renown has not been strewn with roses—quite the contrary—but by perseverance and years of intelligent breeding and careful feeding breeders have had their dreams realized. The Hereford has gone into new lands and has triumphed as a producer of high-class feeders. Hereford breeders have been making history; brilliant chapters have been written during the past decade, but undoubtedly more illustrious chapters will yet appear as the white-faced breed presses forward.

The breeder and feeder are now reaping their reward as perfection in type, conformation and quality is being reached. The battle has been a hard one, and for many years the Hereford breeder received little remuneration for his efforts. But the tide has turned, and the incoming waves are bearing him high. The demand for white-faces has increased many fold, and during the past few years prices have been soaring higher, ever higher. From its native land, from the Western plains of the United States and Canada, and from the southern continents, comes the news that the Hereford is reaching his objectives.

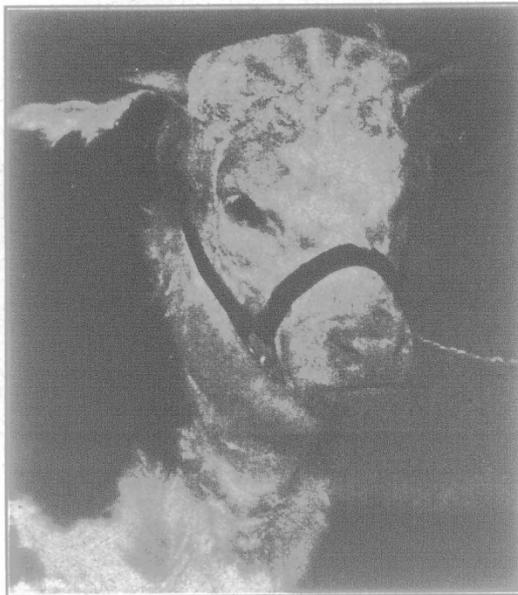
Whence came this white-faced breed that is attracting so much attention and winning laurels in the feed-lot, on the ranches, as a producer of baby beef, and as a maker of high-class carcasses? History indicates that this breed is descended from the aboriginal cattle which feasted on the luxuriant pastures of Herefordshire. The animals thrived, and this environment doubtless had much to do with the development of size and capacity in the breed of cattle of that day. Writers of the early part of the eighteenth century speak of red cattle with white faces, which were superior in the yoke and were excellent meat producers. At this early date, however, color markings were not definitely fixed and mottled faces, light gray and dark gray, were common. By selection, the color markings became fixed, and so prepotent is the Hereford that when crossed with other breeds the white face is dominant in the progeny. Representatives of the breed have always presented a great front. This probably was developed by their being used in the early days on the plow and other farm implements. In the beginning, Herefords were criticized for lack of development of the hind quarters, and for roughness in fleshing; even yet some individuals still show these weaknesses. Breeders on this side of the water have strenuously worked to improve the rear end of the animal, and to a large extent have succeeded in so strengthening the hind quarters that the American Hereford is to-day a well-proportioned animal. Breeders have also been able to smooth out the rough places and eliminate the patchiness to a large degree. This was accomplished by the use of bulls that were particularly strong where the average females were weak. In effecting these improvements the size has been somewhat reduced as compared with the English Hereford. There are few breeds which have shown such a marked evolution during the past score or more of years.

Among the pioneers in the development of this breed, the names of Tompkins and Tullys stand out prominently. Individuals from their herds were winners at some of the first fat-stock shows held in England. Right from the first the Hereford has held its own in competition with other breeds in classes for finished stock.

Through the use of certain sires marked improvement was effected. Among those of outstanding merit which left an indelible impression upon the breed, were Sir David, Sir Thomas, Horace, Winter De Cote, and later, Lord Wilton, Anxiety, Garfield, and The Grove 3rd. These sires were producers of prize-winning stock, and did much to improve and advertise the breed. While the blood of all these sires was introduced into America, the last four named animals were promi-

nent in making Hereford history in the New World. Anxiety was out of Helena, a heifer of show calibre, and his progeny furnished numerous champions in the show-ring. It was unfortunate for the breed that he lived but a short time after being imported to America. This bull was particularly strong in the hind quarters, and he stamped this quality on his progeny.

Established and highly improved in England, the Hereford invaded America about 1817, when Henry Clay imported the first representatives of the breed to the United States. Other small importations followed, but, like every new breed, the Hereford had to contend for favor and popularity against established breeds. However, the massiveness, thick fleshing, easy feeding qualities, rugged constitution, great heart girth and breadth of back appealed to stockmen, and enthusiasm



Young Hereford Character.

for the white-face was soon aroused. Towards the end of the nineteenth century heavy importations were made, and American breeders selected to improve the symmetry and beauty of the breed. In this they were successful.

From the New England States the white-faces marched westward, and invaded the Corn Belt, where they proved their value as economical producers of meat. The breed later pushed its nose farther on toward the Golden West, and were a powerful factor in the improvement of range stock. Being of rugged constitution and admirably suited to the range conditions, a demand for Hereford bulls for the ranches was soon created, and this gave an impetus to the breeding of registered stock in the East. Not only do the white-faces excel on the range, but they stand out prominently as makers of baby beef. The breed also adapts itself to the feed lot, and makes good use of the roughage and cereal grains grown on the average farm. Thus the Hereford niches in with the various methods of American stock raising.

Anxiety and his two sons, Anxiety 3rd and Anxiety 4th, were noteworthy sires that were imported to America, and their blood was widely disseminated through the country. Their descendants won laurels in many a contest, both in breeding classes and in

classes for finished animals, in competition with other breeds. The Lord Wilton blood also left its impression upon the best herds of the continent. The Grove 3rd, and Garfield, noted English sires, also played a big part in the making of Hereford history in America.

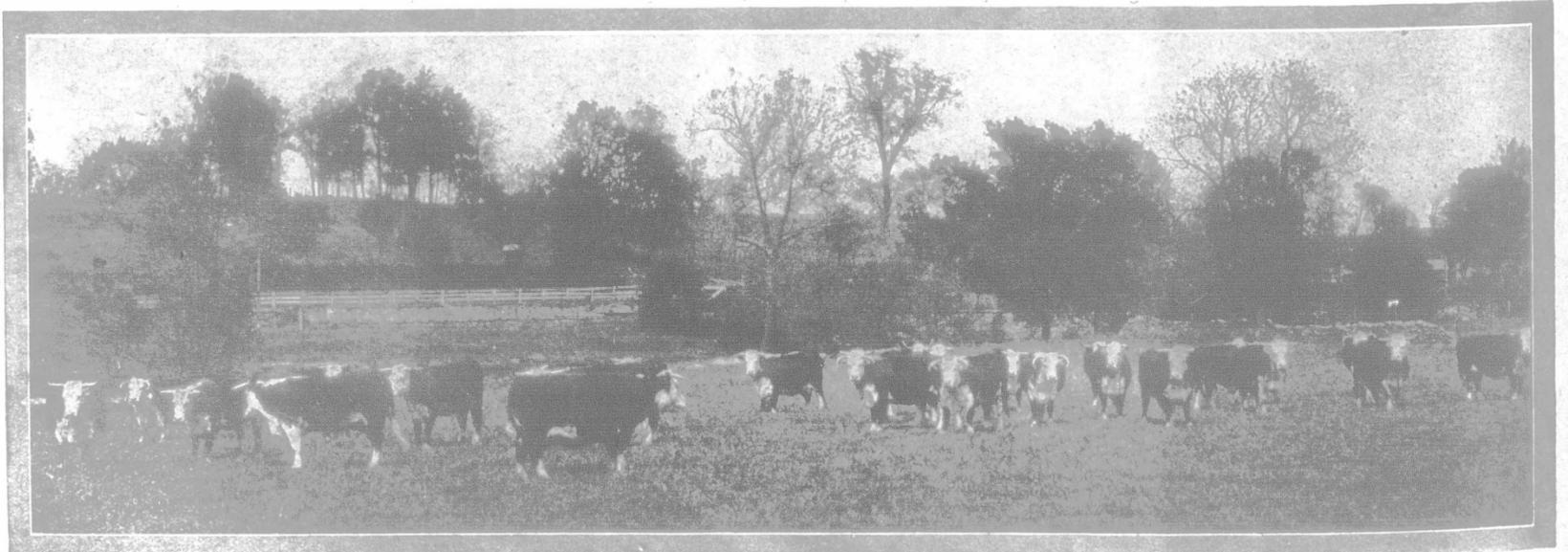
The celebrated Perfection Fairfax, whose blood permeates many herds, traces back to Lord Wilton and The Grove 3rd. The Repeater, Gay Lad, and Beau Donald strains also trace back to Anxiety and The Grove 3rd, thus showing the value these early imported sires had upon the present-day herds. That noted bull, Ardmore, now dead, which sold for \$31,000, carried Anxiety blood, as does Repeater 7th, which brought \$27,500. That American importers selected choice individuals in the Old Land, with which to head the breed on this continent, is plainly shown by the long line of winnings and the high prices obtained for the descendants of these bulls.

Not only did the Hereford forge ahead in the United States, but the breed has gained a strong foothold in Canada. The introduction of the white-face to Canadian soil traces back to importations made by F. W. Stone, of Guelph, in 1860. Animals of show calibre were secured in England, and formed the nucleus of the noted Canadian herds that did much to arouse enthusiasm in Hereford breeding in Canada. Mr. Stone was an ardent advocate of the breed, and his herd furnished foundation stock and herd headers for some of the noted herds of the present day on both sides of the line. In 1872 he sold a bull to a breeder in Illinois for the then fabulous figure of \$1,000. The Lord Wilton, Anxiety, Garfield, and The Grove 3rd blood was as favorably received in Canada as it was in the United States, and many Canadian herds trace to one or more of these sires. It takes time to produce toppers in any breed, but the above-mentioned bulls have probably given to the Hereford more honors in the show circuit and in the sale-ring, than any other sires of this breed.

The Fairfax blood of Garfield's strain is popular in Canada, and is to be found in the herds both East and West. Hereford breeders have had their ups and downs. There have been times when the demand for stock has been weak, and the price correspondingly low, but the breed has continuously forged ahead. During the past decade the breed has been coming into its own on this side of the water, and a better day is dawning in England for the white-faces. In 1916, at the Harris sale, sixty-one head averaged \$1,246, and Repeater 63rd brought \$8,400. The same year, \$11,900 was paid by a Western Canada breeder for Gay Lad 40th, the undefeated junior champion of America that year. Gay Lad 16th, a brother of the above bull, and from a Benjamin-Wilton-Beau-Brummel cow, also came to the Dominion at \$20,000, revealing Canada's interest in the Hereford. Martin Fairfax, a son of that grand sire, Perfection Fairfax, also found his way to the head of a Canadian herd, at a price of \$17,000.

In Western Canada there is a herd comprising around four hundred breeding females that is headed by one of the highest-priced bulls on the continent. This is possibly the largest pure-bred herd of any breed in this country. The extent to which Herefords are winning in Canada is shown by the ever-increasing number of registrations. At the end of 1917 twenty-nine thousand and fifty-four pedigrees had been recorded, and during the year a total of five thousand two hundred and three registrations were made. The Province of Alberta leads in Herefords, with Ontario a close second.

In competition with all beef breeds the Hereford has won an honorable place, both on the ranch and in the feed lot. Its qualifications for a place in the front ranks have been clearly demonstrated by its winnings at fat-stock shows, and in block tests in competition with other breeds. For hardiness and thriftiness it has no superior.



An American Hereford Herd on Pasture.

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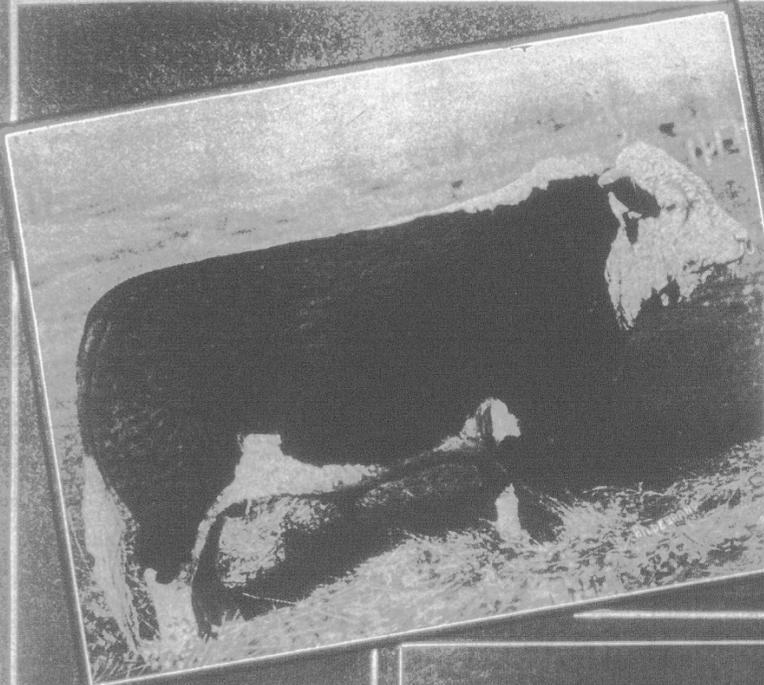
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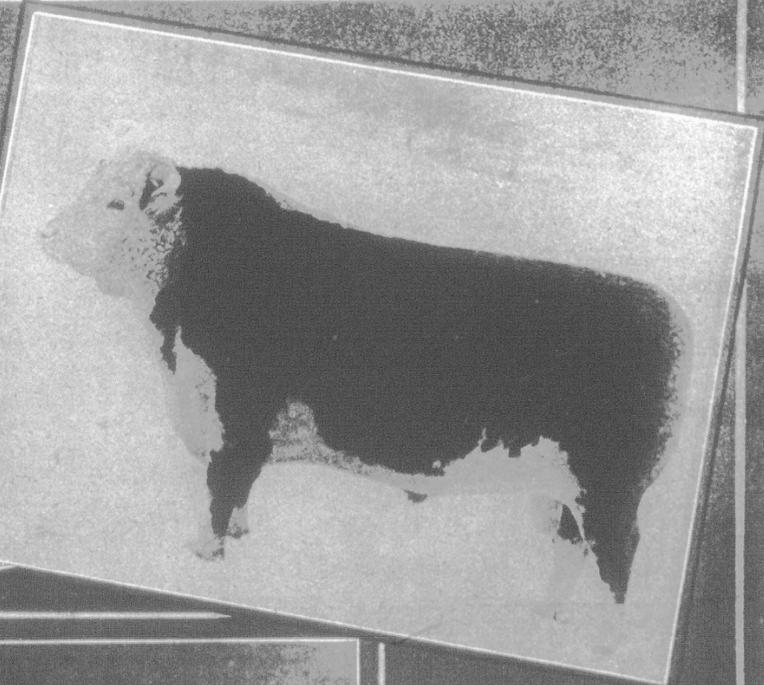
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A Celebrated Hereford Quintette

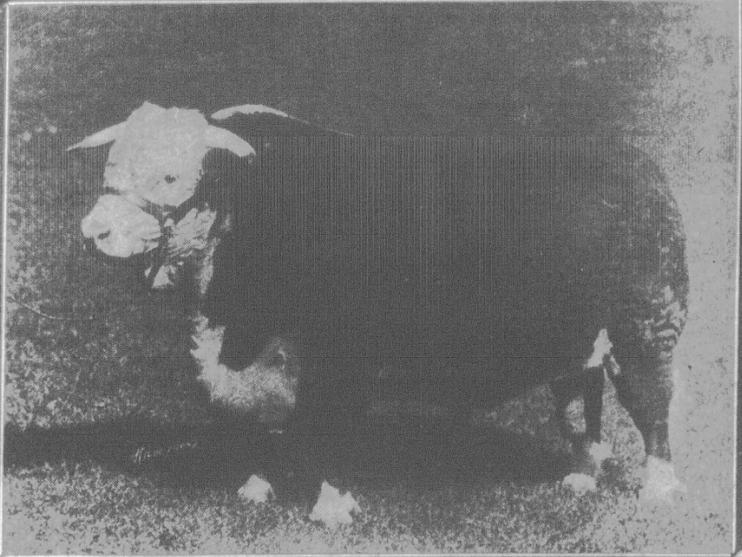
Aristocrats of the Whitefaced Breed round whose names
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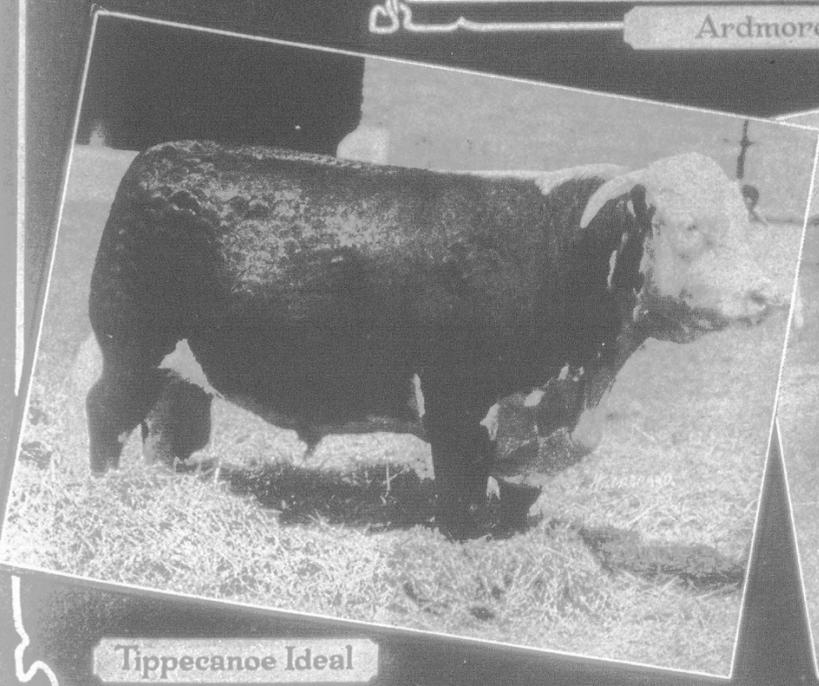
Repeater



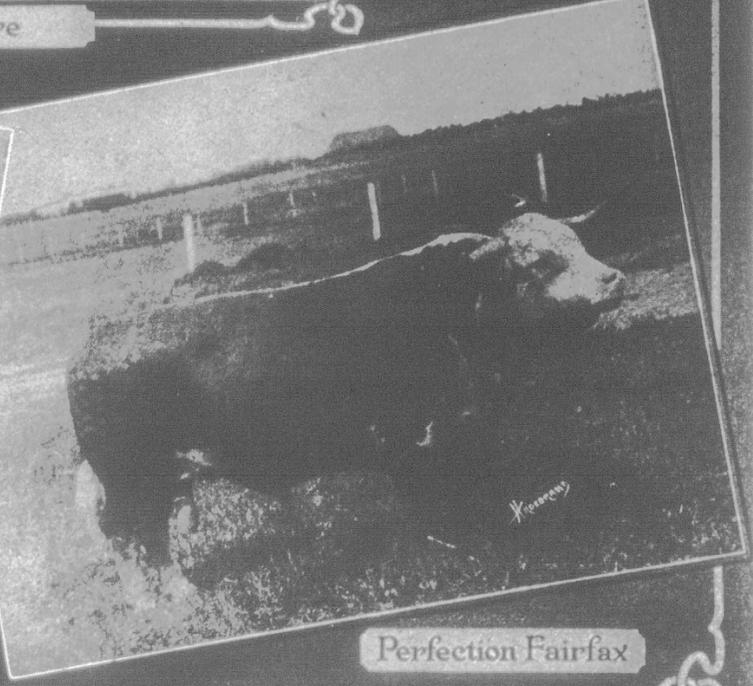
Woodford



Ardmore



Tippecanoe Ideal



Perfection Fairfax



The Railway Situation in Canada.

By J. Lambert Payne,

Comptroller of Statistics, Department of
Railways and Canals.

CANADA has almost ceased to build railways. This is in itself a great change, and represents the reverse of what she had been doing for half a century. The altered situation can only be understood in the light of other vital changes. For fully two decades the Dominion had practically led the world in the laying down of new mileage. Measuring her strength by the standard of population, it is not mere bombast to say that Canada established a record in railway building which has had no parallel in the history of nations. She now has one mile of line for every 207 of her population, which quite easily gives her first place; for no other country under the sun comes close to that degree of density, except the United States, which has one mile to every 450 persons. Great Britain, for example, has only one mile to every 1,200. It would, however, be somewhat misleading to assume that the population test disposes of the matter. The territorial aspect is almost as important; and when account is taken of the area of the Dominion, our huge railway possessions assume quite another complexion. By that test Canada drops into last place. That is to say, while we have more miles of railway than any other country in proportion to our population, we have fewer on the basis of square miles of territory.

Out of these facts has arisen what has familiarly come to be spoken of as our "railway problem." Our country was very large. It spanned a continent from east to west, and extended northward from an irregular base line near the 42nd parallel to the Arctic circle. In the middle seventies settlement began in the then largely unknown provinces of the West—in fact, I can clearly remember when Manitoba was spoken of as the "Great Lone Land"—and soon became active. In 1881 the Canadian Pacific was begun, and, in one way and another, the construction of that great line created a pivot on which most of the subsequent history of Canada has turned. Viewed from almost any angle, the building of that wonderful corporate system, now the biggest and strongest in the whole world, was a great turning point in the development of Canada.

Settlers began to flock into the West. At first it was more of a migratory movement than an influx from abroad; but as development proceeded the stream from Europe and the Republic to the south of us swelled in volume. Every consideration of national interest demanded the prompt provision of transportation facilities, and the people of Canada responded energetically to the call. That response was the expression of faith in our noble heritage. It was felt that we could not build railways fast enough. If any error was made in our optimism, the responsibility must be shared in common; for the record clearly shows that not a dissenting voice was raised from one end of the country to the other.

It is well to pause right here, and get a clear picture in our minds of what actually happened in the way of railway construction—for the problem which has arisen out of our vast enterprises is bound to linger with us a long time as a real and acute challenge to our best sagacity, looking to a solution. Taking 1887 as the starting point, when the completion of the Canadian Pacific gave us 12,184 miles of railway, and splitting up the intervening time into five-year periods, we have the record of mileage growth as follows:

1892	14,564
1897	16,550
1902	18,714
1907	22,452
1912	26,727
1917	38,604

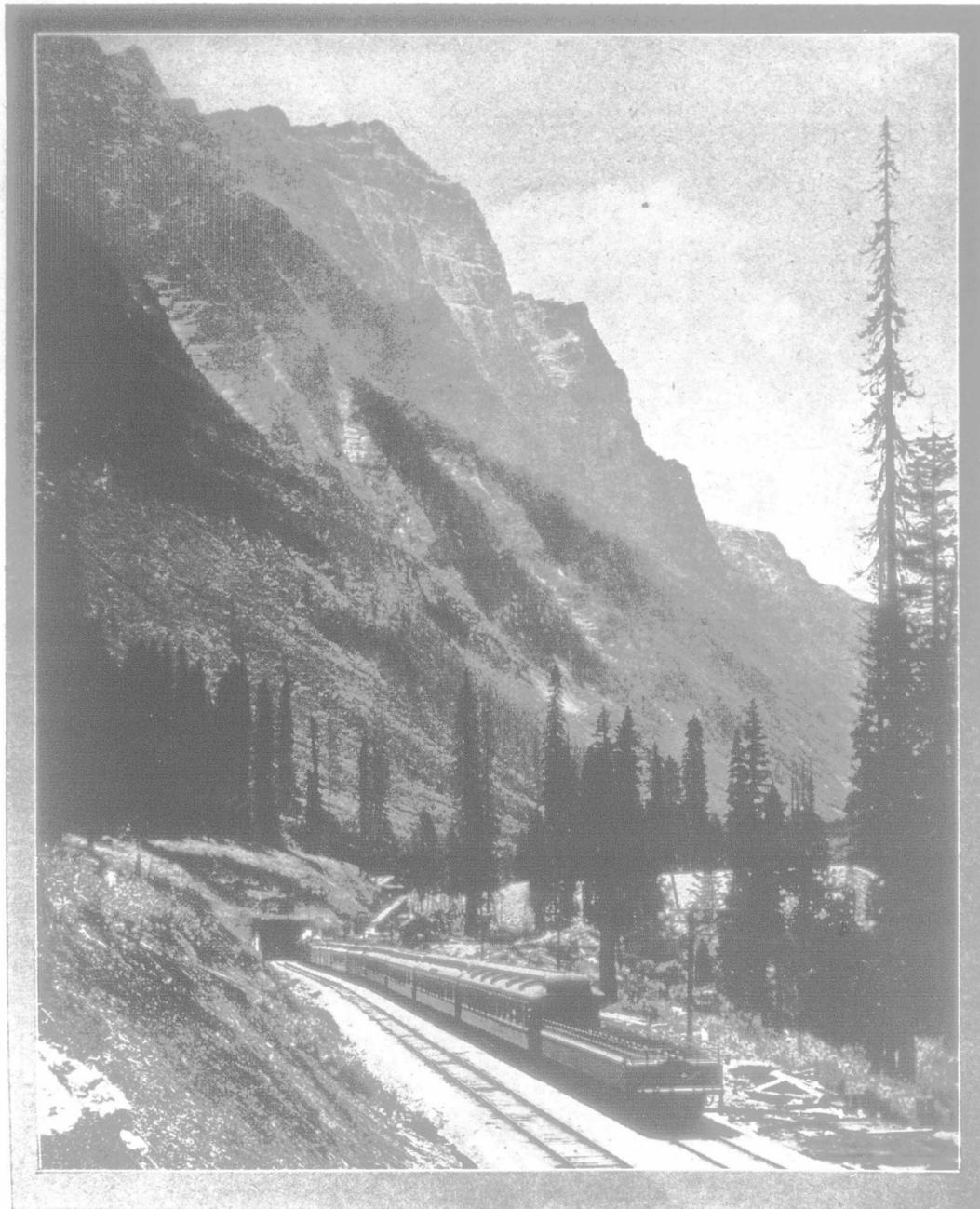
The foregoing figures, to some extent, tell their own story. They show how rapidly Canada expanded in railway mileage. The growth for the second fifteen

years far exceeds that of the first group; but it must not be forgotten that the development of the latter period received its primary impetus almost wholly in the former. It was then the Canadian Northern was begun, and the pretentious scheme of the Grand Trunk Pacific was born. What occurred between say, 1904 and 1917 was largely the result of the momentum given to railway construction prior to the first-mentioned year. It takes time and far-reaching organization to build even a thousand miles of railway. As a matter of fact, an enormous addition to operating mileage took place between 1910 and 1917, during which period not a single new enterprise had been launched.

Up to the end of 1913 the situation showed little, if any, change in popular judgment with respect to our transportation needs. Possibly there had come to be a calmer attitude toward fresh enterprises on a large scale. The great pressure of traffic which was to be relieved by the Grand Trunk Pacific, begun in 1903, had not materialized. The demand for new lines had subsided, and it may be that a sense of satiation was succeeding to the long-sustained craving for additional mileage. Be that as it may, in 1914 everybody was made to sit up and think by the sudden application of the Canadian Northern for \$60,000,000 of immediate aid from the public treasury. Government gave \$45,000,000. Within two years it was obliged to give a further \$15,000,000, and also to come to the rescue of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the extent of \$8,000,000 in cash. Here was trouble. Whether or not the Canadian Northern, with this assistance could have financed its way out, will always be an unanswered question. All speculation on the subject was silenced by the outbreak of war, which made the borrowing of money abroad an impracticability. Thereupon Government appointed a Royal Commission to consider and report upon the whole railway situation in Canada, and the Drayton-Acworth majority report of 1916-17 was the outcome. That report declared the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific to be in a state of insolvency, and, because of the liability of the Grand Trunk for the outstanding securities of its protegee, that road was also held to be in a weak position. The Commissioners recommended that Government take over the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental, join them to the Intercolonial and operate the whole as a single system.

We must here pause again and get before our minds one or two facts with respect to the National Transcontinental. Those who are familiar with the great railway project of 1903 will remember that the Company was to construct that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific which ran from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, 1,773 miles, called the Western section, while the Dominion Government was to construct the Eastern section running from Moncton to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,810 miles. This latter section was called the National Transcontinental. When completed it was to be handed over to the Grand Trunk Pacific on certain terms stipulated in the original agreement. In effect, this work by Government was simply another form of assistance given to the great enterprise, over and above the guarantee, etc. in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Company was unable to carry out its contract, owing to financial difficulties, and the National Transcontinental was left on the hands of Government. This road, which had cost about \$180,000,000, runs through an undeveloped country west of Quebec, and, while traffic is slowly growing, it has thus far been operated at a loss.

Turning back to the main thread of the story, let it be said that Government has not, thus far given effect to the full recommendation of the Drayton-Acworth report. It has simply taken over the Canadian Northern, and permitted the Grand Trunk Pacific to operate its western main line on an arrangement as to interest charges for capital liability. The Grand Trunk has not been touched. The question as to why Government took over the Canadian Northern, and may find it necessary to also take over the Grand Trunk Pacific, is answered by the facts with respect to guarantees. In 1882 Sir John Macdonald introduced a broad policy of aiding railway development by giving a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, which was regarded as the equivalent of the cost of steel rails. During the regime of Hon. A. G. Blair, as Minister of Railways, the scale of subventions was widened to \$6,400 per mile to all roads built up to a prescribed standard. Soon thereafter, however, the plan of guaranteeing bonds was adopted both by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, largely as a substitute for subsidies—although in some instances both subsidies and guarantees were given. In 1917 the guarantees had reached the large total of \$407,092,064, of which the Canadian Northern had been the chief beneficiary. Thus Government was in the position of a man who has endorsed for his friend, and the friend is unable to meet his liabilities. To make the best of a serious situation, it was deemed expedient to let the friend step aside and assume his debts. That was done. Government, already in possession of the Intercolonial, the Prince Edward Island, some five hundred odd miles of acquired branch lines in the Maritime Provinces, and the National Transcontinental, now took over the Canadian Northern. By that stroke it became the operator of the largest single system of railways on this continent. The mileage of this group is made up as follows:



Entering a Tunnel in the Selkirks.

Intercolonial.....	1,518
Prince Edward Island.....	275
National Transcontinental.....	1,810
Canadian Northern.....	9,500
Branch lines acquired.....	524
Total.....	13,627

The size of the new Government system may be grasped when it is said that the Canadian Pacific mileage is 12,895. It is, perhaps, misleading to speak of it as a system at this stage. While all Government lines will, to some extent, be under the control of the Board of Directors recently appointed to administer the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, and probably the Transcontinental, will be directed from Moncton as in the past. That is to say, this vast group of lines will not be operated from a common centre; but certain aspects of administration, such as the purchasing of supplies, will be under central control.

Much was said about the merits of Government ownership, for and against, in the days when the question was limited wholly to the Intercolonial. It should never be forgotten, however, that the Intercolonial was not built to demonstrate the principle of state control. There was no question of that nature raised in 1867. It was built as an integral and essential part of the compact of Confederation, and is so described in the British North America Act. The purpose was to give Nova Scotia and New Brunswick connection the year round with the upper Provinces, without which they had flatly refused to turn away from their markets in the Eastern States and come into the union. Therefore, the principle of public ownership has never been before the people, and, strange to say, even now that principle has not been passed upon. Circumstances made the first step obligatory, and also the second. The first carried with it a capital liability of not more than \$135,000,000 down to 1917, while the second had raised that figure up to \$175,000,000. If the Grand Trunk Pacific should be taken in, along with the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines (about which little has been heard, but which represent nearly 1,000 miles) the total obligations on capital account will exceed \$1,000,000,000. Having regard to the guarantee situation, it might be assumed that the fixed charges arising out of the securities involved are virtually borne by Government without reference to who carries on the railway service at the present time.

It would be futile to speculate about the railway outlook. I have not the least disposition to do so, even though it were proper on my part to offer opinions—which it is not. No one may say what will happen during the next five or ten years. Railway traffic is at all times the direct reflection of commerce, and only a

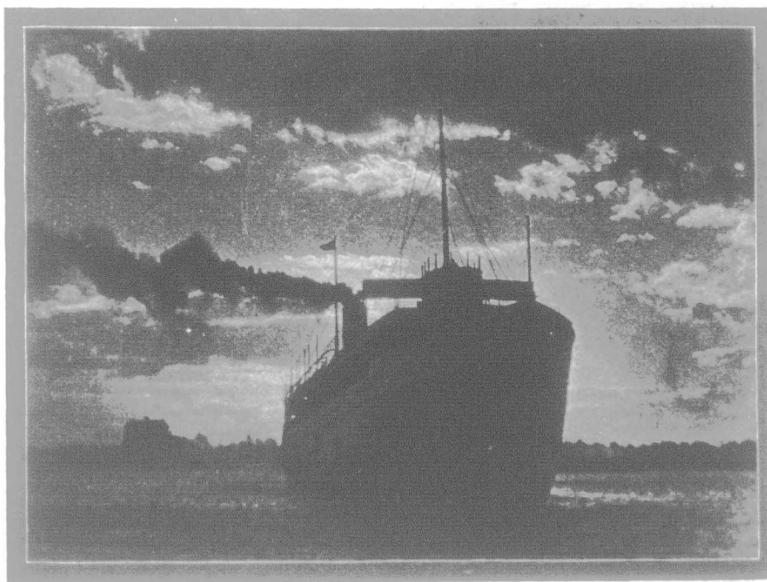
rash man would venture to forecast the trade conditions two years hence. The problems of peace, after the tremendous upheaval of the past four years, are so complex and comprehensive as to blur our best vision. One thing is certain, however, the railways will be helped or hindered, just as trade goes up or down. They are absolutely dependent on commercial conditions. If the people prosper they will prosper, to the extent at least of being kept busy. The thing which the people at large have failed in some degree to realize, is that our railways are affected quite as much by the cost of living as are individuals. While held down by

might be eliminated without seriously reducing the available facilities. The country will, no doubt, profit by experience. Such mistakes as were made in the past, through haste during a period of abounding and universal optimism, may well be avoided. Yet the stagnation which just now prevails, as respects construction, cannot continue, unless we are to assume that the further development of our great western provinces will not take place. There may be a lull; but no man who has fairly gauged the potentialities of the West would dream of placing any limit on the expansion which the next twenty years are likely to bring. And that means more railways, not lines running east and west, but north and south—speaking broadly.

It will not harm us to have a period for the digestion and proper assimilation of existing railway facilities and railway liabilities in Canada. In our hurried pushing ahead we had invited the very thing that has happened—a state of acute dyspepsia. There is no ground for alarm. Canada can carry her railway liabilities. The situation appears to be well in hand. We are passing, however, rapidly away from the days of relatively small figures in respect of railway operations to very large figures. Twenty years ago all the railways of Canada combined had gross earnings of \$62,243,784; this year they will have more than five times that volume. Every aspect of growth has been in that proportion. Given a prompt recovery from the disturbances created by the war, and another twenty years may, show equal or greater progress. In the interim, the matter of nationalization may become an issue before the people; but as to that it would be improper on my part to suggest a shadow of bias. Nothing could be more hopeful, looking ahead, than for a campaign of investigation and hard thinking to take place; for it must be admitted that during the remarkable era of prosperity which began

about 1895 the ordinary man of affairs was far too busy making money to give much time to the analytical study of what was going on in the railway realm. Happily—and this I say with some personal satisfaction—we have since 1907 had in force a system of statistics which leaves little lacking that could throw a helpful light on every aspect of railway history.

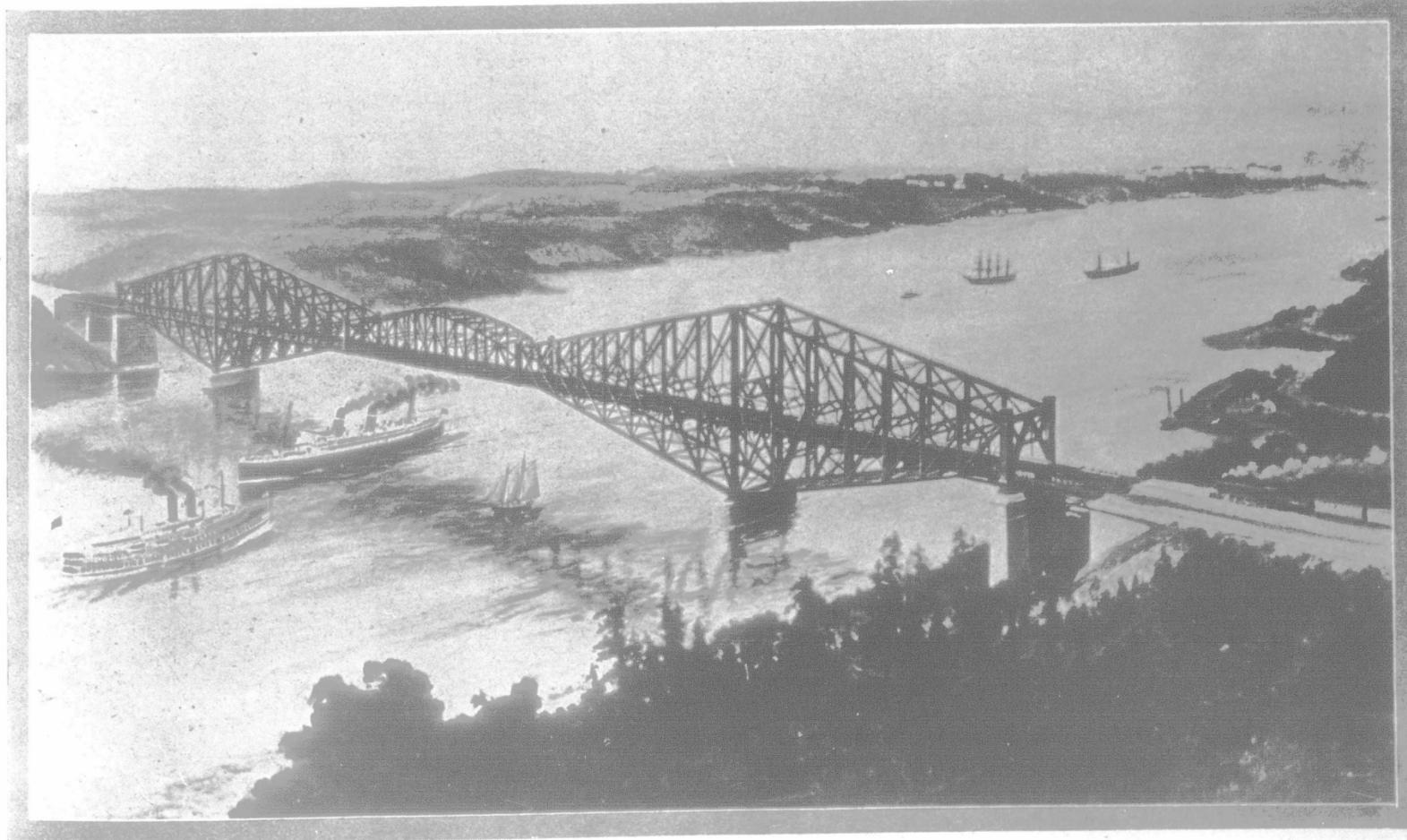
On December 3, the first of Canada's mercantile fleet was christened by Lady Borden as it took to the water from its stays at Montreal. This, the "Canadian Pioneer," was the first of a group of thirty-one steel vessels which are being built to the order of the Canadian Government. Soon after the "Canadian Voyageur" was also launched. The Pioneer has a tonnage of 8,100, with a length of 400 feet; breadth (moulded) 52 feet; depth (moulded) 31 feet, and I. H. P. 3,000.



Off With a Cargo.

law from charging the fraction of a farthing more for their services, they have been compelled to meet enormous increases for labor and supplies. More than sixty per cent. of the \$180,542,259 of operating expenses last year went for salaries and wages. This was why the Railway Commission came to their relief in March and August last with permission to advance passenger and freight rates. Without that help they could not have carried on.

The railway policy of the future will necessarily be shaped by an intelligent and discriminating retrospect. One of the best authorities in the Dominion has said that between 1895 and 1915 we multiplied mileage forty per cent. beyond our actual needs. Be that as it may, the Drayton-Acworth report at least makes it clear that very considerable paralleling took place in the West. If a re-casting of the railway service west of the Ontario boundary were to take place on a heroic scale, it is claimed that many hundreds of miles of line



The Quebec Bridge—One of the Greatest Triumphs of Modern Engineering.



A New Era in the Sheep Industry.



By Lt.-Col. Robt. McEwen.

There come times in our journey through life when we grow retrospective, our thoughts turn to the past rather than to the future. Christmas times are of these, birthdays too, if we remember them, except for the very young who have, so to speak, no past. To us who can look back on a number of years, and can remember old friends we can never hope to meet again, and happy days we spent in their company, each Christmas becomes a kind of milestone to tell us how far we have travelled. I am glad that I am enough of an optimist to bid all you of the middle age as Rabbi Ben Ezra did to

"Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be
The last of life, for which the first was made."

I believe with another of the poets that "Nature never did betray the heart that loves her." We dwellers in the fields who have loved our world and done our best to quit ourselves like men, have taken pleasure in our new homesteads, the birds and beasts, the trees and flowers that surround them, have nothing to fear in the coming of old age. Our interests are there around us still and we can, like Wordsworth, look forward to "An old age serene and bright."

When I was requested to write a short article for the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" on a "New Era in the Sheep Industry," I felt at first, for reasons which may be gathered from the foregoing remarks, that a few words on the Old Era of Canadian Sheep Farming ought perhaps to be a more suitable subject for me and more easily written. Now though I decline to be called old, and absolutely refuse to be laid on the shelf for years to come, I must confess that I have taken an interest—I hope an intelligent one—in the agricultural life of Ontario, particularly in that branch of farming which we call animal husbandry, for a great many years, more than I care to mention, even to myself. Like others, I can enumerate in these years many disappointments and some failures, as well as some few efforts which have achieved success.

One thing in the review of these past years was easy. I could confidently assert that there was, until within a few years past, no sheep industry in Ontario, therefore, I could not write upon a subject that did not exist. Isolated flocks there were, and some farmers paid them more attention than others, but what might be called an "Industry," there was none. It is only beginning. Sometimes we might hear farmers tell each other little experiences with sheep, how, for instance, the orchard having got into a deplorable condition with weeds, he had by chance had an opportunity to buy five or ten ewes cheap, and "Faith, they have cleaned it up." This remark, though emphasizing one of the sheep's good qualities, is not the remark of a sheep farmer. On continuing the conversation by asking what breed of ewes he had bought, we find that these

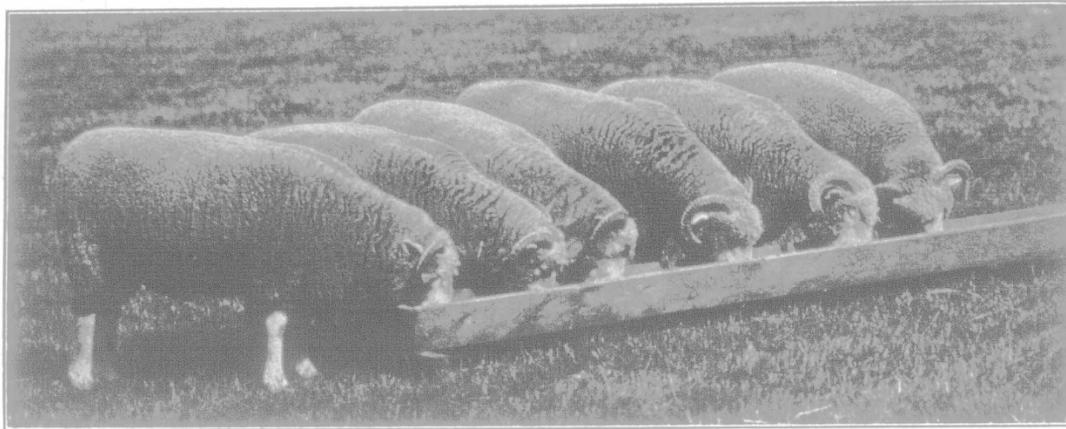
poor little scavengers were sheep, just sheep, maybe Lincolns. The sire of their lambs, which arrived in due course, was probably a Shropshire, perhaps a Southdown. Anyway the lambs did well, and their mothers cleaned up the orchard and grew fat at little trouble or expense.

I can speak the more freely on this subject because for some time there was not a single sheep on this farm. This was a great loss to me, independently of the loss to the land. Besides the great use of sheep in keeping down weeds, it has been decisively proven that in addition to putting money directly into their owner's pocket, the land they graze on can be increased in fertility more quickly and more satisfactorily by feeding sheep pretty heavily upon it than by any other method. Some of my neighbors had small flocks which were looked after in a haphazard way, and proved useful in providing mutton for market and wool for domestic purposes. Little woolen mills were scattered over the neighborhood, and there the wool was

kindly gentleman, and a good sportsman, seldom visited this outlying farm except on such occasions as the sheep shearing, or to shoot grouse or have a day's trout fishing. On this occasion he walked about among the shearers, lending a hand betimes, but chiefly he was occupied chatting with the men and seeing that creature comforts, solid and otherwise, were provided. "Will you have a glass of beer, Rob?" he would say. "Na Maister, I like something mair immediate," would be the answer. There was no drunkenness, only perhaps a little hilarity, and it might be the result of the "mair immediate" treatment that caused Rob to aver later in the afternoon that he was "as pure as the dew from heaven."

Though I knew it not, I was having a sight of the old style of sheep farming. The old style of farmer had not made the all important discovery that time means money. We know, though not always do we act upon the knowledge, that time is the most important possession we have, and if wasted it cannot be replaced. These

farmers of the old days were content to let their sheep and cattle run on the hills and fields for several years, some black-faced wethers were even four years old. They were not bred for quick maturity, and the theory that cattle should not lose their calf-flesh had not yet been invented. When the calves went into their winter quarters off the grass they were in fair condition. After a winter's hardship they had certainly lost their calf-flesh, and gained no other, and were indeed pitiable objects. The same treatment was awarded to the sheep, except the ewe lambs. The wethers were not expected to make any return for their keep for some



Six Dorsets at Their Mid-day Meal.

made up into blankets and quilts and useful clothing.

It was in Scotland that I personally first saw a real sheep farm, a large one carrying many scores of black-faced sheep, which shared the rough herbage of a few thousand acres with the grouse and a herd of wild goats which lived on the farm's most inaccessible recesses. Everywhere great boulders stood out among the bog and heather, and except round the house where the shepherds lived there was never a tree to be seen. A few Ayrshire cows lived on that part of the farm, and evidently thrived. The place had for years been in charge of shepherds, the tenant living on a farm nearer civilization, for, as we hear our people remark of their location, with less reason, "It was no place to raise a family." This farm was nine miles from the nearest school or village, and eleven miles in part without a road to the parish church. It was in the time of the sheep shearing I first saw it, and my introduction as a small boy to sheep farming, which was to be one of my favorite avocations, was in looking after the tar and helping to mark each sheep as it was shorn. I was a person of much importance in my own estimation, and also as certainly an object of interest to the assembled shepherds as the first specimen of Young Canada they had come across. The farmer himself, a genial and

years, except their wool, so they were kept as cheaply as possible. Now we must confess that under that treatment the slow maturing of the animals on their native hills, the mutton acquired a flavor which no other mutton I have ever tasted can approach.

In spite of drawbacks they led happy lives, these old sheep-farming ancestors of ours. Their rents, as a rule, were not too high. As a rule, they had comfortable homes, plentiful food and clothing. That they were a contented class of men we in Canada know, perhaps to our cost. Neither the sheep farmer nor the shepherd ever emigrates. Agricultural laborers and agriculturists who did not, at their early home, labor much, at least with their hands, we have always had with us more or less, but of shepherds only a very few. This is one of the reasons why sheep farming as an industry has not flourished as it ought. Those shepherds who did emigrate to New Zealand seldom went out to look for work, but were engaged for some particular position before they left their homes. The modern sheep farmer in Scotland has a much more strenuous life. Like other branches of farming life there has been a great change. Now they take any amount of trouble and pay high prices for rams, while formerly they perhaps

Continued on page 2067.



Would that We Had More Pastoral Scenes Like This in Canada.

The Silver Lining.—By John M. Gunn.

I happened the other day upon these lines of the English poet and novelist, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler:

"The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining, I, therefore, turn my clouds about And always wear them inside out To show the lining."

Do you not see the "eternal feminine" sticking out from this bright bit of verse? No mere man could ever have written it. Only a woman would think of turning her coat to display the bright lining; and incidentally exercise her war-time thrift. And only a woman would think of a cloud as something to be worn inside out or any other way. All the same, the sentiment is a very pretty one and the lesson very timely. In the dark days of bloody war and ever-lengthening casualty lists from which we have just recently emerged, the clouds have hung very black above us. This old world was never, in all its history, so bathed in sorrow as it has been in the last four years. And yet—and yet—there was never a moment when we could not have said, as Emerson did,

"In the mud and scum of things Always, always, something sings."

There is no doubt about the "mud and scum." They are only too evident all around us. The real problem is how we may hear, and help others to hear, the "something" that "always, always sings." It is comparatively easy for us in Canada to hear this "something." Notwithstanding all our losses and bereavements, we have not begun to suffer like France, Belgium, Serbia or Poland. In the face of their suffering and their brave endurance it is simply childish for us to whine and complain. "Don't you go and get sorry for yourself," said Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch (and her excellent advice is needed all the time), "That's one thing I can't stand in nobody. There's always lots of other folks you kin be sorry fer 'sted of yourself. Ain't you proud you ain't got a hair lip? Why that one thought is enough to keep me from ever gittin' sorry fer myself." The fact that we, in Canada, have enjoyed complete immunity from the least touch of German "frightfulness" should save us from the thoroughly contemptible sin of pitying ourselves.

Some people are so happily constituted that they always see the silver lining. They know that the sun is shining behind the gloomiest sky. They can sing with that splendid optimism, Robert Browning—

"It's wiser being good than bad; It's safer being meek than fierce It's fitter being sane than mad My own hope is, a sun will pierce The thickest cloud earth ever stretched, That after Last returns the First— Though a wide compass round be fetched That what began best can't end worst Nor what God blessed once proved accurst."

There are others who keep themselves in a ferment of discontent and unrest, and make life unpleasant for all around them by going out to meet trouble half way. They have not learned the wisdom of the old lady who said, "Most of my troubles never happened." Vastly more to be craved is the unquenchable optimism of the Irishman who fell from the top of a ten-story building. As he dropped to certain death on the pavement below, he was heard to say in passing one of the lower windows, "Well, everything's all right so far!"

This matter of our outlook upon life is so important that it is worth some consideration. It may seem a bold thing to say, but it is absolutely true that money, of itself, never adds to our happiness. Of course, even those of us who may think the thing through, and agree to the proposition in theory are seldom ready to show our faith by our works. But the truth is beyond question. Our possessions, beyond what is needed to furnish the ordinary comforts, add little to our enjoyment of life. The temperament, disposition, spirit of a man—these are all important. A man who had become immensely wealthy, but remained ignorant and uncouth, said boastfully to a poor but refined and educated friend, "All these lands are mine." "Yes," said the other, as his artist eye took in all the beauty of the broad acres, "but the landscape is mine." Two men look at the same object. The optimist sees the doughnut. The pessimist sees the hole. Or they are dining at the same boarding house. The pessimist inquires in a hopeless tone, "Is there any milk in that jug?" But the optimist

says (and he has to be a real optimist in this case), "Pass the cream, please!"

Rev. F. W. Boreham, in one of his inimitably charming sketches, gives us an illustration of this difference in attitude to our surroundings. He calls it, "Dainties in the Dungeon." He tells of two prisoners confined in the same cell. One was a rich man, but a man filled with bitterness and discontent in a situation where (if anywhere) such things might be excused. He never tired of bemoaning his fate. The other man was very poor, but always happy and cheerful. Nothing could depress his buoyant spirits, or draw the faintest sigh from his bosom. The rich man had his meals sent in from the outside—the choicest dainties that money could buy; the poor man had to satisfy his hunger out of the coarse prison fare. One day as the favored one was finishing his sumptuous repast and pushing his dishes aside, he turned to his less fortunate companion and said, "I don't see how you can eat that stuff!" "Why, that's very easy," said the other, "I take my knife and cut my crust in this shape and I have a meat pie. I cut it thus and I have an omelette. I cut it so and I have a delicious cake." And Mr. Boreham adds to his story these very pertinent questions, What's the use of putting a man like that in jail? You can imprison his body but you cannot tie down his soul. It's a waste of public money. What was the use of locking up Paul and Silas? They spent the night singing hymns and keeping everyone else awake. What was the use of sending John Bunyan to jail? He called at once for pen and paper and wrote his immortal allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Lovers of Dickens—and who is not a lover of Dickens?—will recall Mark Tapley. He was determined to be always jolly and to see always the silver lining, and he welcomed the most distressing experiences because in them he could take some credit to himself for being jolly. When he came with Martin Chuzzlewit to

Human Natur' is in a conspiracy again' me; I can't get on. I shall have to leave it in my will, Sir, to be wrote upon my tomb: 'He was a man as might have come out strong if he could have got a chance. But it was denied him.'

Mr. Tapley took this occasion of looking about him with a grin, and subsequently attacking the breakfast, with an appetite not at all expressive of blighted hopes, or insurmountable despondency.

A great deal of our peevishness and discontent comes from our inordinate craving for things we cannot have. We are all like the child who cried for the moon. We long for the impossible, and despise the beauties and the blessings of the commonplace. We forget that the way to be rich is to have few wants and only such wants as can be readily supplied. Rupert Brooke, the brilliant young English poet, who gave up his life in the Dardanelles in the early days of the war, had learned this secret of a happy and contented spirit. He found delight in things which we look upon ordinarily with indifference or contempt. Listen to what he says in "The Great Lover"—

"These have I loved: White plates and cups, clean gleaming, Ringed with blue lines and feathery faery dust; Wet roofs beneath the lamplight; the strong crust Of friendly bread; and many tasting food."

"Then the cool kindness of sheets, that soon Smooth away trouble; and the rough male kiss Of blankets; grainy wood; live hair that is Shining and free; blue massing clouds; the keen Impassioned beauty of a great machine; The benison of hot water; furs to touch; The good smell of old clothes; and other such— The comfortable smell of friendly fingers; Hair's fragrance; and the musty reek that lingers About dead leaves and last year's ferns."

Our men at the front who have suffered in the last four years all the agonies of hell have put us to shame by their cheerful spirits. We are assured on all sides that there is a real basis, in fact, for the humorous cartoons of Captain Bairnsfather with which we are all familiar. And this faculty of being able to laugh in the face of death has doubtless saved many men from going mad under the terrible strain. They have learned the practical value of what Florence M. Pierce has called "Sun Philosophy," in her breezy little poem:—

"Smile! This advice is worth a pile—

Beats ter blazes strikin' ile; When yer blood begins to bile, Jes' you smile!

"Smile! Let the other fellow cuss; 'Taint your biz ter make a fuss; You can clear away the muss With a smile."

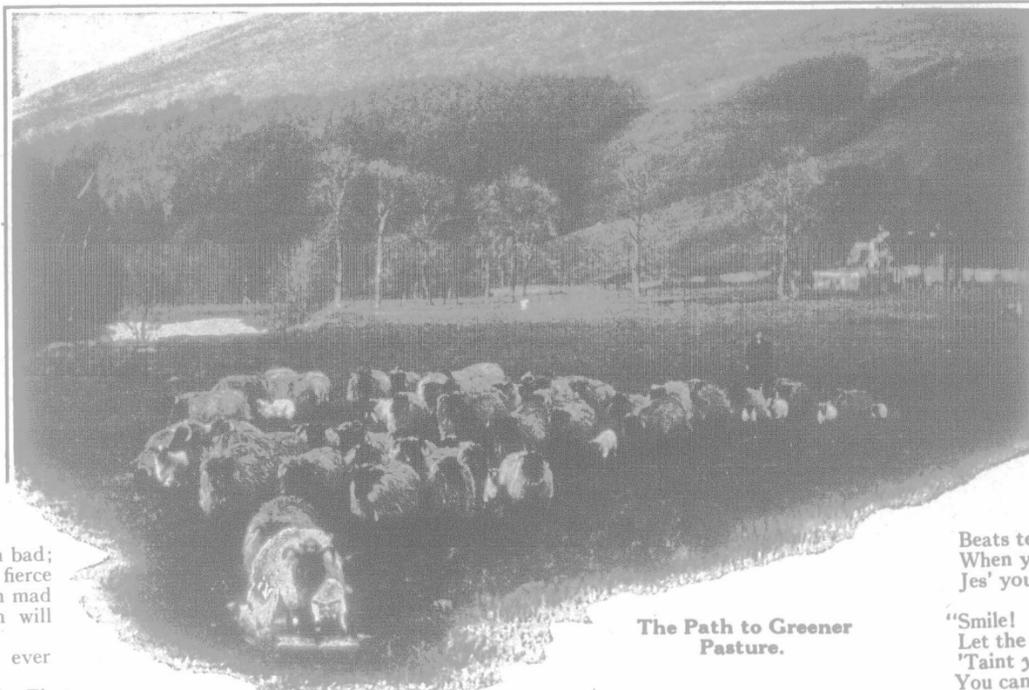
"Smile! When things go tarnation wrong Buck your courage with a song; Luck can't lose you very long Ef you smile."

"Smile! 'Til the bluey heavens shine thro', An' ole Sol winks down at you; Thinks you are a sunbeam too, 'Cause you smile."

Not only the soldiers on the battle line, but the civilians of the war-cursed countries have taught us lessons of good cheer that we all need to learn. In France the women have done all the farm work since the outbreak of the war. Last March when the great German push began these brave women went out on their shell-torn farms—risking their very lives—and sowed their grain by hand. Can you imagine a more splendid exhibition of faith and courage? Can you think of anything more calculated to make us blush with shame when we remember that we, who have been warm and comfortable and well fed, have nevertheless, whined like babies about the cost of living and the scarcity of coal? And are there not many here at home whose radiant cheerfulness in the midst of trouble is a constant rebuke to our selfishness and fretfulness?

The joyous spirit depends upon temperament, it is true, but it can also be acquired by anyone. The habit of looking always earnestly for the silver lining and of finding it everywhere can be cultivated like every other

Continued on page 2047.



The Path to Greener Pasture.

America he suffered from sea sickness on the tumbling ocean—the last place in the world for one to find a silver lining. "Is that you, Mark?" asked a faint voice from another berth.

"It's as much of me as is left, sir, after a fortnight of this work," Mr. Tapley replied. "What with leading the life of a fly ever since I've been aboard—for I've been perpetually holding on to something or other, in an upside-down position—what with that, Sir, and putting a very little into myself and taking a good deal out in various ways, there ain't too much of me to swear by. How do you find yourself this morning, Sir?"

"Very miserable," said Martin, with a peevish groan. "Ugh! This is wretched indeed!"

"Creditable," muttered Mark, pressing one hand upon his aching head, and looking round him with a rueful grin, "That's the great comfort. It is creditable to keep up one's spirits here. Virtue's its own reward. So's jollity."

Some time afterwards Martin and Mark are the guests of Tom Pinch and Ruth.

"Mark!" said Tom Pinch, energetically, "if you don't sit down this minute I'll swear at you!"

"Well, Sir," returned Mr. Tapley, "sooner than you should do that, I'll comply. It's a considerable invasion of a man's jollity to be made so partickler welcome, but a Werb is a word as signifies to be, to do, or to suffer (which is all the grammar, and enough too, as ever I was taught), and if there's a Werb alive, I'm it, for I'm always a bein', sometimes a doin', and continually a sufferin'!"

"Not jolly yet?" asked Tom, with a smile.

"Why, I was rather so, over the water, Sir?" returned Mr. Tapley, "and not entirely without credit. But

The Dairy Breeds in Canada.— By Prof. H. H. Dean.

A few years ago there was discovered in Egypt the sculptured figure of a goddess in the form of a dairy cow. This goddess was hewn from solid rock and had the figures of a boy and man associated with it. The boy was represented as sucking the cow and the man as standing near her head, by which it is thought the ancient Egyptians sought to symbolize divine protection given to their King. It is probable that in addition, they sought to impress their people with the great value of cattle in their country, because we are told that the horns were tipped with gold leaf and the body studded with what looked like leaves of clover. It is fair to assume that in this way this progressive people of a long-lost civilization sought to impress upon their people the relation of cows, clover and cash to each other. In ancient times men were reckoned wealthy, not according to money standards, but according to the number of cattle which they owned.

So far as known there were no special breeds, or registered animals, until comparatively modern times. No doubt there were special families, or improved strains of cattle, such as the "ring-straked-and-speckled" of Jacob's time, and possibly some standards that would correspond to modern breeding standards, among which may be mentioned the sacred white cattle of India, but the breeding of pedigreed cattle, and the establishment of herd-books are modern inventions to preserve the purity of the breeds. The wonderful thing about all this work is that it depends almost entirely on the honesty of breeders. When we consider what a marvellous development of breeds has been made during the last two hundred years and that the entire fabric depends on the common honesty of mankind, those who are inclined to be pessimistic and say and think, that the human race is heading for moral destruction, have another "think" coming.

It is little wonder, in view of the great value of cattle among European and Asiatic farmers, that early settlers of Canada began to import and develop stock for their needs. Dairy cattle have always played a very important part in Canadian Agriculture.

FRENCH-CANADIAN OLDEST PURE-BRED DAIRY BREED IN CANADA.

Canadians ought to feel pride in the fact that at least one breed of cattle has been developed in Canada into a recognized breed. Regarding the early history of the French-Canadian cattle and their characteristics, I cannot do better than quote Dr. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, who in his evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization said:—"Its probable that French cattle were first brought to Canada in or about the year 1620." As to their origin he says: There is no doubt these cattle . . . came from the same original stock, (as) . . . Jerseys, Guernseys, Kerrys, Dexter-Kerrys, and some breeds or strains of Normandy cattle." As to their location in Canada—"In Quebec Province we find them the most commonly and almost as the sole breed of cattle in that part of the province along both shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec City and in the Lake St. John district. Besides this they are to be found here and there throughout the counties west of Quebec City . . . and even in the Eastern Townships."



Scotland's Contribution to Canadian Dairying.

It is not, however, until 1886 that a herd-book was established and the breed became recognized as a distinct breed. Of the strong points of the breed, he mentions hardiness, easy keepers, good foragers, kind and tractable, and "sure-breeders." "For a man who wants a small family cow, I know of nothing that would look more attractive, and be more gentle to handle, or that would be liked better by the children or the people around than a French-Canadian cow. She is trim, tidy, easily handled, easily fed, easily milked, and a persistent milker."

And yet this breed is found scarcely at all in Canada, except among the French farmers. The English-speaking farmer has not, as a rule, taken to the French-Canadian cow; or else it is that the French-Canadian cow has not taken kindly to the English-speaking farmer.

A SCOTCH CHEESE COW, THE AYRSHIRE.

Next in order of time probably came the Ayrshire, which breed was brought to this country early in the nineteenth century by the Scotch settler of that time. Cheesemaking and the clannishness of the sons and daughters of Scotland account to a large extent for the Ayrshire cow in Canada. The stronghold of Canadian cheesemaking has always been Eastern Ontario. Here, too, we find the thrifty Scot in large numbers. The "Townships" of Quebec are also strongholds of the descendants of Old Scotia, human and bovine. While some are not inclined to agree with the statement that it takes a "canny" Scotchman, or his near brother the Celtic-Scot, to get best results from the Ayrshire cow, if we look closely into the matter we shall find that either owner or attendant of the best herds of Ayrshires have the "tang of the heather" and the sturdy uprightness of the thistle about them somewhere.

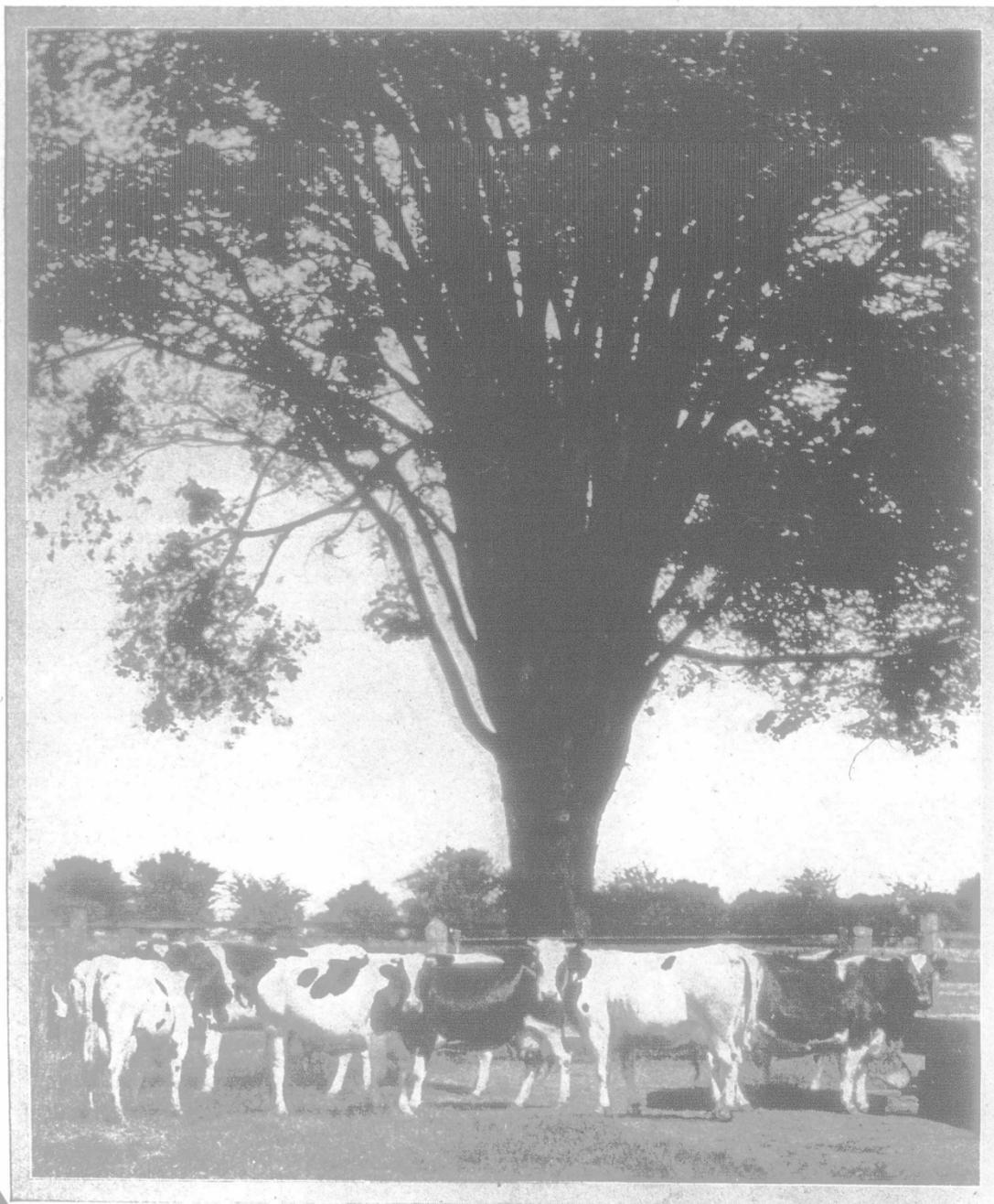
The Ayrshire is also winning favor among the dairymen of our Western Provinces, who find the compact Ayrshire a good "rustler" on the plains. However, it is chiefly in the cheese-making districts and where milk is sold for direct consumption in towns and cities, that the Ayrshire meets with most favor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN—DUTCH, AND DAIRYING.

The story is told, but the truth of which we do not vouch for, that on one occasion when a Dutch admiral ran out of cannon balls in one of the famous fights with the English, that he ordered the guns to be loaded with Dutch Edam cheese, which, as everyone knows, is made in the shape of a cannon ball and sometimes is nearly as hard on the surface. The Holstein cow is also associated with cheesemaking and with the race of people who developed her. It is strange how mankind clings to the animals native of his district—the Arab to his beautiful horse, the Scotchman to his Dobbies and long-horned dairy cows, the Englishman to his Shorthorns, the Jerseyman to his beautiful Jerseys and so on down the list.

About the middle of the last century the early Dutch settlers in New York and other of the border United States, who had brought with them, or had imported, Holland or Dutch cattle, began to overflow into Canada, taking with them to their new homes, more particularly into Western Ontario, the black-and-white cattle. These people, known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," settled on the rich lands of Waterloo, Oxford, and other Counties West of Toronto and there established what has come to be known as "Little Holland," or "The Holland of America," etc.

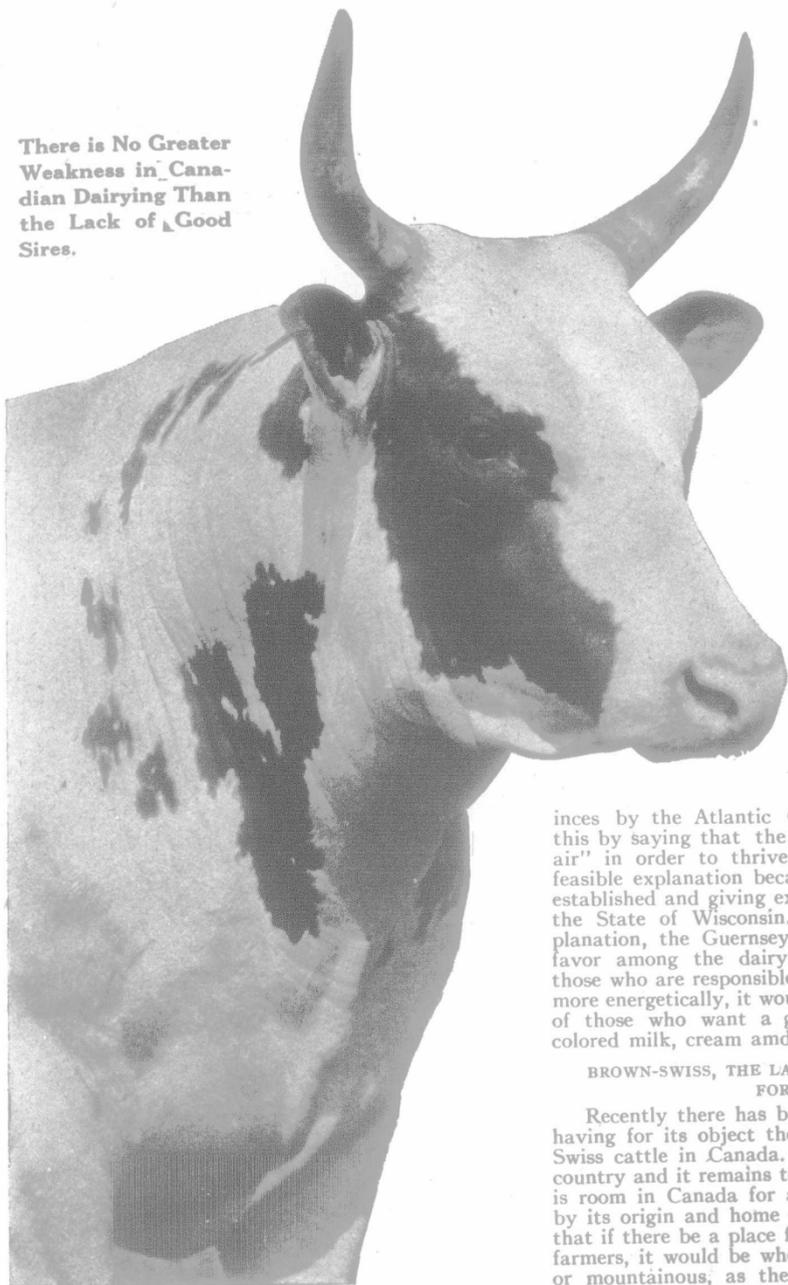
The original Hollanders were, and are to-day, a pastoral people. It is safe to say that in no country of the world can be seen so many cattle to the square mile as are seen in Holland. Landing at the "Hook," or any



Black and Whites—A Cornerstone of Canadian Dairying.

H. Dean.

There is No Greater Weakness in Canadian Dairying Than the Lack of Good Sires.



dairymen began to "sit-up-and-take-notice" of this breed, which up to that time had been looked upon largely as the "Gentleman's Cow," or a cow for a "Millionaire," but not for the ordinary farmer.

This prejudice still exists among average farmers, hence we find the Jerseys usually located near a town or city where there is a special market for a high-class product in the form of milk, cream or butter. Whether or not the Jersey can overcome this prejudice in the minds of ordinary farmers remains to be seen. Much depends on the breeders who have the interests of Jerseydom at heart.

**GUERNSEY, A BUTTER COW—
FOUND IN DISTRICTS
NEAR THE SEA.**

I have not seen better dairy cows anywhere than are to be found in the Island of Guernsey. They are large, robust-looking animals with magnificent udders and splendid milk and butter records, yet for some reason or other this breed is not found in large numbers in any of the Canadian dairy districts except among the dairy farmers of the Prov-

inces by the Atlantic Ocean. Some have explained this by saying that the Guernsey must have "salt-air" in order to thrive. But this hardly seems a feasible explanation because we find the breed well-established and giving excellent results so far inland as the State of Wisconsin. Whatever may be the explanation, the Guernsey breed is not finding general favor among the dairymen of Canada. Possibly if those who are responsible would push the breed a little more energetically, it would be brought to the attention of those who want a good-sized cow giving golden-colored milk, cream and butter.

**BROWN-SWISS, THE LATEST DAIRY BREED ASKING
FOR FAVORS.**

Recently there has been established an Association having for its object the advancement of the Brown-Swiss cattle in Canada. This is a new breed in this country and it remains to be seen whether or not there is room in Canada for another dairy breed. Judging by its origin and home environment, we should judge that if there be a place for this breed among Canadian farmers, it would be where the farms are rolling, hilly or mountainous; as they have done excellent service under these conditions in their native country, Switzerland.

**WHAT THE PURE-BREDS HAVE DONE AND WILL DO
FOR DAIRYING.**

It cannot be stated too frequently nor with too much emphasis, that *the Dairy Cow is the Foundation of the Dairy Industry*. If the foundation be weak, or not properly constructed and maintained, then the whole

building will topple to the ground sooner or later. To the breeders of pure-bred dairy stock is committed the foundation stones of one of the most important industries in this growing Dominion. To change the figure—in the hands of these men is the seed for the future improvement of our dairy cattle. The grain farmer knows the importance of good seed, but the average dairy farmer has scarcely realized that well-bred livestock seed is just as important, or even more so, than is good seed grain, or grasses and clovers. The time has come when this point should be emphasized more strongly. It is a common experience for breeders of pure-bred dairy male animals to have difficulty in selling them. At the auction sales, unless the animal is an outstanding individual as to breeding and type, he will bring but a fraction of his value. The market for dairy bulls must be found among the rank and file of dairy farmers and that market has yet to be developed. There is no greater weakness in the whole dairy industry than right at this point. It is something that should be grappled with at once. The pure-bred cattle breeder's Associations, co-operating with the Government, should see that every person milking cows and raising dairy stock should have the services of a pure-bred dairy bull at nominal cost, until farmers themselves realize what this means to their business, when they will gladly pay the price for the right kind of males whereby the milking qualities of their cows may be improved.

It is not overstating the case to say that the first female cross from common cows, where a prepotent, well-bred, dairy male is used, will easily double the annual production in milk and butter, as compared with the records of their dams. After this, the increase will be slower, but there is no reason why the annual production of cows in Canada should not be increased from about 4,000 lbs. milk and 150 lbs. butter, to 8,000 to 10,000 lbs. milk and 300 to 400 lbs. butter, if we go at the breeding of dairy cattle in a business-like way. The R. O. P. and R. O. M. work and the Cow-testing Associations have done much to improve dairy stock, but we need more systematic constructive effort, rather than destructive organization among dairy farmers. This will pay, not only directly in improved milk and butter records, but experience shows conclusively that animals with good backing, which means good official or authentic records, bring high prices in the sales-ring, which, after all, is one of the best places to determine the money-value of the animals.

The question of better dairy sires and the sale of milk on a quality basis, are both matters which are engaging the attention of the better class of dairy farmers to an increasing extent. These two matters are of primary importance in the building up of the Canadian dairy industry. Up to the present there has been lacking a certain necessary impetus from within the ranks of the dairymen, which is essential if progress is not to be of a more or less "forced" nature. Various branches of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture have adopted methods of encouraging herd improvement and in furthering dairy education. This work has done a great deal of good but the result has not been of such a wholesome and lasting nature as might be expected if the dairymen themselves were taking the leading part. It is reasonable to assume that these matters will soon engage the attention of the newly formed National Dairy Council which is representative of all branches of the industry and may be expected to give particular attention to problems affecting the producer. At a recent Dairy Conference held at Ottawa also these matters were given special consideration.

of the Dutch seaports and taking train inland, it is but a short time until there is spread before the view such a rural scene as cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Owing to the flat, level nature of the country, the traveller can see for miles; and everywhere are the famous windmills and thousands upon thousands of black and white cattle. The people of Holland are reported to be the wealthiest nation, according to population, of any nation in the world and they have made their wealth almost entirely out of cattle and dairy products. Having before them the lessons as taught by the Dutch farmers, it is little wonder that the dairymen of Oxford and Waterloo counties in Western Ontario, of the County of York in the Centre, and counties like Leeds in Eastern Ontario, struck up a partnership with the Holstein cow. This partnership proved so profitable that lovers of dairy cattle, and incidentally lovers of money, in other parts of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, were, and are, asking to be allowed memberships in the Canadian Holstein Association, which, with one possible exception, is the strongest and wealthiest Association of cattle breeders in Canada. While the Holstein cow has been developed at home in Holland, on rich, level pasture land, she seems to be able to adapt herself to almost any conditions so long as she is supplied with an abundance of feed and given reasonably good care. The stingy feeder and the Holstein cow never get on very well together.

JERSEYS, CREAM, BUTTER, GOLD.

Who does not love a Jersey cow? If he or she does not, there must be a peculiar "kink" somewhere in the makeup of such a person. The sleek, tidy form, large expressive eye, the graceful movements, the rich golden milk, cream and butter and the satisfactory money returns, all go to make the Jersey a popular breed in those districts where the sale of cream, high-class milk, or buttermaking, is a specialty.

A modern writer says: "The Jersey cow's American career might be divided into three epochs"—(1) "The rich man's pet era," up to 1880; (2) "The better test era," or record of churn production from 1880 to 1897; (3) "the fat estimate era," which really began in 1903 when the American Jersey Cattle Club established their Register of Merit, which corresponds to the American Holstein Advanced Register.

Importation of Jerseys to the United States began about 1838 and to Canada in 1868, but it was not until the World's Fair Dairy Test at Chicago in 1893, that Jerseys were put on the American Dairy Map and



Partners in Profitable Dairying.

Sixty Years in Dairying.—By Henry Glendinning.

MY memory takes me back distinctly to when I was a child a little over two years of age, when my parents came to Canada and purchased a pioneer farm in the month of July, with all of the crops, stock and implements upon it. The farm was located in the Township of Brock, in the County of Ontario. With the stock there were three cows and, looking back at these animals and their descendants after so many years, I concluded that there were amongst them one fairly well-bred Jersey, one with Devon blood in her, and the other just a red cow. In the summer these animals had an abundance of grass and other feed in the bush. Up to the time my father purchased them they never had anything better than an open log shed and straw stack for winter quarters, which was the custom at that time. The first winter, part of this shed was boarded up, the spaces between the logs stuffed with straw and the cows tied in this primitive stable. This created a good deal of comment in the neighborhood which was, generally, of an unfavorable character. It was contended by some that it was unnatural for a cow to be tied up; a number of similar arguments were used against the practice.

In 1858 my father built a barn with stone stables underneath, the latter being the first in the township and one of the first in the county. A good deal was said against the stone stable. It was contended that the cattle would die sure. These same stables have been occupied for sixty years, and are as good to-day as ever. They have been constantly in the possession of the family, are now owned by my nephew, and there never has been a case of tubercular trouble on the farm, with as few other ailments among the cattle as any farm in the country. My father being a Northumberland man from the North of England, naturally thought there were no cattle like the Shorthorn; they were called Durhams in those days. Sires of that breed were used on the common cows. In a few years a marked improvement was made in the beefing qualities of the animals, but the milking propensities were not improved. It was just such work as this that has made Ontario County noted for its beef animals, and until a few years ago there were not many large dairy herds in the county. Things have changed. Ontario County can now boast of many fine herds of pure-bred dairy cattle. In the early days butter was made altogether upon the farms, a few cheeses were made every fall for family use during the winter. The skim-milk and whey were fed to calves and hogs.

The first great impetus that was given to dairying was the introduction to the cheese factory. I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the Dominion, for much of the following historical facts, as given in Bulletin No. 128, published in 1911:—In the year 1863 Mr. Harvey Farrington, of Herkimer County, N.Y., paid a visit to friends in Oxford County, Ontario. He became impressed with the suitability of the district for dairying, and decided to move his family there and engage in cheese-making. In the spring of 1864 he started the first cheese factory in Canada, in the Township of Norwich. The following year four other factories were started in the same district, and Ingersoll became the head centre of the cheese industry for a number of years.

In 1865 Mr. P. W. Strong, another American, came to Leeds County and commenced the manufacture of cheese at Farmersville (now Athens), and he became identified with several factories in the Brockville district. Mr. Mark K. Everts, another Leeds County man, in company with Mr. Coolege, built a factory at Frankville in 1866. Mr. Ketchan Graham and the Hon. Robert Reid built "The Front of Sidney" factory, near Belleville, in 1866. In 1867, Mr. De Bellefeuille

MacDonald built a factory three miles east of Cornwall. Factories multiplied rapidly. In 1867 it was estimated that there were over 200 factories in Ontario.

Probably the first creamery established in Ontario was that started by Mr. Inglis, at Teeswater, in 1875. Mr. Moses Moyer started a creamery at Breslau, in Waterloo County, in 1877, using the shallow pan system, which was changed to the cream gathering system in 1878, the patrons using the "Cooley" deep cans. The firm of Gales, Woodcock & Co., built a combined cheese factory and creamery at St. Jacob's, in 1877. A number of creameries were started the following year. In 1881 the Sprague Creamery was started at Ameliasburg, in Prince Edward County, using the Cooley cans. In 1884 they introduced an "Alpha" cream separator.



Beauty—Docility—Maternity.

The Gramms, of Belleville, used a Burmeister and Wain (Danish) separator in a private dairy in 1883. These were probably the first separators in Ontario, but not the first in Canada. In 1862 Lt.-Col. Henri Duchesney introduced a Danish Centrifugal separator at St. Marie, Beauce County, Quebec. This was probably the first separator used in Canada.

In the early days separators did most of the skimming in the factories, but in Ontario it soon changed to the cream gathering system, where nearly every farm has a separator upon it. In the Province of Quebec milk is largely separated at the creamery. We are told that this is one of the principal reasons that Quebec butter takes so many prizes away from Ontario-made butter at The National Exhibition held at Toronto. Under the system of skimming at the creamery the butter-makers have control of the ripening of the cream, which gives them a great advantage over the cream gathering system.

The payment for milk or cream for butter-making by the percentage of milk fat as shown by the Babcock tester has always been a satisfactory method. The payment for milk at the cheese factories has been a contentious question. It has been acknowledged by all of our dairy authorities that a milk rich in milk fat will make more and better cheese than one that is poor in milk fat. The difficulty has been that our dairy authorities could not agree as to the best method of

coming at the true value of the milk. One class say the straight fat is the most just plan, while others contend that that plan gives the rich milk the advantage, and they say plus 2 should be added to the reading of the milk fat and then divided.

Two years ago the Ontario Government passed a new Dairy Act, which made the straight fat the legal method for paying for milk, but this part of the Act was not put into force. Instead, they made a compromise by leaving with the patrons of each factory the choice of using the straight fat or the plus 2 method for the payment of cream. This may appear to many to be a small matter to contend over for years, but it has had far-reaching effects. Nearly all of the factories in the meantime paid the same price per 100 pounds for all milk, without any regard to the percentage of fat that it might contain. The result has been that farmers bred cows that would give a large flow of milk, with little regard to the percentage of fat that it contained. The records show that it now takes from ten to fifteen per cent. more milk to make a pound of cheese than it did thirty years ago.

Fresh grasses and clovers, especially alfalfa, are the best feed for milk production during the summer. For winter feeding, mangels, corn silage and alfalfa are by far the cheapest feeds that can be fed to milk cows. The feeding, in addition, of grain or other concentrated feed stuffs rich in protein along with the silage and alfalfa hay, will increase the yield of milk somewhat, but it will increase the cost of milk production to an extent out of all proportion to the yield obtained. The dairyman who works for the greatest profit and who has an abundance of corn silage and well-cured alfalfa hay will trouble himself little about the high price of concentrates.

It is strange that we see so little of this valuable forage plant in the country. In a trip through the country we may pass thousands of acres of ideal alfalfa land and yet we may scarcely see a field of the best of all the clovers, alfalfa. May I be permitted to state that on our farm where we have over 100 acres in alfalfa, it has proven itself to be the best of all forage plants. We get a better catch, it stands the winter better and produces a greater quantity of higher feeding value than any other clover—all of the clovers do well with us on our farm.

I have a suspicion that the seed that is generally sown, known as "Northern-grown Alfalfa seed," is the principal reason for the non-success. What does "Northern grown" mean? I take it that it means grown North of the equator. As a rule, it is a much finer-looking seed than the Ontario "Variegated" grown in Ontario. The Northern grown will give a fine catch, but it has not the hardiness to stand our Canadian winters, spring frosts and winds.

There has been a great improvement in the stables of late years. Cement floors, water basins, stanchions, partitions, mangers, light and ventilation have added greatly to the health and comfort of the animals. With the better stabling, feeding, water and ventilation it has changed the business of dairying from a few months in the summer and fall to one of the whole year. The average production per cow for the Province of Ontario may not be so large as we would like to see, but there has been a great increase along these lines when we compare the cows of to-day with those of forty years ago.

The introduction of the cream separator did much to revolutionize the dairy industry of this country. The milking machine is a new claimant along the line of labor saving. It may not be many years before this machine will be almost as common on the farms as the separator is now. Continued on page 2047.



The Jersey Provides a Combination Par-excellence, of Beauty and Economical Production.

Ontario's Great Northland.—By C. F. Bailey.

THE Christmas of 1918 will be long remembered as the first in five to be celebrated without the shadow of war hanging over us all, and there is no doubt that before another Christmas comes the Great Northland of Ontario will experience in many ways just what the lifting of that war cloud means. There is probably no part of the Dominion which has felt the past four years of war more than Northern Ontario has, a country still in its early stages of development, where men and money are very essential factors in its progress.

This great country is settled largely by Anglo-Saxons, and at the first call to arms these brave sons of the north country were among the first to rally round the flag. This has meant that many farms were deserted almost at birth and are still standing as they were left, awaiting the return of these men to carry on, after they have completed their work on the fields of France and Flanders. Similarly the other industries—mining, lumbering, fishing and water-power development have all been greatly hindered by the lack of manual labor since the beginning of the war; and one makes no mistake in prophesying that the return of our men from overseas will surely mark the beginning of a new era for this vast country—a country unbelievably rich in minerals, forests, water power, etc., and above all, one destined to become a great agricultural country.

In writing particularly of agriculture in the North, one must first of all give credit to the early settlers who undoubtedly passed through many trying experiences, but who to-day have the satisfaction of knowing that they have succeeded in establishing good homes for themselves, and paved the way for a great future development. In those early days, transportation was confined solely to lakes and rivers; markets were practically non-existent, whereas to-day this country is well served by railways and millions of dollars have been spent by the Government in the construction of roads, thus enabling the settler to reach the outside markets. More than that, the development of mining, pulp and paper mills, etc., has brought into existence towns and villages, thus creating a home market which, up to the present time, is not being fully supplied by agricultural products produced within the country. This condition, however, is due entirely to the limited area under cultivation, and cannot be attributed to climatic or soil conditions. It cannot be said that the climate is as favorable to agriculture as that found in older Ontario; the winters are somewhat longer and frosts more prevalent during the growing season. On the other hand, there is a heavy snow fall coupled with spring and fall rains, which give ample assurance against drought. The summer days are long, so that while the growing season may be short, the hours of sunlight are sufficient to bring most farm crops to maturity. Unlike Old Ontario, the soil varies only slightly in type—being for the most part a heavy clay. This applies particularly to the great clay belt, comprising some 16 million acres, varying from 40 feet to 70 feet of clay, overlaid with a covering of decayed vegetable matter of from 6 inches to 10 inches in depth. The usual farm crops, such as wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes and roots produce heavy yields of exceptionally good quality. The soil and climate are particularly well adapted to hay and pasture, clover being especially productive. Three tons of clover hay to the acre is not unusual. Vegetables and small fruits are also grown very successfully. In fact, vegetables grown in the north country are much superior to those produced in Old Ontario, for the reason that the growth is much more rapid, which gives them a better texture.

As one might judge from the nature of the crops

grown in this north country, it is well adapted to the production of live stock. It is true that the stall feeding period is somewhat long, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that the soil is very productive, and the abundance of feed. It has one other advantage which is of special importance—this is the fact that the pastures are always green even in the driest part of the summer. Up to the present, it has not been possible to grow corn for silage, and it is not at all likely that it will ever come of any particular value. However, experimental work conducted in the North has demonstrated conclusively that silage of good quality can be produced by growing a combination of peas, oats and vetches. The average crop is from 10 to 11 tons per acre. While this silage is only being fed to live stock in a small way at

evidence of this has recently been demonstrated at New Liskeard. A year ago last August a creamery was opened, and only about 125 cows supplied cream to the factory. One year from the date of the opening of the creamery, cream from over 700 cows was being received, and over 5,000 lbs. butter per week was being manufactured. This has meant that the farmers have been able to do business on a cash basis, and it has also encouraged them to increase their herds rather than sell their hay and grain, thus depleting the farm of its fertility. The creamery has one great advantage over the cheese factory, in that the farmer has the skim-milk at home to feed his calves and hogs, and he is also relieved from the necessity of taking the whole milk to the factory, which would prove rather expensive owing to the fact that the country is sparsely settled, and the roads are not always in good condition.

The development of the dairy industry in the North is not the only indication of progress along agricultural lines. In a country such as this, the farmers were not long in realizing the necessity of working together co-operatively, and as a result we have to-day, not only co-operative creameries but also marketing associations, clover-seed-growing association, seed-potato associations, etc. Every section of Northern Ontario is well suited to the production of clover seed, but the district of Kenora has devoted more attention to this industry than any of the others. Almost four years ago, a co-operative association was formed, and since that time it has become recognized as one of the best sources of clover seed in Ontario. The members take great pride in their clover fields, and keep them practically free from noxious weeds; the seed produced has a high germinating power, is very hardy, but usually lacks slightly in color. The seed from this association has had the distinction of winning the championship at both the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs during the past two years. The association at the present time is being well managed, and will, no doubt, fill a more important place as a clover-seed-growing district as the country develops. There is no reason, however, why this industry should be confined to Kenora district, as there are many sections where conditions are equally as favorable, and there will always be an unlimited market for the hardy seed produced in these districts.

Co-operative organizations are also being formed to take care of the demand for northern grown seed potatoes. It has been fairly well demonstrated by experimental stations, and potato growers, that the immature potato seed produced in Northern Ontario is freer from disease and will give higher yields than potatoes of the same varieties produced in Old Ontario. The Departments of Agriculture, both Federal and Provincial, are co-operating in conducting experiments in order to procure still further evidence on this question, and are also assisting the Northern Ontario farmers by certifying seed which is being sold to Old Ontario growers as being free from disease and true to name. From present indications the seed potato industry will become of great importance, and one that is worthy of the attention of farmers in both Old and New Ontario.

Much more might be said about the resources and development of this great country, but in a short article such as this, one can only touch upon a few of the outstanding features. However, it can readily be seen that this vast Northland is destined to become a prosperous agricultural country, and it is quite safe to say that with the return of our men from overseas, it will receive a new impetus which will mark the beginning of a development heretofore unthought of.



Potatoes Grow Luxuriantly in the Northland.
This plant produced 18 lbs. of marketable tubers.

the present time, there are many evidences of an interest being taken in the question of silos, and I venture to say that they will become a factor as the live-stock industry develops. Practically all breeds of cattle found in Old Ontario will thrive well in Northern Ontario, so that the selection of breeds will become more and more a matter of the individual farmer's preference. However, it is generally admitted that the dual-purpose cow is the most desirable class of cattle for a new country such as this—as they are capable not only of producing a steer suitable for the production of beef, but also of supplying sufficient milk for the family. In districts where there is considerable land under cultivation and a large number of cows of this class are kept, the establishment of creameries will usually follow. A striking



The New Creamery Built at New Liskeard in 1917.

What Reconstruction Demands of Us.

National Reconstruction

BY H. W. WOOD, PRESIDENT CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

To him who has made a close study of the development of civilization, many fundamental things are apparent, but nothing more apparent or more fundamental than that there are two great forces at work, exercising a vital influence on all changes and variations of human advance. These two forces are competition and co-operation, and by acting and reacting upon each other, each has forced the other to a higher degree of development. But while these forces have acted and reacted upon, and forced each other continuously, they are antagonistic and irreconcilable, and the stronger is destined to destroy the weaker, and itself become the one dominant social force. Co-operation is constructive, competition is destructive, and the growth of neither of these forces can be promoted except through organization.

Germany co-ordinated her resources, and by making them co-operate she developed or constructed great strength. She reached out and drew Austria and Turkey into this co-operative unit, and thereby made it stronger. If she could have added more nations she would have made it still stronger. If she could have added all the nations the co-operative unit would have had all the strength of the world. But this did not suit the purpose of Germany. She wanted to destroy the strength of other nations and make them subservient to, instead of co-operative with her. So she used the strength of her co-operative unit competitively for destructive purposes. The fortunes of competition have turned against her, and she herself is being destroyed. Competition, the destructive force, has reacted against her co-operative force and is destroying it, but at the same time has been the active cause of the development of a greater co-operative force by the Allies.

Competition is the measuring of the relative strength of two forces which have been built up by co-operation, punishing both and destroying the weaker. Germany knew how much force she had developed, but did not know how much the Allies could develop. The demon of competition says to Germany, "You have weighed yourself by my scale and been found wanting." The good angel co-operation says to the Allies, "You came to me in your darkest hour of danger and I delivered you, and if you will follow me always I will deliver the world through you."

The first great question to be decided in dealing with the subject of "Reconstruction After the War" is, what are the Allies going to do with this great co-operative force they have developed during this war. This is the greatest unit of force that has ever been created by men, successful against Germany, and if kept intact and reconstructed on a purely co-operative peace basis can remain the dominant force until all the nations of the earth are brought into it and competition between them destroyed forever. That President Wilson has a vision of the possibilities of this force, continued as a league of nations, is evidenced in many of his utterances. In fact, he seems to be a man "raised up for times like these."

But if this force is going to be perpetuated and made the basis of reconstruction and the guardian and defender of Peace, it must itself be reconstructed on a purely peace basis, and made even more co-operative than now. It must eliminate all commercial competition between the nations in the league. Each nation must give to all the others the best service it can, putting emphasis on that service which it is best fitted to give. A code of international league laws, based on the democratic

principle of service to the people, must be developed and rigidly enforced. No nations that will not subscribe to, live up to, and help enforce the international commercial laws, must be admitted to the league. Every nation that will do so must be admitted. The league once established on the solid rock of true co-operation will rapidly draw all nations to it for protection and self-preservation.

As civilization thus recognized develops toward perfection there will be no necessity to prepare against war, for the cause of war will be a continually disappearing factor till it has been entirely eliminated. The weaker force will have been destroyed and the stronger made dominant. This reconstruction must be based on the true social principle of service to the people. The prime object must be to fill the world full of ideal homes. To do this we may have to destroy the palace; but we will destroy the hovel with it. We may have to destroy the vicious accumulation of wealth, but we will also destroy the blighting curse of poverty.

But to come back to the more immediate results of reconstruction under the wise guidance of this great co-operative league of nations. First and foremost of all, we will be able to give to the returned soldier, who has been told and retold over and over that his fighting and suffering has been for democracy, some of the real benefits of democracy, instead of bringing him back and pushing him into an inferno of economic competitive hopelessness. We will be able to restore the confidence in the elements of unrest which are so manifest everywhere, and get their co-operation in building better things, and thereby avert the gathering storm.

The co-operation which has been developed among the Allies, presents the greatest opportunity that was ever offered to the nations of the earth. Will we accept it and sweep on towards a world civilization? Or will we reject it and lose largely what has been gained?

If we reject this opportunity we will fall back into old ruts of economic individual, class, and national competition. Economic autocracy will try to rally political forces around a false nationalism based on competition, and bring the people again into submission and subjection. But they will fail. Unrest will increase. Rebellion in the internal economic fields will become rampant. The forces of competition and co-operation will act and react against each other on the economic field till one of these forces is destroyed in a final conflict which may be as disastrous to property as this military conflict has been to life and property. Are the wandering children of humanity going to be led across the border into the promised land of democracy, or back into the jungle?

"Choose ye this day what gods ye will serve," and remember you are choosing the consequence.

This world is what we make it. The following paragraph, taken from "The New Politics," calls for the best that is in everyone during the months which lie ahead:

"The attempt to make the world what it ought to be is not—to a few unfashionable people at least—as absurd as is the complacency of those optimists who believe that 'whatever is, is right,' and who, therefore, worship the *status quo*. A few dreamy folk are beginning to feel that perhaps if the attempt to make the world over is absurd, it is wicked not at least to try and make it better than it is. If it is ever to be made over or even improved it will never be done by itself, but by the attempt of actual men and women through their rational foresight and will."

Problems of Reconstruction

BY S. R. PARSONS, EX-PRESIDENT, CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Patriotism has been unbounded during the war. Almost all sections of the population have responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call of King and Country. It is perhaps difficult to realize that there is just as much need for this patriotism and enthusiasm in trade and commerce, in production and merchandizing, in manufacturing and financing, if we are to be prepared for the "war after the war" and to preserve our national credit and well-being.

Every dollar that we can spend in our own country with a margin of profit to producer and dealer helps to add to our national wealth. It will, therefore, be no longer a matter of unconcern if vast quantities of pork and vegetables should be brought in from the United States for consumption upon our Western prairies, as was the case but a few years ago. British Columbia and Ontario should surely produce and furnish all the fruits, except those of a tropical character, that are required West of the Great Lakes. These are only typical examples of the principle involved. In brief, inter-provincial trade should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent so that our importations would be restricted to items that we cannot produce or manufacture. This policy, along with the fullest measure of encouragement of our export business in the products of the farm, raw materials, and manufactured lines, will all assist very materially in building up a great and prosperous country.

During the past four years our entire country might be likened to a great forge heated seven times hotter than usual. Munitions of war have been turned out at an astonishing rate; capital to an almost unlimited extent has been used; men and women have been fully employed, working overtime in many cases; the shipments of arms and other war necessities, as well as regular lines of manufactured goods, to Great Britain and our Allies have been enormous, amounting during the past year to nearly six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. When we look at this vast stimulation of trade we may well ask, "What about the future?" This period of feverish industrial activity, of inflated prices and soaring payrolls, will surely come to an end. Are we prepared for the after-war period to the same extent as we have been preparing for the war period in which we have been engaged? Disraeli has told us that, "The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes."

With national obligations many times as great as before the war, we need to give most serious and immediate attention to our problems. It surely is no time for theories, fads and fancies. Lincoln's advice about "swapping horses when crossing a stream" never had



A Canadian Government Elevator in the West, Where Co-operation is the Cornerstone of National Development.

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more significance than it has to-day. We need a policy nation-wide and all embracing. What great industrial or other organization would have a manager or managers having a number of policies and theories for the working of the enterprise? First and foremost of all there would surely be an agreement on some definite and thoroughly well-defined lines of working, and this policy would be adhered to until success was achieved. This success would probably be the best argument for a continuance of the policy. Perhaps one of the chief troubles which is before us in Canada is the fact that there are too many would-be-makers of our national economic policy who, without experience, are calling the country to move along the lines of their more or less impractical proposals. Business men feel that in the ranks of the Government and in Parliament we have too many professional men and politicians who, by training and experience, are not best fitted to deal with the great commercial problems of our country. We are facing new conditions and enormous obligations and tasks. Sectionalism, selfishness, and unworthy party politics must go. A careful survey of our great field must be made and our resources tabulated so that a policy may be framed which will bring the greatest benefit to the nation at large.

In the course of a brief article, such as I have been asked to write, one can only indicate specifically a few of the obvious matters that must receive our earnest attention in the reconstruction period. I venture to suggest some of the ways in which we can help ourselves. 1. The chief business of Canada is business. National reconstruction should start in our Government circles. The war has brought to our Government tremendous problems and enormous tasks which the people generally believe have been handled seriously and honestly; vast expenditures have been made, especially on war account, and, generally speaking, it is felt that those who have been charged with such heavy responsibilities have proved themselves worthy and deserving of the thorough appreciation of the people at large. Now that the war is over, a quite different set of problems confronts us. There is particular need for stimulation of all our producing and commercial interests in order to yield the largest possible revenues. One of England's greatest statesmen says:

"The greatest of all ways for an Empire in debt to think is of production; to plan production; to borrow, to be able to produce more; to lend to assist more production; to refuse all goods dumped at less than cost of production—to insist on production from sources where the producers of our needs buy the products of our industries. For two generations the consumer has been the cry of the solicitor for votes—let us try two generations of teaching that producers shall be the first thought and responsibility of the statesman, and, in my opinion, we should found a solid foundation on which to build an ideal state."

There will also be necessity for economy and wise expenditure in all our national matters. No longer will the people tolerate the waste of public money in great buildings that were altogether unnecessary, in canals and wharves unessential and in some cases absolutely useless, that were used as a political sop. There never was a better time for the upbuilding of a strong, clean, honest public life in Canada. If party politics are inevitable in the future, there should be no place for the elevation of the ward heeler; the serpent ought to be scotched, and the slimy environment forever exterminated. The country has the right to look to the Government of Canada for proper lead in all its development along all lines of activity. Export trade should be the one special feature of commercial life that should engage the attention of the Government at the present time. Most of the other countries of the world have already spent a great deal of time and large sums of money in the consideration of export problems. Societies and guilds have been organized, working under Government direction, for the attainment of this purpose. The plan of Hon. Senator Nicholls and others in our own country that have been brought to the attention of the Government should receive most serious consideration. Nothing can be more important to our national life at the present time than co-ordinated plans and policies for the capture and maintenance of export business. Further, as Canada has had a large and conspicuous share in the fighting that has been going on, so should she continue to have a leading part in the reconstruction of the portions of the world that have been devastated by war. An interest in this matter would readily secure for us large business which our Allies abroad would be only too glad should come our way. Another matter that should have the attention of the Government, and where the experience of business men would count, is in connection with the schemes of taxation that may be evolved. If the country is to succeed in meeting its obligations it must be as prosperous as possible. It would be quite easy to destroy that prosperity by ill-advised schemes of taxation. One cannot eat one's cake and have it at the same time. Taxation which would strangle industry would be suicidal to our national interests.

2. The agriculturists of Canada have suffered chiefly on account of the lack of labor on the farms.

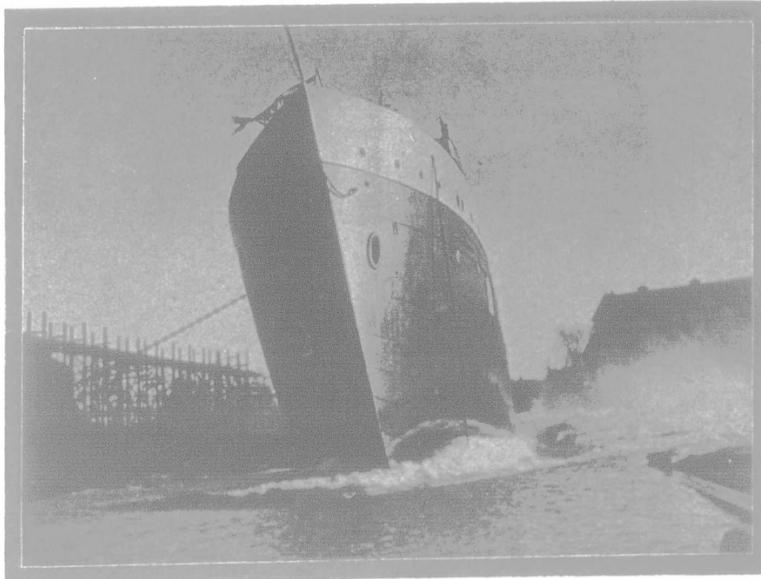
A Chance to Build Anew.

BY SIR ROBT. FALCONER, PRESIDENT OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

At the close of the year 1918 we are again in the relative calmness of national life after four years of terrible agony. At Christmas, 1914, very few would have been bold enough to look forward to four years of such awful suffering and sacrifice as the world has gone through. For hundreds of thousands of people their happiness has been blotted out. The light has been darkened in thousands of our Canadian homes, and many fathers, mothers and wives will hereafter look to the past with its sacrifices rather than to the bright future that now lies before us. Happily, however, most of even those who have suffered can now turn their eyes with hope to the future. The soldier leaving his comrades sleeping in the fields of Europe will turn his steps to Canada resolved to make his country worthy of what those comrades and his friends have done and endured. We, his brothers, who have been at home also shall make a high resolve that the Canada to be shall be a perpetual memorial to those who have fought and conquered. The world has learned once again, and to its sad cost, that "The Mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." This truth has surely been burned into our hearts during these years. We must remember, for it will be to our cost if we forget it, that dishonesty in political, commercial and private life, mere materialistic aims and arrogance united with false ambitions will, in the long run, ruin any people. Now is our chance to build our new world in Canada on a sound basis of righteousness.

It is, however, quite wonderful what they have been enabled to accomplish with the help at command. With the war over there will be a return of men accustomed to farm work who can immediately be assimilated, as farming operations have not been interfered with as in the case of manufacturing companies who have had to change all their plant from a peace to a war basis. Encouragement should be given returned men to take up farming as a regular occupation. Agricultural production should be stimulated and increased by all possible means, and especially by Government scientific instruction, research, and co-operation. For several years farm products are, fortunately, likely to rule high in price. After a time, however, if the production of Great Britain and other Old World countries is increased to supply their own needs to a much greater extent than heretofore, as now appears to be a probability, our farmers will have to depend more and more upon profitable home markets. Farming is a scientific occupation that calls for great experience, energy and intelligence, and nothing should be left undone which would help to bring better results to our important pioneer industry.

3. The manufacturers of Canada, another great producing class in the community, must be prepared to put aside the making of battle axes for the ordinary and regular commodities that are called for and can be made and sold to advantage. The transition is an



Taking to the Water.

extremely difficult problem to face and will call for financial resource, ability, intelligence, and patience of the highest order so as to prevent a great slump in the labor market and unemployment in our towns and cities. The labor of women, so profitably employed during the war period, is one of the chief difficulties, that will arise, and another is that of the returned soldiers, who are overwhelmingly from the ranks of labor and, therefore, will be a charge for the promotion of their

interests upon our towns and cities. Export business must be secured, if necessary even at a price that will only allow the barest possible margin of profit, if our balance of trade is to be on the right side and our men kept busily employed.

4. Governmental, municipal, and other great necessary public works should be undertaken and prosecuted with vigor so as to afford the greatest possible outlet for labor and the use of necessary raw materials. There should, however, be no room for the grafting contractor in all such work and operations.

5. During the war period our forests, mines and fisheries have suffered in common with other industries on account of the lack of labor. These are sources of almost illimitable wealth to our great Dominion, and a broad comprehensive policy should be adopted so that there may be development along profitable lines.

6. Great railway problems are before us as a nation. We have already taken a long step forward in the nationalizing of part of our great railway systems. Personally I believe this country would be greatly advantaged if all the railways could be nationalized under some proper and reasonable scheme whereby interests honestly and fairly obtained would not be confiscated. The country would thus be able to obtain the benefit of the profitable, as well as unprofitable, lines. Some of the lines that are unprofitable at present might be electrified and could be dealt with more in the interests of the localities through which they pass; thus to a considerable extent lines that are not now serving new territory or population but are simply providing unwarranted competition and are a drag on the other portions which are necessary, could be made to serve a useful purpose. Government ownership would make possible a properly balanced development of all parts as sectionalism and private interests would disappear. In the consideration of this great question of the public ownership of the railways it should not be overlooked that Canada has spent enormous sums of money on her canals, harbors and waterways, but to little purpose so far as effective competition is concerned. The terminals, especially on the Upper Lakes, being owned largely by the railways, makes it possible by means of combinations and working arrangements to determine a scale of rates for all traffic that makes unnecessary anything in the nature of active and actual rivalry in rates, or to secure business on the part of the steamship companies or private owners. If the Government owned the railways it would not be long before the waterways would be co-ordinated therewith and the entire country thus served to best advantage by all transportation facilities within the Dominion. Our transportation facilities should be further increased (and such I believe to be the policy of the Dominion Government) by nationally owned steamship services on the oceans, providing for the carrying away at reasonable rates of freight of our farm products and manufacturers and imported lines that we could not make to advantage. Instead of paying subsidies to privately owned lines, as in the past, if necessary to secure proper rates the amount of such subsidies could be used to help maintain our own equipment on the seas.

7. There is need for a reconstruction of the conditions between employer and employee. Labor and capital must co-operate. This cannot be done by one side alone; co-operation necessarily includes both sides. This is a truth that needs particular emphasis at the present time. High wages and proper environment can never be made possible just because men shout loudly for it. Granted that conditions have not been as favorable to labor in the past as they should have been in many respects, yet it ought to be made very clear that there must now be individual participation in securing much needed reforms. Under no proper system should the slacker and improvident share equally with the diligent and thrifty. The unthinking cry which is going up from many lips, carried along by some teachers and leaders, ignores our fundamental doctrines of individual virtue, honesty and hard work as a basis of success in life. Men cannot be lifted in the mass whether or no. My own experience among men is that the one virtue which needs special emphasis above all others to-day is thrift. Given that and a proper environment, which every man should have, it is generally his own fault if he does not make headway. There never was a time when opportunities for advancement were open to the diligent and thrifty to the same extent as at present. It should never be forgotten that wealth is not the creation solely of labor; in fact, it has been well stated, "The smaller the amount of labor, i. e., physical effort, employed, in relation to the tasks accomplished, the greater the wealth produced." Labor to an almost unlimited extent can be had in Siberia but the laborers hardly produce enough to keep the soul and body together. "Capital, Directing Ability, Invention and Labor," when all properly combined and related, yield the best returns which should be open to a fair division. Employers and employed need to study the interests of each other and find a common meeting ground where suspicion and injustice do not dwell, and where sincerity and co-operation find expression to the fullest extent.

8. Probably the most important problem of reconstruction is that of the individual. The state and the

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The Evolution of the Modern Hen.

By F. C. Elford.

The origin of our domestic poultry is shrouded more or less in uncertainty. It is generally believed that most of it, along with many other domesticated animals, originated in Asia. This is not strange when it is remembered that that continent was also the birthplace of civilized men. It was not until man himself became domesticated that he thought of subjugating the lower animals to his needs. It therefore, may be said that the domestication of poultry occurred after the domestication of man and in the same locality. A fuller description of the origin of fowl, duck, geese and turkeys was written in the Christmas number of this paper some years ago, but as this article is on the evolution of the modern hen, but little will be said of poultry in general.

It is generally conceded that Darwin was mostly right when he said that our domesticated fowl originated in India from the jungle fowl—the *Gallus Bankiva*. Prof. Edward Brown, in his "Race of domesticated Poultry," voices his own opinion and that of others, when he says that while most of our fowl may find their origin in the jungle fowl of India, there are some—Cochins, Brahmans etc.—that because of peculiarities they possess, could not have come from the same ancestors, as, for instance, Games.

This author further suggests that there may be even an earlier progenitor than the *Gallus Bankiva*, or that all the races of poultry do not owe their origin to the same ancestry. Scientists, therefore, seem to differ, but we will take it for granted that the jungle fowl of India is good enough to be called the ancestor of the bulk of our poultry at any rate.

We will look very briefly at the manner in which fowl became domesticated and distributed throughout the known world; how it broke into the breeds of varying characteristics; how it was naturally divided; how that natural division compares with the modern division and, finally, how the evolution brought the once jungle fowl, that laid once or twice a year enough eggs to sit on, to the highest type of hen of to-day that lays an egg for almost every day of the year.

The sport of cock fighting, though now against the law in most civilized countries, was at one time a very dignified and royal sport and had it not been for this sport it is doubtful if hens would have been as widely spread as they are to-day. Cock fighting had as much or more to do with the domestication and distribution of fowl than had the demand for food. Cock fighting was always a favorite pastime with the ancients, and the native princes of India were no exception. That it is an ancient sport will be realized, when one remembers that Creosus, King of Lydia, was a lover of the sport. It is also mentioned in the "Codes" of Mann, written 1000 years B. C.

Darwin states that the fowl figures on Babylonian cylinders as early as the 6th century, B. C. and Chinese encyclopedias written 1400 B. C. speak of fowl. By the time of the Christian Era, it is probable that the fowl had spread itself over the western part of Asia and the eastern part of Europe; at any rate Cæsar found cock fighting well known to the ancient Britons. There seems to have been two main avenues by which the fowl was distributed from the east to the west, the one from India to China, thence to central Asia and Siberia, Russia, Germany, and Great Britain; the other from India to Persia, taken there by the Persian soldiers under Cyrus, then to Greece by Alexander, then to Italy, Spain, France, Britain and America.

So much for the general distribution of fowl, in its march westward, but how, if all our poultry came from the same source, does it come that there are hundreds of different breeds, and varieties of all sizes and colors in existence to-day? The jungle fowl was a fighter, first, last and always. It had to fight or go under. It laid enough eggs to perpetuate the species, just a nestful, probably a dozen. When the birds were domesticated, the life was different; the birds received in return for their liberty, protection and feed. This changed con-

dition would tend, among other things, to increase the size. Then, as the various uses for which the birds were suited, became better known, the likes of the owners would determine the artificial selection which would in turn determine, in time, the development or evolution of the characteristic of the bird.

Other influences would be the conditions to which they were taken, such as the climate, the kind of feed they received, etc. All these exerted more or less influence upon the future of the fowl, and were influential in forming the various types of birds that have been in existence and are seen to-day. The desire for a heavy bird, but few eggs, was responsible for birds like the Cochins. The desire for a pet or something peculiar gave us the Bantam, etc. The warm climate of the Mediterranean eliminated much of the meat and as eggs were more popular, there, higher egg production was developed. Taking therefore, centuries of time, a world full of different people having various likes and dislikes, the extremes

being large meat birds and the Hamburg one of the smallest. In the same class is the Game, an entirely different bird. The English Game is the one breed least removed from the original ancestor—the jungle fowl.

Of all the British breeds, the newest, the Orpington, is probably the most popular in Canada to-day, the others having been largely eliminated in its favor, or rather in favor of our own American breeds that are more suited to our own conditions.

ITALIAN RACES: With Leghorns, Anconas, Valdarno, Polverora, Padovena and Maggi. These breeds all resemble one another in size. They have no superfluous flesh owing to the extremely warm climate. Italy has had fowl for over 25 centuries and has no doubt supplied the breed, or at least the blood, for a large number of the European stock. Of the Italian races, only two, Leghorns and Anconas, have been bred to any extent in this country, but they have proven persistent layers and have done much, especially the Leghorn, to stamp the laying property in other breeds.

FRENCH RACES: Bresse, La Fleche, Crevecoeur, Houdan, Faverolles, etc., fifteen breeds in all. Though so numerous, the French breeds have not had the influence on American breeds that the Italian breeds have exerted. Not one of the French breeds to-day is what might be called popular in Canada, the Houdans and the Faverolles being the only ones bred to a limited extent.

SPANISH RACES: Castilian, Black Spanish, Minorca, Andalusian, Barberieux and Prat. Three of these have been, or are, more or less popular in Canada; the Black Spanish, Minorca and Andalusian. The general characters are similar and in keeping with the Italian races and some of the French. Strange to say, the one bearing the Spanish name is the one that it hardly known in Spain and has been developed outside of, and since leaving, its native country.

BELGIAN RACES: Campine, Brackie, Ardenne, Malines, Bruges, etc. Most of these are valuable utility breeds in their native country, but with the exception of the Campine, none have ever been popular in Canada.

DUTCH BREEDS: Breda, Crested Dutch, Owl Bearded, Dutch, Friesland and Drente. Practically none of these have been bred in Canada.

GERMAN RACES: The Lakenfelder is the only one known in Canada and that to a very limited extent.

OTHER EUROPEAN RACES: Polish, Russian Races, several in number; Hungarian races; two in number; and the Danish races, of which only the Polish has been bred in Canada.

AMERICAN RACES: Of which are the Dominique, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. As this is the latest race it may be safe to claim it combines all the good qualities of all the other races and as they are ours, more will be said about the development of them.

Though doubtless there was poultry in America shortly after people came, it was not until the early part of the nineteenth century that attention was paid to breeds. The first were mostly of the Asiatic type with a few of the Leghorn variety. Both breeds were brought direct from Asia and Italy. It was not long until breeders began to select and to cross in order to get something more suitable to the American climate than either of the original breeds, something more active than the Asiatic and with more meat than the Leghorns. The result of this effort was a race of fowl superior for our purpose to any of the first breeds and even better than what was produced from the same origin by the British, and having yellow, instead of white flesh.

Of the American breeds, the Dominique is the oldest, but has practically given way to the Plymouth Rock that was introduced next. About the middle of the last century the Plymouth Rock breed became known. Considerable difference of opinion is held as to just how it was formed, but it is generally conceded that in its

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I Am Monarch of All I Survey!

of climate found on the globe, and it is no stretch of the imagination to believe that the hundreds of birds with different characteristics may all have come from one common progenitor, the Jungle Fowl.

The first classification of fowl that was made was a classification according to origin and was as follows:

ASIATIC RACES, including Brahmans, Cochins, Malay, Langshan, Java and Black Sumatra. In this class there are also a number of Chinese and Japanese breeds remarkable for their peculiarities. Among these there are Bantams and Yokohomas. Practically all of these birds have been bred in Canada and, when introduced, were usually brought direct from Asia. As a class they are not very popular being too slow in maturing and not good layers. The most popular at the present is the Brahma, though the Cochin at one time was considered fairly active and a much better layer than it is to-day.

BRITISH RACES: Dorking, Sussex, Game, Indian or Cornish Game, Hamburg, Red Cap, Scotch Grey and Orpington. Though these are British in origin, they were produced by the mingling of other and older breeds. In this race is seen extremes, the Dorking and Sussex



A Combination of Beauty and Utility.



The Modern Hen Is a Utility Bird.

Looking Ahead in the Fruit Industry.

Never, perhaps, was the time so opportune for a survey of the fruit industry in Canada as now. We stand at the end of a long four years of war, when all the resources of the British Empire have been called into requisition and Canada has had to play her part. Agriculture has shouldered the gigantic task of feeding the world under such severe handicaps as obtain when labor, the backbone of the farm, is taken from the plow and enrolled in the ranks of the soldier and consumer. Canadian farmers have had greater responsibility than ordinary to carry, for the reason that Canadian products were so essential to the solution of the food problem.

Every resource of the Canadian farm has been utilized to win the war, and under such unfavorable conditions that only the things of primary importance could be engaged in. Naturally, therefore, the fruit industry has felt the stress of war as no other branch of agriculture and, although prices for fruit have ruled high, the enormous increase in the cost of all necessary commodities, together with an acute shortage of labor for an industry wherein labor is so important, have, in conjunction with a restricted market for exportable fruits, tended to make the lot of the fruit grower a difficult one. It is, however, gratifying to know that in very many cases, orchards have been cared for during the war with admirable consistency, although as a general rule it must be admitted that neglect has made great headway, especially where the fruit grower was not wholly dependant for his existence upon the product of the orchard. It seems now, however, that we are about to emerge from the chaos of the war period and that an early peace is almost certain to come. We must, in consequence, once more adjust ourselves to changing conditions and in such a manner that the Canadian fruit industry will be restored to its pre-war condition with as many modifications as may be called for by the onerous burden of a heavy national debt and possible changes in the economic policies of the Allied nations. The period of reconstruction through which we are about to pass need not, we feel assured, frighten anyone engaged in commercial fruit growing, with a possibility of permanent harm to the industry. Rather, the opportunity seems ripe for an expansion along such lines as will strengthen our position in the export markets and develop to the full, for the benefit of Canadian growers, our domestic trade. It is probably correct to say that never before has a combination of intelligent cultural methods with straight business principles in the disposal of the crop, held such significance for the fruit grower.

It is almost correct to say, also, that in no two respects do the various provinces of the Dominion face the coming period in exactly the same way. Canada stands at the northern limit of commercial fruit growing in North America and her provinces present, therefore, a marked dissimilarity as to climate, and location with respect to the world markets. Between the Annapolis and Okanagan Valleys there stretches a vast expanse of territory, of which only a small portion is suitable for commercial fruit production; and that in more or less scattered areas lacking uniformity in both size and climate. It is only fair, therefore, that any survey of the industry, such as is attempted here in a brief way, should include the opinions of representative men from each of these widely differing sections, and so far as it is possible for a composite article of this nature to reflect the views of many persons, obtained from correspondence and direct enquiry, this has been done.

Undoubtedly, the keynote to the fruit situation in Canada is the status and condition of the apple industry, since it is this crop that is universally preponderant from East to West and provides the great bulk of our exportable fruit surplus. Because of the great range in hardness also, varieties can be found to succeed in every fruit district in the Dominion, a fact which, combined with the bulkiness of the crop, elevates this fruit to a position of first importance. It is here also that the great problem of the future lies, since the small fruits more readily adapt themselves to rapid readjustment of acreage should the occasion arise, while of other tree fruits than the apple, climatic limitations restrict the commercial area to such an extent as to remove serious danger of overproduction provided our domestic market is fully developed and the consumer educated to the merits of fruit in the diet. Only minimum quantities of the so-called tender fruits and small fruits find their market outside of Canada and while it is conceivable that the growing of pears might at sometime expand to respectable export dimensions, the ravages of pear blight have so far held it down to a position of comparative unimportance. It is true, also, that there is threatened a serious curtailment in the market for

grapes, but the acreage is so small and affects such a relatively small number of growers, as to still leave the apple crop in a position to act as the barometer of the Canadian fruit industry.

Beyond doubt the year 1911 saw the highest point in profitable apple production that has been reached for more than a quarter of a century and from that year a retrograde movement has been slowly setting in which has been hastened very materially by the war. Normally, it is to be expected that in apple growing, a period of about twenty-five years will elapse from one period of low prices and apparent over-production, to another. Any advance in marketing methods and any general improvement in the distribution of the acreage planted, taking place during one of these cycles, must of necessity prolong the profitable period. This will continue until the excess of planting is such as to overbalance

foreign countries, but to invade even the markets of Eastern Canada from Fort William to St. John. Thus it is that in spite of a steady increase of about ten per cent. in the apple crop from year to year, British Columbia growers are confident of a bright future. In 1910, apple production in that province was only 350 cars and while this year it should go over 3,000 cars, the peak will not be reached until the annual production is somewhere between two and four million boxes. There is reason to believe that as production approaches its maximum, the markets of Eastern Canada will be invaded to still greater extent by British Columbia growers and instead of 128 cars coming East, as in 1917, the number may reach three or four times that amount. The influence of the war has, we believe, had its minimum effect on the fruit industry in British Columbia and although some orchards have been neglected, this is largely a result of the boom days already mentioned, hastened by conditions arising out of the war.

The nearest approach to depression in the apple industry appears in the province of Ontario, where conditions are entirely different and the situation is beginning to take on an alarming aspect. Due principally to the fact that the Province is so nearly surrounded by the Great Lakes and its climate modified thereby, Ontario contains large areas suitable for apple production. It is, therefore, natural that during the rise in apple prices preceding the year 1911, widespread and wholesale planting should have taken place. With a revival of interest in apple growing, notable progress, comparatively speaking, was made in spraying and cultural methods, while the idea of co-operative marketing spread quite rapidly until seventy or more fruit associations had been organized. Up to the period of the war also, the straight commercial orchard produced a much smaller bulk of Ontario's large apple crop than did the farm orchard of from one to ten acres.

The shortage of labor immediately created by the war and the incessant demand for foodstuffs overseas, together with an uncertainty as to the disposal of the crop, a condition accentuated by lack of experience in direct marketing, caused an immediate neglect of from fifty to ninety-five per cent. of these small orchards, most of which average about five acres in size. Three very poor crops caused increasing neglect with each until the prospects are for an inferior grade of apples from Ontario for some years at least. These conditions coupled with the very severe winter injury of 1917-18, most of which naturally occurred in these neglected orchards, have led some correspondents to relegate the small farm orchard to the background as a factor in future production. Certain it is that the apple industry can never be directed as it should be if such a variable factor as the small orchard must be continually encountered. The renting of these general farm orchards may assist in materially increasing their value, but even this would be more of a temporary relief than a permanent solution.

There is the greatest need for a close study by some Government agency of the economics of apple orcharding in Ontario, because authorities are by no means agreed as to how this branch of the fruit industry can best be carried on. We are inclined to believe that aside from the few men who will always engage in specialized apple production on large acreage, the most satisfactory place for the apple orchard will be as part of a combination on general fruit farms. Areas suitable for general fruit farming are relatively small, however, and the next best arrangement seems to be the orchard of ten acres or more on a general farm, in districts where the apple crop occupies a major place in the farm scheme. In such cases the orchard will be a sufficiently important factor to receive the required amount of care.

Quebec has hitherto been in an indifferent position with regard to apple culture, for the reason that climatic limitations prohibit any large commercial acreage. Most of the crop is consumed in Quebec City and Montreal and although the Island of Montreal was formerly noted for its Fameuse orchards, these are now of little importance. Considerable land, particularly in Huntingdon, Rouville, Chateauguay, and Two Mountain Counties is suitable for apple growing and there is a sufficient home market to make future planting attractive, to say nothing of facilities for export, which are excellent. Quebec growers have never yet been able to supply the demand for Fameuse and McIntosh, particularly the former, and although both varieties were hardly treated by the winter of 1917-18, the Quebec growers will, no doubt, put forth every effort to meet this demand, which is very profitable. Apparently, too, neglect has been less common during the last six years, especially with regard to spraying. Cont'd on page 2038.



Canadian Quality.

the facilities for distribution and create a more real over-production than was possible in 1896, when distribution was so much more to be faulted than even at the present time.

It is for this reason that British Columbia growers are less in fear of a period of depression than those of the other provinces. A variety of circumstances, among which was an overdose of publicity early in the fruit history of that Province, led to very large plantings, many of which are not yet in bearing. Keen competition both from Eastern Canada and the Northwestern States caused a rapid adoption of the best commercial methods. British Columbia growers had from the very first to fight for their existence and have so far excelled the older provinces in the packing, grading and marketing of apples as to not only open up markets in South Africa, South America, Australasia, and other



Where Fruit Growing is an Organized Business.

The Lure of the Lumber Woods.—By Sandy Fraser.



A COUPLE or three weeks back I wis ploughin' in a field that lies next the line between me an Duncan McGregor's; the chap that ye'll mind I mentioned tae ye once or twice before as bein' somethin, o' a talker in his way.

As it happened this day Duncan wis ploughin' in the field on his side o' the line fence and ilka time he'd come within shoutin' distance o' me he wad hae somethin' to say about the weather or the war, or such like lang-distance topics o' conversation as that. At last he tied the lines about the plow handles an' cam' doon the field to where I had juist finished breakin' oot a ridge. "Well Sandy," he said, "that furrow is no' as well set up as yer father wad hae done it. The auld folks had a great sleight o' their wark, they had that. Ilka furrow they turned wis as straight as a die, and it wis set sae near on edge that ye could hardly tell frae which side it had been turned."

"Yes, that's right," I replied, "and the next spring, if it happened tae be a wee bit wet an' late, ye couldna tell whether it had been plowed at all or not, wi' the grass growin' up between the furrows o' yer fancy-work. When I plough I aim to turn the ground upside doon, sae that the grass an' the weeds will be pit awa' oot o' sight for as lang as possible, and even if my ploughin' wouldn't take the prize at a match for straightness, I've never noticed but that the grain that grew on it wis as straight as ony my feyther ever had."

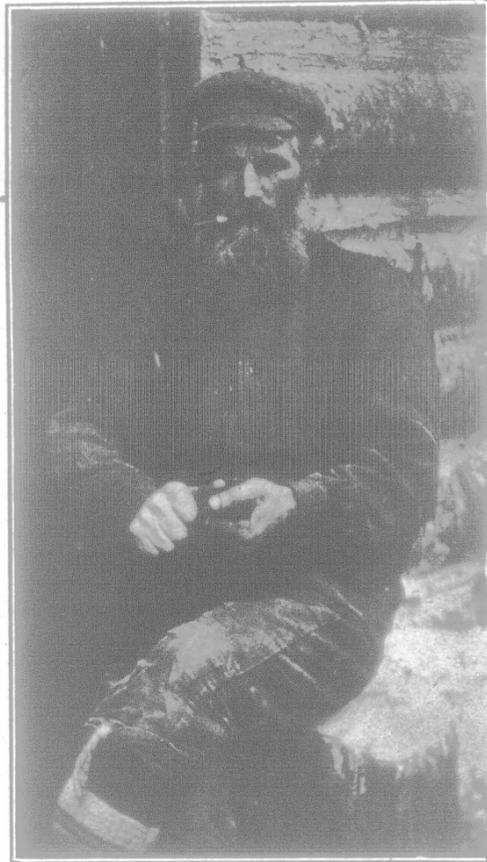
"Hoot Sandy," says Duncan, "dinna be gettin' excited. I wisna findin' fault wi' yer wark. I wis juist remindin' ye o' the way things were done in the auld days. They made it a sort o' a brag then to be a good hand wi' the plow or the scythe or the axe. The best man didna used to be the man wha could mak' the most money, but the man wha could mow around the ither chap in the hay-field or show him how to swing an axe in the bush on some cauld day in the winter. It mak's me lonesome to be thinkin' o' the auld people that I used tae ken as a boy. Many's the winter I hae put in wi' men auld enough to be my grandfather, in the shanties up the Ottawa. Ye canna find their likes today. Shantymen got worse treatment them times than ye'd give to a decent dog. But in spite o' that they wad come oot in the spring healthy an' as happy as naething but hard wark can keep a man. They had plenty hardship but it seemed to agree wi' them."

"It wis about this time o' year that you used tae be startin' for the woods, wasn't it, Duncan?" I inquired by way o' drawin' him oot a little.

"Aye," he replied; "onywhere in October or November a chap that has once been to shanty will find himsel' gettin' uneasy to be off again for the big woods an' the free-and-easy life o' the lumberman. Ye dinna find it very free-and-easy once ye're rightly into it, but it seems that way to ye ilka time when it comes around this time o' year. It's nigh on to fifty years since I first went to shanty," said Duncan, sittin' doon on the beam o' my plow an' takin' oot his pipe, "and I'd ask naething better than juist to get the chance to start in an' gae through it all over again. There wis lots o' hardship an' trouble, but on the whole I've had a guid time. I thought my first year in the woods would be my last, but when it wis over I felt as though I wouldn't hae missed it for a farm, and back I wad always go as soon as the time came around."

"They say times hae changed in the lumber-camps o' to-day. Men are hard to get, wages are high, an' if everything isn't rin something like a first-class hotel yer log-makers an' road-cutters an' the rest o' yer crowd will juist up an' leave ye. As I heard one shanty foreman say, 'it's the men that are the foremen, an' all I can dae is to humor them along.' Ordinary log-makers get a hundred dollars a month these days, and if there isn't fresh meat an' pies an' cakes an' a dozen ither things on the table ilka time, they say there's a

row. Forty years ago there wisna' muckle o' that. A foreman could pick an' choose his men. Wages were six an' seven dollars a month, wi' as much as eight dollars going for head log-makers. An' there wis no word o' an eight or nine-hour day those times. It wis get up in time to get yer breakfast an' walk as much as three miles to yer work, sometimes, an' be there to start swingin' yer axe by the first sign o' daylight. An' when ye quit at night it wis because ye couldn't see to do onything mair. Yer dinner o' bread an' pork ye took in the bush, wherever ye happened to be when the time came. An' I've seen foremen that wad gie ye the sack if they caught ye toastin' yer fat pork at the fire, as some o' the boys would be doin' when they got the foreman's back turned. We generally built some kind o' a fire, in an auld stump maybe, while we wad be eatin' oor dinners, an' when ony o' the chaps wad be tryin' to mak' use o' it by fryin' their pork over it on the end o' a lang stick, there wis a chance for a row. They were wastin' the grease, ye see. An' it wis the same wi' the bread. There wis mair o' it eaten when it wis toasted than when it wis half frozen. Mair than one chap I've seen fired for tyrin' to fix things up to suit his taste in this way. For breakfast an' supper it wasn't sae bad, since we could tak' oor meals in camp an' the grub wouldna be frozen. But some years it wis tough enough at ony time. The men that used to drive the 'tote-teams,' bringin' the grub in frae the landing tae the shanty, had a habit o', once in a while, born' a hole in the pork-barrels an' lettin' the brine all rin oot. It made the barrels a guid deal lighter for them to handle. But it didn't improve the quality o' the



An Old-time Shantyman.

pork any, especially when it wis kept over frae one season tae the next. It wis liable to be o' three or four different colors an' five or six different smells. The cooks would sometimes be keepin' it in a bag buried in the snow outside the camp, an' I've seen my horses shy at it when they would be goin' past. They got the scent o' it, under snow an' all as it wis. But when a man comes in at eight o'clock at night after swingin' an axe or pullin' a saw ever since his eleven o'clock dinner, he isna apt to be particular about trifles like the way he gets his grub served up. We used to juist cut what we wanted off the loaf o' bread an' the chunk o' pork an' gae an' sit doon in a corner an' eat it, wi'oot askin' ony questions. An' generally it seemed to taste good to us, too. When we got intae a camp where the company furnished the tea we thought we were unco' lucky. Maist o' the time we had to pay fifty cents a month for it, or else go wi'oot. Things were cut doon pretty fine in the early days o' shantying, I can tell ye that."

"Weel, I guess they were, Duncan," says I. "I've seen a wee bit o' shanty life mysel', but I'm glad to say not sae muckle as that. What kind o' sleepin' accommodations did they provide ye with at that time, since they went tae sae much trouble about yer board? Springs an' mattresses, I suppose?"

"Poles, juist poles," replied Duncan. "Every man got his one blanket an' if he wis good-natured enough he might get some one that wad let him intae partnership an' they wad get, in this way, the benefit o' the two blankets. I mind the first bed I had in camp wis unco'

uneven, the poles bein' all sizes, big an' little. So I says tae my chum the first Sunday, 'what's the matter wi' gettin' some balsam boughs an' makin' oor bed a wee bit mair Protestant like?' 'Oh, tae the deil wi' it,' says he, 'I'm too busy restin'.' The next Sunday he says to me, 'Gosh, Duncan, let's get those balsam boughs. These poles we're sleepin' on must be the real iron-wood.' 'Oh, tae the deil wi' it,' I replied, 'I'm keepin' the Sabbath mysel' noo.' An' we toughed it that way till spring. Oor twa blankets on the bare poles. It took some turnin' an' twistin', sometimes, tae get so that ye could sleep."

"It was a caution to see that camp at night after the men had gone to bed," Duncan went on after a meenute. "There wis no thought o' providin' for ventilation in those days an' the air wad be blue wi' smoke. Ye couldna see the opposite wall. An' every man o' the fifty or mair in camp had a pair o' mitts an' a couple o' pair o' socks that he wanted to dry in some way before the mornin'. So all this wet dry-goods would be hung on wires or strings around the fire in the centre o' the shanty. Taking everything intae consideration the air wisna always as pure an' clear as it has the reputation o' being in these Canadian forests o' ours. At the same time I dinna remember o' any o' us ever being sick. We wern't bothered wi' such things as 'Spanish influenza' onyway, I can tell ye that. Maybe the atmosphere in oor camp killed all the germs. I wouldna doot it."

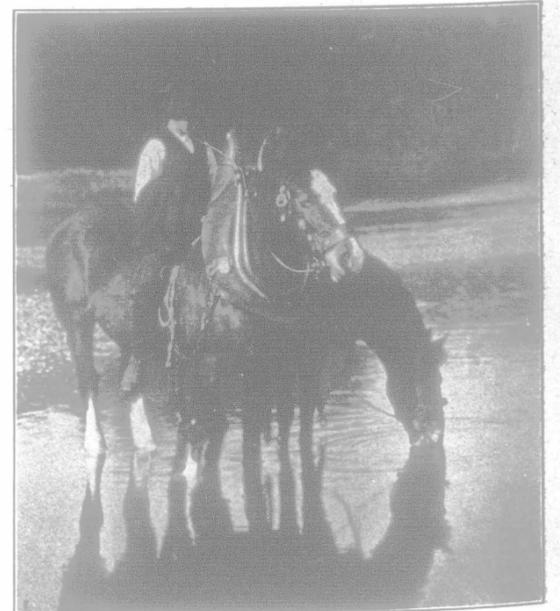
"Onyway, Sandy," said Duncan, gettin' up an' stretchin' himsel', "it wis the life. Gin ye wern't a man when ye went intae the woods in the fall ye were when ye cam' oot in the spring. If it wis impossible to mak' a man oot o' ye, ye didn't stay that long. About a couple o' weeks wis plenty for some chaps I remember. When it comes to twa men wi' an axe an' a cross-cut saw puttin' up a hundred logs a day, an' keepin' it up all winter, they've got use for all the grit they can scare up. Especially the first three or four days. As a chap I knew once used to say, when I asked him how on airth he could stand rinnin' around at nights sae much, 'Oh,' says he, 'ye don't mind it when ye get used to it!'"

"It wis the same wi' log-makin' an' wi' shanty life in general. Ye didn't mind it when ye got used to it and what wis mair, there came a time when ye wouldn't trade the life in the woods among the big trees for the best sittin'-doon job that ony millionaire has ever been able tae invent for himsel', up tae the present."

"This here farmin' is a'right, Sandy," says Duncan lookin' across to where his horses were standin' by the fence, "but gin the time ever comes when I get the chance to tak' a vacation, as they say ilka farmer should, I'll juist buy mysel' a guid four-pound axe, I'm thinkin', an' hike off tae the North country for a couple o' months or mair. An' if I dinna come back a better mon for my holiday it will na be because I didn't choose the best place on earth to get yer mind off this same auld round o' money-makin' an' such triflin' nonsense. I'm about sick o' it all," says Duncan.

Juist here Duncan's auld wumman blew the horn for dinner an' Duncan went off in a hurry to try an' finish the ridge he wis at an' make himsel' believe he'd done enough to earn his board an' washin'. Duncan's a guid chap, but he has his weakness. If they let him talk all he wanted to in his shantying days I dinna wonder he enjoyed the life.

There have been many changes since the days when Duncan McGregor enjoyed shanty life and one of these is the precautions taken to avoid the unnecessary and criminal waste of our forests through fire. The Secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League writes: "eight out of every ten of all fires that occur are preventable". Our forests and woodlots are national assets of vast importance and they should be diligently guarded against that demon-Fire.



Where the Water Runs Cool.

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The 1918 International Live Stock Exposition.

The war cloud which has been hanging heavy over the entire world, and especially over those countries actually engaged in the colossal struggle, lifted a few weeks previous to the opening of the 1918 International Live Stock Exposition, and, while the sky had not entirely cleared, the feeling was manifested that the struggle was over—right had triumphed. A period of reconstruction is now ushered in, and the numbers and quality of breeding stock of all classes gathered together at this the greatest of live-stock exhibitions showed that breeders of the North-American Continent had the quality of stock with which to lay the foundation of future herds. While in past years it was thought that the various breeds had reached the height of perfection, as seen in the great Amphitheatre, they went over the top this year in numbers as well as in quality. Patrons of the Exposition since its inception frequently remarked, "I never before saw such strong line-ups at former shows." The stables were filled to their capacity, and the large judging ring did not furnish adequate space for the proper exhibition of the numerous animals brought out in the different classes. At last year's Exposition it was thought by many breeders that the zenith had been reached, but the breeds came back this year and made up classes bigger and better than ever. This was especially true of the breeding classes. Seldom is one privileged to see such long line-ups of choice males and females of all beef breeds as were forward at the International this year. Champion and grand champion males and females on former occasions were forced to give way to new-comers. In the classes for yearlings and calves, it was not uncommon to see from thirty to forty competitors and everyone a good one fit to go into any herd. If the showing of breeding stock is any criterion, American breeders are in a position to supply considerable foundation stock to assist in re-establishing the herds of Europe. A number of Canadian breeders had entries which stood well to the top in large classes, and won several championships, thus showing that no one country has the monopoly on all the good things.

The car-lot entries surpassed previous shows, both in numbers and quality. This division shows a breeder's ability to pick out steers that will finish uniformly well. The champion steer of the show, a pure-bred Angus, sold for \$2.50 per pound, and the champion car-load, averaging 1,126 pounds, brought 50 cents per pound by auction. Remarkably good prices were realized at the breeders' sales held during the show.

Several colleges had educational exhibits on the grounds, which attracted the attention of many. The results of different experiments in feeding hogs, cattle and sheep were shown by charts and pictures. The selection and handling of corn was also given prominence. It was a great show, with many valuable object lessons to both stockman and general farmer.

Fat Cattle

In the classes for fat cattle it was largely a battle between representatives of the various State Colleges of the Union, although in some classes an individual breeder was fortunate in annexing the coveted honors. The highest honor, that of winning the grand championship, went to Purdue University, on their champion junior yearling Angus steer, Fyvie Knight 2nd, sired by Blackbird Prince 4th. This College captured a similar honor last year with a Shorthorn steer. At the International there are separate classes for all the pure-breeds, as well as for grade and cross-bred steers. A champion for each breed is chosen, and these come together to determine on the grand championship. Admirers of each breed work hard to have their chosen breed capture the highest honors. Some years one breed is successful; some years another. Needless to say, the Angus fraternity were jubilant when a pure-bred Doddie was chosen as the best fat bullock on the grounds. It was not a walk-over, however, as it was a close race between the champion Shorthorn steer, California Marvel, the champion Angus, Fyvie Knight 2nd, and the grade Angus, Black Beauty.

The pure-bred Shorthorn steer classes were well filled with choice individuals. There really wasn't a weak entry brought out. Ten senior yearlings faced the judge, and, while all were good, California Marvel, sired by Sultan Mayflower, was an outstanding winner for the University of California. He was a big, thick, deep, sappy roan, with almost perfect lines. He was meated all over with flesh that while firm was not harsh. So good was this steer that he won the championship of his breed and was seriously considered for the highest honors of the show.

The Aberdeen-Angus pure-breeds made a splendid

showing. Not only were they strong in number of entries, but they possessed quality and finish. Thirteen answered the call in the senior steer class, and all had good breed type and were in condition. It was no easy task for the judge to decide on the one to wear the blue ribbon. Purdue's Emblem, exhibited by Purdue University, was particularly smooth, and carried a deep layer of prime flesh. He probably showed a little more finish than his competitors, although it was about a toss-up between him and Ames Plantation Ebony, the entry of H. Ames, of Tennessee. The many entries that did not get into the money would make a good class. In junior yearlings the judge was confronted with the task of picking five animals from a group of sixteen which were all of the same color and conformation, and were in much the same degree of finish. Fyvie Knight 2nd, the Purdue entry, was singled out and selected for first place. He was a ripe one. His low-set, broad frame was covered with a deep layer of firm flesh. He was straight in the lines, and no bare spots could be found. In the senior calf class were some beauties. Y. C. Jock 3rd, from the California College, stood first. For a youngster he had remarkable size and depth of fleshing. When the first-prize winners in the various classes lined up, the championship honors fell on the junior yearling, Fyvie Knight 2nd, which later brought renown to the Doddies by winning over the other breeds.

The senior and junior yearling fat Herefords were lacking in numbers, compared with the Shorthorns and Angus. However, individuals of quality that were ripe for the block were brought into the ring. While scarcely as good in the quarters as the other two breeds, the entries had particularly well-covered backs and loins. Victor Hessler 182nd won the senior yearling class for Kansas Agricultural College, and was good enough to be made champion of the breed. Van Natta, of Indiana, gave him a hard run with Tippicanoe 197th by Beau Donald 77th. Nine individuals made a strong junior yearling class. The fight for first place was between the Colleges of Nebraska and Iowa. Both had typey, well-fitted animals, but the former won on quality of fleshing. Some choice babies were out in the calf classes.

Keen interest was taken in the judging of the grades and cross-breeds. Judge George Cran, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, had his work cut out for him from the time seventeen senior yearling steers and heifers entered the ring until he had finished awarding the championships by ages, and had picked out the grand champion fat bullock of the show. T. A. Russell, of Downsview, Ont., had entries in these classes that were good enough to capture a share of the honors. In the senior class the University of Missouri was to the front with Decorator, a steer of great depth and thickness, yet smooth throughout. He carried a deep layer of flesh. The breadth of front was carried right back to the quarters without any depressions. His nearest competitor was Advance Jr., from the stable of H. D. Brent, Illinois. This was a ripe steer, but he lacked somewhat in smoothness. Clear the Way 2nd, the entry of T. A. Russell, nosed into fifth place. He is a beautiful steer with

Year's Gift, each won second place in the specials. Both these entries were splendid individuals in excellent condition, but were somewhat outclassed in ripeness. The second place in a class of eight entries for herd of three head, owned by one exhibitor, was won by the Ontario entry.

There was considerable speculation during the afternoon as to which animal would win the grand championship. California Marvel had captured the championship in the Shorthorn classes, and Fyvie Knight 2nd was declared to be the best pure-bred Angus steer of the show, while Black Beauty, a senior calf, held a similar distinction in the grade classes. Thus it was no wonder that a large crowd of spectators waited with abated breath while the judge went over these three champions. All were choice, consequently it was no light task to decide on which to award the highest honors. Finally Judge Cran nodded towards the pure-bred Angus, from Purdue University, and Fyvie Knight 2nd was led back to his stall amid cheers from Angus fans.

The fifty-eight loads of cattle in the car-lot division made a wonderful spectacle. These bullocks, ripe for the block, were viewed by thousands of visitors to the show. It has usually been a tussle between the Doddies and White-faces for first place. It happened again this year. E. P. Hall, of Illinois, the veteran exhibitor of car lots, had a particularly choice load of Angus steers selected from five loads, but he was obliged to take reserve position to the load of Hereford yearlings, exhibited by J. W. Frazier, of Rardin, Ill. The steers were a very uniform lot and in high condition. The load, which averaged 1,126 pounds, brought 50 cents per pound by auction.

Breeding Cattle

"Never were the breeding classes better," was the expression of more than one veteran at the International. Not only were many of the classes larger than usual, but the quality was superior. Seldom are so many high-priced animals congregated in one building. There were bulls, mere calves, that had gone under the hammer at around the \$20,000 mark, and females that were proving to be veritable gold mines to their owners.

Shorthorns.—The Shorthorn exhibit at the 1918 International established a new record for America. From numerous herds in the United States and Canada were drawn individuals of merit, many of which had been champions at State Fairs. That uniformity of type and conformation should be so marked is a tribute to the breeders. The awards in the beef classes were placed by Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore., and in the classes for milking Shorthorns by A. H. Tyron, Port Chester, N.Y. Eight kings of the breed appeared in the aged bull class, and half of the number were white. That this color is not disparaging to quality was shown when four white bulls stood at the top when the final awards were made. Lespedeza Sultan, sired by Sultan's Stamp, and exhibited by Lespedeza Farm, Tennessee, won the class. He is a low-set, thick, deep-bodied individual, possessing a good deal of masculine character. However, there were others in the ring with these qualifications of a choice sire. Knight Avon, shown by Rookwood Farms, Iowa, was a close second. While he is as smooth as the winner he has scarcely the spread. In third place stood Cumberland Standard, another Iowa bull that has the ear marks of a great sire. Newton Loyalist exhibited by J. J. Elliott, Guelph, compared favorably in type and quality, but he lacked somewhat in scale as compared with the above. One of the strongest classes ever seen in a show-ring appeared at the call for the two-year-old bulls. They came fifteen strong, and everyone a right good one. They all showed splendid Shorthorn type and character, and were uniform in size and conformation. From the time he entered the ring, Lord Rhyon, exhibited by Wm. Hartnett, of Wisconsin, attracted attention. This was his first appearance in an American show-ring, and he commenced his career on this side of the Atlantic by defeating champions at State Fairs and by annexing the



The Grand Champion Carload of Steers at the International.

championship honors from the winner of the aged class. He is a beautiful roan and his deep, thick, low-set body, meated to the hocks; his breedy, masculine appearance and quality made an imposing sight. It is not often that a bull of his age acquires such great scale and yet maintains the smoothness and straightness. He has a particularly broad back and loin, and well-developed quarters. Lavender Sultan, from Anoka Farms, Wisconsin, stood second, with Fair Sultan, an entry of Bellows Bros., Missouri, in third place. The former is a massive sire, but had scarcely the trueness of lines shown by the winner. Fair Sultan is a white bull and is a smooth, sappy, well-fleshed individual. A Villager

excellent lines, a strong top, deep body and even covering of flesh. While not topping his class, he secured first in a class of specials given by the American Shorthorn Association. The blue ribbons in the yearling classes went to E. P. Hall, of Illinois, on the progeny of a pure-bred Angus sire, and a grade Angus dam. Black Beauty, a youngster a little over a year old, filled the eye. The low-set, thick, blocky body, covered with several inches of flesh attracted attention. There were no corners or depressions. The body was smooth from shoulder to quarters. He was made champion of the grade classes. Russell had a smooth, blocky steer in fifth place in this class, and it and his heifer, New

bull, from Uppermill Farm, Iowa, was fourth. He had been junior and grand champion at many large shows, but was forced to give way at this the greatest of trysting places for live stock. Out of a class of fourteen senior yearlings, Gainford Matchless, exhibited by Gerrie Bros., Elora, was chosen to carry the blue ribbon. He is a deep, thick, sappy fellow, and showed character and quality. Dale Angus, from the stable of I. M. Forbes, Illinois, stood second, with Master Bapton, shown by Reynolds Bros., Wisconsin, in third. The latter is a particularly thick, full-quartered bull, with a splendid loin. Sunrise, the winner of the senior bull class last year, was again shown but failed to get in the first five placings, thus showing that because an animal is good enough to win one year it is no guarantee that he will come back and do the same again. At the head of the junior yearling class stood Rodney, from Bally Linn Farms, Ohio. This calf brought \$20,000 last spring at a sale. He is a smooth, squarely-built bull, with great spring of rib and breadth of loin. Master Prime, shown by Reynolds Bros., had a shade more scale than the winner but showed scarcely the uniformity of conformation, nor the quality. Below him were eleven bulls that are good enough to go into any herd.

Twenty-seven senior bull calves made a strong class and attracted considerable attention. In it were many high-priced animals; for instance, Anoka Omega, sired by Lavender Sultan, was in the line-up. He changed hands at a recent sale at Anoka Farms for the consideration of \$12,000, and many wondered if he would top his class. He is an attractive calf, particularly smooth and has a great back and loin. He has a pleasing head and shows strong breed character. Finally he worked to the head of the line and was the successful competitor for the junior championship. There were twenty-six junior calves out, with Standard Supreme, exhibited by Bellows Bros., at the top. In the futurity class, G. W. Clark, of Elora, secured seventh place, with Gainford Mark.

At the head of a dozen Shorthorn cows with calves by their sides, stood Brable (imp.), sired by Newbliss Augusta's Champion. She is a beautiful cow with great breadth, substance and quality. She was shown by Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio. Next to her was Villager Rose by Villager, from the herd of J. McCord & Son, of Illinois. She is a compact individual with all kinds of quality, but has scarcely the scale of the winner. The two-year-old class brought out fifteen promising females. All were animals with thickness and depth of body, and even fleshing, but Goldie's Ruby by Master Ruby, possessed quality and character to a more marked degree than the others. She is a remarkably fine red heifer and later won the senior and grand championships for Reynolds Bros. Rosa Hope 21st stood fourth in this class for J. J. Elliott, of Guelph. This is a particularly good heifer with a little more scale than those placed above her. The entire class were thick and deep at the heart, and carried that thickness right back to the quarters.

While all were in high condition there was an absence of roughness. Lady Susan, champion at several State Fairs this fall, won the senior yearling class for W. E. Pritchard, of Iowa, but was defeated for the junior championship by Clover Leaf Gloster, the winner of the junior yearling class. The former is a thick, sappy heifer and a beautiful handler. Her lines are about perfect, but there was a sweetness about the younger heifer that appealed to the judge when awarding the championship. A splendid lot of mossy-coated youngsters appeared in the calf classes. From a class of thirty-five seniors, Max Beauty 3rd was picked for winner, while from thirty juniors, all about a size, Diamond Beauty, a Browndale calf, was picked to head the class. She fills the eye, being well proportioned, evenly fleshed and meat to the hocks. She was shown by J. A. Watt, of Elora. J. J. Elliott, of Guelph, had sixth place with Brawith Rose 2nd. All the young stuff was well developed and well brought out. Most of them were top-notchers, and it was no disgrace to stand well down in the line when the decisions were made.

Milking Shorthorns were not as well represented at the International as they were last year, nor did they give as favorable an impression. While some of the females were of good Shorthorn type and showed every indication of milk, too many of the entries were of pronounced dairy type. The bulls also savored a little too much of the dairy conformation, for a breed that is supposed to be dual-purpose. It was quite evident that in the selection of breeding stock for milk production the Shorthorn conformation was being lost sight of. If milk is wanted, we have excellent strictly dairy breeds for that purpose. It will be unfortunate for the dual-purpose Shorthorn strain if selection for milk goes so far as to lose that excellent Shorthorn conformation and fleshing quality. As a dual-purpose animal the Shorthorn has no equal. The breed has been the pioneer's

cow, and has served its master well. The Shorthorn is capable of giving a profitable flow of milk, but we are afraid that some of the milking Shorthorn enthusiasts are making the mistake of intensifying the milking qualities to too great an extent. There were four competitors in the aged bull class. The winner, Queenston Duke, was made the senior and grand champion for J. E. and C. E. Wade, of Orangeville, Ohio. This bull had scale and capacity, but was rough at the shoulders and light in the quarters. In third place stood Kinsella Duke, an animal with splendid quarters but lacking in substance. The winner in the two-year-old class was not of such pronounced dairy type. He had good Shorthorn conformation and plenty of substance. McMartin & Sons, of Minnesota, secured the junior championship on Welfare Champion.

Seven individuals answered the call in the aged cow class. Roan Maud, the winner, and later senior and grand champion, was a low-set, squarely-built individual, with strong constitution and a large, well-attached udder. She was the outstanding winner, her competitors falling below her in scale. The younger classes of females were well filled with individuals showing considerable dairy conformation. Red Bud 2nd, a junior yearling, was a fairly deep, thick, sappy heifer, and was awarded the junior championship.

Herefords.—There was a particularly strong turnout of White-faces, and all the classes were keenly contested. There were sixteen out in the aged bull class, and among the number were champions and grand champions of former shows. When the judge had finally drawn out what he considered the best, Grand Champion Wyoming, sired by Beau Carlos 2nd, stood at the top for W. W. Blayne, of Colorado. He was a smooth, high-quality individual, with great depth and thickness throughout. Next to him stood Braemore, a son of Bonnie Brae 8th, and in third place was Gay Lad 16th, the entry of Frank Colicutt, of Calgary, Alta. This is an animal of great capacity and breed character. Repeater Junior, a son of Repeater, was an outstanding winner in a class of fourteen two-year-olds,

out a uniform, breedy looking lot of youngsters, with promise of developing into into choice foundation stock.

Aberdeen-Angus.—There was a remarkable showing of Dobbies, and the uniformity of color, breed type, conformation and size in the various classes elicited considerable comment. In the aged bull class were seven big, thick, deep, blocky individuals, with strong tops and well-developed quarters. Evenest of Bleaton was the winner of the class for C. W. Echardt, of New York. Broadus Norwood 3rd, from an Indiana herd, was a close second. While he has a particularly good front, he has scarcely the breadth of back and quarters of the winner. Twelve two-year-old bulls made one of the outstanding classes of the show. They were remarkable for uniformity and evenness of fleshing. Enlate, from the herd of Escher & Ryan, of Iowa, was picked for first place. He is a very deep, thick individual with excellent quality. When he lined up alongside the aged bull, many were of the opinion that he should have secured the senior championship honors. Judge George Cran, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, however, was of a different opinion and placed the senior as well as the grand championship honors on the old bull. Bar Marshall, from the Escher & Ryan herd, won the junior championship. Very little fault could be found with his type and conformation; he was particularly strong in the lines and smooth throughout.

There were twenty-six in the aged cow class, and the judge considered it one of the strongest classes of Angus cows that he had ever seen. So nearly alike were many of the contestants that the final placings might easily have been reversed. Twin Burn Pride 5th, exhibited by L. R. Kershaw, of Oklahoma, finally secured the blue ribbon. She is a model in type and quality, and excellent breed character was depicted in her head. Beside her stood Evinonda, from the herd of H. Ames, of Tennessee, and in third place was Queen Millie of Sun Dance 3rd, from the Caldwell herd, of Missouri. These three were very much alike, and the decision had to be made on fine points. The two-year-old class was also particularly strong. Hilldale

Pride 9th, an outstanding individual, headed the class and was also made senior and grand champion. In the junior yearling class was found the junior champion, in Eritus 5th, exhibited by C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, of Missouri. Thus the two female championships went to the same herd. The calf classes were large and brought out many promising youngsters.

Ontario Wins in the Judging Competition.

To have a team of five men compete and win in the Live Stock Judging Competition, held annually at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, is the aim of every agricultural college. To "make the team" is a distinction sought by every student specializing in live stock. The colleges of the United States always look upon the Ontario Agricultural College as one of the strongest competitors in the contest. They have reason to. In 1905-6 and 1907 the representatives of the Ontario Agricultural College succeeded in permanently annexing the trophy for which all had been striving. Since those dates other colleges have won. The Ontario boys and their professors have worked hard, but such is the fortune of war; other colleges had greater success partially because the classes of stock which the boys were obliged to pass upon were not common in Canada. Thus they were at a disadvantage. Although suffering defeat year after year, the Guelph boys and their coach were not discouraged. It is a long road that has no turning, and this year they succeeded in not only securing first honors but had the high man in the competition, in R. E. Begg, who scored a total of 801 points. His nearest competitor was from Iowa College, with a score of 712 points. C. F. MacKenzie, from Guelph, was only one point behind the second man, and had the distinction of securing the highest score in beef cattle. C. Lamont was high man in the pig classes, and won a silver cup. D. J. Matheson stood eighth. He was well up in practically all the classes. The other member of the team was W. C. Caldwell. Thus the representatives of the Guelph College brought honors to Old Ontario. The bronze trophy, a work of art, awarded to the winning college, will be on exhibition on College Heights. It must be won three times before becoming the permanent property of the College. Needless to say, the Professors in Animal Husbandry and the students will work unceasingly to win the first place again next year. It is seldom that the distinctive honor of having high man and the first in two classes goes to one college, and speaks well for the ability of the Coach, Prof. Wade Toole, and the five boys who constituted the team.

Continued on page 2044.



The Ontario Agricultural College Live-stock Judging Team.

From left to right they are: R. E. Begg (high man), C. Lamont, D. F. Aylesworth, W. C. Caldwell, D. J. Matheson, C. F. MacKenzie, Prof. Wade Toole (coach).

and was considered good enough to carry the senior and grand championship honors. Seldom is such character, quality and uniformity of development seen in an animal. He was exhibited by O. Harris & Sons, of Missouri. In the yearling and calf classes the honors were keenly contested, the entries all showing particularly good breed type and conformation and evenness of fleshing. The junior champion was selected from a class of twenty junior yearling bulls. He was Repeater 129th, exhibited by the owner of the grand champion bull. There was great uniformity of type and build in a class of twenty-eight senior bull calves. Repeater 191st won the class for O. Harris & Sons. This calf is a model in type, with straight lines, deep body, and full quarters. The Harris herd secured a large share of the highest honors with Repeater stuff.

From a class of twelve aged cows, Belle Blanchard, exhibited by J. W. Van Natta, of Indiana, was first. She is a particularly deep, thick, smooth cow, showing excellent Hereford character. She has a beautiful head and was in excellent bloom. All the entries in this class, as well as many of the others, showed extra good development of the hind quarters, an improvement which breeders have been working for for many years. From the showing made at the International, it would appear that breeders have succeeded in greatly developing the rear end of the breed. The winner of the aged class was also the senior champion. The two-year-old class brought out sixteen entries, with Bonnie Doris, a particularly well-balanced heifer of high quality, winning for W. L. Yost, of Missouri. Twenty-three senior yearling heifers made a particularly strong class, but it was from the junior yearlings that the junior and grand champion was chosen. Madam Donald 2nd, the winner of the class, was an outstanding heifer for depth and substance. She was a particularly sweet thing and wonderfully well proportioned. The calf classes brought

Cold Weather Favors Toronto Fat Stock Show.

THE 1918 Toronto Fat Stock Show was held at the Union Stock Yards on Thursday and Friday, December 5 and 6. Nine years ago this Show was inaugurated with a view to improving the quality of live stock so far as this is affected by breeding and feeding for market. In the past, the show had usually been held immediately following the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, but this year it immediately preceded the Guelph Show, with the result that some animals which probably would have come to Toronto from Guelph were not present. A very fair attendance of feeders, drovers and packers were present on both days. All told there were sixty-seven entries in the single steer classes, eighteen lots in the classes for three and five carloads of cattle. In sheep there were forty-six entries of threes, thirteen sixes, eighteen tens, and eighteen carloads. For comparison the following 1917 figures may be of interest: 121 single steers and 18 carloads; in addition there were 6 carloads and 88 entries of heifers and cows in the single classes. Sheep in 1917 showed 32 threes, 16 tens, 11 sixes and 13 carloads. So far as numbers are concerned, swine ran this year about the same as last.

It will be noticed that the decrease in entries this year in the cattle classes was brought about largely by the elimination of heifer and cow classes, since the animals in the single steer classes, and the classes of threes this year are practically equal in number to the single steers of 1917. For the most part the judges and culling committees were those whose business brings them in close connection with the Union Stock Yards, such as the commission men and buyers for the large packing houses. W. J. Bell, however, Principal of the Kemptonville Agricultural School, was one of the judges in single cattle classes, and was on the culling committee of the sheep and lamb classes. E. G. Gordon, of the Co-operation and Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, was a member of the culling committee in the single cattle classes, while R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., was one of the judges of short-wooled sheep, James Bowman being a member of the sheep culling committee.

Grand championship honors among the fat cattle went to a pure-bred Shorthorn steer, "Shorty," a yearling exhibited by T. A. Russell, Downsview. The champion cross-bred steer and reserve grand champion was an Angus-Shorthorn product shown by Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave. "Shorty" sold for sixty cents per pound to the William Davies Co. at the auction sale on Friday, bringing forty cents per pound less than "Black George," Leask's grand champion of last year, that was sold to the Harris Abattoir for a dollar a pound. Short Bros., Elora, won the champion three for steers, pure-bred or grade, under 1,000 pounds, while T. A. Russell exhibited 3 Shorthorns over 1,000 pounds in weight that were made champion for this weight, and grand champion lot, any weight. They weighed 3,840 pounds, and sold for 24 cents per pound. The champion carload included 15 dehorned steers weighing 1,261 pounds each, exhibited by James Roy, Mitchell. Ernest Lee, Greenbank, won first prize in the Boys' steer feeding competition, with an 810-pound steer, selling for 36 cents per pound. The Boy's hog feeding competition was won by Oscar Lerch, Preston, with 3 barrows weighing 620 pounds and selling for 25 cents per pound.

The feature of the second day is always the auction sale of prize-winning stock. The exhibitors are required to sell by auction all stock winning prizes, except cattle under one year, and exhibitors in the latter classes may also enter their entries for the sale if they so desire. It is also a ruling of the management that only prize-winning stock and animals that have passed the culling committee will be listed for auction, and that no animals which have been culled or successfully protested will be allowed in the sale-ring. We are, therefore, giving herewith the awards in detail, and in brackets after each will be given the weight of the entry and the price per pound received for it in the auction:

Single Cattle.

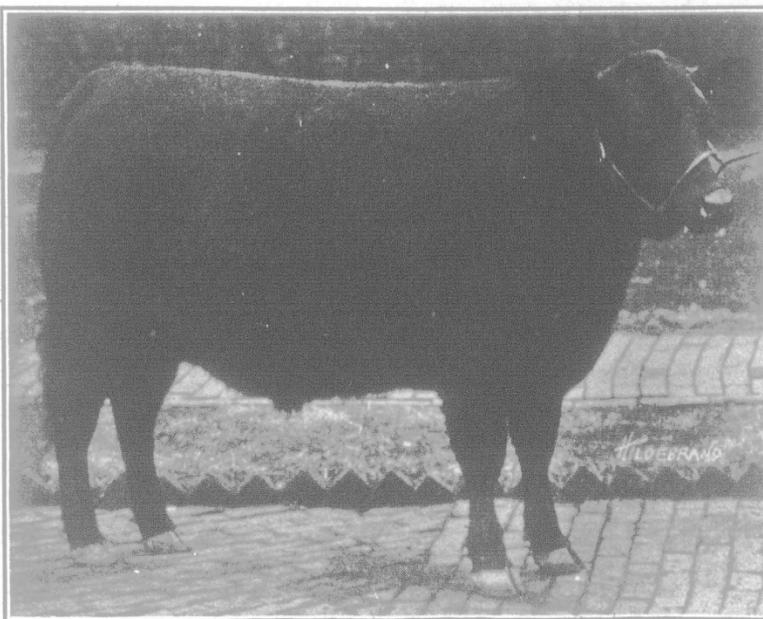
Exhibitors.—J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; H. Wade, Pickering; Campbell Bros., Shedden; L. Parkinson, Guelph; Jas. Roy, Mitchell; T. A. Russell, Downsview; A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt; A. Elcoat, Seaford; T. V. Martyn, Springfield; Donald Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; James Leask & Sons, Seagrave; Wm. Marquis & Sons, Sunderland; Milton McAllister, Paris; Jas. McPherson & Sons, Dundalk; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; C. N. Blanchard, Freeman; W. C. Brown, Chesley; Thos. Chard, Lambton Mills; H. Cormack, Paisley; J. G. Dryden, Galt; H. J. Dynes, Burlington; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; W. H. Guthrie, New Dundee; B. E. Hicks, Centralia;

Bros., (1,640 at 20½ and 1,690 at 17¾); 3, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (1,690 at 18). Grade or cross-bred steer, one year and under two: 1, Jas. Leask & Sons, (1,480 at 30); 2, Jas. Bowman, (1,220 at 29); 3, Jas. MacPherson & Sons, (1,200 at 23½); 4, Wm. Marquis & Sons, (1,050 at 23¾); 5, Campbell Bros., (1,270 at 23¾). Grade or cross-bred steer, under one year: 1, John Brown & Sons, (1,070 at 32½); 2, Jas. Leask & Sons, (1,010 at 32); 3, Jos. Stone, (900 at 35); 4, W. H. Guthrie, (1,090 at 26½); 5, Andrew Hicks, (1,290 at 25). Boys' Steer Feeding Competition: 1, Ernest Lee, (810 at 36); 2, A. D. Ferguson, (1,060 at 26½); 3, Harry McMillan, (980 at 27). Champion grade or cross-bred steer; Jas. Leask & Sons. Grand champion steer, "Shorty," T. A. Russell. Three pure-bred or grade Shorthorn steers, 1,000 pounds and under: 1 and 4, Henderson Bros., (2,880 at 21 and 2,630 at 23¼); 2, Short Bros., (2,540 at 25); 3, Jas. Leask & Sons, (2,590 at 26). Three pure-bred or grade Hereford steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, J. J. Reid, (2,760 at 18¾). Three pure-bred or grade Angus steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, Jno. Brown & Sons, (2,650 at 25). Three steers any breed or grade or mixed breeds, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, Short Bros., (2,930 at 26); 2, Alfred Paul, (2,680 at 27). Three pure-bred or grade Shorthorn steers, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, T. A. Russell, (3,840 at 24); 2, Jno. Brown & Sons, (3,760 at 18). Three pure-bred or grade Hereford steers, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Jno. Brown & Sons, (3,960 at 21); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (3,530 at 16). Three steers, any breed or grade or mixed breeds, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Short Bros., (3,240 at 12). Carload of 15 dehorned steers, 1,100 to 1,299 lbs.: 1, Jas. Roy, (18,920 at 17½). Carload of 15 dehorned steers, 1,300 lbs. and over: 1, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (21,430 at 16¼).

Sheep.

Exhibitors.—J. Houston, Chatham; C. E. Meggs, Paris; J. F. Stapleton, Petrolia; Campbell Bros., Shedden; Thos. Chard, Lambton Mills; H. Cormack, Paisley; R. E. Cowan, Galt; A. Elcoat, Seaford; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; S. I. Kyle, Drumbo; Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston; R. H. Nodwell, Thos. Harris, Ripley; L. B. Thomson, Chesley; J. S. Baker, Burford; C. J. Brodie, Stouffville; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Bruce Charlton, Springfield; W. T. Cook, Maple; F. G. Moffat, Teeswater; J. B. Shields, Mount Albert; C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; J. A. Beamish, Woodbridge; Hampton Bros., Fergus; Scott & Kyle, Drumbo. Awards.—Long wools.—Pen of 3 wethers or ewes, one year and under two: 1, J. Houston, (460 at 14); 2, C. E. Meggs, (360 at 15); 3, J. F. Stapleton, (400 at 14½). Pen of 3 wethers or ewes, under one year: 1 and 3, Thos. Chard, (360 at 21½ and 350 at 18¾); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (420 at 20). Carlot of 50 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1, C. E. Meggs, (4,480 at 20); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (5,240 at 15¼); 3, Robt. E. Cowan, (5,960 at 15¼). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes under 100 lbs., each bred, fed and owned by exhibitor: 1, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (810 at 23¾); 2, J. Houston, (950 at 18½); 3, Thos. Harris, (830 at 17¼).

Short wools.—Pen of 3 wethers or ewes, one year and under two: 1, Hampton Bros., (370 at 236/10); 2, J. Lloyd-Jones, (450 at 19¼); 3, J. S. Baker, (400 at 18). Pen of 3 wethers or ewes under one year: 1, C. E. Meggs, (250 at 37); 2, J. Houston, (270 at 32); 3, Hampton Bros., (300 at 31½). Carlot, 50 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1, Scott & Kyle, (4,160 at 25½); 2, C. E. Meggs, (4,980 at 21½); 3, Campbell Bros., (5,170 at 16½). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 100 lbs. each, bred, fed and owned by exhibitor: 1, C. E. Meggs, (860 at 30); 2, Scott & Kyle, (890 at 25); 3, J. E. Brethour & Nephews, (860 at 23). Pen of 6 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 90 lbs. each, bred, fed and owned by exhibitor: 1, C. E. Meggs, (500 at 31); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (430 at 30); 3, Wm. Murdoch, (480 at 21.85).

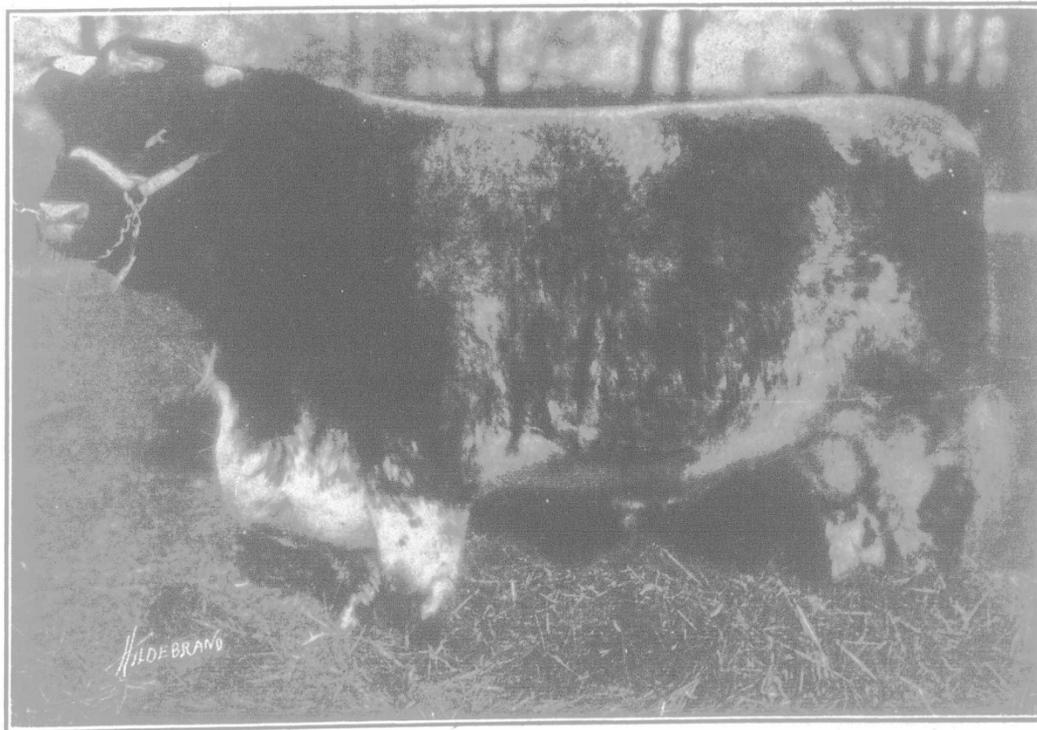


Fyvie Knight 2nd.

Grand champion bullock of the International at Chicago, 1918; shown by Purdue University.

A. Hicks, Centralia; R. D. Hunter, Exeter; S. & T. Marquis, Sunderland; Jno. McCowan, Brucefield; Hugh McGregor, Brucefield; P. P. McKenzie, Kippen; C. E. Meggs, Paris; J. J. Reid, Teeswater; W. Rutherford, Lucknow; Jos. Stone, Seagrave; J. H. Turner, Paisley; Jno. Willer, Watford; A. D. Ferguson, Galt; Ernest Lee, Greenbank; H. McMillan, Seagrave; M. Statton, Pefferlaw; D. Thompson, Uxbridge; Alfred Paul, Kirkton; Short Bros., Elora.

Awards.—Pure-bred steer, two years and under three: 1, H. Wade, (1,520 lbs. at 18¾ cents); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (1,270 at 15¾). Pure-bred steer, one year and under two: 1, T. A. Russell, ("Shorty", 1,530 at 60); 2, Campbell Bros., (1,600 at 22¼); 3, Jas. Roy, (1,450 at 18¼). Pure-bred steer, under one year: 1, Jno. Brown & Sons; 2, T. A. Russell; 3, A. A. Armstrong, (890 at 25); 4, A. E. Elcoat, (960 at 21). Grade or cross-bred steer, two years and under three: 1, Donald Ferguson & Son, (1,530 at 19¼); 2 and 4, Campbell



Lord Rhybon, the International Champion Shorthorn Bull.

youngsters, with choice foundation

remarkable show-color, breed type, s classes elicited bull class were duals, with strong nest of Bleaton Echardt, of New an Indiana herd, particularly good back and quarters bulls made one of they were remark- fleshing. Enlate, owa, was picked k individual with p alongside the that he should honors. Judge nd however, was senior as well as e old bull. Bar d, won the junior l, be found with rticularly strong

cow class, and ongest classes of nearly alike were l placings might urn Pride 5th, lahoma, finally del in type and was depicted in, from the herd lace was Queen aldwel herd, of n alike, and the The two-year- was also partic- ong. Hilldale an outstanding headed the class also made senior champion. In yearling class the junior cham- ritus 5th, ex- C. D. & E. F. Missouri. Thus male champion- to the same calf classes were brought out mixing young-

Wins in Judging Competition.

e a team of five te and win in Stock Judging, held annually International Live sition, Chicago, of every agri- ege. To "make is a distinction every student in live stock. s of the United ys look upon o Agricultural one of the e. They have representatives of ed in perma- all had been ges have won. s have worked er colleges had classes of stock upon were not a disadvantage. ar, the Guelph raged. It is a year they suc- ut had the high, who scored a etitor was from points. C. F. e point behind of securing the was high man D. J. Matheson ctically all the W. C. Caldwell. College brought phy, a work of e on exhibition ee times before the College. al Husbandry to win the first the distinctive in two classes t the ability of five boys who



The Home Magazine



"My songs are carols sung at every shrine, proclaiming: Peace on earth, good will to men."

The Babe of Bethlehem

BY ANGES LOCHHART HUGHES.

With gifts of myrrh and frankincense,
The Three Wise Men of old
Journeyed in haste to Bethlehem
The Christ-King to behold.

There, in a lowly manger laid,
They found on Christmas morn,
Mary, the Virgin, clasping close
Her Infant, newly born.

About them, naught but poverty—
Yet the Madonna smiled,
For though the world proclaimed a King,
She nursed this Babe—her child.

The little hands, like lily-buds,
Were by His mother's pressed,
And thus the Virgin Mary held
Her dear one at her breast.

So now it is, since ages dim,
On every Christmas morn,
The joy bells peal their tidings forth,—
"The Prince of Peace is born!"

Jesus of Nazareth—King of Kings—
A Royal Heavenly Host;
But ah! the title, "Bethlehem's Babe,"
The whole world loves the most.

Cradles

After the turmoil and destruction and agonizing of the past four years the soul of humanity turns, with a great longing, towards anything that speaks of peace, and calmness, and soothing, and promise and hope for the future; and so to-day perhaps you and I may be content to dwell for a little—not missing its symbolism—upon the subject chosen for this talk, *Cradles*.—For in the whole world is there anything that suggests more immediately, peace, and calmness, and soothing,—yes and promise and hope, too,—than the cradle of a little child?

"Out of the cradle, endlessly rocking" must come all that the future shall be. At the hands of the babes rocked in the cradles of to-day, and to-morrow, and all the far and farther to-morrows, must all that is ever wrought in this world be done. In no other way can God Himself work. Men and women are His greatest instruments. As men and women—just ordinary men and women—become channels through which Divinity may act, so will the world move upward and onward. As they refuse, shutting their doors heavenward and turning to things of self, so must there be blundering, and failure, and catastrophe.

—But of this last possibility let us not speak to-day.

"For still we trust that, somehow, good shall be the final end of ill."

Since men and women, in the long run, move forward—no matter how long the impetus may take, no matter how many the failures—humanity must ever set foot, more and more, upon the mistakes of the past, and Nations as well as individuals must find how possible it is "to rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things."—That is the law of Evolution.

In the manger of the Nativity was the Christ Child cradled—Promise of all the world—the little Babe who was to grow into the Man who never once let Himself stumble or fall where it was right to stand firm, who never once took the wrong or weak pathway where two paths offered,—The Man who first arrived at the absolute sweetness, and fairness, and sympathy, and unselfishness, and wisdom, and truth, which, we dare to hope, shall be attained at last by every one of us who keeps on looking "up, not down." For He was human as well as divine, and may not we lesser humans hope that, in the long ages and aeons to come, we also may

attain unspoiled divine-ness?—"Out of the cradle endlessly rocking" what untold development may not some day be attained?—It is the law of Evolution. In the long run all things must move forward.

And now let us leave the symbol and come back to the little tender household shrine, the cradle itself.

We are not told that there were cradles in the Holy Land nineteen hundred and nineteen years ago; yet perhaps Mary used one, for in every part of the world and among almost every tribe, even the most primitive, cradles, in one form or another, have been found, apparently long-established.

Did the birds invent them? Did they know that the swaying of the nest at the end of a bough might lull their little ones to rest? Or was the little home lined with down and walled with lichen, built there solely that it might be safe from enemies who would shrink from trusting themselves to the bending of the outermost branches?

However, that may be, it is quite probable that the idea of the cradle originated in the mind of some woman through noticing the nests of the birds.—One feels quite sure that, in every tribe, it was a woman who thought of and fashioned the first little swinging bed. True, woman's brain has never been over-fertile in invention, yet what could arouse that sleeping faculty so surely as the greatest urge in woman's life—that which concerns her child? Who else could be so solicitous about the comfort of the little one? Primitive man, absorbed in fighting and the chase, has seldom troubled himself about domestic affairs. His woman,

expected to cook, and weave, and carry burdens pack-a-back on the long moves, as well as bear and rear the children, would be the first to think of making the swaying, comfortable bed in which the little one might be lulled to sleep, with her loving eye upon it still as she plied the tasks of her household.

Doubtless the cradles among the more primitive peoples are to-day very similar to those which were in use hundreds of years ago. Indeed the story of the cradle is, to some extent, a record of the history and development of the peoples themselves.

The Eskimo mother, for instance, rocks her child in a rude hammock of skin swung from a walrus tusk.—Poor little babe! Its first outlook upon the world is, for the most part, the wall of the grimy hut or icy igloo seen through the smoke of the sputtering oil-lamp. In spite of that, however, it is happy among its furs,—for mother-love is there, even in the hut of the Eskimo.

The Indian mother, on the other hand, according to the degree of her civilization has constructed a better resting-place for her little papoose. Sometimes, it is true, and especially in cold weather, she laces him tight in a skin, "hair side inside," not even his arms left out so that he can play with his fingers; but when the air is mild with spring and summer she puts him in a cradle skillfully woven of reeds, sometimes gaily stained, which she swings, bird-fashion, to a low bough of a tree.—And was ever royal babe given such delightful resting-place?—with the blue sky and the green leaves above, and the pure, dustless air of the plain or forest all about.

Passing those of the aborigines, the first cradles used by the settlers in America, of which we have any record, were made of half-logs, hollowed out and provided with leather thongs to hold the baby in. Later rockers were added, and a "hood" to shade the baby's eyes. The one which rocked the first white child born where now stands the City of Toronto, was of this order, and may still be seen in the Historical Society's collection in the "pioneer's" log cabin on the Exhibition Grounds,—down by the bay, quite close to the tall granite monument and huge boulder which mark the site of old Fort Rouille. It is very small and quaint, but examination of it shows it to have been fashioned by hand, with great care,—evidently man's work,—for civilized man grows tender towards his offspring. Indeed may not the civilization of a race be gauged by the care which it bestows upon the upbringing and education of its young?

The picture of the old Dutch cradle shown is of the first European cradle, so far as known, that was brought to America. It is quite beautifully carved, as will be seen, though the construction is marked also by the square and solid sturdiness of the Netherlands. It was brought over on the "Mayflower," and in it was rocked the first white baby born on the "stern and rock-bound coast," in the little settlement of the "Pilgrim Fathers."

Plain folk everywhere have been, for the most part, satisfied with plain, comfortable cradles for their babies, although sometimes, in days past, they chose to use for the making very beautiful woods,—the rich brown walnut, the dainty bird's eye maple, the colorful mahogany or rosewood, all once obtainable at so much less cost than now. Higher in the scale of wealth and position however, elaboration and ornateness, even in the cradles, have marked the pace; although ornateness to the point of over-decoration, (in cradles as in other things) is a mark of comparatively recent centuries. In a collection gathered by King Edward VII. is a cradle in which King Henry V. born in 1388, was rocked. It is oblong, beautifully simple, and swings from a support which bears a carved bird at the top at each end. Another, of comparatively recent date—the cradle of an Italian prince—is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is in the form of a shell which rests on "Waves" covered with gold-leaf, these, in turn resting on a polished support. At the head is a carved acanthus leaf from which the rich lace veil to cover the baby's face was suspended.

In Switzerland, where the people are noted for their wood-carving, very beautiful cradles have been made. The one shown in the illustration was surely the property of a family very religiously inclined; its very form suggests the ecclesiastical, while upon the higher end is carved an "I. H. S." to breathe benediction upon the little head below.

The Arab cradle illustrated—also an old one—is very curiously and richly decorated with inlaid mother-of-pearl and metal, even the bar across the top which was placed there to support the large veil, a very necessary adjunct in a country so full of flies as Arabia. At head and foot are pierced palm leaves, serving for ventilation as well as decoration.

CRADLES of the world—and yet the one baby's resting-place held in awed veneration and love of all nations is the reputed "Manger" in the grotto of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. Our illustration of it—taken from a photograph—shows the rich gold brocade with which it is to-day surrounded, and the precious censers suspended over

Continued on page 2029.



"Repose in Egypt."

From a painting by Plockhorst.

Hope's Quiet Hour

God Be With Us

Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call His name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.—S. Matt. 1:23.

"Have I been sure, this Christmas-Eve, God's own hand did the rainbow weave, Whereby the truth from heaven slid Into my soul? — I cannot bid The world admit He stooped to heal My soul; as if in a thunder-peal Where one heard noise, and one saw flame, I only knew He named my name."
—Robert Browning.

God meets souls in silence and alone. Each private in His army is invited to be in closest fellowship with his Commander. We can't explain, to those who don't understand, our certainty of His living presence, but can only echo Browning's words:

"Meantime, I can but testify God's care for me—no more can I; It is but for myself I know."

There is one Mediator between God and man—the Man Christ Jesus—but we need no mediator between our souls and our Saviour. He is with you now, as He is here with me, and it is our highest privilege to be used by Him. He wants to speak with our lips, to work with our hands and love with our hearts. He is our very Life, and claims our bodies as well as our souls as His temples—the temples of God.

But it is not enough for each one of us to say, "He named my name," we must hold ourselves always ready to run His errands.

Not long ago a woman was sitting at a piano singing Miss Havergal's worker's hymn, asking Christ to speak to her that she might echo His words, to strengthen her that she might help struggling souls to use her just as He would.

As she finished the song-prayer the telephone rang, and it seemed as if Christ Himself had rung her up, accepting her offer of service instantly, for the 'phone message was a request that she would do

some special and difficult work for Him. Of course she answered, "I'll do it!" knowing that He would fit her for the task. What else could she say?

I feel sure she will pardon me for passing on this experience, for it may help many readers to recognize the voice of Christ when He calls them to work for Him. It may be just ordinary, everyday work, and yet the message may come directly from the Commander of the forces. We have offered our services, let us see to it that we do not draw back when the offer is accepted. One who has eagerly wished to work in a war hospital may hear the order. "Wash and clean for Me in your own house." Will you drag through the daily duty wearily, or will you transfigure drudgery into service by the glad thought: "I am serving Thee, my King and my Friend?"

Let us be very sincere and honest in our offer of service. We must not venture to mock God by asking Him to use us unless we really mean what we say. There is an old fable about a hunter who was looking for traces of a lion. He saw a wood-cutter and said to him. "Have you seen about here any traces of a lion?" The man answered. "Come with me, and I will not only show you traces of a lion but will show you the real lion himself." The hunter drew back in alarm, saying, "No, I am looking only for traces of a lion."

It is easy to talk grandly about our desire to do great deeds of service, and then draw back when asked to do something which is unpleasant or dangerous. Sometimes it is easier to do a dangerous deed than the ordinary commonplace duties of life. It was more to Mrs. Jellyby's taste to work hard for people in darkest Africa than to keep her house tidy and care for her own children. They had to grow up as best they could—their mother's hands were full of her "mission."

There was a poor little rich girl once, who said that Christmas was a very lonely day for her because her mother was away looking after "poor" children. She wished she could be a "poor" child too. It is right to look after the poor,



An Indian Baby's Cradle.

of course, but we must not allow our self-chosen "mission" to crowd out the mission our Master has given.

The message of Christmas—"God with us"—is a message to us warning us against being careful and troubled about many things. Duties—real, God-given duties, don't conflict; though we sometime load ourselves down with such an armful of self-chosen duties that Christmas becomes a burden instead of a joy, and we really have no time to be with Christ on His birthday.

It was a great occasion in the house of Martha and Mary when their best Friend spent a day there. On that other sad day—the day their brother died—they felt certain that if Jesus had been there all would have been well. He is here—with us—this Christmastide. He has come to stay with us all the year through. Let us keep His day free from worldly distractions, so that the blessing of His felt presence in our midst may not be lost.

We have passed through four Christmas seasons when it seemed almost a mockery to proclaim the glad tidings of peace and goodwill to all nations. I am writing this early in November (trying to get Christmas work cleared out of the way in good time, so that I can keep the Day clear of distractions) so I do not know whether the great prophecy of the Christmas psalm will be fulfilled this year. Every year I have sung the words, but only lately have I begun to realize the greatness of the promise: "Mercy and truth are met together; righteous and peace have kissed each other." We were long ago offered a peace without righteousness—an offer without either truth or mercy—and we preferred war to such unjust and treacherous peace. Today comes the news that Austria has submitted; a few days ago Turkey dropped out of the fight.

Peace—a righteous peace—may be declared any day. Long before you read this I hope the Great War may have become past history; but real peace and heartfelt goodwill to men cannot be secured by any order of national rulers. That is a matter for each individual to settle with his Lord. It is a personal

thing, and our peace of heart depends largely on our goodwill to men. In the R. V. the message of the Christmas angels is thus rendered:

"Glory to God in the highest. And on earth peace among men In whom He is well pleased."

There can be no peace in a heart where black illwill is cherished. If you value peace—and who does not, now?—you will ask God to take possession of your heart and drive out illwill with the sunshine of love. I don't mean that evil-doers should escape punishment—that would show weak "good-nature," not love.

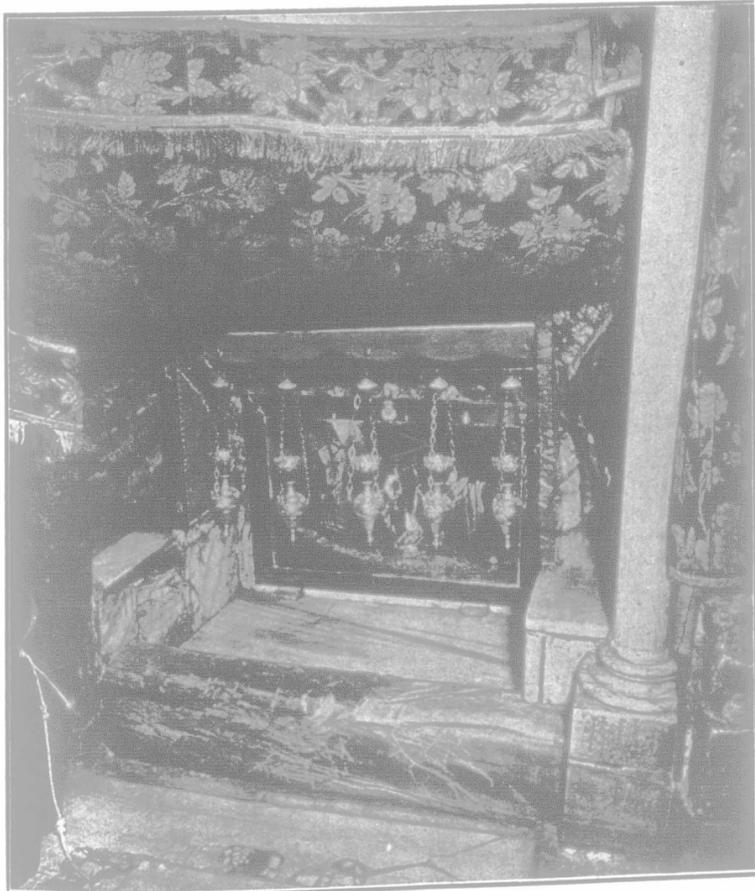
In one of John Oxenham's war poems he gives a message from wounded soldiers, who demand full value for the price paid—a heavy price in hardships, wounds and death. He says that it's not "payment in kind" that is wanted—"two wrongs don't make much of a right"—but it is "The Peace of the World" that the men suffered and died to secure. They say:

"We fought with a definite object, And it's this—and we want it made plain,— That it's God, and not any devil, That's to rule in the world again."

And so we look to the King of all the nations—the Master of the world and Prince of Peace—Who was with us in the midnight darkness, and Who is the bright and morning Star and the Sun of Righteousness, the true and only Light of the world.

Three years ago John Oxenham saw the promise of the Dawn—who can hold back the coming day?—and he wrote—

"Beyond the war-cloud and the reddened ways, I see the promise of the Coming Days! I see His sun arise, new-charged with grace Earth's tears to dry and all her woes efface! Christ lives! Christ loves! Christ rules!"
DORA FARNCOMB



The Holy Manger.

The manger in the grotto of the Church of the Nativity in Beth'lem. International Film Co.

the aborigines, the used by the settlers which we have any half-logs, hollowed leather thongs to water rockers were to shade the baby's ch rocked the first ere now stands the s of this order, and e Historical Society's neef's" log cabin on nds,—down by the e tall granite mon- der which mark the le. It is very small ination of it shows ned by hand, with ly man's work,— ows tender towards l may not the civil- gauged by the care the upbringing and ng? e old Dutch cradle European cradle, so s brought to Amer- utifully carved, as the construction is e square and solid etherlands. It was "Mayflower," and rst white baby born ck-bound coast," in t of the "Pilgrim

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* * world—and yet the ting-place held in n and love of all d "Manger" in the of the Nativity in tration of it—taken shows the rich gold to-day surrounded, ers suspended over page 2029.

Our Christmas Number Competition

Three hundred and fifteen essays were received for the Christmas Number Competition.—Think of it—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN!—And there was not half a dozen really poor ones in the whole collection! Indeed we feel that we can heartily congratulate all who wrote, for praiseworthy effort, and practically all for the very high quality of their work.

The magnitude of the task of judging may be imagined. Five judges did the work. The most promising of the essays,—a large number—were read over and over again. Not always were the judges agreed, but in every case "the majority ruled."—OF COURSE.—This will show the closeness of the competition.

Finally the awards were given, as follows:

Subject: **WAR-HELP WORK IN MY DISTRICT**:— Theodora Cornell Moore, Stanbridge East, Que.

Subject: **ANY LITERARY SUBJECT. (CHOICE LEFT TO WRITER)**:— Wilmer Pearson, Shubernacadie, Hants Co., N. S.

Subject: **WHAT MY NEIGHBORHOOD NEEDS FOR ITS ADVANCEMENT**:— The two best essays on this subject were written in Ontario, and, because

of the vastly different conditions in Northern and Southern Ontario it was decided to give an extra prize. . . . Southern Ontario:—Camilla Zavitz, R. R. 2, Ilderton, Ont. Northern Ontario:—"Northern Scribe," Englehart.

Subject: **METHODS OF EDUCATION IN THE RURAL SCHOOL**:— Norman Synnott, R. R. 3, Mansfield, Ont.

Subject: **WOMAN'S WORK ON THE FARM**:—"Naida Nac," Cumberland Co., N. S.

Subject: **MY EXPERIENCE AS A FARMERETTE**:— Allie Harris, R. R. 1, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Following this will be found all of the "prize" essays; but a number of the "next best" will appear, from week to week, in later issues of the Home Magazine Department, and will be paid for at the usual rates at the end of the month following publication.

As the essays were written in October references to the War, of course, correspond with that time.

War Help Work in Our District

BY THEODORA CORNELL MOORE,
STANBRIDGE E., QUE.

WE are not even an incorporated village, simply a village community in the Province of Quebec the dear old province so often misunderstood by her grand sister-province, Ontario. Outside the village proper are several families, making in all an industrious friendly group made up mostly of farmers who own average farms, the men hard-working, whose "women-folk" are busy housewives. In fact, among these families there are only two where a maid is kept.

The purpose of this article is to tell what those unpretentious people have done and are doing "to help in the war." The villages in our district are working along the same lines. We are only four miles from the county-town, where are splendid organizations for war work, and many are naturally identified with them,—hence it follows that our territory is not extensive.

Soon after war was declared a meeting of women was called to organize for work. Many were interested and there was a cheerful response, everybody expressing willingness "to help." The men encouraged; the use of the town hall was offered; electric lighting given by the owners of the plant. The village blacksmith was mayor at the time, a loyal Scotch-Canadian of generous impulse, whose kind heart is always touched by suffering of any kind. His wife was elected President of the Red Cross group which was soon formed. She was a very busy woman, not only taking care of her own family but boarders as well. We all knew that she was a practical woman of sound sense; we did not know, however, that besides these qualifications, there was a fine character that only awaited the opportunity to develop. She has ever been efficient and tactful. As an evidence of the appreciation of her work, she has been elected unanimously to fill the office of president through all these soul-racking years, and has been made a life member of the Red Cross Society, of which we are now a branch. The vice-president was a zealous worker. Though often confined to the house during the stormy seasons, her hands moved, swift and skillful and never idle, as the number of fine socks testified. The secretary-treasurer has also been retained from the beginning until the annual meeting last September. As the correspondence and funds increased, it was not just to her that she should be burdened with all the work and responsibility, so to assist her a treasurer was then elected who promises to be an efficient officer. The secretary is the only daughter of the present mayor, whose only son, a McGill student, was the first to enlist for the great struggle from this part of the country. He is a "splendid fellow," and we were not surprised when he was made lieutenant. From the very first this family has led in every phase of war work.

Probably during the first year no group of workers had any conception of the demands upon head, heart, and hands that would arise, and our responsibilities for the use of the talents with which we were endowed,—so at the close of the first year we were happy to have raised \$171.25, besides the knitting and sewing

that had been done. Closets, wardrobes and every receptacle for bedding and clothing had been ransacked for comforts for the Belgians, whose wrongs and

sorrows stirred the sympathies to the depths. Several large boxes were quickly packed and shipped. But who could have imagined at this time of the world that

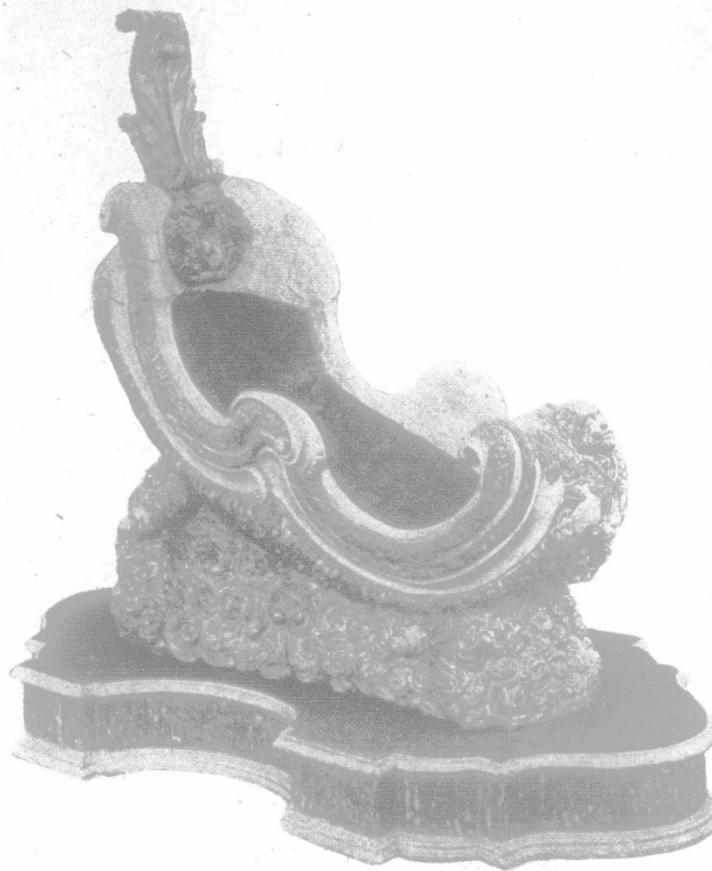
the misery of every conceivable outrage would be inflicted upon millions of helpless, innocent people besides all the horrors incident upon war at all times? Thus as the sorrows of the world multiplied, so have the sympathies expanded. Thoughtful people have devised all manner of means to raise money for the relief of suffering humanity.

The efforts of our little group were noticed by a manufacturing firm located here. They immediately offered to supply all the yarn that our women could knit into socks. There was a quick response to this generous offer. Within the circle were those who learned to knit in childhood, and their skill soon was evident in the number of socks sent in. The younger set was eager to learn this useful art, and soon became proficient. One of them told the writer of this, that she can easily knit a sock a day and do all her housework. Another dear little girl has been so glad to help in this way, as she is deprived of running about to help in other ways. The record is held by a man in middle life who since boyhood has been unable to walk, and thus is shut off from the usual pursuits of men. Since the war began, besides numerous socks knit for members of his own family and friends, he has knit for soldiers 525 pairs, every stitch beautifully done by hand, every pair washed and pressed by himself. We are proud of him. Who can say that he is not doing "his bit" nobly? Two sisters in a farm home have knit 700 pairs. We sadly miss the devoted work of one of these.

This same firm that supplies the wool also offered free transportation to Montreal of vegetables, fruit, maple syrup, and canned goods for the benefit of the Khaki League. At this season with its scarcity of help they also send a rig to collect the goods, and pack them at their store-room. It is a thoughtful deed, and the opportunity of giving is made easier for the donors who are hard pressed for time. Large quantities have been sent every year. A very busy father and mother have given one night a week until 12 o'clock, furnishing music, gratis, for informal dances held in the town hall, often assisted by other willing musicians. The admission is 10 cents. This year once a month refreshments are served, price 15 cents, each one taking her turn providing them. From this source alone \$469.31 has been realized, and the young people have "a good time." Why not? They deserve it. The school children take care of the hall. The teacher, of long standing in this community, has instilled the principles of loyalty into her pupils. From the first, Empire Day has been observed here with patriotic recitations and songs. Thus when opportunities for expression of loyalty are presented, they are eager "to do something." The proceeds from teas served on Empire Day were given for Belgian relief and other worthy objects; classes for sewing and knitting were formed; parcels are delivered for shipment, waste papers and other waste are collected and sold by these boys and girls. Other sources of income for patriotic purposes have been from a banquet, suppers, entertainments, dramas, fancy dress ball,—all ably managed by energetic workers. Articles of fancy work and useful things have been sold for the good of the cause; lovers of flowers have given from their collection; and a dear, elderly woman has pieced seven quilts from small bits left from the



Old Dutch Cradle, New England States.



Italian Cradle, Which Rocked An Italian Prince.

cutting of garments. To show progress from year to year we give the sums paid to the R. C. S. which, of course, does not include the patriotic fund. The amount for the first year was \$171.25; the second year, \$503.53; the third year, \$939.91; the fourth year, \$1,907.55. \$340.50 of the last amount stated was the commission the four collectors for the Victory Loan most generously gave to the R. C. S. Subscriptions to the Victory Loan counted up to the handsome sum of \$65,000. The articles made during the last year include 89 pyjama suits, 70 pillow cases, 36 towels, 6½ dozen handkerchiefs, 6 helmets, 4 mufflers, 8 pairs overstockings, 15 pairs hose, 3 sweaters, 1,351 pairs of socks. At Christmas and Easter boxes were sent to our boys—\$10.00 have been given to every young man who has gone overseas from this place.

Have church and missionary work been neglected in this district? Not in the least.

So much for the work at home. Twenty-four of our boys are overseas doing their "bit." Each case, if told, would be a story. In all of them are incidents so pathetic, and, alas, so common in these days! There are the two graves "in Flanders Fields—where poppies grow"—; there is the prisoner in Germany; the sick, the wounded, the *home sick* are all represented in this heroic band. May we have strength and will for greater efforts, and devote every spare moment to the work that enables, that when the grand opportunities are passed, we may have no regret that they are gone forever.

Thus far in this article we have followed the Divine command: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." But what about the unseen things? Little deeds unknown to the public, demanding self-denial, probably underestimated by the doer, the services of intercession, "the prayer without ceasing," so valued by the great commanders in our armies and navies, must be recognized as perhaps the supreme factor making for success. It has been remarked that our enemies are devoid of spiritual and moral sense, thus have not recognized the greatest forces in the world that will, in the end, be the means of crushing them. May we hope by the same means that after the great struggle is past, the Light may dawn on these misguided nations who have been led so far astray?

"Any Literary Subject." Choice:—Emerson.

BY WILMER PEARSON, SHUBENACADIE, N.S.

WE who live in North America sometimes feel that in comparison with Europe—even in comparison with England only—our literature, though copious enough in quantity, lacks quality and high distinction. Great as have been the achievements of this continent in almost every department of life, inspiring as its history has been in many ways, somehow it has failed to express itself quite adequately in that permanent kind of utterance we call *Literature*; what it has produced of this kind is comparatively meagre.

There are, no doubt, all sorts of good reasons why this should be so; a discussion of these reasons might be interesting on some other occasion; at present it is sufficient to note the fact. And in making this comparison I am not taking into consideration the old classics of English and other literatures; that would be manifestly unfair, for North America has no long past to draw upon. It is sufficient to take the last hundred years. There the comparison is justifiable. When we think of the extraordinary wealth and abundance of literature of the very best quality put forth by England alone during the nineteenth century, and this, too, of every sort—poetry, fiction, history, criticism—we may be tempted to ask what North America has to show during the same period? A few great names undoubtedly, but only a few—only a few, I mean, of that standard.

Still, there have been a few, and this brings me to the main subject of my letter. Let us value these few, make the most of them, not forget them. For it is the glory of great writers to give permanent utterance to the spirit of their time and country, to speak in such a way that the world must needs listen to them. Not merely their own friends and neighbors; not even their own countrymen, but

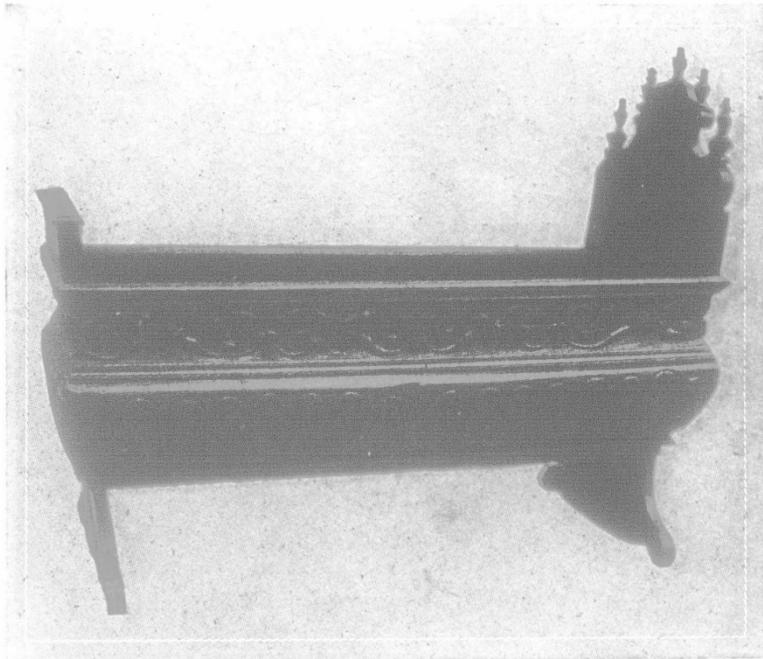
the whole world. That is what it is to be a great writer; that is his distinction.

Now North America, too, has spoken through certain great writers, and what is important is that the voice is *different* from those of Europe; it is a distinct voice and not an echo. It is North American. Therefore, it behooves us to attend to it.

In looking about us for a distinguished example of this North American utterance, this spirit of North America speaking to us, as contrasted with that of England, say, or France, this special contribution to the great voices of the world made by

the master-voices of the nations give expression to themselves.

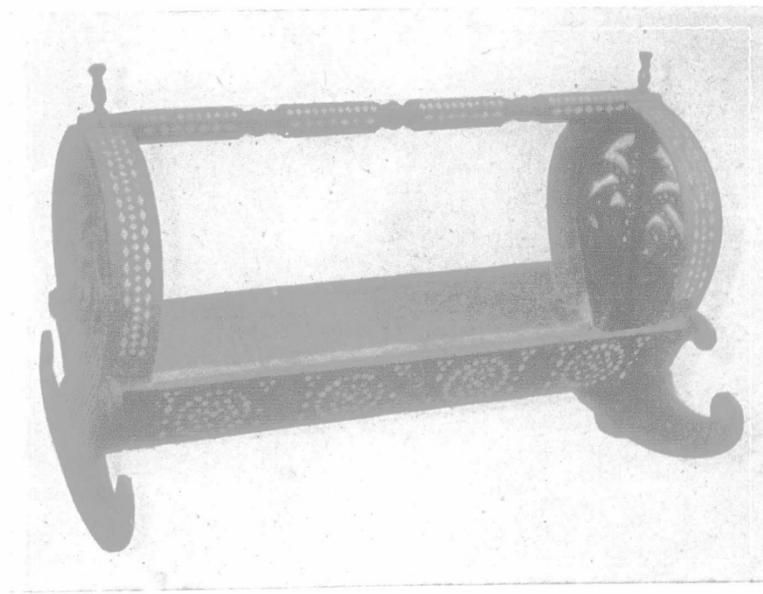
This being so, it need hardly be said that every American, every Canadian, if he has any books at all, should have a copy of Emerson's Essays in his collection. It is not a book to borrow, it is a book to own. This, and the volume called "Miscellanies," contain what is most valuable in Emerson's writings, though all he has written is well worth reading. The great English critic, Matthew Arnold, gave it as his deliberate opinion that Emerson's Essays were the most important work done in prose during



Curious Swiss Cradle.

this continent, which may be called "Americanism," we may well select Emerson as one who gives it to us and to the world very clearly, very essentially. All the germs of what we call "Americanism" are in Emerson, without any of the excesses and extravagances into which this spirit sometimes falls. He expresses it at its best, and he expresses what is fundamental in it. Among the great voices of the world, Emerson is the American voice. In him "Americanism" is, as it were, expressed classically; what is permanent and enduring in it is there uttered. So far, North America has pro-

duced no message to the world more authoritative than his, or more worthy of careful attention. This statement is open to dispute, of course; most statements are open to dispute; but if the truth of it be granted even in a modified degree, it is a reason for us who live in North America to pay special attention to this great writer of ours. For ours he is; he does not belong to Europe; and he, with a few others, has saved us from the reproach of being inarticulate in that select society where



Arabian Cradle.

and human conduct, of the importance of the individual, of the infinite worth of truth and honor and justice, and of the immeasurable superiority of *being* to *seeming*, are so vividly and variously set forth.

Those who know their Emerson well, need not be told what is to be found in him, but to those who do not, this much may be said. They will find not a little of what is now called "new thought," and much of what is best in it; they will find a well-founded and inspiring optimism; a

fountain of good sense; a studied moderation of language; a mental and moral tonic. But they will not find all there is to find in a hasty perusal; the more carefully and attentively they read, the more they will find. Emerson suggests even more than he actually says; he by no means writes out at full length all he means. And he has that supreme gift of the great teacher, the power of giving to his sayings the weight of self-evident proportions. He convinces us without arguments.

To one acquainted with Emerson I would say—get his Essays, and read the one called "Self-Reliance," for in that one discourse alone may be found some of the principal characteristics of this great exponent of "Americanism."

Again in the famous discourse on "The American Scholar," contained in the "Miscellanies," is to be found what has been called America's declaration of intellectual independence. Without violence, without swagger or exaggeration, it quietly lays down new canons, and points to a new ideal for North America. This ideal, like the political one, has by no means yet been fully realized, but it is progressing in that direction, and in these days very rapidly. For many things that have hindered it—obstructions that Emerson himself foresaw very clearly—are being swept away.

Much of what is most characteristic in Emerson is to be found in these two discourses, the essay on "Self-Reliance," and that on "The American Scholar," but the same or similar themes continually appear throughout his writings, with all sorts of variations, and presented in every possible light, in many a luminous sentence, clear, suggestive, and significant. One may dip into a volume of Emerson anywhere, and be pretty sure to find something memorable. He wrote ahead of his time in many ways, and a reader of to-day will find him singularly "up to date." Indeed, the truth of much that he had to say was never so apparent as it is in this present time. Not a little, too, of the most modern writing—the philosophy and ethics to be found in contemporary papers and magazines—is in Emerson in a concentrated form.

It is well, amidst our reading of books and magazines of to-day, not to lose sight of the great standard authors of the world, to keep at least a few of them near us for occasional use. Their names are household words; we all know pretty well what they are. Among them is Emerson, America's great representative in this high society, himself an American in the best sense of the word, speaking for this continent in clear words what millions in it feel to be the truth.

What My Neighborhood Needs for Its Advancement

BY CAMILLA ZAVITZ, R. R. 2, ILBERTON, ONT.

I SUPPOSE very many people have dreams of a Utopian neighborhood, dreams which they do not expect to realize; but why not? I am quite sure that the very best ones may become reality, in time, if we but share them and commence digging deep for the laying of their foundation; and, unless we do make the effort of realization, it were, perhaps, better to have never idealized, for psychologists affirm that thoughts unexpressed come less easily the second time. So, let us start by the road of expression, and that "The Farmer's Advocate" has generously invited.

When I think of "My Neighborhood," I think of people and their needs. Everything centres about *people*; when things become paramount with us we are ready for the rest cure or some other restorative.

It has long been understood that people have triangular natures; physical, intellectual or mental, and spiritual. Therefore, my neighborhood must offer increasing advantages for the nurture and growth of the triangular natures of all its people.

The prime demands of the physical are work and play. We work to gain for ourselves, and to aid in making it possible for others to obtain, the necessities of life, and, always beyond that, the greatest possible margin (this particularly for ourselves). We play to recreate, to maintain efficiency, and to keep alive the talent for eternal enjoyment.

To aid in these functions we have the
Continued on page 2031.



Along this secret and forgotten road
 All depths and forest forms, above, below,
 Are plumed and draped and hillocked with the snow.
 A branch cracks, now and then, and its soft load
 Drifts by me in a thin prismatic shower;
 Else not a sound, but vistas bound and crossed
 With sheeted gleams and sharp blue shadows, frost,
 And utter silence.

In his glittering power
 The master of mid-winter reveries
 Holds all things buried soft and strong and deep.
 The busy squirrel has his hidden lair;
 And even the spirits of the stalwart trees
 Have crept into their utmost roots, and there,
 Upcoiled in the close earth, lie fast asleep.

From A FOREST-PATH IN WINTER, By Archibald Lampman.



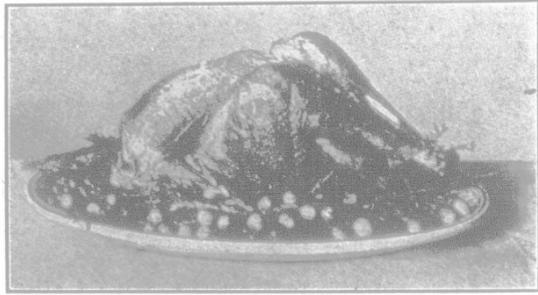
And what is so rare as a day in June?
 Then, if e'er, come perfect days;
 Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune,
 And over it softly her warm ear lays:
 Whether we look, or whether we listen,
 We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;
 Every clod feels a stir of might,
 An instinct within it that reaches and towers.

And grouping blindly above it for light,
 Climbs to a soul in the grass and the flowers;
 The flush of life may well be seen
 Thrilling back o'er hills and valleys;
 The cowslip startles in meadows green,
 The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
 And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean
 To be some happy creature's palace.

From THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL, By James Russell Lowell.

For Christmas Day

"Christmas comes but once a year, but when it comes it brings good cheer."



The Christmas Turkey.

Potato Stuffing for Roast Goose.—Mix together 2 cups hot, mashed potato, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut-meats (preferably pecan nuts, sliced), 1 teaspoonful grated onion, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika or pepper to taste, 4 tablespoons cream, 1 teaspoon sweet herbs or poultry seasoning. If a drier dressing is liked add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. One cup of bread-crumbs mixed with one-third cup butter may be substituted for the nut meats.

Prune Stuffing for Roast Goose.—One-quarter lb. prunes, 1 cup rice, 1 dozen large chestnuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter, salt, paprika and cinnamon. Soak the prunes over night in cold water; drain, cover with water and cook until nearly tender. Wash the rice well, add the prune juice and enough water to make about 3 cups in all, also a little salt, and cook until the rice is nearly tender and the liquid absorbed; then add the prunes, stoned and cut in quarters, the chestnuts, blanched (by scalding and rubbing off the skins) and cut in quarters, the butter, with salt, paprika and cinnamon to taste. Mix well. This may be used for turkey also.

Potato Souffle.—Mash some potatoes with butter and seasoning. Add the yolks of 3 raw eggs and some strained canned tomato. Whip the white of the eggs stiff and stir lightly into the mixture. Put in a greased baking-pan; cover with buttered paper, twisted tightly about the edge, and steam half an hour. Garnish with bits of butter and paprika on top and serve very hot. If preferred the souffle may be baked.

Cabbage Soup.—Pull the leaves apart, wash them and leave in clean water an hour or more, then put in a saucepan with enough boiling water to cover, and a level tablespoonful of salt. Cook over half an hour, until tender. Put into a saucepan 3 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour (mixed together), a stalk of celery, a quart of white soup stock or milk. Cook slowly for 10 minutes, stirring until smooth. Remove the celery and add the cabbage, drained and chopped fine. Season and cook 10 minutes, stirring constantly; add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cream and serve very hot.

Bachelor's Pudding.—One cup chopped apples, 1 cup bread-crumbs, 1 cup currants, 3 beaten eggs, 5 tablespoons sugar, lemon extract and nutmeg to flavor. Put in a buttered dish and steam 3 hours. Serve with cream and sugar or good pudding sauce.

Cereal Pudding.—One and one-half cups cooked cereal of any kind—may be oat-

meal or wheat-meal, or a mixture of cereals such as $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornmeal mush, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hominy; 3 cups boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 2 eggs, one-third cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins or chopped dates. Soften the cereal with the boiling water, stir in the salt and cinnamon. Cool; add the milk, beaten eggs and sugar, then the fruit. Pour into a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven until of the consistency of baked custard.

Mincemeat.—Four cups chopped lean meat, 12 cups chopped apples, 2 cups chopped suet, 1 cup vinegar, 3 cups seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 5 cups brown sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups molasses, 6 teaspoons cinnamon, 3 teaspoons powdered cloves, 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chopped citron peel, rind and juice of a lemon, butter size of an egg, a little salt. Moisten with strong, cold coffee and cook very slowly for 2 hours, stirring often.

Gingerbread Animals (For the Children)—Beat 2 cups molasses and 1 cup softened butter in a bowl until well blended. Add 1 cup sour milk. Next stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hot water in which 1 level dessert-spoon soda has been dissolved. Add the grated rind of a lemon, a level dessert-spoon ground cloves, ginger to taste, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out and cut into shapes of animals.—Sometimes tin cutters for this can be bought. Bake and frost with pink or white frosting.

Candle Cakes.—A little "candle cake," with a lighted taper in each, set at each child's place will cause screams of joy. To make them use any good cake mixture. Bake in individual tins, and when cold ice nicely and garnish with nuts, tiny candies, bits of angelica or anything you choose, placing the tiny red candle in the very centre.

Christmas Cake.—One lb. raisins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. currants, one-third lb. mixed peel, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. figs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 6 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup syrup, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. flour, blanched almonds and spices to taste.

Buttermilk Candy.—Boil together 2 cups sugar, 1 cup buttermilk, and butter size of a walnut until it forms a soft ball in water. Remove from the fire and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pans and cut in squares when cool.

Raspberry Creams.—One-half cup raspberry jam, white of 1 egg, 1 teaspoon cold water, confectioners' sugar. Mix with the jam enough of the sugar to stiffen it. Form this into small, round balls. Beat the white of egg stiffly with the cold water

and add to it enough pulverized sugar to make the consistency of stiff icing. Roll each of the raspberry balls in some of this. Make into round or oval shapes between the hands and set aside to become firm.

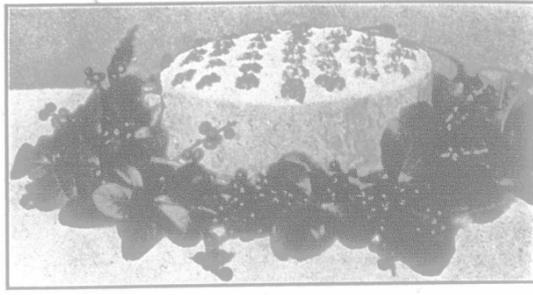
An Inexpensive Christmas Cake.—Two cups brown sugar, 1 package seeded raisins, tablespoonful of shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, teaspoon ground spices, teaspoon salt. Boil all in a saucepan 5 or 6 minutes. When cool add 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, 1 lb. chopped figs or dates, 3 full cups flour. Beat well and bake in a slow oven $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. It will keep moist, in a cool place, without icing.

Pin Wheels.—Two cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking-powder, 1 cup raisins, 2 tablespoons lard or butter, 1 cup brown sugar. Sift together the flour, salt and baking-powder. Rub in the shortening with the tips of the fingers, then mix to a little stiffer than biscuit dough with the milk. Roll out into a sheet, spread with the sugar and chopped raisins; then roll up like a tight jelly roll. With a sharp knife cut into slices about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Lay on a greased baking-pan and bake quickly. These are best when served hot.

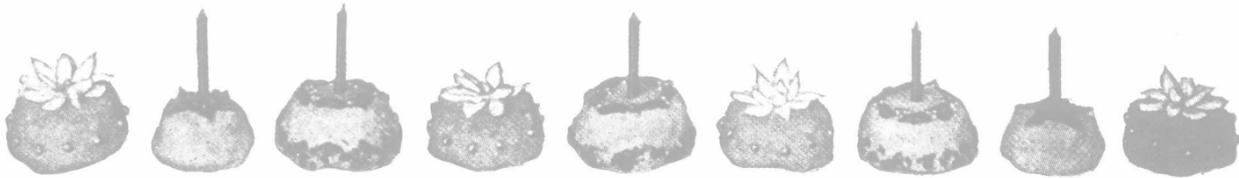
Oatmeal Macaroons.—Two and one-half cups rolled oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking-powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 even tablespoons butter, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs beaten separately, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter, add the sugar and well-beaten yolks of the eggs, then the oatmeal, salt and baking-powder, and last of all the egg-whites beaten stiff. Fold this in, do not beat in. Drop in very small lumps on a buttered pan, 3 inches apart, and bake in a cool oven. Take from the pan as soon as done.

Penoché (A favorite candy).—Three cups brown sugar, 1 cup cream, 1 teaspoon butter. Boil without stirring until a little dropped in cold water will harden like glass, then take off the stove and stir rapidly. Flavor with vanilla or any other extract liked. Nuts may be added. Pour on buttered plates and cut in squares when it is hard.

An Easy Frosting.—As the ban is now off frosting, you will find this one easy to make: Heat 2 tablespoons cream and add very gradually confectioners' (not powdered) sugar, stirring constantly until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread; then add 2 tablespoons melted butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla.



A White Cake and Red Berries.



Little candle cakes and flower cakes for each place will delight the children.

Norman Price, the Man Who Creates Our Christmas Number Covers.

SOME eighteen years ago, or thereabouts, the loiterer among the hills and valleys of Grey Co., Ont., might have frequently noticed a young man, very young at that time, who appeared to take an unusual interest in *everything*—in that picturesque region. Invariably he carried a "note-book," and, sometimes at apparently most inopportune times, entered "notes" therein. Had you been there, however, and given chance to look through the said "notes," you would have found that they were not jottings of the usual order, but little sketches, quite unrelated, as "notes" usually are,—a bit of cloud here, a corner of an old rail fence there; a tree with gnarled branches on this page, a pair of dilapidated bob-sleighs on that; a hand and arm; a ramshackle vehicle; a head; an old tin lantern; a pump; a thistle-top; a bit of a bridge; a child; the sail of a boat; the crest of a wave;—all of which might, or might not, find place some day in the composition of a picture.

"Really he's a bit embarrassing," laughingly remarked a girl acquaintance at that time,—until you get used to him. Here you are walking along with him, chatting away and quite forgetting for the moment, that he is an artist. All of a sudden he darts off into the ditch or on to the top of a fence. Out comes his note-book. A toad, or a butterfly or something has caught his attention.—Of course, though, you become awfully fascinated in watching his drawing,—and, you know, a conversation can always be picked up again."

All this preamble may give a little insight into Mr. Price's methods, and the infinite pains with which he lays the foundation for his later work in the studio. Sometimes the "notes" are mere suggestions—he has a marvellous genius for carrying impressions and detail in his mind,—sometimes they are worked out in pencil, or painted, with the greatest care. For example, one of the sketch-books of those early days shows a collection of little paintings, perfect in execution and color, of the wild flowers of the northern woods—the little yellow touch-me-nots, the purple bittersweet, the white bunchberry, the red bergamot, the glowing cardinal flower, the pink wild rose, and yellow loose-strife with which we are all familiar.

A few summers ago, in Muskoka, Mr. Price, in pursuit of his passion for "copy," had an unusual experience. "We were driving along in a buggy," he wrote, immediately afterwards, "when I saw a snake slip across the road. As I hadn't had a chance to study snake-coloring for a long time, I jumped out and went after it. It coiled up at the foot of a stump. I had a little gad in my hand and shook it at it. The snake gave a little hiss. I shook the gad again.—The snake gave a little rattle! . . . It was a sure-enough rattler. The people of the neighborhood said it was, all right, though one had not been seen about there before for years.—But I got a good look at the coloring."

EIGHTEEN years ago, and thereabouts, Mr. Price was but a student (no doubt, like all worthwhile folk, he considers himself "but a student" still) at the Toronto School of Art, under instruction from the well-known artists, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Hahn. . . . Since then he has roamed far afield. In 1902 he went to England, where he studied and worked for the greater part of nine years in connection with the Carlton Studios, London, in which he was a partner. . . . In 1909 he spent six months in Paris, studying painting with Mr. Richard Miller, and at the Julian Academy with Jean Paul Laurens. . . . Then America called again, and in 1911 he came to New York. "I have been working ever since," he says, with a significant emphasis on the "working."

He tells little, however about the honors that have come to him, and yet honors have come to him a-plenty. Critics have spoken highly of his work, and pages in important papers and magazines have been devoted to description and eulogy of it.

Mr. Price, as yet, has won his laurels chiefly in the field of illustration, to which, so far, he has chosen to devote

himself; but some day he may become known in the galleries too. As has been said of him, "One never knows what he may do next." . . . Incidentally it may be remarked that he is musically inclined also, and that he has been the author of some musical compositions that have won unstinted praise from critics in that art.

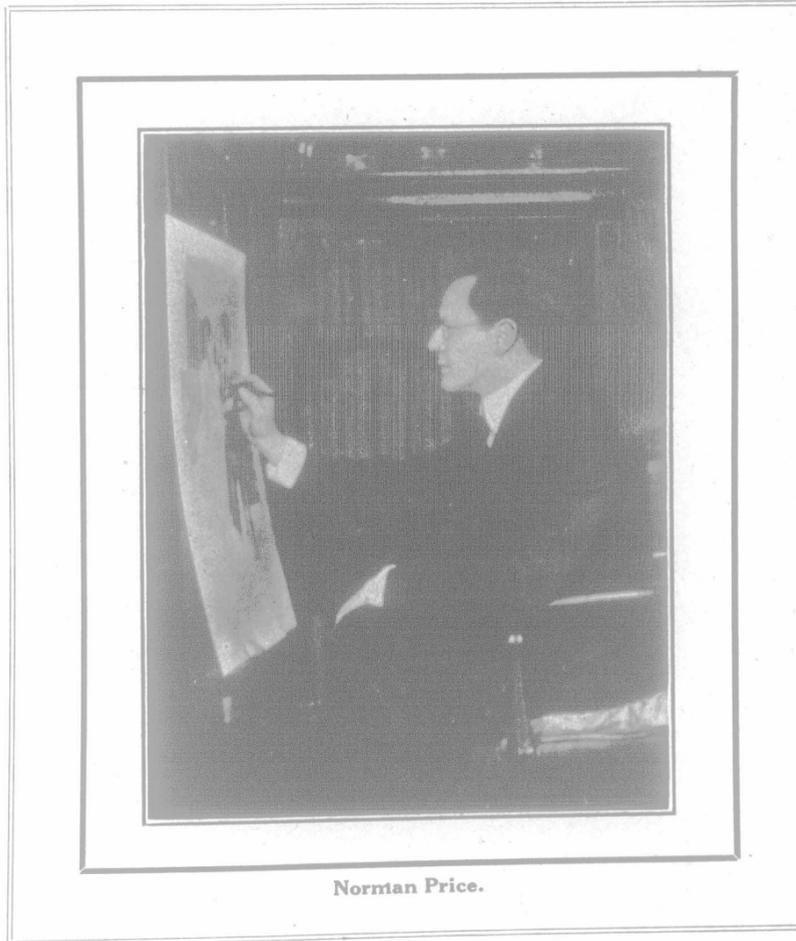
And now a word about his personality—we always want to know something of that, so curious are we in regard to people whose work has interested us. . . . To begin with Mr. Price is a Canadian; he was born in Brampton, Ont. . . . He is fair of complexion, with brown hair just bordering on auburn, and eyes that are very blue. Perhaps the outstanding impression, on meeting him, is his unassumingness—if one may coin a word that seems to express more than "modesty." He knows he can do things, yet he is utterly unselfconscious about it.—One looks at the quality of his work and is glad that here is another in the halls of Genius who is too big to be conceited.

He is not over-talkative, yet he is friendly and interested.—And he loves his work. Perhaps it is because of that that he has developed so great a faculty for observation. Truly his is the "harvest of a quiet-eye." The woods and fields,

Nor is he mere devotee of Nature only. He is interested in everything. Like Browning, he can go into an old junk shop, and find story and inspiration—and copy—a-plenty,

"Mongst odds and ends of ravage,
picture-frames
White through the worn gilt, mirror-
sconces chipped,
Bronze angel-heads once knobs attached
to chests
(Handled when ancient dames chose
forth brocade),
Modern chalk drawings, studies from the
nude,
Samples of stone, jet, breccia, porphyry
Polished and rough, sundry amazing
busts
In baked earth (broken, Providence be
praised!)"

Last, and most deeply of all, his interest centers in human-kind. Increasingly, as the years go on, "people" become the subjects of his work. He knows how to paint beautiful women, in settings befitting them, as those who have seen, for instance, his "Imogen" in his illustrations for Shakespearean Tales, or his "Mary" on last year's cover of our



Norman Price.

so empty of especial beauty or interest to the majority of people, for him are filled with challenges to delighted attention and study. Not a sunset escapes him; not a cloud in the sky; not a gnarled tree; not a shy, sweet flower in the shade of a grove; not a weed by the wayside. Everything is important, wonderful and beautiful—and for its own sake. Like Whitman, he might say:

"I believe a leaf of grass is no less than
the journey-work of the stars,
And the pismire is equally perfect, and
a grain of sand, and the egg of a
wren,
And the tree-toad is a chef d'œuvre for
the highest,
And the running blackberry would adorn
the parlors of heaven,
And the narrowest hinge in my hand
puts to scorn all machinery,
And the cow crunching with depressed
head surpasses any statue,
And a mouse is miracle enough to stagger
sextillions of infidels."

Christmas Number cover, will well remember.

Mr. Price has painted the cover for the *Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine* Christmas Number for the last six years. We are sure that our readers will agree with us in hoping that he will be its creator for many years to come.

She was a very nervous old lady, and her particular horror was Zeppelins, and as she lived alone outside the village, she made careful inquiries of the vicar as to her best course in the event of a raid.

"I don't think there is much for you to worry about," replied the vicar, "but if you feel so nervous, why don't you do the same as some people are doing—sleep in the cellar?"

The old lady thanked him profusely and went her way, but returned in half an hour looking as anxious as ever. "The cellar's all right for Zeppelins, sir," she said, "but suppose one o' them there submarines come instead?"

Smiles.

In a recent speech in London Mr. Birrell told a tragic story of a librarian. He was a librarian of the Bodleian Library, and, being a man of small build, he found it necessary to raise the height of his chair by sitting on a vellum from the library. He sat on the book for thirty years, while he was completing his catalogue, and when his "opus magnum" was finished he had forgotten to include in that catalogue the vellum volume upon which he sat.

The hotel was on fire, but the husband insisted that his wife should not leave her room until she was fully dressed.

"We have plenty of time," he told her, "and I won't allow you to make such a spectacle of yourself as I've seen other women do in case of fire."

He proceeded with his own dressing, urging his wife to neglect nothing. When she was fully dressed they left, and outside the burning building found the usual crowd in all stages of undress. Looking complacently at his wife, Mr. Jones remarked: "Now aren't you glad we took time to get dressed?"

"Yes, dear," gently answered Mrs. Jones. "But I wish we'd waited just a minute longer so that you would have had time to put on your trousers."

The professor was walking down the street when accidentally he allowed one foot to drop in the dry gutter. Thinking deeply on some obscure subject, he unconsciously continued walking with one foot on the sidewalk and the other in the gutter. A friend, seeing him, stopped and said:

"Good morning, professor. How are you feeling this morning?"

"Well," said the professor, "when I left home this morning I was feeling quite all right, but during the last few minutes I notice I have a limp in my left leg."

The stories of the embarrassment of unsophisticated diners when faced by highly sophisticated menu-cards are endless—and usually amusing. Here is one taken from the *Chicago Evening Post*:

A man whose career had confined his knowledge of things to eat to such standard products as ham and eggs and pork and beans found himself among a company who ordered intelligently from an extensive bill of fare. It contained so many classified dishes as to make a fair-sized book, the pages of which he pawed aimlessly and in dismay. The waiter, who needed only his order to go to the kitchen, was standing at one side deferentially, with his order-slip and pencil in hand.

The delay was noticeable and irritating to the unskilled diner, and finally he pointed blindly to the middle of a page with his finger.

"Give me some of that," he said. The waiter looked over his shoulder, and remarked:

"That's mayonnaise dressing, sir."
"I know it. I can read."
"But"—apologetically—"what will you have it on, sir?"

"On a plate, you bonehead! Do you feed your customers in troughs here?"

Cradles.

Continued from page 2022.

the niche which tradition points out as the actual Manger upon which the Christ Child rested on his bed of dried grass of the field.

The most terrible conflict of man against man, which history has ever had to record, has just ended. Those who caused it, discredited, dishonored, have not one spot upon which to lay their heads in sweet and safe repose. To this have come the great Princes of War. . . . On this Christmas day the most honored spot in all the world is the little Manger which once cradled Him Who was to become known forever as *The Prince of Peace*.

The contrast is sharp and clear. By no means can it be overlooked or evaded. What does it mean? What does it foretell?



The Beaver Circle — A Merry Christmas



Santa on the Way

W. H. NESBIT.

I can hear him singing faintly
As he urges on his deer,
And his song is mellowed quaintly,
As the measures strike the ear,
But the lilt of it is jolly,
And the words of it are gay:
"Get the mistletoe and holly;
I have started on my way."

I can hear the hoof-beats thudding,
As the snow is flung behind,
While the laden sleigh is scudding
With the swiftness of the wind;
And the echoes now are flinging
Broken murmurs of the song
That old Santa Claus is singing
While the reindeer speed along:

"Little fellow, little fellow,
While you sit and dream of me,
And the marvel of the morning
That shall show the wondrous
tree,

For your trust in all the fancies
Of the shadow and the gleam,
I am starting on my journey
Down the highway of your dream."

A Little Play for Christmas

DEAR Beavers.—Here is a little Christmas play that you can act in your own parlor, or anywhere else, if you have nine girls and boys to take the characters. Each should be dressed to suit his or her part, but we do not tell you just how, for it will be far more fun for you to think out the costumes for yourselves. Even The Dog and The Pig are two children wrapped about with cloth; they must, of course, come in on all fours, and The Dog must bark and The Pig grunt once in a while.

Now for the play, which is very easily learned, as you already know so much of it:

The Characters.—Madame Nineteen-eighteen, Old Mother Hubbard, Her Dog, Tom Thumb, The Pig, Little Jack Horner, Little Miss Muffet, Old Dan Tucker, Santa Claus.

Scene.—A room, Madame Nineteen-eighteen is there, busily sweeping the floor.

Madame Nineteeneighteen.—"Dear! Dear! Shall I never get my work done! All this day I've been trying to get through and there's been just one interruption after another." (A rapping at the door)—"I do declare there's someone else! Who can it be now?" (Goes to the door and opens it. In comes Old Mother Hubbard, in her peaked cap, Her Dog following.)

Madame N.—"Why, who are you?"

Old Mother H.—"I'm Old Mother Hubbard. You know."—(Repeats):

"Old Mother Hubbard she went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog some meat, some meat,
But when she got there, the cupboard was bare.
And so there was nothing to eat, to eat."

Madame N.—"She used to go after a bone. I never heard it that way before."

Old Mother H.—"Of course you didn't. Everything's changing nowadays."

Madame N., looking at the Dog.—"But it's the same old dog."

The Dog, crustily.—"I'm not."

Madame N. jumps in surprise.—"I declare, you frightened me out of my seven senses! I should say things are changing. Dogs never used to talk."

The Dog laughs.—"Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Madame N.—"Is that the way you bark nowadays?"

The Dog.—"I guess so. I want a bone, though."

(A rap at the door). *Madame N.*—"Well, sit down Mother Hubbard. Here's someone else." (She opens the door and in comes Tom Thumb, The Pig after him).

Madame N.—"Who are you?"

Tom Thumb.—"Why, I'm Tom Thumb." (Repeats):

"Tom Thumb, the piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he run."

Madame N.—"I must say I like your grammar—or lack of it. So you are Tom Thumb. I suppose this is the pig."

The Pig.—"I am."

Madame N.—"But we can't have stolen goods in here. Shoo, pig! Shoo!" (Chases the pig with the broom. It runs out.)

Tom Thumb.—"There you've chased away the pig! And I was going to take it back to its owner!"

Madame N.—"Well, I declare! Things are changing!"

Tom Thumb, cheerily.—"Never mind. It'll go home, and carry its tail—"

Little Bo-Peep, running in through the half-open door. "There you're stealing my rhyme, too!" (Repeats):

"Little Bo-peep, she lost her sheep,
And didn't know where to find them,
Let them alone, and they'll come home,
And carry their tails behind them."

Madame N.—"That's right. It's just as bad to steal rhymes as anything else. So you're little Bo-peep?"

Bo-peep, nodding.—"Yes, and here come two other visitors." (Jack Horner comes in carrying a pie, and, with him Miss Muffet, with a bowl and spoon.)

Madame N., laughing.—"Why, I can't even get the door shut, for visitors, to-day. Who, pray, are you two?"

Miss Muffet.—"My name's Muffet." (Repeats):

Miss Muffet and Jack Horner, together.—"Oh, we wanted to share up with Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog."

Madame N.—"I do declare! Things must be changing. Why Mother Hubbard's cupboard has been bare and Miss Muffet and Jack Horner have been eating, all by themselves, as long as I can remember."

The Dog.—"Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Madame N.—"You laugh. I daresay you think there's something better than a bone for you."

Another knock at the door. *Madame N.* opens it and in comes an old man, carrying a frying pan.

Madame N.—"Who in the world are you?"

Old Man, (laughs then repeats):

"Old Dan Tucker's a fine old man!
He washed his face in the frying pan,
He combed his hair with a wagon wheel
And died with a toothache in his heel."

Mother Hubbard.—"A live ghost, I say!"

Madame N.—"Well, it's a good thing you brought your frying-pan. I wouldn't let you wash your face in mine."

Dan Tucker.—"Oh, I don't do that any more. I have a fine new basin of my own. I just brought the frying-pan to add to your collection of curiosities."

Madame N.—"As if I wanted the dirty thing!"

Dan Tucker.—"Well, you know, you'll soon be a thing of the past yourself."

Madame N.—"I know, but I was trying to clean everything up before I got out, only all you people came in and stopped me."

All.—"Oh, we'll go on with the good work."

hobbling over together.—"I guess we'll have to get the cricks out of our backs." They begin to bob up and down.

Little Jack Horner.—"Are those pumps, Madame Nineteeneighteen?"

Mother Hubbard.—"You go back to your corner, Jack Horner."

Tom Thumb.—"Yes, go 'way back and sit down."

Madame N.—"Oh, that's chestnuts, now."

Tom Thumb.—"So's 'chestnuts' chestnuts."

Mister Winter, laughing.—"Peter Piper ate a peck of pickled peppers."

Tom Thumb.—"No wonder I stole his pig. He wouldn't need it again."

The Dog, laughs.—"Ha! ha! ha!"

Madame Nineteeneighteen.—"Well, now that we are all in good humor again, what's the news, Mister Winter?"

Mister Winter.—"Oh, just the usual blow and bluster. But I saw a very interesting fellow coming behind me. He had a whole pack of stuff on his back, with a balsam tree sticking up from the top of it—"

All.—"Oh, we know! Santa Claus!"

Mister Winter.—"How very clever you all are! But you'll not let me tell what all he had."

All.—"We know!"

Mister Winter.—"Well, tell me."

Mother Hubbard.—"A bone for my dog." *The Dog.*—"A bone with lots of meat on it. I'll share up with Towzer."

Tom Thumb.—"A candy pig. I'll give half of it to the Piper."

Little Bo-peep.—"A woolly lamb. I'll give it to Little Baby Blue Eyes."

Miss Muffet.—"Some more curds and whey."

Jack Horner.—"Another Christmas pie."

Both.—"We'll treat the crowd." *Dan Tucker.*—"A new brush and comb to fix my hair with."

All Together.—"A book! a sled! skates! a doll! a hockey-stick! hundreds of other things for good girls and boys!" (A knock at the door).

Madame Nineteeneighteen.—"Oh here he comes!" (Opens door and in comes Santa Claus).

All.—"Welcome to Santa Claus!"

Santa Claus.—"And a Merry Christmas to you all! Oh, but I'm tired! Please help me to unload." (All help him unload the parcels)—"Now I want you all to help me carry things to the girls and boys. Do you want to help me?"

All.—"Of course we do."

Santa Claus.—"I thought you would, because a little bird told me you have all started to live by a good motto. What is it?"

All.—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Santa Claus.—"Very good. That is the Golden Rule. If everybody lived by it there would be no more war. Now before we start out to carry these things to all the boys and girls let us have a little song."

All gather round him and sing:

"At Christmas play and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year."



Are You Mr. Santa Claus?

Little Miss Muffet she sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey.
Up came a big spider and sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away."

Jack Horner.—"And I'm Jack Horner." (Repeats):

"Little Jack Horner, he sat in a corner,
Eating his Christmas pie,
He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum,
And said, 'Oh what a good boy am I!'"

Madame N.—"Well, I think you must be two very greedy people since you come eating."

Dan Tucker.—"You wouldn't guess whom I saw coming behind me.—Oh-h-h—something all in white."

All, jumping up.—"A ghost!"

Dan Tucker, again.—"It was all-in-white!"

(A knock at the door. All start again, as if afraid. The door bursts open and in comes jolly Mister Winter. Dan Tucker laughs. Then the Dog laughs—"Ha-ha-ha!")

All, laughing: "Why, it's only our old friend, Mr. Winter!"

Mister Winter.—"Well, well, so here you all are! Glad to see you. I've brought slides, and skating, and snow-balling, and all sorts of fun."

Dan Tucker and Old Mother Hubbard,

Dear Auntie Mabel had sent the three Morgan children a very beautiful imitation fruit each, made of sugar and nicely colored. Mrs. Morgan thought they ought to be saved; the children thought differently. "Now, you really mustn't eat them you know," explained mother, in a last desperate effort. "They look awfully pretty, but I'm not sure that the coloring may not be dangerous. In fact," she went on, dropping her voice in an awesome whisper, "I have heard of children dying from eating colored things." She thought that would do the trick, but early next morning she heard a sound out on the landing and, going to see who was astir so early, found Elsie trotting along the passage. "Where are you going, dear?" she asked. "It's not 6 o'clock yet." "Going to see if Dick and Arthur are dead yet," replied the eight-year-old miss. "I'm not."



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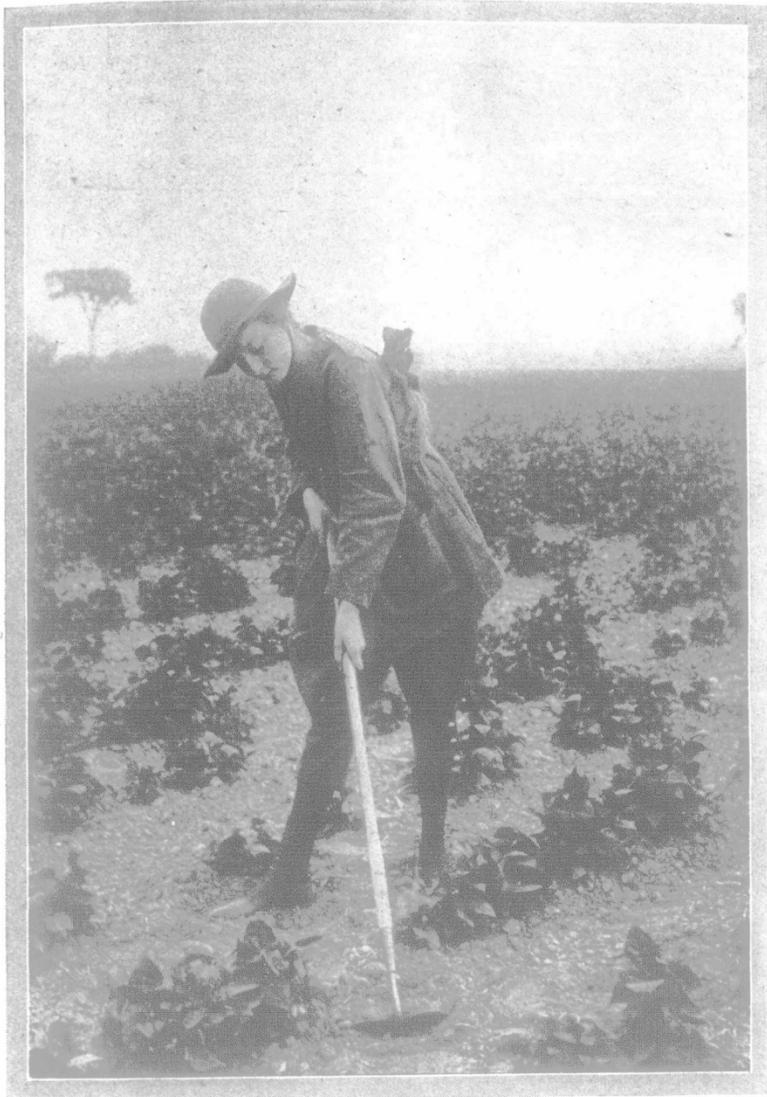
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An S. O. S. Farmerette.

Our Christmas Number Competition

What My Neighborhood Needs for Its Advancement.

Continued from page 2025.

newly-understood gospel of co-operation. It is working wonders, and greater achievements yet are to be sought from it.

A community power-house, laundry, dairy and cannery, all in one plant, may seem a foolhardy, radical scheme, but I have no doubt that it would be a simple proposition to engineering skill to so organize a plant and a community that the same facilities for power could light the neighborhood, launder it, accomplish the dairy work and the canning.

The aid of the best methods, and the best machinery and apparatus of all types necessary, would enable the women themselves to do their work in such a center with greater ease and better results, and would, moreover, hasten processes, consequently leaving more time for intellectual and spiritual attainments.

Co-operative harmony and strict adherence to the needs of the community could make this a financial and economic advancement of the greatest importance.

It would tend to make the home more, rather than less, a home, as some would aver. The centre of the home is its children. These are future neighborhoods in embryo.

Too often, in the scramble for things, and in the haste due to wrong methods and lack of working facilities, the real home education of children becomes merely a secondary consideration. My neighborhood must, then, welcome every co-operative economy it can conjure, to reduce work time to a minimum and culture time to a maximum, for "a nation rises no higher than its homes."

My community needs play; men, women and children need play. We don't know how much we need it. We have not had enough for a generation or two, because economic factors have become

always more stressed and binding. Here, again, the central organization and machinery shall rescue us just in time to save a vestige of the play spirit, by giving it time to see the daylight.

Every parent who does not cultivate the play spirit in his child as carefully as he cultivates the work spirit, is doing himself and the child, both, permanent injury. Every home must plan for play as for work. I would suggest community tennis courts.

The intellectual interests demand the best possible equipment of schools. We must have it, even if it raises our taxes slightly. It is economy.

The education of youth being but a preparation for the greater education which persists through life, should not be held as finished, ever. No jumping-off places are allowed. The person who tries to learn something new every day, and finds more joy in each succeeding day, not only scatters cheerfulness about the world, but he is increasing his motive force—that force which accomplishes.

To furnish the long post-graduate course, one of the first requirements is the rural library. A library is an absolute necessity, and, with a due amount of interest, may be easily a success, especially since the Government gives substantial aid—a great encouragement to local initiative.

Men and women will be much kinder in their views, will more easily possess the ability of putting themselves in the other fellow's place, if they have clubs or societies of some kind, inclusive of all, rather than perpetuating always separate church organization. It is so stimulating to mix people and ideas.

After consideration of the physical and the intellectual sides of human nature we turn to that which, traditionally, theoretically and on Sunday comes first—the spiritual. I know that my neighborhood can never advance as it should unless I, and my neighbors have glimpses, sometimes, that these are the vital things; that when the

spiritual is not acknowledged perfection can never be approached. And make no mistake—to be spiritual is not to be ascetic; it is to be poised, it is to have the intensely human feeling of kinship it trusts in, and learns from the something beyond. The churches must be made to minister widely and deeply to this need.

Finally, no community has advanced far until it has found some ministry of love and service to the world outside its confines. For the churches, the missions have formed the bond, and to-day Red Cross and other relief work is the opportunity. But have we not also a mission toward the dispossessed of our own countries? Their need is intense. Our best work for them will be an intelligent effort to remove the causes of economic slavery in the twentieth century, so that these people may reclaim their birthright—simply the chance to develop potential powers.

Think you this Utopia impossible? Not so. It will come sometime, perhaps in my neighborhood, perhaps in yours. True, it will not be Utopia when it comes; that will then mean something better still. Utopia is elusive as a Will o' the Wisp. We shall never reach her—that is the optimistic part. We shall never lose the thrill of the race, but the swifter we are in pursuit the greater will be our advancement.

My Experience as a Farmerette

By ALLIE HARRIS, R. R. 1, MT. ELGIN, ONT.

I shall write my experiences in the third person and I shall call myself Sallie. Sallie lives on a splendid Ontario farm of one hundred acres, with her parents, one sister and a brother.

In the spring of 1918 when the farmer boys' exemptions were cancelled, dismay reigned in her home for her brother was an A2 man.

Sallie's father was over sixty years of age and had rheumatism; her mother was not well, Sis was already doing her best to help with the work, and Sallie—well, Sallie didn't count as she was just recovering from a long and severe illness.

She wondered how the work would get done and what she could do to help

when the Boy had gone to Camp, so one day when father gloomily remarked that they would have to give up farming if the Boy was taken, she "went up in the air."

"Never!" cried she, "the Boy shan't make all the sacrifice! He loves his farm and his stock, and I have told him we would keep things together for him."

Father looked at her in surprise, "We can't do it," said he.

"We haven't tried yet," said Sallie stubbornly, and went out and dug furiously around the black currant bushes by way of relieving her feelings and incidentally to test her strength. Needless to say her indignation was far more lasting than her energy and the bushes had to be done one or two at a time.

In due time the Boy reported for duty and was sent home for a few weeks at the end of which time he must report again.

He resumed spring work but could not hope to get it all done in the time given unless he had help at once.

Said Sallie, "You can't find a man that's worth anything so I'll help."

The Boy smiled at her in a kindly way and sharpened a hoe.

Sallie took it and struck for the corn field where the young corn and thistles were both in long rows of tender green.

"I'll show them," thought she, "if I only hold out," so she hoed till she was exhausted, then she rested and hoed again.

When mother and Sis had a spare hour they hoed too, and so the corn was finished.

Then Sallie and Sis hoed thistles in the grain while the Boy dug dock and thinned mangolds.

Those were lovely warm days and haying came on with a rush and every one must help for the Boy wanted the hay all in before he went back to report.

He loaded seventy loads of hay with the aid of a loader and a small boy to drive the team.

Sally knew that it used to take two good men to do the work the Boy was doing alone and she wished that she could load hay instead of just driving on the hay fork.

One rainy day she made herself a farmerette suit. The family laughed the first time they saw her appear in it.



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How much would she use it, they wondered.

"Wait and see," said Sallie.

Reporting day came and the Boy with the aid of his farmerettes had accomplished the work he wanted to do.

A testing time was in store for Sallie. The day the Boy went to report, Sis came down with La Grippe and a bad case it proved to be, keeping her in the house for several weeks.

Sallie wondered what made everything always happen in a heap. But she had a fairy godmother in the form of an elderly Aunt who rallied to her support just the instant that Sis deserted.

At the barn was a new milking machine and fifteen cows to be milked twice a day.

Sallie had stripped the cows and asked the Boy many questions about this machine as she watched him work with it so easily, for the Boy liked machinery.

The small black engine that ran the machine was a mystery to her and she was afraid of the little black imp that spat fire and snorted so threateningly.

"Sis can run that while you are away," she confided to the Boy, "Teach her all you can about it and I'll watch, too, but I'll never get close enough to start it."

The Boy laughed and sent it off into one of its worst tantrums while Sallie backed hastily away expecting to see every thing fly to atoms.

There was nothing brave about Sallie.

Now the Boy was at camp; Sis was in bed and Sallie was the only one left on the job who knew the least thing about the machine.

Milking time came, She and Aunt had been busy doing chores of one kind and another, all day.

"Are you game?" Said Sallie to Aunt.

"Sure," said Aunt to Sallie and away they went to see what they could do.

The engine wasn't such a terrible thing after all and for three blessed weeks Sallie thanked her lucky star for the Hinman milking machine.

Twice a day for three weeks she flew back and forth between the hot and panting cows trying to keep the three units in constant use and thereby becoming hotter than the cows.

The cows were very considerate and only twice did she get a kick as she made an unexpected plunge beside a nervous cow.

There was no time for apologies and the cows didn't seem to expect any.

The fairy godmother did the stripping and never once did the little Fairbanks engine balk.

The Boy received glowing reports from his farmerette and he wrote back warning her not to get the cylinder oil mixed up in the gasoline, by which you can readily see what confidence the Boy had in the ability of his overseer.

With the Boy absent, every one had more to do, so just as soon as the Pewee gave his first sweet call from his tree in the orchard Sallie was awakened by, "Hustle Sallie, there's your bird," and as she hastily donned her suit in the gray dawn of the morning she thought if she were a bird she wouldn't be in such a hurry to start a new day.

On Monday mornings they rose before Mr. Pewee and that did go against the grain, but the milk must go early to the factory.

One day at dinner Sallie asked her father how soon the oats would be ready to cut and was told that a few more days were needed to finish ripening them, so she broached the subject of fall wheat.

Now, Sallie knew that the Boy had his seed wheat all ready to sow and she also knew that her father had given up getting it sowed. The Boy had intended putting in a large field. This was out of the question, now, so Sallie proposed tackling a small field of eight acres known as the gravel pit field, because in one corner of it was an old gravel pit.

Nobody laughed this time so you see they were learning to respect Sallie's efforts at farming.

Father fell in with the idea because "it would please the Boy."

After dinner the horses were harnessed and the plows made ready and away went Sallie for her first lesson in ploughing.

She knew absolutely nothing about the workings of a riding-plough and she soon found out that it had ways of its own.

Father did the "striking out" and then set Sallie to plough the headland.

She did some terrible work at the corners but she has heard men say since,

that it is hard work to turn good corners with a riding-plough.

They all worked under anyhow.

When the headland was finished she had to learn to use the levers and that was not so easy as it looked. Nothing is when it comes to farming.

Once when Sallie did not get a square start at the end she tried to back the plough with the ploughshare down. The result was that it buckled under her like a bucking broncho, and she quickly changed her course.

Twice she nearly upset and thrice in going through the old gravel pit the plough suddenly jerked away, leaving her in a heap on the ground.

The horses always stopped when a stone was struck, which frequently happened, and Sallie wondered if shell shock was anything like striking a big stone.

Part of the time she had help and part of the time she ploughed alone. She was thankful when this part of the work was done and she rather enjoyed rolling it as the roller covered so much ground at once.

By this time the grain was ready to cut and Sallie was told that she must do the disking alone.

She was afraid of the disk harrows, and just a week or so before she had read of a farmerette letting her horses run away when partly unhitched from the disks, with the result that one horse died of injuries received while the other was badly hurt.

With this in mind she mounted the seat and went fearfully to work, but she kept her fears to herself.

Sallie had to double disk the field both ways and it kept her busy for almost a week. The memory of those long, hot days will live long in her mind. Her hands were sore with driving, for the horses were large and hard in the mouth and all three were of a different mind.

They paid more attention to the flies than to Sallie so she put some fly-oil on them.

That fly-oil had to be sprayed onto the cows every day and Sallie vows she would recognize that stuff if she meet it in Egypt. She could taste it long after she was through spraying. When the day's work was done the horses must be brushed off.

Father harnessed them in the morning and at night some one helped her to unharness, for those great collars and straps were very heavy.

Those were no eight hour days and the nights were mere nothing.

With the disking done, Sallie was free to shock grain. This was new work too, and she was told she couldn't do it. The grain was heavy and there was a great deal of it but Sallie and her Aunt worked at it with a will.

Sallie has a married brother who is alone on one hundred acres and his grain must be cared for too, so altogether there were forty acres to cut and shock.

Now a new problem confronted them. How were they going to get it to the barn?

The new preacher had come to their aid and was working like a hero, but like the farmerettes he lacked endurance and experience, when, Oh joy! a 'phone message from the Boy saying he was coming home on harvest furlough!

Everybody heaved a big sigh and Sallie said, "Another bridge crossed before we got to it."

The next day brought the Boy.

Everybody worked on but it was much easier with a good man to take the lead.

The oats were cared for and the Boy finished preparing the wheat ground while Sally dug potatoes.

Late one Saturday night she held the lantern while the Boy made the last round with the drill and the wheat was sown.

It looks beautiful and green now and she is very proud of it. Since that she has done more ploughing.

One afternoon when the threshers were scarce she went into the bin and shovelled grain back.

When the silos were filled one of the men was taken with the "flu," so she came again to the rescue and went into the silo to work.

Again the Boy's time was up and Sallie went along with him to see what the camp was like.

This was her first glimpse of a military camp. Talk about living from hand to mouth! Only a boy could adapt himself to a life of so few comforts. All honor to them!

Further leave was given and now

Continued on page 2034.

What More Seasonable

at Xmas-time—the time of family reunion, and the strengthening of the old home-ties—than to think over that question so closely connected with all thoughts of home—Life Insurance?

What better Xmas gift to wife and children than a Life Policy—a gift that will be remembered, and bring its Xmas message long after the giver has gone?

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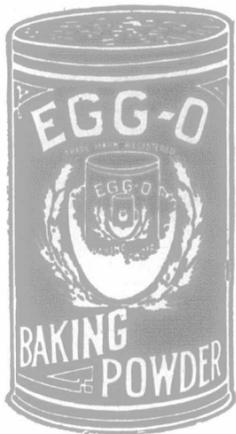
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In the Supreme Hour



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Every true man might well wish to close his life with a reflection like that.

There is nothing else that will give so well the feeling of duty done as the knowledge that one's dependents have been provided for. If a man can say, "As far as it lay in my power I have made provision for those dependent upon me," he will have the satisfaction of the glorious old admiral who said, "I have done my duty!"

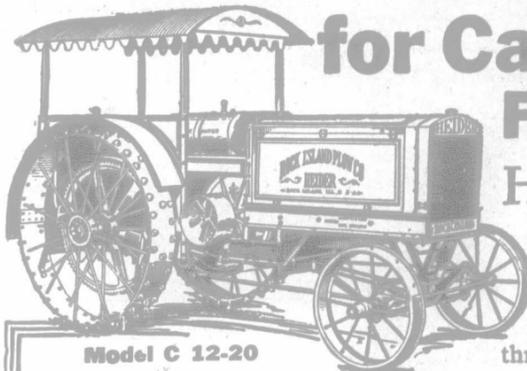
The average man will provide for his household if he lives. But if he should not live, a life insurance policy will continue his usefulness for years after he has passed away. Especially is this the case where policies are left on the monthly income plan—in which case an instalment is paid to the beneficiary monthly throughout life.

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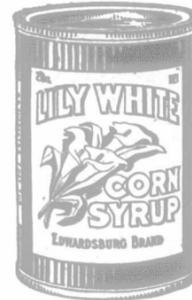
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Choice Silver Black Breeding Foxes

REID BROS., Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

another scramble is on to get the fall work finished. "Robert Harding's Seven Days" isn't in it".

Sallie helped mow and take in the second cutting of clover; she has husked corn; she has found that the mangolds are like saw logs; she has found that the Kings grow on the highest trees and the finest ones are on the highest branches.

There have been no holidays this summer, only a half day off now and then, but who cares so long as the war is won?

Other farmerettes have done more and harder work than Sallie, for two reasons: They happened to be stronger and their brothers were "over there."

What might have happened to Sallie's ship if there had been no furloughs and no Boy within reach, she doesn't like to think, but here is something that has run through her mind more than once:

"For you never can tell till you try, You must never, no, never say die; What you can go thro',

How much you can do,

You never can tell till you try."

Sallie sends greetings to the farmerettes and to the Advocate.

Some say that the people in Canada do not know there is a war on; Sallie says the farmerettes know it, and so do a few others.

[Some of the prize essays are unavoidably held out until next time.]

Our Serial Story.

The Forging of the Pikes.

A Romance based on the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837.

(Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

Chapter V.

Our Wake-Robin.

May 18th, 1837.

Was awakened this morning again by that infernal woodpecker on the roof,—still so angry with Mistress Jones that she popped into my head as soon as my eyes were opened, so that I think her jangle must have been in my mind even when I slept. —Not in good enough humour to linger in bed, as I usually do when my thoughts are pleasant, and so I got up and went down, much to the surprise of my father who is always up with the dawn. He says he can't sleep, but of that one may have suspicion, since he goes to bed with the crows as well as gets up with them.

Colonel Van Egmond had left him a small bundle of papers, *The Constitution*, *The Correspondent and Advocate*, and others, and so he was deep in them, trying to make the best of his time at odd moments, of which the work at this time of year does not leave many.

Outside the morning proved very fine, not a cloud in the sky, and the birds singing in great tune, and scarcely had my washing been ended when my father came out too.

"Fine day," he said, standing in the doorway, but I do not think he was much bent on the weather. Between what he had been reading and what Colonel Van Egmond had told him he was all with the doings in Lower Canada and at the Capital, the people in Lower Canada being now most rebellious, and the dissatisfaction with the Executive in this Province so great that some think like trouble may be ahead here.

Of this did my father speak in his quick short way, and with more readiness than is usual in him. Sometimes I wish I were more like him, a man of few words, but I fear I am more like Uncle Joe, who has all the Irish looseness of tongue, for when I am not talking with my mouth it seems I must come up here and divulge myself on paper.

My father had a copy of the *Constitution* in his hand, and tossed it to me, with the short laugh he gives when he is quietly amused.

"Little Mac's at it as usual," he said, "hammer and tongs!"

"It strikes me he's somewhat like the boy who called 'Wolf! Wolf!' I replied.

He nodded then stopped to fill his pipe and light it, removing it after a few draws to remark:

"He might accomplish more if he barged less,—aye. And yet one never can tell.

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The Colonel tells me he gets a better hearing every day, and that the people everywhere are muttering to themselves and anxious to hear how things are going in Lower Canada."

This was very interesting to me, but I had to bide my time, until he smoked slowly for a moment or two, his eyes fixed on the woods beyond the barn. After which, removing the pipe he knocked the contents out of it, though tobacco is dear enough in all conscience, and he loves it as the air he breathes.

"People will stand just so much," he resumed, "and by all accounts Sir Francis Head is just a nincompoop, and letting some of them make a fine catspaw of him! There's just one thing that will save this country, Alan, and that is what Mackenzie is prating for, responsible government. You can't trust men when you give them too much power. They'll look to themselves,—aye."

"That's a hard saying, father," I said teasing him, for I knew that my father was not hard but just.

"Well, there's Baldwin," he said, and I was well answered. He did not need to explain to me what he meant, that peradventure there was one Baldwin in the city of Toronto one's faith must still live.

"And Van Egmond," I added. To which he gave quick nod of assent, and I knew he would say 'aye' to many others.

How familiar to me are all those names, Baldwin and Bidwell and Rolph and Morrison—and Robinson, and Hagerman too, and Strachan, whom some call the Pope of this Province. I wonder if, one day, I shall see the men themselves, and hear them speak, and so judge for myself. For it sometimes seems to me that one must not take any man's notion of another even his father's, but must have his own vision and form his own opinions. One thing I know, my father and my Uncle Joe disagree mightily on these questions, and on their holding of this man and that. And I do think that is why Uncle Joe so seldom comes to see us, much as he loves my mother. For he and my father cannot but come to a word-fight and then my mother is distressed.

We might have gone on talking but just then there came a hissing noise out from the doorway, and I knew the porridge was boiling over on to the coals, and so rushed in.

My mother was just coming down from upstairs, and I helped her get the breakfast ready, wondering why she should be so quiet.

When my father had gone out to his work afterwards, she stopped me from following him.

"Alan dear," she said, "sit down for a little, won't you?"—And so we sat down on the bench at the door, and I looked at her, thinking how pretty she was with the wind blowing the little curls about her face, and wondering why her eyes showed trouble.

"I didn't want to bother you last night, Alan," she went on, "But—but you know I'm—a little worried over you."

"Oh, it's all because of that confounded Mistress Jones!" I exclaimed. "Well, what is it?"

It seemed hard for her to proceed, but she did, presently.

"You know, Alan," she said, "that I have trusted you not to go to the tavern."

"And I have not gone," I replied, my face growing hot. "You know that, mother."

She took my face between her hands and looked me squarely in the eyes. "I know it, Alan," she said, then hesitated a little again.

"I just go to the edge of the yard with Barry, when I take her home of an evening," I added. "I have not been in the tavern in many a long month."

She plucked up her apron a little.

"It's—it's just that, Alan," she said, "I—I don't know about this girl, Alan."

—And that made me sit up very straight. "Mother," I said, "You know I have wanted you to meet Barry. I have wanted you to ask her here, so that you could know her for yourself."

That made the pink flush all over her face, but she was game, my little mother, and square, as she always is.

"I know it," she confessed, "and I am to blame. Alan, I've been afraid of her because of her—associations."

I could not but see her point there, for that the tavern has been a rough enough place—and worse since Nick Deveril got it—I well know. And so I could but repeat,

"But you don't know Barry."

With that my mother sat very still for



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a long time, thinking, then she turned to me with a smile that I love.

"The other day," she said, "down in the black muck by the creek, I picked up a white wake-robin. It had been trodden upon, and the mud had splashed on it. When I held it in the water the mud all ran off and my lily was pure and white as ever. The mud was not of it.—Alan, can't you find time to go over and ask Barry to have supper with us this evening?"

Find time?—I just caught her in my arms and squeezed her until she cried out. "I'll go right away, I said, and kissed her, and then she patted my cheek. "Ah, but ye're the broth of a boy!" she said, dropping into the brogue in mischievous mood.

I had to walk, because Hank borrowed Billy the other day, saddle and all, but off I set on foot, cutting across the corner field and making such speed that I was astride the log fence, getting over, before Blucher spied me, setting up a yelp to let me know he had been left behind.

Let him come? Of course I would, for why shouldn't he be happy as well as I? And so I whistled, and sat on the top log to await him, watching him leap through the long grass like a greyhound until he came up, mouth open, red tongue hanging, and the eyes shining in his black and tan head with the joy of catching up with me. After a spring into my face, he was over the fence first, and so we went on into the woods road, I noticing the gold-green of the leaves because of the morning sun shining through them, and he making excursions into the "bush" on either hand, following smells, apparently, that do not exist for coarser mortals.

And, indeed, I do wish that I might not miss any smells in such place, for those that I catch are so good, and even this morning, with all my hurry, I would fain have stopped to search once more for the sweet grass, which the Indians seem to find so easily whenever they want to make trinkets of it. It grows at one spot on this bush road, where the stream runs through the swale, and often enough have I tried to find it, especially in mornings such as this when the dew is on. "Follow your nose," say I, and I follow it, but behold when I come to the spot which, I think, is the Place of the Sweet Grass, it is not there, but farther on, like a will-o'-the-wisp, and so I go right through the swale and on the border of the woods where there can be no sweet grass at all.

There is a sort of spice-bush, too, in this swale, which one can find at any time, and which gives off a very pleasant pungency when rubbed in the hand. And there are tall brackens everywhere, which come up in little brown coils in the spring, but are now very lush and green, and odorous after a fashion of their own, especially when crushed as one walks through.

All of this do I write because I would keep the whole of this day forever, forgetting no detail of it, its fair sights and odors of springtime, my mother's dear yielding, my own happiness,—and Barry.

And yet they say Cromwell had a wart on his nose. So had my day its wart, and all because of that scamp Blucher.

When we reached the tavern it looked very quiet and peaceful, the big gray building harmonious enough against its background of woods, with its yard stretching to the road very clean and well kept. I turned in, mighty serious and dignified, as becomes a would-be suitor, but no sooner did Mister and Mistress Deveril appear, which they did at once, than Blucher began to bristle, growling and barking and running back and forth to bar my way to the house. I have seen him do that same before, at times unaccountably, and always when Indians or peddlers appear. Nor could I advance one yard until I had scolded him and made believe to drive him off with a stick, when he ran off yelping and then sat down on his haunches and barked defiance at me.

Then when I went forward to enter whom should I meet but Old Meg coming out with a fine strong flavor to her breath, and merry over my predicament.

"There's trouble ahead," she said, as she passed me, "when a dog bars the way. watch out, Mister Alan,"—and so she went on laughing and muttering.

It was the first time I had had the chance of seeing Mistress Deveril at close range, and so I looked at her interestedly enough,—a sharp-looking, dark woman, but without a look of Barry that I could trace, nor a sign except, perhaps, in her manner of speaking. She looks bitter and restless, as one might imagine of a

caged animal, but I must say there is a presence about her too, that justifies Mistress Jones's remark about the wonder of her marrying Nick Deveril.

"I daresay you want to see Barry," she said. "She's behind there," nodding towards the interior; so in I went, and not knowing just how to summon her, after a moment whistled the whitethroat's song in the hall by the stairway.

At once she answered in like fashion from above, then called over the banister, "In a moment, Alan," and so left me to my own devices.

A bit curiously I glanced into the bar, a quiet enough place so early in the morning, and then I turned into a room across from it, a sort of public room, very clean, like all the rest of the place with papers on the table and no end of Windsor chairs, of which we have one at home here, so that I know them.

There was a little nosegay of spring flowers on the mantel, white and bluish flowers of the liverleaf which is almost at its last for the year, and yellow adder's tongue with its brown-blotched leaves, and in this I saw the touch of Barry..

Presently she came down, very demure in a dress of dark blue, her hair in thick braids about her head.

"I'm afraid I've interrupted you at your work, Barry," said I, for I know well how many tasks she has to do, "but I'll not keep you long. My mother sent me to ask you to have supper with us."

Never before have I seen Barry blush, but with that she stood still and stared at me, in a startled sort of way, the red creeping slowly all over her face.

"Your mother?—Me?" she faltered. "Yes, you—why not?" I stammered, confused with her.

But quickly she collected herself. "Why, of course," she said, "How very kind of her. I'll be there, Alan,"—with the smile that sets her lips in the curve that I love.

There was little more then. She fastened one of the little white blossoms in my coat.

"Pure, like you, Barry," I said, though the words were my mother's rather than mine, for I was thinking of her white wake-robin; then, presently, I was off again, back along the woods road, with Blucher slinking at my heels, thoroughly ashamed of himself, for I had not deigned to give him a word of forgiveness.

About three of the afternoon I saw her coming down the road slowly enough, though because of her pink dress and a bit of a pink parasol that she carried, I could not have guessed it was she, save for the slimmness of her skirts. That made me glad, for I liked to see Barry stand by her guns. Womankind in general, I have noticed, seem to have no guns at all to stand by, but are blown about this way and that, as though the minds the Lord gave them were not to be used. Of this charge, however, I must acquit my mother, for mind enough of her own has she, though she uses it in so gentle a way that usually one is not conscious of it, but only afterwards comes to know that he has been doing her will.

Until it was time to go in for supper I wondered much how she and Barry were getting along, but it must have been easily enough, since when at last I was free I found them both chatting merrily enough and Barry helping to carry the things from the cupboard to the table. The pink dress now proved to be a pink calico, and it pleased me to see that her hair was in thick braids about her head as in the morning, except that she had drawn it down at the sides more, to cover her ears. About her shoulders she had pinned a very soft white kerchief, and about her throat a very narrow bit of black ribbon from which hung a locket of dull gold.

Would that I might write all of the things that she said all evening, as we sat in chairs in front of the door, while the sky deepened into red in the West and then faded so that the stars came out, a whip-poor-will all the while singing in the woods beyond the road.

But it is late in the night, and so I will add only this; that as she talked, with her pretty soft voice making a new music in the place, my father as he sat smoking watched her with a pleased twinkle in his eyes; my mother, too, talking and laughing more than her wont.

It was perhaps nine of the clock when our visitor said she must go home and donned her white bonnet, and put a thin shawl about her shoulders, and got her little pink parasol.

My mother kissed her and asked her

Continued on page 2038.

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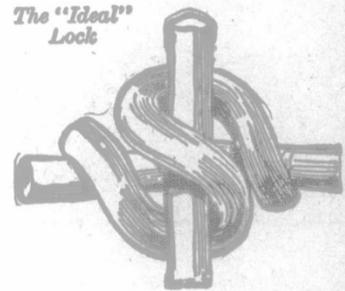
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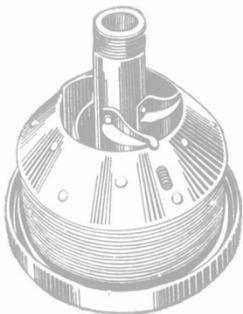
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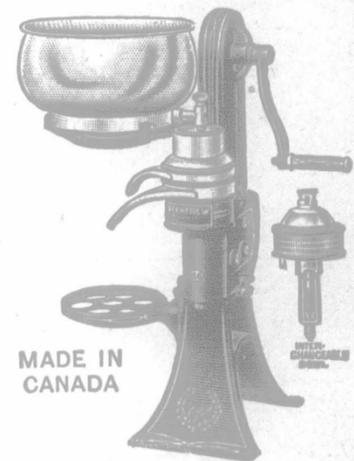
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her and asked her page 2038.



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to come again, my father seconding the word, and so we set off under the stars over the road that got blacker where it lay between the trees.

I was in mood to say little, and would have been content with the touch of her arm, but she chattered all the way like a veritable magpie, so that it was easy to see she was well pleased with her day, and with my mother, whom she praised much.

When I came back father had gone to bed, but mother was still up, stitching something by the candle light. But that was only a ruse, for when I came in she put it away. Then she came to me and put her arms about me.

"Alan," she said, "she is very sweet and good. She is my—our—wake-robin."

To be continued.

Looking Ahead in the Fruit Industry.

Continued from page 2017.

Nova Scotia rivals Ontario for barrelled apple production, and although her output this year is only about 400,000 barrels, optimism prevails. Like British Columbia, Nova Scotia apple growing is more or less concentrated in certain districts and the Annapolis Valley has long been famous for its apple orchards. Like Ontario, this Province markets a considerable quantity of low-grade fruit, but, unlike Ontario, it has the advantage of a central marketing organization, The United Fruit Companies. Some neglect has occurred in Nova Scotia orchards, which is believed to be largely temporary and the more or less concentrated acreage in this Province seems to afford some likelihood for this contention. Nova Scotia growers are apparently planning for a strong export trade once ocean tonnage becomes available in sufficient quantity; and this fact has become quite apparent since the removal of the embargo on apple shipments to Great Britain. The recent adoption of the United States standard barrel also puts them in a better position with regard to markets to the south of us, a considerable trade having sprung up in the Boston market particularly. Export trade with England will also be favorable to Nova Scotia growers after the war, especially since it is expected that an excess of merchant tonnage will make for cheaper ocean freight rates. This, coupled with a short rail haul will put Nova Scotia in a favorable position for export to England with respect to other provinces.

As intimated previously, export markets after the war will depend somewhat upon the policies of the Allied Governments, but possibilities lie mainly with the larger cities of the United States, which export only from two to four per cent. of her crop, and the great British market. Great Britain, on account of the uncertainty of her apple crop, should absorb almost unlimited quantities of good number one fruit at profitable prices for the grower. British Columbia appears confident of a good British market for boxed stuff and the Eastern Provinces already have a strong market in Glasgow and Liverpool. In addition to these export markets, there seems no reason why British Columbia cannot resume her former relation with Australasia, South Africa and South America. The Orient is also a possibility, as are France, Germany and Russia. It is notable that correspondents from British Columbia appear more keenly alive to the possibility of extending our export markets, Eastern growers apparently relying on the British market, although South America and the British West Indies have been suggested as worth investigation. The large cities of the United States offer strong possibilities to Ontario growers who can offer fruit of sufficiently high quality.

One of the promising outlets for Canadian apples is our own local and domestic market. Rapid expansion should take place in the West and it is reasonable to expect a substantial increase in the number of consumers throughout Canada. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the grower who has cared for his orchard during the war and has aimed to produce fruit of good quality, has found it profitable to do so. Good fruit is what the consumer is willing to pay for and is the only sample that will return a profit over a series of years. Each additional insect pest or disease makes the production of good fruit harder, but has less effect upon the

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We understand the farmer's problems and gladly assist him in every way possible.

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The Important Problem Every Fur Shipper Must Solve to be Successful

You are receiving price lists and other literature from many different Fur Houses—all claiming to pay the highest prices, etc., etc. This makes it difficult for you to choose your Fur House and a wrong guess may mean dollars out of your pocket. You must exercise great care and caution in choosing the Fur House to whom you are going to entrust your catch of Fur-bearers. You can solve this important problem by making "Shubert" a trial shipment.

For more than thirty-five years "Shubert" has been paying Furshippers "more money" for their Furs—always giving an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market prices—sending returns out promptly, in other words, rendering "better service"—"quicker." "Shubert" offers you the SERVICE of an honest—reliable—responsible—safe Fur House—where you take no risk. "The Shubert Guarantee" protects you absolutely. A trial will convince you. Get a shipment off—TODAY.

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NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONALD, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings
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 G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forest and Mines

Incorporated 1855
Farmers Who Call at any of the Branches of The Molsons Bank are always made welcome.

Especially at this time when increased production is so essential, our Managers will cheerfully discuss with farmers their financial situation.

Savings Department at all Branches. Interest at Highest Current Rate.

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited
 London, Ontario.

WANTED Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, Ontario Crown Alfalfa, and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer please mail samples, and we will at once let you know highest prices we will pay f. o. b. your station. **TODD & COOK, Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ontario.**

observant grower than the indifferent one. Similarly, each attempt to exploit a new market or further develop an already existing one calls for more skill in marketing than before, so that hit and miss methods must fast give place to shrewd market analysis and keen discernment of varietal limitations.

The question of variety is a large one and aside from the fact that manuring and spraying are absolutely essential to the production of marketable fruit of good quality, the selection of suitable varieties stands out as of primary and fundamental importance. An outstanding example is provided by the wholesale injury to the Baldwin as a result of the past winter. The Baldwin is a standard variety of undeniable merit, but it has been planted in districts for which it is altogether unsuited by reason of its tenderness. Other varieties such as Ben Davis, Stark, Wagner, Ontario, King and probably the Spy, should be selected with care for different reasons. The grading and packing of our fruit should receive much more attention than heretofore, particularly in the East, for the reason that the selling price of apples is likely to rule high for a few years, at least, although net profits may not increase owing to the cost of labor, packages, freight rates and fertilizers. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that such products as are put on the market should be able to win a place in the estimation of the consumer.

There is no cause for the individual grower to be depressed. A remedy is needed for the general situation in Ontario, which is injurious to the industry, but on the whole the fruit situation for the Dominion is encouraging and it appears fairly safe to predict a marked under-production of high-grade fruit for several years at least, with strong prospects for entrance into new foreign markets at reasonable cost if we will assemble fruit of suitable quality.

The Evolution of the Modern Hen.

(Continued from 2016)

formation the Java, Cochins, Brahma, Dominique and Minorca were used. The Plymouth Rock is without doubt, the most popular breed in America, especially in Canada, and the first formed variety, the Barred, has never been superceded by any later productions. Other varieties of this breed have been following at intervals since, the first being the White, which is a sport of the Barred.

The Wyandotte came along in the seventies, the Silver being the original variety, the Golden and the Partridge following shortly after. The original idea in the Wyandotte was to produce an improved Cochin Bantam, but the production was more utility than was expected. The bird did not take hold until the White came in 1885. Contrary to the experience in the Plymouth Rocks, it was the "sport" in the Wyandottes that was the most popular. The breeds used in the production of the Wyandottes were the Sebright Bantams, Cochin, Hamburg and Brahma.

The Rhode Island Red or as they were first known by the name of Golden Buffs, originated about 1880 and have persistently grown in favor since. The Leghorn, Malay, Cochin, Wyandotte and common fowl of Rhode Island were used in its formation.

The American Poultry Association has what it calls the "Standard of Perfection." This is a book containing the standards of all breeds and varieties recognized by this Association. The classification given herein is somewhat different from that already noted as being the classification of races according to their origin.

There are twelve classes with forty-one breeds and one hundred and twenty varieties. They are briefly as follows:

Class 1. American—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds and Buckeyes. These are divided into twenty varieties.

Class 2. Asiatic—Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, with 8 varieties.

Class 3. Mediterranean—Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusians, Anconas and 17 varieties.

Class 4. Dorkings, Red Caps, Orpingtons, Cornish and Russia, sub-divided into 13 varieties.

Class 5. Polish with one breed—Polish and 8 varieties.

Class 6. Hamburgs, one breed Hamburgs, and 6 sub-divisions of the breed.

Class 7. French—Houdans, Creveco-



GIVE USEFUL GIFTS

EVERYBODY prefers a gift that is really useful, to some pretty but purposeless novelty. So that it is easy to be patriotic and comply with the Government's earnest plea—Give *Useful Gifts*.

This applies equally whether you are buying the gift for yourself—as a "treat" after the harvesting—for your friend or relative who may be "over there" for months yet, or for the folks here at home.

The GILLETTE Safety Razor

THE USEFUL GIFT

If it were only the custom to tell your friends what you would appreciate as a gift, how many more men would own a Gillette—a really useful gift that constantly reminds the person to whom it is given of the giver's thoughtfulness—day after day, for at least the few minutes occupied by the most pleasant of shaves.

Make all your gifts **USEFUL**, with the Gillette heading the list where men are concerned. For men who already own a Gillette, the gift of a few packets of blades never fails to win appreciation.

Your jeweler, druggist and hardware dealer is showing Gillette Sets at five dollars. Christmas mails for Europe will soon close.



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THE BISSELL DISK.

has made a great record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not hump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitators, but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Test trials given on hard land with anything that cultivates. Write Dept. W for free Catalogue. 92

T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT. See advertisement also on page 2044.

FOR SALE

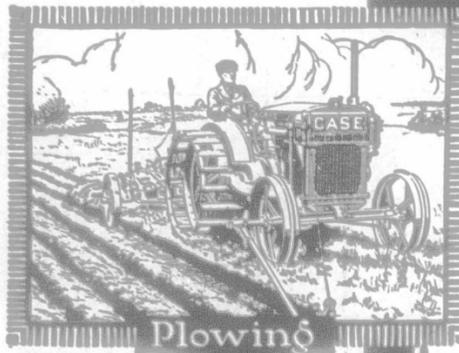
Brown Swiss Cattle, only dual-purpose cattle on the market, all ages, also Welsh Ponies. Address C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

FOR SALE

White Cap Dint Corn. \$3.50 per lb. 25 cents extra for bag. This offer good for December only. Bryden Glasgow, R No. 4, Glencow, Ont. Please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

160 Hens--1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverley, Mo., writes "I fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1,500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefe, poultry expert, 469 Reefe Bldg. Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. You take no risk. Write today. Pin a dollar bill to your letter or send \$2.25 special discount for 3 packages. Or ask Mr. Reefe to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who had made a fortune out of poultry.



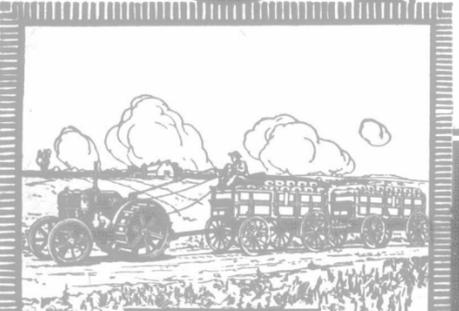
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Why a Case Tractor Is More Profitable

THE number of working days for an advanced tractor like the Case 10-18 is rapidly increasing. Men thought of tractors principally for plowing twenty-six years ago, when we first began to build motor tractors.

In later years, with the introduction of our smaller sizes, men were satisfied with a maximum of 30 days' use per year.

But war-time conditions have brought about changes not only in the mechanical development of tractors, but in their adaptation for multiplied uses.

More Ways to Use Your Tractor

Our latest and best small tractor, the 10-18, is purposely designed for maximum use. It is adaptable for all kinds of work. It represents years of study in the field, dozens of extensive investigations.

The Case 10-18 is small and compact. It weighs little more than a team of horses. Its length is 102 inches, width 56 inches and height 54½ inches. It turns in a 22-foot circle, and can get around easily. It goes through a small gate or door and easily shares the road with other vehicles.

While rated at 10 horsepower on the drawbar, it develops nearly 14. While rated at 18 on the belt, it develops up to 24. This reserve power makes it ever ready for an emergency.

There are dozens of improvements in this Case 10-18. For instance, it has a one-piece main frame, with a four-cylinder engine mounted crosswise. This frame construction affords a dust-proof housing for the rear axle, bull pinion shaft, trans-

mission and the bearings for these parts. It also provides a base for the motor.

This type of construction brings rigidity. It minimizes vibration and prevents disalignment of gears, which are all cut steel and fully enclosed. Thus we multiply strength, reduce weight and conserve power.

Another feature is its economical consumption of kerosene. It has a Case Syphon Thermostat which controls the cooling system and insures complete combustion of kerosene. And it prevents raw fuel from passing by the pistons and diluting oil in the crank case.

An improved air-washer delivers clean air to the carburetor. No grit nor dust gets into the cylinders to minimize their efficiency and shorten their life.

Our illustrated booklet describes all the advanced ideas in the new Case 10-18.

We will gladly send a copy free. Or it may be obtained of a Case Dealer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc. Founded 1842

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Call us up when you are ready to sell.

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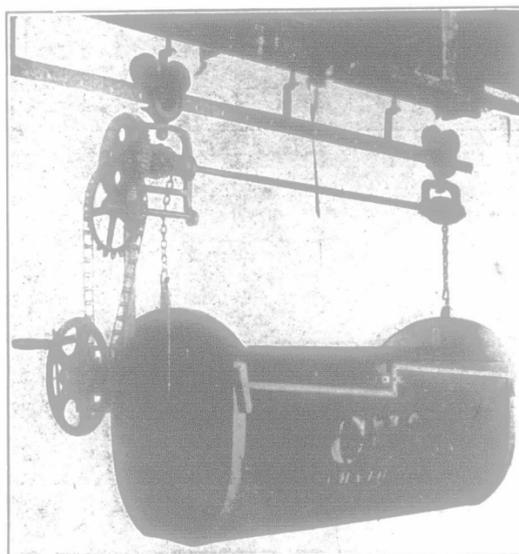
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Our Litter Carriers with swing hinge are by all odds the handiest and most durable on the market. The bucket can be run out on the pole standing at any angle.

Every farmer or dairyman who intends making any alterations in his stables should write at once for our illustrated pamphlets and price list. We can save you money.

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ceurs, La Fleche, Faverolles and 5 varieties.

Class 8. Continental—Campines with its 12 varieties.

Class 9. Games and Game Bantams—Games, Game Bantams and 16 varieties.

Class 10. Oriental—Sumatras, Malays, Malay Bantams, 13 varieties.

Class 11. Oriental Bantams—Sebrights, Rose-comb, Booted, Brahmas, Cochins, Japanese, Polish, Mille Fleur, 19 varieties.

Class 12. Miscellaneous—Silkies, Sul-tans, Frizzles.

There is no classification for the "modern hen." She may belong to any of the races or breeds. She can be whatever color she likes. She can have a rose comb or a single comb. She even may have feathers on her toes. The proper barring may be absent. The serrations in the comb need not be perfect. She may not be considered worthy of recognition in the "Standard of Perfection" in fancy points. She may have everything that is not wanted and nothing that is wanted, but to classify as "modern," she must have the one up-to-date quality—ability to lay. The modern hen of to-day is by no means ideal nor is her evolution complete. Along with the ability to lay she should also possess the characteristic type of her breed and the nearer perfect she is in the Standard of Perfection the better. The combination of the two will be effected before the climax comes.

To evolve this modern hen required a good deal of brains and more or less patience. As far as I know there is no authentic record of the procedure nor has there been any concerted action in the work. Leaders, both public and private, here and there have labored at it, until now the most popular qualifications any breeder can advertise is that his birds are "layers."

Probably the first public man to start this work was Prof. Gowell of Maine Experimental Station. Prof. Gowell, however, died before much progress was made. His work was taken up, though on somewhat different lines, by Dr. Raymond Pearl who was not a practical poultryman but a Biologist. Dr. Pearl's scientific effort for the last eight or ten years has meant more to poultry breeders than that of any other scientist or breeder during the same period and it is greatly regretted that he has been removed from this phase of work. Following Dr. Pearl's start, our own Prof. W. R. Graham of Guelph took up breeding for high production as did also, Prof. J. E. Rice of Cornell University, and later Prof. Jas. Dryden (a Canadian) of Oregon, until now practically all the Universities and Experimental Stations in Canada and the United States are engaged in the good work.

Of private breeders who have devoted more or less time, there are not a few. Probably the one who has acquired the greatest international fame is Tom Barron of Chatsford, England. "Barrons" Leg-horns have become synonyms with high production practically the world over.

A description of the theories and systems followed in the evolution of this modern hen is not within the province of this article. It is enough to know that the evolution has taken place and to hope that the modern hen will become more and more common. The general principles are not difficult but can be followed by the average poultry keeper if he will practice care in his selection and breeding. It is not too much to believe that the practical application of these scientific principles of breeding for egg production would in a few years materially increase the average egg yield of the Canadian hen. Greater efficiency even more than increased numbers is what is needed in the flocks. The war has done something to eliminate the non-producer in everything, the poultry yard included. Now, with even greater production of food required than ever, poultry men of Canada must adopt more scientific methods and modernize the poultry yard by having all their hens "modern."

Gossip.

In the mention of Les Prairie's Bessy's winnings on the Island of Jersey as set forth in the advertisement of Hazelden Farm Jerseys in this issue, it reads, in one instance, "Winner of Judge Lorey silver rose bowl and championship." It should have read "Judge Dorey."

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Every one Must save Fuel

Every woman who cooks with coal or wood to-day *must* consider whether or not her range is wasting fuel. For to continue to use a wasteful range may cause hardship before the winter is over.

The Lighter Day range is woman's first choice, as a coal and wood range. *It has a high oven.* There is no stooping, no backaches. The baking is always in plain view through the glass door.

By lightening the work on baking days the Lighter Day means much in the home, especially now that domestic help is hard to get. But there is more to this range than its convenience.

The Lighter Day saves fuel. It heats the oven *very quickly.* That is, briefly, because the high oven is in the direct path of the heat, whereas old-style low-ovens do not get full heat until "the oven is turned on."

Even the finest low-oven ranges on which our reputation was built, are not as economical of fuel as the Lighter Day—nor are they better bakers.

No economy in an old range

The question of a new range is being faced in many a home to-day. It is sure that old ranges are wasting precious fuel. On the other hand, the price of a new range seems high. Even repairs for the old range amount to quite an item.

Is it worth while to spend money to patch up an old range for a few months more service? At best you will not have a first-class range. And you will still waste fuel. You will still have the extra work and trouble of an out-of-date range.

Don't waste fuel— Don't waste your time

You have heard about the Lighter Day often enough. You have likely seen one. Isn't it exactly what you need just at this minute—in your kitchen? Why wait? Own one *now.*—To-day, when you *must* save fuel—to-day, when you have so many things to do and you want to lighten the day's work.

Write to-day for full information. We will tell you when you can see a Lighter Day range.

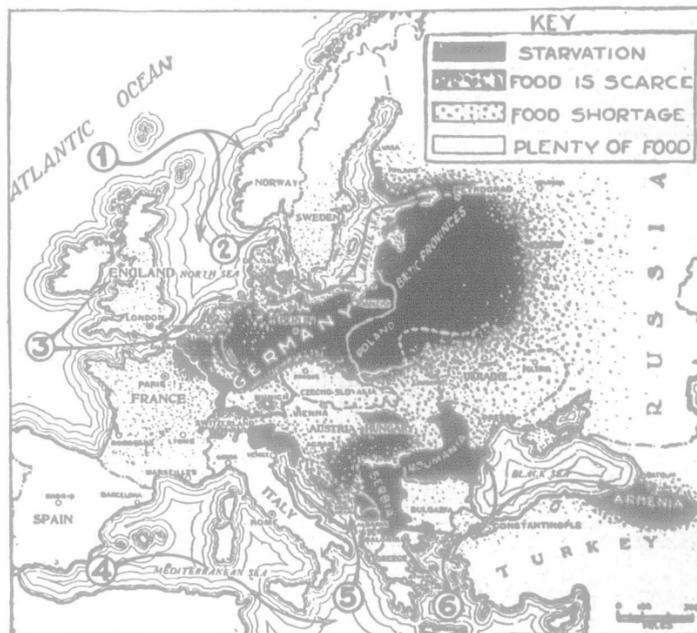
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LIMITED
Preston, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Lighter Day

HIGH OVEN RANGE NO STOOPING—NO BLACKLEAD

Non-rusting flues of porcelain enamel.
Enamel panels edged with nickel.
Glass oven door.
Large hot-water reservoir.
Large Warming Closet and storage for utensils.
Duplex Grates.

HUNGER MAP OF EUROPE



From The Chicago Tribune. Arrows show routes of travel.

It was *Patriotic* and *Profitable* to grow as much food as possible during the war.

It is *Humanitarian* and *Profitable* to continue now.

Over 100,000,000 People in Europe Face Starvation

Reliable Experimental Station tests show that Fertilizers have increased yields of grain, potatoes, etc., from 25% to 130%.

The 1917 Report of the Board of Agriculture, England, records the fact that in a general report from English farmers who undertook to grow more food, 40% of the farmers make *special* mention of the great service rendered by fertilizers.

You can help stave off famine and make profit yourself by preparing to fertilize your spring crops, and to top-dress your fall wheat next spring.

Write for our Free Bulletins on Crop Increase.

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Building - - Toronto 18

100,000 FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES EACH



IMMENSE WEALTH IN WESTERN CANADA
Send for FREE Book
"Home-Seekers' and Settlers' Guide"

Contains valuable and interesting information based on Government Reports

ENTERPRISE and ENERGY—One Alberta town reports at least 100,000 acres of new land in that vicinity plowed last fall for crop this year; has six elevators now and three new ones and a flour mill under way. The reason—1917 values for wheat, oats, barley and flax seed alone for the prairie provinces is \$613,885,700.00. Start now, share it this year.

THOUSANDS OF FREE FARMS—Whether you have capital or not, there is a farm for you along the Canadian Northern Ry—160 acres of Government homestead lands, surveyed and ready for entry. First comers have the choice.

Improved Lands from \$15 UP PER ACRE
Thousands of acres of selected lands, close to the railway, can be purchased on easy terms, cash, or part cash and crop payments. This means schools, good roads, transportation and market facilities. Prices continually advancing; the values are there.

Low Fares Comfortable Trains Interesting Features
By Canadian Northern, the logical route from Eastern to Western Canada. Through tickets everywhere. Get copy of the "Guide" to-day; any agent, or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont., or Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAINS IN BREEDERS, LAYING AND exhibition stock. I offer breeding pens of six females and one male for \$25.00, in each of the following varieties: Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff and White Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Anconas, Silver Crusted Poland, N. B. White Wyandottes; also cocks and cockerels of the above-mentioned breeds at prices three, five, ten and fifteen dollars each. Idlewild Poultry Yards, Burlington, Ont. C. F. Coleman, Prop.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, ROUEN OR Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese—of the Better Class. At the recent Central Canadian Exhibition, Ottawa, I won with six entries in Barred Plymouth Rocks in an extra large keen class, 1st Cock, 1st and 3rd Hens, 1st and 3rd Pullets, and 2nd Cockerel. In Ducks 1st and 2nd, in Rouens 2nd, in Pekins. Didn't exhibit Geese. My birds have been constant winners at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph. I am offering these winners and some of their full brothers and sisters for sale. Also some extra fine Embdens bred from the winners at the above-mentioned shows, at reasonable prices. Look up my winnings. H. Hulse, Newmarket, Ont.

BABY CHICKS, 220-EGG STRAINS, ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Martins' White Wyandottes, Barrons' Single Comb White Leghorns, 25 cents each on orders booked before Jan. twentieth. Hatching eggs, one-fifty per fifteen, special pens, three dollars setting. Wesley Shanklin, Ilderton, Ont.

BREEDER AND EXHIBITOR OF BARRED Plymouth Rocks; the Ringlet strain. Birds for sale and eggs in season. Write for prices. W. L. Mitchell, Allandale, Ont.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST TWENTY years. "Winter layers, heavy weighers." Choice cockerels \$3.00 each. Earl Bedal, Brighton.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Trapped pedigree stock. Cockerels for sale on approval. 208-241 egg pedigrees. Must be sold this fall. Write now. F. J. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

CHOICE SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; Barron's bred-to-lay strain, sturdy build; excellent birds for spring mating. \$3.00 each. Earl Wilson, Aurora, Ontario.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, IN season, from pure-bred White Wyandottes and Leghorns bred from prize-winning stock. \$2.50 per fifteen. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Fine heavy birds bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—BLACK, RED PIT GAME, ALSO Blues and Warhorse game. Apply Geo. Lamb, Box 334, Orillia, Ont.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, bred from our tested layers, and are very vigorous. Galloway & English, "Box A," Ingersoll, Ont.

HENNING FARMS—ROSE AND SINGLE comb Brown Leghorns, Dark Cornish. Winners Guelph, Ottawa, Boston, etc. Stock, eggs and baby chicks, also a few cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for quick sale. C. E. Henning, Hanover, Ont.

LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN AND WHITE. Some good young stock for sale. Prices right. Brookside Poultry Yards, W. E. Pollock, Prop. P. O. Box 92, Norwich, Ont.

PULLETS AND YEAR-OLD WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.25 each. Good laying strain. A. Gilmore, Glenora, Que.

PUGH'S PEERLESS S. C. RHODE ISLAND Reds, a number of large, dark, brilliant, Red cockerels; all sired by my second (Ontario) Guelph cock 1916, and winner of two firsts at Waterdown. Grand breeders at \$3 and \$5 each. Exhibition cockerels a matter of correspondence. All birds shipped on approval. Fred. M. Pugh, Claremont, R. R. No. 3, Ontario.

PEN PURE-BRED ROWEN DUCKS HEADED by 3 Imported drakes. Write. A. F. Thornton, Thamesford, Ont.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels from good winter laying strain. Alex. McKinney, Erin, Ont.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BRED FROM Guelph and Toronto winners, with egg records of two thirty-four to two fifty-eight in pullet year. A limited number of cockerels for sale at three dollars each and up. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. E. W. Sisson, Prop. Cobourg, Ont.

THIRTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels—200-egg line. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF Barred Rocks, that are barred and bred right from first-class laying hens. Cockerels for sale, show and utility. Three, four and five dollars each. Order direct from this advt. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

TEN EXTRA CHOICE BARRED ROCK Cockerels, O. A. C. bred-to-lay strain. "Two dollars each." W. A. Barnett, Harrow, Ont.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, from the very best blood lines in America. Bred for vigor, size and quality on unlimited range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, New Market, Ontario.

WHITE LEGHORNS—CHAMPION LAYERS. Splendid breeding. Cockerels \$5. Exhibition birds fitted for any show. Eggs for hatching from first-prize Guelph birds. Mating list free. W. T. Ferguson, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A FEW CHOICE cockerels, one cock; cheap, write. A. Leckie, R. 2 Mandaumin, Ont.

WRIGHT'S CORNISH—THE BEEF BREED of Canada. Stock and eggs. Write for circulars. C. J. Wright & Son, Sherbrook, Que.

175 S. C. W. LEGHORN, W. WYANDOTTE and S. C. R. 1. Red Cockerels for immediate shipment from one of the largest trapnest Poultry Farms in Canada. Don't breed by guess work. All our male birds are from 200-egg hens. G. W. Peal, Box 64, Rockwood, Ont.

Poultry Wanted—We can handle large quantities of good poultry, either alive or dressed, at top prices. We prefer turkeys and good spring chickens dressed, and heavy hens and ducks alive. Write for prices. C. A. Mann & Co., 78 King St., London, Ont. Canada Food Board License, 7-078

Gossip

Sunnybrook Farms

Sunnybrook Farms and Sunnybrook Holsteins are by no means new acquaintances to readers of these columns. Those who are dairymen are all more or less familiar with the great Sunnybrook herd of "Black and White" milk producers. And those who are plowmen will remember Sunnybrook Farm as the battle field of many a hard fought provincial competition, which was followed in the evening, each year, with one of the most royal welcomes ever extended to the Ontario Plowmen. Here, however, it was Holsteins we started to review. The herd at present numbers in the neighborhood of 100 head and is headed by the promising young sire Highland Pontiac Sylvia, which is got by May Echo Sylvia's son, Avondale Pontiac Echo. For dam he has the four-year-old cow, Tidy Albino Echo, a 31.92 lb. cow for 7 days, and 123.38 lbs. for 30 days. This young bull is one of the strongest individuals heading Ontario herds to-day, and his selection to mate with the Sunnybrook females was very wisely made. He will, undoubtedly, mate up exceptionally well with the dozen or more young 33-lb. bred granddaughters of the great King Segis that are now in the herd as well as increasing the value three-fold on the offspring of the more mature cows. The majority of the older matrons in the herd all have official records in either the 7 day or yearly tests, but before mentioning this we would like to add that there are also some bull calves in the stables that are all sired by the 33-lb. bred son of King Segis and they are as choice a lot of youngsters as this representative has seen in any stables for some time. The advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue takes up in full all the other bulls tested and any more than to say that individually they are equally as strong as their pedigree does not seem necessary. Getting back to the breeding females again, however, we note, in only a partial list furnished, such good record cows as Lady Inka Mercedes, a 29.34-lb 4-year-old; Victoria Posch DeKol, a 28.55-lb. cow; Inka Sylvia Maida and Dolly Inka DeKol with 25.44 lbs. and 23.50 lbs. respectively; Sunnybrook Inka Mercedes and Netherland Naytog, two three-year-olds, with records of 23.55 lbs. and 22.46 lbs. in the order named; Ruby Doralici Posch, same age, has 20.27 lbs.; Sunnybrook Pride Wayne, still another three-year-old has 17.65 lbs. and Patricia Johanna DeKol and Coral DeKol 2nd are two two-year-olds that are both around 15 lbs. In many cases there is a young bull or daughter from these cows that is listed in the sales catalogue and all go to make up one of the choicest private sales lists ever made up at Sunnybrook.

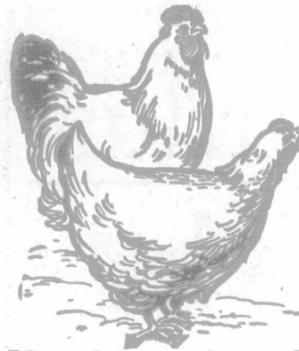
Problems of Reconstruction.

Continued from page 2015.

nation can only be thoroughly efficient and wholesome if in the inner heart of the men and women there is an unalterable bent towards the things that are fair and right. Charles Kingsley uttered great truths when he said, "There will be no true freedom without virtue, no true science without religion, no true industry without fear of God and love to your fellow citizens. Workers of England be wise, and then you must be free, for you will be fit to be free." These words surely apply to all classes of society at large in our land, and never needed emphasizing, so much as to-day. In the last analysis the courage, intelligence, honesty and efficiency of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, industrial workers and others, under coordinated effort and with unity of purpose, giving special attention to the development and use of raw materials of which our country is so rich, will count for more than anything else in the maintenance of our national life and prosperity in the period that is ahead of us.

Military Precision.

A negro drill sergeant was addressing a squad of colored "rookies" under him. He said: "I want you niggers to understand dat you is to carry out all o'ders giben on de risin' reflection ob de final word ob comman'. Now when we's passin' dat reveeman' stan', at de comman' 'Eyes Right!' I wants to hear ever' nigger's eyeballs click."



HEALTHY LAYING HENS

There's money in eggs and poultry—and you know it. Your hens can be made one of your greatest sources of profit—provided you keep them healthy and keep them laying. Remember the price of eggs and make your hens earn money for you all through this Winter. Thousands of poultry owners do this by using

INTERNATIONAL Poultry Food Tonic

It builds them up, strengthens their vitality, and makes them lay consistently, as it has a special action on the egg producing organs. Don't forget—the more eggs the more profits.

Use International Poultry Food Tonic and watch the increase in the egg production.

Put up in three different size packages, for sale by dealers everywhere.

Write for free copy of International Poultry Guide to

International Stock Food Co., Ltd. TORONTO, ONTARIO



There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING

FREE

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; rifles, traps, animal bait, headlights, fish nets, and all necessary trappers' and sportsmen's supplies at low prices.

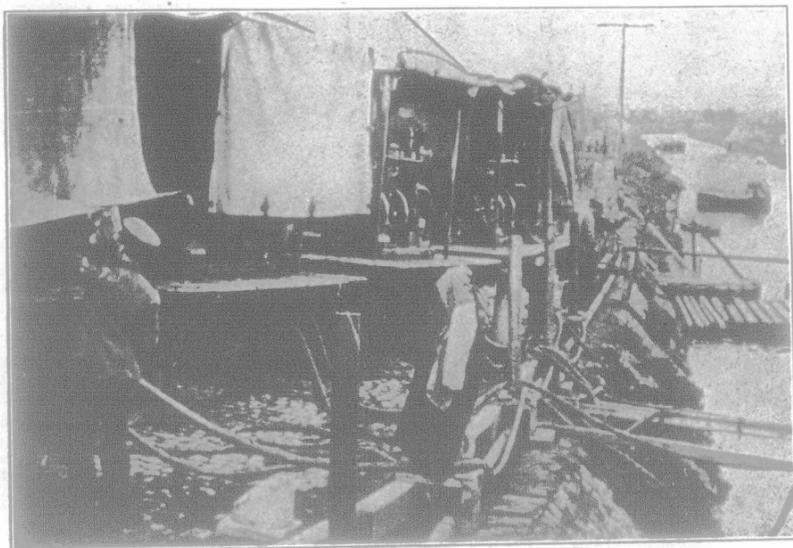
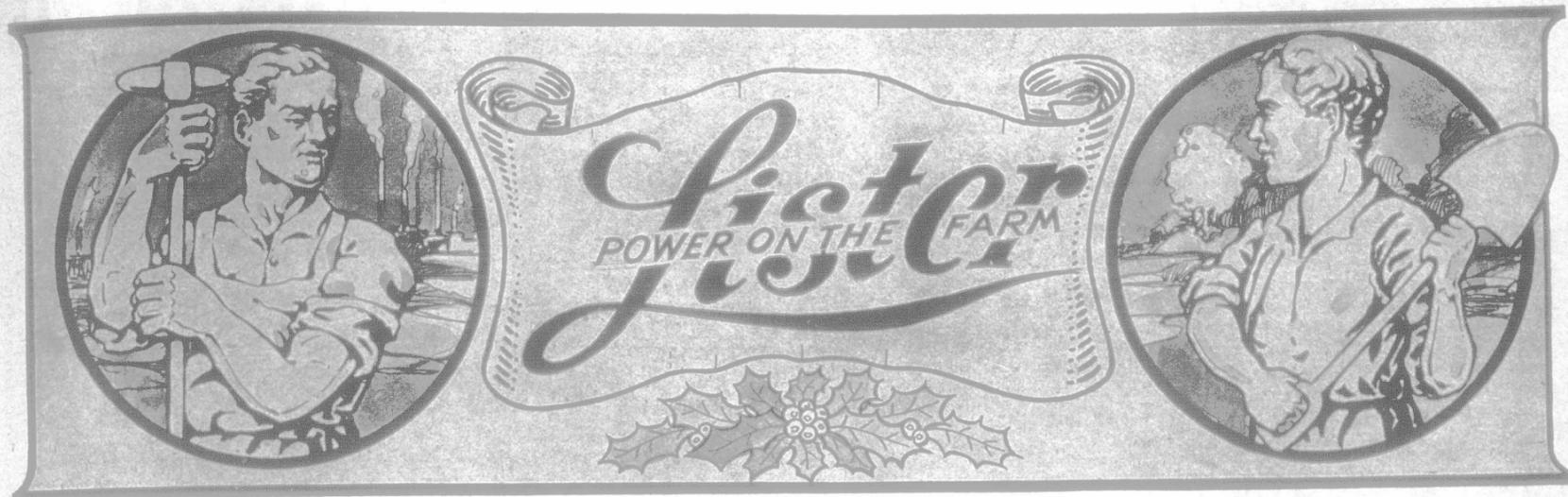
Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on the raw fur market. Write to-day. Address giving number as below.

John Hallam Limited 731 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

We want, and will pay highest prices for all kinds of RAW FURS

Ship your skins to us at once
We pay express charges or postage
Price List and Shipping Tags sent on request

Revillon Frères
Trading Company Limited
LARGEST FUR MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD
134 McGill Street — — — Montreal



LISTER ENGINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Before the War

For a quarter of a century before the commencement of the Great War, LISTER FARM POWER MACHINERY had been sold in Canada. In every Province there are at the present day numbers of farmers using Melotte Cream Separators and other goods purchased from us over twenty years ago. It is the satisfaction given by these goods and the recommendations of users, which have enabled us to record each year a large and ever-increasing sale. Users know that "LISTER" stands for QUALITY, and that "QUALITY TELLS"

During the War

During the War our Factories in England were placed at the disposal of the British Government, and ultimately were all taken under Government Control. Lister Engines were selected by the Government for important work on the various War Fronts, and Canadian Soldiers tell of having seen them in use in Flanders, and in France, whilst they have also been used in Salonica, Palestine, Mesopotamia, East Africa and on ships on the British Navy for auxiliary electric lighting. We regret that during the last year of the War, our Service Department, through lack of material and men, was not able to maintain the "100% efficiency" on which we pride ourselves, but we are sure that any customer who has suffered a temporary inconvenience will excuse us under the circumstances and we may say that in spite of Government requirements and restrictions we have been able to attend to 90% of our orders, whether for repairs, renewals or service.

After the War

After the short period necessary for readjustment to peace conditions we shall be better situated than ever for attending to the needs of our customers, and arrangements have been made for a largely increased output of LISTER FARM POWER MACHINERY including our well known specialties

MELOTTE and PREMIER CREAM SEPARATORS, LISTER ENGINES—GRINDERS, MILKING MACHINES—LIGHTING PLANTS—TRACTORS—SILO FILLERS, etc.

Cut out this coupon and send it to address of our nearest branch as below

Send me Catalogue of Lister Farm Power Machinery
 I am particularly interested in.....
 Name.....
 Address.....



R.A. LISTER & COMPANY
 (CANADA) LIMITED
STEWART ST., TORONTO
 WALL ST. WINNIPEG VICTORIA SQ. MONTREAL





Get More Egg Money

Keep your layers on the job. Get all the eggs you can while the birds are in their prime. After two years their best days are over.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

makes hens lay heavily, because it tones up the system and acts directly on the laying organs. Keeps fowls healthy.

At your dealer's in pkgs., also 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

Money Back if Not Satisfied. Write us for new book on care of Poultry. It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co.
of Canada, Ltd.,
328 Carlaw Ave.,
Toronto. P-19

WANTED Crate-Fed Chickens

(Dressed)

Also LARGE FOWL (Alive)

Write for Price List.

Waller's, 702 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto.

RAW FURS

We require your SKUNK, FOXES and RACON, ETC. for manufacture, and will pay you every cent they are worth.

Write for Price List and Tags, Free

C. H. ROGERS

Desk 10 WALKERTON, Ont.

WANT and FOR SALE

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 50 cents.

A FEW VERY PROMISING SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, \$8 each, pure-bred. Will answer letters as long as they last. Apply Urias Cressman, New Hamburg, Ont.

FARMER FOREMAN WANTED—MARRIED man without children, to act in capacity of working foreman on farm where about six regular men are employed at general farming—no milking. Applicant must have life experience in farming, be energetic, and have some mechanical ability. Would be required to board three men. I have a newly-furnished house and good wages to offer to the right man. Apply at once with testimonials to A. D. Wallace, 250 Chisholm Ave., Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDINGS first-class land, tiled, plenty of water and timber. F. H. Orris, Springfield, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES IN NEAR district, Kent, Harwich Township, 4 miles east of Blenheim, on Talbot Road, one mile from Church School; 20 acres bush, 35 acres fall wheat, 2 fine brick dwellings, one tenant house, natural gas, pneumatic water system, 3 artesian wells, telephone, bank barns, cement silo, garage. Apply L. D. Milton, R. R. No. 2, Blenheim, Ont., phone 162.

FOR SALE—PERSIAN KITTENS, BLUES and tiger markings. Lovely Xmas gifts. War-time prices. Miss R. Pinhey, Dunrobin, Ont.

MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION OF foreman or manager on dairy or stock and grain farm. Has had experience and fully capable, reliable and trustworthy. Best of references. Write Box 712, Dutton, Ontario.

WANTED—TO CARE FOR SHORTHORNS and general farm work, reliable, experienced married man, small or no family preferred, send references to Stewart Graham, Lindsay, Ontario.

WANTED FOR FARM, SUPERINTENDENT, must have full knowledge of general farming and handling of stock, good opportunity for right man. Apply stating experience and salary expected. Box J, "Farmer's Advocate", London, Ont.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED in farm work; must be able to milk, and good with horses. Farm adjoins village. Apple H. M. Rolph, Markham, Ont.

The 1918 International.

Horses.

Continued from page 2020.

There is always a particularly good horse show at the International, and this year was no exception. Although the entries were not quite so numerous as in the past, the quality of the showing was, if anything, superior. The Belgian and Percheron classes brought out long line-ups of choice individuals. There were also large classes of Clydesdale, and the quality of the entries of this breed was all that could be desired. In Shires there were one or two outstanding animals in most of the classes, but outside of that the quality was not of the best. Graham Bros., of Claremont, had a fine string of Clydesdales at the Show, and were successful in bringing to Canada a number of honors. There were ten in the aged stallion class. At the top stood Fairholme Footprint, sired by Dunure Footprint, and exhibited by F. L. Ames, of Massachusetts. This is a large, neatly-turned horse, extra good at the ground, and possessing good quality. In second place stood Bonnie Flisk by Bonnie Buchlyvie, the entry of Graham Bros. He is a splendid-bodied horse with masculine appearance and choice quality of feathering and bone. In third and fourth places were Reminder by Dunure Diamond, and Chief Guardian by Baron of Bergie, both Canadian horses. Both had strong, masculine appearance with substance and quality. In the two-year-old class was Graham Bros.' Revelanta's Choice by Revelanta. There were nine in the line-up, with the Canadian horse the outstanding winner. He is a grand young horse with substance and quality, and was later made junior and reserve grand champion. Fairholme Duchess, a mare scarcely as large as some of the others in the class, but with beautiful quality and trappy action, won the aged mare class and was also made senior champion. Graham Bros.' entry, Gold Bracelet, stood third. The junior and grand champion female was found in Fairholme Ruth, exhibited by Fairholme Farms, New Jersey. She is a short-coupled, neatly-turned mare, with splendid underpinning. She won over Halma, from the Graham Bros.' stable. Halma was possibly a little rangier than the winner, but she travelled true and picked her feet up nicely when going. If anything she was the strongest mare in the class, and her quality is such that she will, no doubt, be heard of later. Graham Bros. secured second in class, three, get of one sire, on the get of Lord Gleniffer. The Canadian horses were first in the yearling stallion futurity class on Gleniffer Star. The awards were placed by Dean Curtis, of Ames, Ia., and George Hutton, Madison, Wis.

Percherons.—The Percherons made the strongest horse class in the Show. Some particularly fine animals were brought into the ring to contest for the first honors. The awards were placed by Dean Curtis, E. D. White and Robert Graham. There were only five in the aged stallion class. Mitral, the entry of J. O. Singmaster & Son, Iowa, not only won the class, but also secured the senior and grand championship. He is a horse of great scale, and showing character and masculinity to a marked degree. He is a horse of splendid quality and carried himself well when moving. Nectar, from the Woodside Farms, Ohio, was second, with an entry from Truman's Farm in third. In the four-year-old class there were twelve competitors. This was one of the strongest classes in the ring, and the first place went to Singmaster & Son on Mignon. The nineteen two-year-olds constituted another strong class. The entries were all particularly well grown for their age, and showed quality right to the ground. Delchester Farms, Pennsylvania, secured the first place on Quanton. This colt was made junior and reserve grand champion. The three, four and five-year-old mare classes were not so well filled as usual. However, the entries were chosen for their excellence, and the judges had no light task in picking the winners. Tunquante was first in the five-year-old class for Dunhams, Illinois, while Torquoise, from the same stable, was first in the four-year-old class. These latter two mares won their classes at the International last year. The former is a home-bred mare, and as good a specimen of the breed as there is in the country.

Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

Canada Food Board Licence No. 13-442

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Ottawa Winter Fair

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1919.

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 3rd.

Write the Secretary for Prize List.

WM. SMITH, M.P.,

President

COLUMBUS, ONT.

W. D. JACKSON,

Secretary

CARP, - ONT.

Purina Checkerboard Calf Club

Prizes have now been awarded and paid in the 1918 Competition.

We are planning for an increased prize list in the 1919 Contest. Full particulars will appear in the Advocate in January and February. If interested, write us.

THE CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY, Limited, Toronto

The Bissell Steel Roller

With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Steel Frame. Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle. Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted. up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings. Runs like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Look out for it. This Roller will stand hard work and lots of it. Write Dept. W for free catalogue

T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.

See also advertisement on page 2039.

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Also DORSET-HORNED SHEEP, I am offering 6 young bulls and 4 rams. Apply VALMER BARTLETT R.R. 4, Canfield, Ontario.

Secure "STANDARD" Feeds Now

Standard Hog Feed

"THE STANDARD"

Protein not less than.....	16%
Fat.....	4.5%
Crude Fibre not more than.....	6%

Standard Dairy Cattle Feed

"THE STANDARD"

Protein not less than.....	22%
Fat.....	4.5%
Soluble Carbohydrates.....	45%
Crude Fibre not more than.....	10%

STANDARD FEEDS are endorsed by the Ontario Government. The price, quality and composition are supervised.

Obtain requirements as early as possible. Be sure that you obtain "STANDARD FEEDS." The name "STANDARD" should be on the tags, with the words, "Approved by The Organization of Resources Committee."

The following firms at present manufacture STANDARD FEEDS:

- The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto
- The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Peterboro
- Howson & Howson, Wingham Flour Mills, Wingham
- D. C. Thomson, Orillia
- A. A. McFall, Bolton

Write for prices and purchase directly from the manufacturers.

OFFERING FOR SALE :

Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal

After considerable difficulty the Government was able to arrange for the importation of a quantity of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal for the manufacture of STANDARD FEEDS. In view of the changed conditions resulting from peace prospects all of the material may not be used in these feeds. As also there is no Standard Beef Cattle Feed, and beef cattle feeders may desire some of these concentrates, the Organization of Resources Committee in charge, has decided to offer separately a portion of these feeds in carload lots as they arrive. Sales will be made only to farmers, farmers' local organizations, or to local dealers, who will sell directly to FEEDERS OF STOCK up to December 31. After that date sales will also be made to wholesale dealers and manufacturers.

Prices on Application

They will be approximately \$62.00 to \$64.00 per ton f.o.b Hamilton, depending on carrying charges at time of purchase.

Sold on the basis of marked weights as they arrive. Purchase directly from

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Who are in charge for the Organization Resources Committee, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

Gossip.

The McFadyen Holstein Sale.

Those in a position to attend the Holstein sale to be held by George H. McFadyen, R. R. 2, Sarnia, on December 20, should not fail to do so. Not being situated in one of the outstanding dairy districts, the herd is likely to be dispersed at prices well within the value of the animals. Mr. McFadyen will sell forty head, including twenty-two cows, two young bulls fit for service, and the balance made up of two-year-olds, yearlings, and heifer calves. The majority of the cows will be fresh, or around freshening, at sale time. One of the features of the sale will be the stock bull, Canary Wayne Hartog, now approaching four years of age. He was sired by Canary Hartog, and out of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd. On both sides this bull traces to high-producing ancestors, and he should make a good buy for someone in need of a bull of this kind. Among the cows there is Evergreen Keyes Triumph 20354, which as a three-year-old made a seven-day record of 24.46 lbs. butter; in fourteen days she made 46.23 lbs., and in thirty days 96.26 lbs. Her dam at one year and eleven months made 14.83 lbs. butter, and her grandam, 16.80 lbs. Another cow is Mercena of Springfield 28504, whose Record of Performance test as a three-year-old shows 15,360 lbs. milk and 513 lbs. butter. Blanche Akkrum has a seven-day record of 22 lbs. butter, and her dam in seven days made 25.28 lbs. A heifer which should not be overlooked is one from Daisy Mottle Beauty, which as a junior four-year-old made 30.89 lbs. butter, which dairymen will know is not frequently surpassed even in the best breeding herds. We have not enumerated many of the females selling, or their records, but a letter addressed to Mr. McFadyen, at Sarnia, will bring the required information. Trains will be met at Mandaumin on the morning of the sale. Sale commences at one o'clock sharp.

:- AN INTERESTING SHORT STORY :-

We cannot prepare any better advertisement for
**GOMBAULT'S
 CAUSTIC BALSAM**

than the following voluntary testimonial from a man who stands very high in all business and social circles where he is known:



No. 2131 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.,
 November 26, 1917.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

Dear Sirs:—I have had GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM constantly in my home for thirty-three years and have used it for a large number of animal and human ailments. It is by far the most effective, reliable and economical medical preparation that I have ever known. Its persistent use for chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis and kindred troubles bring sure relief. For sore throat, pains in chest and acute cramps it penetrates and relieves pain. For mosquito bites, bee stings and bites of all other vermin it instantly stops all irritation. For itching between the toes and on limbs, it is an instantaneous cure. For fresh cuts, wounds and old sores, it eliminates all danger from blood poisoning and hastens a cure. A few drops of CAUSTIC BALSAM is more effective than half a bottle of any other application that I know of.

Truly yours, M. J. LAWRENCE.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM has had a steady, reliable sale in France, where it is made, for forty-five years. In the United States and Canada, with only moderate advertising, it has had an increasing sale for thirty-five years. The demand is produced strictly by its merits. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by Parcel Post on receipt of price. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. For further particulars and unlimited testimonials, address

Sole Proprietors and Distributors for the U. S. and Canada

The Lawrence-Williams Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Gossip.

The Herd Sire Sylvius Walker Raymondale.

We recently received in this office a pedigree of the young herd sire, "Sylvius Walker Raymondale," purchased last year by Messrs. R. W. Walker & sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont., to head their noted herd of pure-bred Holsteins. He was calved October, 1916, and he is sired by Avondale Pontiac Echo, a son of May Echo Sylvia. He is therefore, a brother to the \$106,000-bull, the highest-priced bull ever sold, any age or breed. His dam, Rita Pietertje Walker, is a 25.25-lb., 4-year-old daughter of King Walker, who now has 60 A. R. O. daughters. A summary of the pedigree gives Sylvius Walker Raymondale's dam and sire's dam an average of 33.13 lbs. of butter and 804 lbs. of milk for 7 days, and 122 lbs. of milk for one day. With this breeding and his great individuality he should prove one of Canada's greatest sires. That he will have every opportunity in Mr. Walker's herd will be readily seen by the splendid breeding in evidence throughout the entire herd of breeding females. Here will be found a number of daughters of the noted King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, a number of which are at present making over 50 lbs. per day as junior two-year-olds. These heifers are all being bred to the new sire. The several young bulls of serviceable age now advertised by Mr. Walker are, in most instances, also got by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, and make up one of the strongest offerings ever seen at the farm. All the cows that are freshening now and from this time on are calving to the service of the new sire. These youngsters now arriving show exceptional type and promise. Messrs. Walker are also pricing a few young cows for immediate sale, all of which are well along in calf to the service of Sylvius Walker Raymondale. Look up their advertisement and let them know your wants.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST JERSEY SHOW

AT THE 1918

National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio,

the Brampton Jersey Herd brought great honors to Canada.

There were more Jerseys on Exhibition than there were cattle of all other breeds combined.

There were seven individual classes for animals over three years of age. There were two herd prizes in which the mature animals would figure. In these nine classes five of the first prizes were won by Brampton Jerseys. The other four were won by four different exhibitors. In two of these four classes the Brampton entries were second.

The Prizes referred to were:—

- First three-year-old bull, Brampton Radiator.
- First four-year-old cow, Brampton Dot. P.
- First for cow with yearly record commenced under five years of age, Beauty Maid.
- First for best herd composed of a bull and four females.
- First for Dairy Herd composed of five females in milk.

We won the herd prize at the leading Canadian Fairs and having won the same prize at the National Dairy Show, our herd is made the "Champion Jersey Herd of the North American Continent".

The above demonstrates the exhibition qualities of our herd. Production has been given even greater care as is shown by the fact that according to the Government Record of Performance the cows stand first and second over all ages and breeds in Canada for yearly butter production, are both bred from Brampton Stock and one of them is owned by us.

If you want Jerseys that will make Champion milk and butter records profit by the experiences of others and come to the "Fountain Head".

B. H. Bull & Son - Brampton, Ont.

New Barns, 1919

CANADIAN FARMERS built more STEEL TRUSS BARNs in 1918 than in any previous year. This is a good record for the fourth year of the war, and there must be an excellent reason. Here it is:

A Satisfactory Barn

Salford, Ont., July 6, 1918.

Dear Sirs:—

The barn is satisfactory. Am well pleased with it, and everything is as you agreed.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. SWANCE.

YOU want yours satisfactory, too—well planned, proper light, sufficient ventilation, built of good material, all erected at a saving of time and money.

You will get even better satisfaction now that the war is over—our shipments of the best lumber, steel and galvanized iron can be made most promptly, and our years of experience enable us to build you the very best barn you can possibly purchase.

Barn Book with blue prints of stables, free. Write for it to-day.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

LIMITED

PRESTON and MONTREAL

Burnside

Ayrshires and Clydesdales

(IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED)

Leaders for Over a Quarter of a Century

AYRSHIRES

We were never in a better position to supply our customers with imported or Canadian bred Ayrshires—bulls or females. We have them from cows with records up to 17,000 lbs. for the year, and by the great sire and Grand Champion winner, Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.), who is an R.O.P. sire in Scotland, United States and Canada,

We are now making preparation for our 1919 spring importation, and will carefully fill orders entrusted to us.

CLYDESDALES

As in Ayrshires, our Clydesdales have for the past decade been winning wherever shown. Just at present we have some excellent fillies and young colts by the renowned sire and Grand Champion stallion, Sir Spencer (imp.). These colts have all been prominent winners at Eastern Canada's largest shows, and are a high-quality lot throughout.

Write us for anything in imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales.

THE SEASON'S GREETINGS TO ADVOCATE READERS.

R. R. NESS & SONS, Burnside Farm, HOWICK, QUE.

The Silver Lining.

Continued from page 2009.

habit good and bad. And there is no habit, the cultivation of which will yield larger returns for ourselves and others. Let us learn to sing with John Kendrick Bangs:

"To-day, whatever may annoy,
The word for me is Joy, just simple joy;
The joy of life;
The joy of children and of wife;
The joy of bright, blue skies;
The joy of rain; the glad surprise
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;
The joy of winged things in their flight;
The joy of noon-day and the tried
True joyousness of eventide;
The joy of labor and of mirth;
The joy of air, and sea, and earth—
The countless joys that ever flow from Him

Whose vast beneficence doth dim
The lustrous light of day;
And lavish gifts divine upon our way.

Whate'er there be of sorrow
I'll put off till to-morrow,
And when to-morrow comes, why then
'Twill be To-day, and Joy again."

This has been a rambling screed—a thing of shreds and patches. Perhaps it may be fitly closed by the somewhat paradoxical remark that the greatest optimist who ever lived was He of whom it was said that "He was a Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Yet He was not overcome by sorrow or grief. He lived above them. His life was one of abounding joy. And when he was about to leave His disciples and—having no place to lay His head—had nothing else to offer them, He said to them in that last intimate, heart-to-heart talk, "These things I have spoken unto you that My joy might remain in you and that your joy might be full." It is just as true to-day as when the words were first spoken, "The joy of the Lord is your strength."

And Christmas is the happiest season of the year just because men do not seek joy as an end in itself, but they find it coming to them as a by-product of their unselfish spirit of helpfulness and generosity

Get Your Horses Sound

Remove blemishes and stop the lameness so that you can get the top price at the sale, or have sound, strong horses for next season's work. The time to do this is NOW and the best liniment we know of for the purpose is



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Absorbine is used by successful breeders year after year. To the owner of high grade stock, the first requisite for a liniment is that it shall be absolutely safe, and no matter how carelessly used cannot injure the animal. Absorbine is purely herbal, and can do no harm. It does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used. Then they must have results, the liniment must allay pain and take out inflammation and soreness quickly, reduce the swelling and thickened tissue. It must be healing, cooling, soothing and strengthening. Absorbine does all these things quickly and effectively.

In addition Absorbine is a positive antiseptic and germicide, and when applied to all irritated surfaces, boot-chafes, sores, galls, cuts and lacerations, it kills any germs that may be present; makes the part aseptically clean and causes a healthy healing.

USE ABSORBINE to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections, Strains 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 \$2.50 per bottle, or send postpaid with full instructions. Write us about any special case on which you would like advice.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lymans Bldg.
MONTREAL, CAN.**

to others. It is a flower which grows by the pathway of duty and service and sacrifice, and it blooms most gloriously on Christmas Day. Could we but carry its fragrance with us throughout the year it would enable us—better perhaps than anything else—to see the silver lining in every cloud.

Sixty Years in Dairying.

Continued from page 2012.

For many years butter and cheese were the only cash products sold by the dairyman, besides the skim-milk, buttermilk and whey that brought indirect returns by being fed to stock. We have to-day in addition to the creameries and cheese factories, the condensery that puts up milk in small bulk, so that it may be taken to our fighting men in Flanders; or Stefanson can have a supply with him in his Arctic cruise; or it may be taken to any part of the world and still be in perfect condition.

For the last ten or twelve years we have had another new claimant for public favor in powdered milk. Milk is condensed at a comparatively low temperature, then it is forced under high pressure through a fine hole in the form of a spray into a warm room; it then falls as a dry powder, which is put into packages and sold to the consumer, who mixes it with water and it is milk again.

Our piano manufacturers were afraid that their supply of ivory was going to run out on account of the destruction of elephants in the far-off wilds of Africa. The dairy cow has come to the rescue. It has been discovered that by taking the skim-milk and curdling it with rennet or acid, the curd can be dried and afterwards made into a great many articles which were formerly made from ivory.

In looking over the dairy business for the past sixty years, we see more changes and greater improvements in the handling of the product from the cow until it reaches the consumer, than in any other line of production on the farm; and co-operation has been developed to a greater extent than in any other product, in the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and Foods



FREE.—To any farmer, stock or poultry raiser our new booklet, which tells how to balance rations for stock and poultry. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, their symptoms and treatment. Tells how to build poultry houses, how to raise calves without milk.

The Great Animal Conditioner and Fattener

Animals are just like human beings. If you give them more strong feeds than they can possibly digest they become stall-fed or bilious, and require a tonic or a digester to make their digestive organs active to take the proper amount of the nourishment of the food you give them, otherwise they waste a large quantity of it. Our ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is made up of roots, barks and minerals which act as an invigorator. It is a pure condition powder, and we do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. It will make your animals take out all the good in the material you feed, whereas, under ordinary conditions, 50 to 65% is all they take out of the food. It is not a "dope." It can be used constantly in feeding your animals without doing them any harm, and must do good.

In changing from grass feeds to hard winter feeds, animals invariably go back, as the grains, hay, etc., given them, upset their digestion. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using this Stock Specific.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont. Bondhead, Ont., Aug. 31.
Gentlemen:—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about convinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying "Royal Purple" Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used. GEORGE MAPES.

Improves the Condition of all Live Stock and Increases the Flow of Milk

Cows will gain from two to five pounds of milk per day while being fed in the stable.

You can condition the worst animal you have on your place in a short time. Try it and be convinced.

Fatten Pigs One Month Earlier

You can develop pigs at five months old to be just as large as they would under ordinary conditions at six months, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Put up in 60c. Packages \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins.

Veal Your Calves Without Milk

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL has become a standard feed throughout Canada for raising calves without milk. After a calf is born and has been given the mother's milk for five days, it can be taken away and can be raised entirely on this meal without using any milk if necessary at a cost of not more than 30% the price of new milk.

We will be glad to send you a printed sheet showing the value of this meal and that of other meals on the Canadian market during this past year, taken from Bulletin No. 388, published by our Dominion Government. It is simply a waste of money to use new milk for calves where you can obtain this meal.

For sale by all reliable dealers. If you are unable to get Royal Purple specifics or foods, advise us and we will tell you where to procure them.



An Egg Producer and Poultry Conditioner

After moulting, hens are very slow to commence laying. The time you want eggs is when they are a high price, and the reason the price is high is the small supply. Hens usually commence laying about ten days after you commence using our ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC. All healthy hens usually have a supply of eggs in process of development. From the small beginning, like a pin-head to the large egg, almost fully developed, and yet the process of laying will not commence because the hen physically is not in condition to carry on the laying process. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific works on their digestion, makes nature act as it should, and very often hens will commence laying in three to five days if they are being properly fed.

More Eggs When Prices are High

This ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC is something that should be fed to them constantly during the winter months, and the cost is insignificant. A sixty-cent package will last twenty-five hens seventy days. A \$1.75 tin will last 100 hens seventy days. It will pay for itself many times over in results.

It is Put up in 30c. and 60c. Packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins

We also manufacture the following valuable remedies for stock and poultry:

Royal Purple Lice Killer for stock or poultry, 30c. and 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Cough Cure for horses, 60c. tins.

Royal Purple Liniment for man or beast, 60c. bottles.

Royal Purple Disinfectant, 30c., 60c., \$1.15 tins.

Royal Purple Worm Powder for animals, 30c. packages.

Royal Purple Roup Cure, 30c. tins.

Royal Purple Colic Cure, \$1.15 bottles.

By mail, 10c. extra.

Results Count. Read these Testimonials

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont. R. R. No. 3 Embro, Ont., April 14, 1917.
Dear Sirs.—We have been using "Royal Purple" calf meal for some time. We tested it on one of our November calves, and that calf is as large as our yearling heifers. I cannot recommend your Calf Meal too highly.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS McLEOD.

Box 149, Prince Albert, Sask.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—I have been using your Royal Purple Calf Meal for some time, and find it gives excellent results. Will you kindly forward me one of your books free, as per enclosed and oblige.

Yours truly,

JAS. GARBUE.

424 5th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta., March 2, 1918.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—Will you kindly send me your booklet on stock and poultry? I am a constant user of your Royal Purple Specific, and wouldn't be without it.

Yours truly,

L. R. HESS.

Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 18, 1918.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—Have found your "Poultry Specific" to be as recommended for laying hens. It has proved to be superior to other "Poultry Foods."

Yours truly,

ALBERT F. PAGEL.

No. 1 Thomas St., Kingston, Ont., May 8, 1918.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.
Dear Sirs.—I have used your Royal Purple Poultry Specific and Roup Cure, Lice Killer and Chick Feed with excellent results, and I can safely say that your goods are unequaled on the market.

Yours very sincerely,

G. W. WICKHAM.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd. - London, Canada

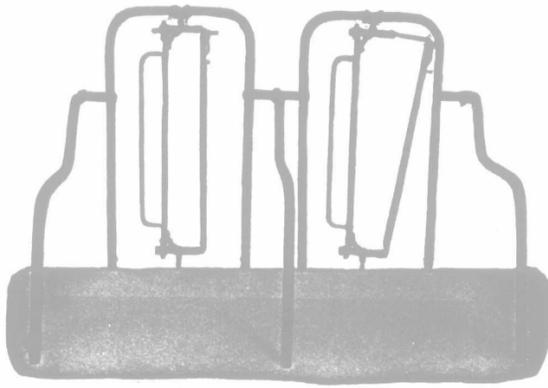
Gossip.

Good Export Business.

The well-known English Exporter, A. J. Hickman, writes "The Farmer's Advocate" as follows: "As your readers probably know, there has been a very fine trade for pedigree stock in this country, and they may be interested to know of a few of the export orders that we have executed.

"To one client in the Argentine we sent 11 Shorthorn bulls, 75 Lincoln and 25 Romney rams, in the Spring. The importer was so pleased with the consignment that he has now sent us an order for exactly the same numbers again, to be shipped this fall. To another old client living in Uruguay, we have sent 29 Romney rams, 1 Hereford and 1 Shorthorn bull. To another old client in the same country, we have sent 2 very good Hereford bulls, including a winner at the Hereford Spring Show, also 3 very high class Romney rams. One of these cost \$1,250 at the Ashford Ram Show and as it won a prize for wool as well as for other points, it was looked on by many as the best ram there. For a well-known Shorthorn breeder in South

Cow Stalls that are Different



These Stanchions and stalls are in a class by themselves, both having features not to be found in any other make in Canada.

Each Stall is Complete in Itself

You can install one or one hundred. No top rail being used, we get rid of the loud rattle and clang of the other makes, ours being absolutely noiseless. Our Stanchion will fit the largest cow.

and can be adjusted for a calf. Has what we call the Positive Lock Attachment, which guards against animals getting loose.

Write for catalogue and prices, and nearest agent, to:

M. T. BUCHANAN & COMPANY, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO
MANUFACTURERS OF HAYING TOOLS, COW STALLS, WATER BOWLS, ETC.

Africa, we selected the great show cow Lady Ramsden 3rd., winner of reserve championship at the last Royal Show, and heaps of other prizes, but unfortunately she died soon after landing. At the same time we selected for the same buyer a good Crocus heifer, and a very fine trio of Lincoln sheep. We have since had another order from the same source, and are shortly shipping the Shorthorn bull, Marlands Prince, a first prize winner at the Birmingham Spring Show, and 4 nice Shorthorn heifers. To another client in Rhodesia, we sent 1 Hereford, 2 Aberdeen-Angus, and 1 Galloway bull, together with a splendid heifer of the same breed. The bull was also a first-prize winner. We have an order just in to execute for 25 Romney rams for Patagonia.

"The above are all orders from old and valued clients and do not include several which we have had from new friends, and others which we have yet to execute. There is certain to be a very big trade for some years to come, for the best English pedigree stock and we always try to execute our orders so that we deserve and can expect to get a large proportion of the business there is to be had."

Gossip.

Sovereign Holstein Bulls.

Holstein breeders who are looking for a high record young sire to head their herds should correspond with Wm. Stock & Sons R. R. No. 1. Tavistock, Ontario. Among others they have several grandsons of their great long distance cow Baroness Madoline. She has a 21,770 lb. milk record and made 1,043 lbs. of butter for the same period. Several of the young bulls referred to are by a son of hers which has for sire King Segis Alcartra the \$2000 son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 sire.) Two of the youngsters are out of tested daughters of the well known sire Correct Change. While others are from the herd's best record dams. All are priced reasonable.

The Irish Flax Industry and Canada's Opportunity

BY R. J. HUTCHINSON.

The well known aphorism—"Great oaks from tiny acorns grow," has seldom been more fully illustrated than in Ireland's linen industry.

Look at the map of that country, such as is found in an ordinary atlas; place a fifty-cent piece on the North-east corner where Belfast is situated, and you cover the district from which the wide world received a great proportion of its linen fabrics.

Looking backward for fifty years, we find that there were numerous linen mills scattered throughout Ireland, but the devastating potato famine in 1847, with the extensive emigration resulting therefrom, and other unfavorable conditions, led to a gradual decline of the industry throughout the country, with the exception of Ulster, until at the present time, of the once widespread industry, there remains one linen works in Dublin, one in Cork, and others isolated at Drogheda and Dundalk.

The Value of Ireland's Linen Trade

The vast extent of the Irish export linen trade may be realized when it is

GREAT SALE

BY AUCTION

will be held at Englewood Stock and Dairy Farm (NEAR MANDAUMIN, ONT.)

40 Friday, December, 20th, 1918 40 HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS

including 22 cows that will be fresh or about to freshen at time of sale, also a number of two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers, and heifer calves, and two young bulls fit for service. The grand three-year-old herd bull, Canary Wayne Hartog 26399, is also for sale. His dam, Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd 15514, at 4 years gave 576.3 lbs. milk, 29.28 lbs. butter 7 days, year's record as a two-year-old, 16,714.0 lbs. milk, 846.25 lbs. butter. His sire is that noted Canary Hartog 16173.

This sale includes such cows as Evergreen Keyes' Triumph 20354, born Feb. 9, 1912, whose record as a three-year-old was 24.46 lbs. butter 7 days, 46.23 lbs. butter 14 days, 96.26 lbs. butter 30 days. Her dam at one year 11 months made 14.83 lbs. butter, her grandam 16.80 lbs. butter.

Also Mercena of Springfield 28504, born Feb. 1, 1912, has a record of performance as a three-year-old of 15,360 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. butter.

Blanche Akkrum III, born Feb. 15, 1911, has a record of 22 lbs. butter 7 days, her dam 25.28 lbs. butter 7 days, 106 lbs. butter 30 days.

Annie Posch Clay, born April 29, 1912, has record 509 lbs. milk, 20.06 lbs. butter 7 days. Her dam at 3 years gave 441.1 lbs. milk, 18.85 lbs. butter 7 days.

In this sale also is a daughter of Daisy Mottle Beauty, who has a junior 4-year-old record of 30.89 lbs. butter 7 days. This dam I paid \$400 for as a calf. These are only a sample of what you will see at this great sale. It will pay you to come if you are looking for milkers and quality combined.

Trains will be met on morning of sale at Mandaumin, Ont., G.T.R. Sale commences 1 o'clock p.m.

Ten months' credit on approved joint notes without interest.

T. MERRITT MOORE AUCTIONEER

Englewood Stock & Dairy Farm

GEO. H. McFADYEN, Proprietor

SARNIA, ONT.

R. F. D. No. 2

stated that fully 95 per cent of the output is shipped to other lands. In the year 1912 the value of these linen exports amounted to \$42,084,200 of which the United States of America absorbed \$296,080,020 worth. Other foreign nations bought Irish linens to the value of \$10,058,385. The British possessions consumed \$10,745,695 worth, the Canadian importation amounting to the goodly sum of \$3,767,985 and as the preceding figures do not include the value of Irish linens manufactured for home use, that is for Irish and British consumption, it is apparent that the linen manufactures of the Belfast district, together with the vast number of employees engaged in the trade, are deeply interested in the maintenance and prosperity of same.

Like other commodities, the price of linen has rapidly advanced under the strain of war conditions, until at the present time, it has confidence of buyers and consumers in the superiority of linen, as compared with cotton and other substitutes, that the increased cost does not lessen the demand to any appreciable degree. Furthermore, on account of the abnormal situation and the obstacles in the way of production, it is unlikely that there will be any considerable decrease in price for years to come even should peace be declared in the immediate future.

Mainly Irish in Name Only.

Viewed in the light of small area of production, and because the great bulk of the linen fibre is not even grown in Ireland, it seems somewhat paradoxical to speak of Irish linen at all and, curiously enough, some of the best line obtained in Belfast up to 1914 was actually imported. In this connection the approximate figures of flax production by the leading nations engaged in the business is interesting. Just before the war Russia produced 400,000 tons annually.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Tons. France and Belgium: 50,000; Germany and Austria: 30,000; Holland: 10,000; Ireland: 10,000; Total: 500,000.



(Panoramic View of "Sunnybrook," Eglington, Ont.)

SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Headed by "Highland Pontiac Sylvia"

HIGHLAND Pontiac Sylvia, our present sire, is one of the very few 36-lb.-bred grandsons of the great May Echo Sylvia in Canada to-day. His dam, Tidy Albino Echo (now only a five-year-old cow) has a 31.92-lb. 7-day butter record, and a 30-day record of 123.38 lbs. His sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo, is a son of the world's greatest milk producer, May Echo Sylvia, and is therefore a brother to the \$106,000 bull sold at Milwaukee last June.

In our present sales list of young bulls there are, among others, one 31-lb. bull and several grandsons of the great King Segis. Two of these are now ready for heavy service, and as we need the room they are priced exceedingly low. We must dispose of a number of females during the next few weeks under these same terms. These are of much the same breeding as the young bulls referred to, and go in to make up the strongest offering we have ever listed from Sunnybrook. Full particulars furnished on application, or call at 21 Wellington St. W. and arrange to visit the farm.

JOSEPH KILGOUR, Sunnybrook Farms, Eglington P.O., North Toronto, Ontario



Another Fact Established by the Great War
THE SUPERIORITY OF THE

Percheron Horse

OVER ALL OTHER DRAFT BREEDS

The Percheron made such a name for himself doing war work that England has already taken an importation from Canada, and more to follow.

Europe is now in the throes of a horse famine, and the Canadian farmer who will have drafters for sale will reap the benefit.

Now is the time to buy foundation stock in both stallions and mares, as usual we have the best selection of Imported Percheron stallions and mares in Eastern Canada, all ages, blacks and greys, and everyone backed by the "Hodgkinson & Tisdale" guarantee. Inspection invited.

Hodgkinson and Tisdale

BEAVERTON - - - ONTARIO

Canadian Northern & Grand Trunk Railway Bell Phone 18

A Wealth Producing Apple Orchard the Investment Opportunity of the Hour

British markets again
open for Canadian Apples.

Old orchards are
practically done through
neglect and winter killing.
NOW is the time to replant
and make big returns.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SALESMEN WANTED.

STONE and WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries
ESTABLISHED 1837

TORONTO - - - ONT.

SEEDS WANTED

We are buyers of choice quality
Red Clover, Alsike and Ontario-
grown Alfalfa and Sweet Clover;
also Timothy Seed and Seed
Grain

Mail samples, stating quantity
to offer and price.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Limited
Seed Merchants, OTTAWA

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Grown in Lambton Co. Golden Glow, a yellow
Dent, and an early strain of the White Cap Dent.
\$4.50 for seventy-five lbs. Bags free.

G. BUTLER CROTON, ONT.

Seed Corn

—Pure-bred White Cap Yellow
Dent. Highest score in
standing field crop competi-
tion; also Wisconsin No. 7. 350 bus. W. C. Y.
Dent, 100 bus. Wisconsin No. 7. Good quality,
per 70 lbs., \$5; fancy stuff, per 70 lbs., \$8.

J. A. KING Wardville, Ont.

Seed Corn

—A quantity of select early
Leaming, Longfellows and
White Cap Yellow Dent.

\$4.75 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free.

GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.

HAY

SHIPPERS! Consign
your carloads to
The E. L. RICH-
MOND CO., Detroit.
The Old Reliable Firm.
In business a quarter of
a century. References—
Any Bank.

The preceding figures show that Russia
produced four-fifths of the world's mark-
etable supply—one half of which—about
20,000 tons, being exported.

With regard to linen manufactures,
France, Germany and Italy produce—dam-
ask to a moderate degree, while in the Dun-
fermline district of Scotland, the coarser
linens, damasks, canvas, etc., are produced.
In the Leeds district of England there is
also a very limited production of linen
fabrics, but in the abstract, it may be
said that British linens are altogether
produced in the North of Ireland.

Where The Flax is Grown.

The figures of 1912 may still be of
interest by way of showing from whence
the raw material of which Irish linen
exports are derived. Of the total supply
of flax and tow required for that year,
only 14,452 tons were home grown, while
52,983 tons were imported; the latter
figure being worthy of special considera-
tion when it is remembered that Ireland
is an agricultural country with immense
areas of land suitable for flax cultivation.
In other words, while there are probably
15,000 square miles of arable land in
Ireland, there are only 55,062 acres—
about 86 square miles—devoted to flax
production. The object of the writer
in presenting these figures is to give
Canadian readers a somewhat compre-
hensive view of conditions, past and
present, so that they will be cognizant
of one important reason why the present
world-wide linen famine was brought
about.

Difficulties of the Irish Flax Growers.

Flax began to come in from the Russian
district of Riga, which, while suitable for
the coarser linen fabrics only, had the
double advantage of being cheaper than
domestic flax, and caused the manufactur-
ers to be less dependent on the Irish
farmer. Furthermore, the home flax-
grower was less progressive than he might
have been, and the Flax Supply Associa-
tion seemed to assist mainly for the pur-
pose of paying salaries to its representa-
tives. Can it be wondered then, that
the farmer became discouraged in the
attempt to cultivate flax?

His rent had to be paid—and it was
fairly high—he was at the same time,
in a large measure dependent on weather
conditions over which he had no control;
seed was dear; labor was costly; there
was trouble in retting and in getting the
flax scutched, and when it reached the
market the price offered gave him little
or no return for his labor. It did not
occur to him that even if he grew flax for
sake of its seed only, the money he sent
out of the country to pay for imported
linseed cake and meal for cattle feeding
purposes could be saved, the Irish bill
for imported linseed cake in 1915 amount-
ing to no less than \$1,250,000. But he
failed to see that he might simultaneously
have had seed and fibre.

CHEAPER THAN A WHIP AND BETTER FOR YOUR HORSES

A horse with bruised, galled and
chafed neck or shoulders can't earn
his feed. Whipping only increases
his suffering. You can prevent such injuries
for less than the price of a good whip.
Equip your faithful animal with Tapatco—
The pad made with our

NEW PATENTED HOOK ATTACHMENT

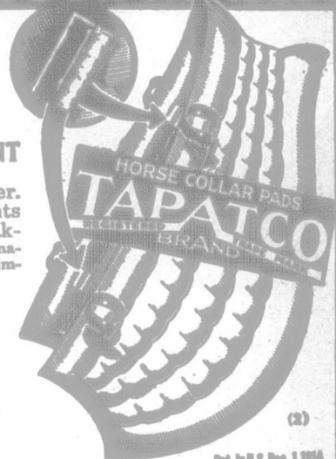
(Found Only on Pads Made by Us.)
Consists of wire staple with felt washer.
It gives hook a firmer hold and prevents
pulling off, even though fabric is weak-
ened by long usage. Life of pad is thus ma-
terially lengthened. This is the greatest im-
provement since we invented the hook.

STUFFED COLLAR PADS

Filled with our Special Composite Stuffing
are better than other kinds. They are soft,
springy, absorbent and serve as a guarantee
against bruised, galled and chafed shoulders.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS MAKING PADS
Look for the Felt Washer

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
The American Pad & Textile Company, Chatham, Ontario



When you buy A HARNESS

When you go to the Harness Dealer, do
you just say, "Let's see some Harness?"
If you do, you risk buying a set that is
not guaranteed by the maker or that does
not even have the maker's label on it.

In buying Harness know
the BRAND and the maker's name. Our goods are trade-marked
—IMPERIAL BRAND and known from coast to
coast as high-grade. If your dealer does not have
IMPERIAL BRAND HARNESS we can supply you
direct. Our prices range as low as \$22, single set complete,
and \$39 team set, without collars. Our "Team Special."
No. 640 is the most popular moderate priced team Harness in Canada.
It is sold from Halifax to Victoria express prepaid to any station in
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Harness, is exceptional value at \$35 per set. Write us for anything
in the Harness line—we have it—and our prices are as low as
honest work and materials allow. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A. G. FARROW

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Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of
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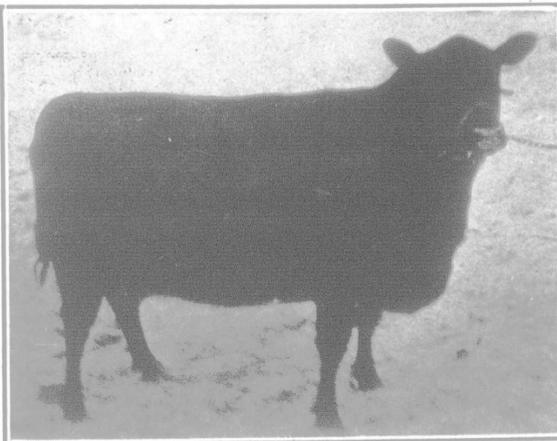
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Imported Scotch shorthorns—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now.
Half of these are imported and will head good
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Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm.
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LIVINGSTON BRAND OIL CAKE MEAL

It Will Pay Anyone to Give Our Digestible Meal a Trial

The only men who worry about their live stock are those who don't feed our Oil Cake.



Made from Pure No. 1 North Western Canada Flax Seed.

A lower price per ton is no proof of cheapness.

FATTER AND STURDIER SHEEP, HOGS AND CATTLE—BETTER MILK
You will receive higher prices for the higher quality. Prices very moderate in comparison with other feeds.
ALSO LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED. If you cannot buy from your dealer, write direct to us.

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Limited, Baden, Ont. Montreal, Que.
Manufacturers of Flax Seed Products

DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-Spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.



Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.
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171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE:

10 Pure-bred, Registered Jersey Heifers

Coming two-year-old; 5 bred to freshen in April; 5 to freshen in September; bred to my Majesty bull. Will sell separately. For full particulars and price, apply to

E. A. SMITH
Real Estate Broker St. Thomas, Ont.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords

Cows with calves at foot. Females all ages. Bulls of serviceable age. Ram lambs and a few shearing ewes. Alex. McKinney, R.R. No.1, Erin, Ont.

ELM PARK, ABERDEEN-ANGUS

From 1893 to 1918, inclusive, our herd has been shown at Toronto and other large Canadian shows from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., and have during these years won more prizes than any competitor. Our herd now numbers over 80 head and we never had a better lot of bulls and females for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph

SUNNY ACRES

Aberdeen-Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

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P. O. and Phone Oakwood, Ont.
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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Angus—Southdowns—Collies
SHOW FLOCKS

Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.
Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.



Sunnyside Herefords

Young cows, heifers to calve in January, heifer calves, first prize senior and junior bull calves, London, 1918, and yearling bulls in field condition. Must have room before winter. Inspection invited.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ont.
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CHRISTMAS TREES

of different varieties and size. Price 25 cents and up, according to size. Apply
BAKER'S NURSERIES, Ridout St., London, Ontario.

Canada's Opportunity.

It should be emphasized that, even with greatly increased production in Ireland, it is calculated that not more than one third, possibly not over one-quarter, of the country's requirements will be produced. As a matter of fact, even with supplies equal to those of pre-war days, there will still be an urgent demand for every ounce of flax fibre obtainable. Aeroplane requirements, for which linen is the best wing covering fabric, is a new and important development which will continue to absorb considerable quantities of linen after the war has ceased. Along the ordinary lines of business the demand will be great for years to come as linen stocks everywhere are reduced to skeleton proportions, and must again be brought up to full strength.

In view of these facts and others that might be mentioned, it may be taken for granted that linen fabrics will not greatly decrease in price for a considerable period; nor will flax. The question may then be asked of the Canadian flax grower: What are you going to do; will you take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus presented? Canadian seed has been requisitioned this season—for the first time. Canada has the greatest chance in her history to come forward with seed, fibre and even linen manufactures. There are certain factors which must be recognized that most satisfactory results may be obtained.

Requirements.

Climate.—A climate where there is a considerable amount of moisture in the air and where the crops are not liable to suffer from drought is the most suitable. This being so, the western part of British Columbia, Southwestern Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces may be expected to produce the best flax.

Soil.—A soil that is suited for the growth of cereals and other farm crops may be expected to give similar results when sown with flax. Where choice is possible a sandy loam is to be preferred. As uniformity in all characters is the most important point in connection with the production of flax fibre, it is advisable to choose a field that is level as possible and has a uniform type of soil, so that the moisture-holding capacity will be similar throughout.

Rotation.—Flax should not be sown on the same land oftener than once in five to seven years. Its exact place in the rotation varies, but the common practise is to sow after wheat or some other cereal, or on land that has been in sod.

Manure.—Stable manure should not be applied to a crop of flax. It is much better to manure heavily some previous crop in the rotation. The most important artificial fertilizer for flax is potash. As this is not available at present it may be possible to apply wood ashes, or in dis-



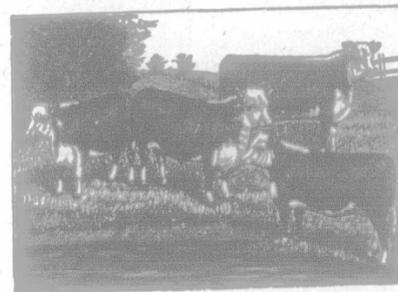
Easiest Kept Sell Highest Herefords

ANCASTER, ONT.

Hereford Cattle are becoming the Popular Beef Breed.

There is a reason, it is yours for the asking.

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



We have a choice offering in young bulls, some fit for service also a few females. For fuller particulars and prices write or come and see

MRS. M. H. O'NEIL & SONS

R. R. NO. 4

DENFIELD, P.O., ONT

Phone connections Ilderton

DISPERSION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918

Lot 6, Concession 5, Township of Fullarton, nearest G. T. R. Station, Sebringville, Ont. There will be sold the entire herd consisting of 14 Registered Cows with Calves at foot, 14 Heifers, 2 years old, supposed to be in calf, 7 Yearling Heifers, 2 Bulls 2 years old, 1 Bull one year old. Certificates of Registration and Transfer Free. All animals over one year are registered. This should be an excellent opportunity to secure the right sort at your own price, as the foundation stock of this herd is from the Queenston Herd (Larkin). Trains will be met at Sebringville Station on day of sale. For further particulars write.

THOS. H. SMITH,
Auctioneer.

SEEBACH BROS., Proprietors.
R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

I have still on hand eight young imported bulls. These came out in my fall importation and among them are some of the strongest herd sire material imported this year. There are several of the better families represented including Marr Clara's and Marr Missies; Butterfly's, Wimples and etc. The ages run from 13 to 22 months and as I am moving to another farm all are priced exceptionally reasonable. We also have a few females from the same importation.

• WRITE US ABOUT THESE BULLS

GEORGE ISAAC
COBOURG - - - ONTARIO

"These Are Better Scales"



If you are in any doubt
on any point of

**Wilson
Supremacy**

Let us say just this:
Take our ideas
and have them put to-
gether in any other
factory, and they
wouldn't be

Wilson

It is not design alone,
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quality, "our motto."

No. 296 Stock Scale—Removable Rack—Two Tons Capacity

Sixty-six years of scale-making experience enables us to give you the best—the result of fervent desire to excel has resulted in a product that has created preference—demand. This is the time of giving. Let us give you the best.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Brown Swiss Cow

Will win your admiration and prove for herself that she is a good producer of milk, cream, butter, cheese and veal. I can supply stock at attractive prices, and furnish literature regarding the breed. If interested write to

RALPH H. LIBBY, Sec. of Can. Brown Swiss Asso., STANSTEAD, QUE.

Scotch Shorthorns and Red Oxfords

Herd representing Stamfords Campbell Bred Clarets and Rose Buds and Cruickshanks Village Girls. Heifers of Breeding age. Herd headed by Broker 120692, Dam Claret 23rd Imp. Sire Hillhead Chief Imp. 3 choice young bulls, sired by A.C. Proud Diamond, Victor Stamford and Gainford Heir and Oxfords all ages. Present offering 25 ewe lambs 15 Ram lambs, bred in the purple. Visit or write.

B. A. MCKINNON

HILLSBURG, ONT.

tracts near the sea to apply seaweed to some previous crop.

Preparation of the Land.—It is very important that the land should be reduced to a fine state of tilth. It should be plowed to a moderate depth in autumn and worked in the spring to pulverize it thoroughly. Only land that is free from weeds should be sown with flax. Any weeding after the seed germinates must be done by hand and must be done with great care to avoid injury to the young plants. The land is sometimes rolled before sowing the seed, as it is held by some farmers that this practice facilitates the covering of the seed to a more uniform depth and makes the seed-bed more compact.

Seed.—Various varieties of flax are grown, some being blue-flowered, others white-flowered. Blue-flowered flax is considered to give a slightly better quality of fibre. The seed used should be that of a fibre-producing flax and not that of a flax grown solely for oil. If possible, Russian or Dutch seed should be obtained or else the produce of such seed grown in Canada.

Flax seed often contains immature seed and weed seeds, and it is very desirable that these should be got rid of by rescreening and cleaning. It is usually impracticable to do much weeding among a growing flax crop, and weeds are a great nuisance at harvesting time.

Disinfection of Seed.—Flax is subject to several diseases which may be carried by infected seed. Before sowing, the seed should be treated as follows: Spread the seed on a clean floor or canvas in a thin layer. Use one ounce of formalin to ten quarts of water and apply two quarts of the mixture to each bushel of seed by means of a knapsack sprayer. Mix the flax seed thoroughly until each seed is covered with the solution. Continue stirring the seeds until they are dry.

Amount to Sow.—Flax should always be tested for germination before sowing, otherwise it is impossible to tell what amount of seed to use. If the seed gives after three days a germination of 95 per cent or over, 1½ bushels of seed will suffice. With a germination of 85 to 95 per cent, 1¾ bushels per acre should be

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LINDSAY, ONT.**

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve-months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade bull. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.
J. F. MITCHELL, Limited, BURLINGTON, ONT.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell, but we have some very good ones coming on.
JAMES McPHERSON & SON, DUNDALK, ONTARIO

I HAVE FOUR RED BULLS

Two imported, also a few females for sale. Six Lincoln ewe lambs, got by an imported ram, and from heavy Shearling registered ewes. \$25 each.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

Burnfoot Stock Farm--Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Burnfoot Chieftain =97766= whose dam has an R. O. P. record of 13535 lbs. milk and 540 lbs. fat, offers 6 thick, growthy bulls, with R.O.P. records of 10600 up to 13535 lbs. milk back of them. Come and see the cattle, or if inconvenient, your inquiries are solicited.
S. A. MOORE, Prop., CALEDONIA, ONT.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.
KYLE BROS., DRUMMO, ONT., (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

sown, and if the germination falls between 75 to 85 per cent., 2 bushels of seed will be necessary. About 56 pounds are reckoned to the bushel.

Time to Sow.—The best time to sow will depend on the character of the season which, however, cannot be foreseen. It will consequently be a good plan to sow half the crop as early as the land can be got in proper condition, and the rest about a week or ten days later. This will also have the effect of distributing the labor somewhat at harvest time. Flax when quite young can withstand a considerable amount of frost. In fact, only a frost sufficient to freeze the ground solid is likely to injure it.

Method of Sowing.—The seed is usually sown broadcast, and a calm day should be chosen. If sown by hand, care must be exercised to have the distribution uniform as the seed is slippery. It may be drilled in rows four inches apart and then cross harrowed. It should be covered about half an inch deep and the surface usually rolled. If the land contains a considerable amount of clay it will be advisable not to roll it as the surface may become too much compacted after rain. In this case it should be rolled before sowing. Clover is frequently sown with flax and makes a considerable growth the first year.

Harvesting.—Flax for fibre is always pulled up by the roots. As it has a slender root there is no difficulty in this, as much flax as can easily be grasped between the hands being caught just below the seed-bolls at each operation. Great care should be taken to keep the root-tips quite uniform and any soil adhering to the roots should be knocked off. The handfuls of flax are laid on the ground and are afterwards tied in bundles of about eight inches in diameter. The bundles should be tied rather loosely, a few stalks of the flax being generally used for the purpose. The bundles are then set up in stooks to dry. It will be found to be an advantage to tie the bundles not in the middle but nearer the upper end. Each bundle may then during the wet weather be spread out at the base and will stand alone. After rain it will dry much more quickly than in the stook

Any short patches of flax should be pulled separately and kept separate from the rest of the crop through the various stages. An average worker will pull an acre in four days. At present, experiments are being conducted with machines for pulling flax but more thorough testing will be necessary, before any of them can be recommended. In case a crop of flax is over 30 inches in length there seems to be no very strong objection to cutting it, provided it is cut very close to the surface of the ground and that the cutting machine is very sharp and that great care is taken to avoid tangling.

Flax is ready for harvesting when about half the seed-bolls are ripe. If crushed between the fingers the seed-boll will be found to be quite dry and the seeds dry and brown. At this time the lower half of the stem will be yellow and devoid of leaves as a general rule. The rest of the seeds will ripen subsequently in the sheaf. Over ripening before pulling should be carefully avoided as the quality of the fibre will suffer in consequence.

Threshing.—The dry flax may be stacked or housed until time is available for removing the seeds. This can readily be done during the winter months when other work is slack. The seeds can be removed by crushing the capsules between rollers, care being taken not to injure the seeds or the stalks. An alternative method is "rippling" which consists in pulling handfuls of flax over and between iron teeth placed close enough to pull off the capsules which can be crushed afterwards by a wooden mallet. The deseeded flax straw should then be tied up again in uniform, rather loose bundles of the same size as before, the band being in the same position. The flax should be kept dry until early summer when it is retted. If the flax is rippled a few days after pulling it can be retted the same season. The rippled capsules should in that case be spread on a clean floor and turned frequently until quite dry.

Retting.—The object of retting is to bring the flax into such a condition that the fibre may be easily separated from the worthless woody portion or "shove". There are two methods of retting in common use, dew-retting and water-retting. In the former, the flax is spread in a thin

MEADOWVALE Dual Purpose Shorthorns AND Berkshire Pigs

We offer young bulls from heavy milking dams by Golden Duke (Imp.), whose dam has an official record of 12401 pounds of milk; also choicely bred boars and sows, all ages sired, by Successor's Double II (Imp.). Send for our breeding list.

J. B. Pearson, Manager, Credit Grange Farm

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English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long-continued specialized breeding and skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd.
Also For Sale—English Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

LAKE MARIE FARM SHORTHORNS

We have sold nearly all the females we have to spare, but still have several good, young bulls of serviceable age, all of which are sired by the R.O.P. sire St. Clare. They are priced to sell. We are also pricing a number of Dutch Belted cows and heifers.

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner

THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse = 103055 = and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd = 120741 =. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. **Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.**

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.
Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

1861 IRVINGDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme = 116022 =; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select = 90772 =. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice, well-bred heifer will do well to write to.
JOHN WATT & SON (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R.R. 3, Elora, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

We are again on the market with a dozen choice bulls from eight months to two years old out of good dual-purpose Dams and best of Bulls. Also forty females to select from. Crown Jewel 42nd still heads this herd of feeders, breeders and milkers.
JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.

layer on the surface of the grass and turned several times at intervals of a few days according to the weather. Two acres of grass land will be required for one acre of flax. Dew-retted flax is not so uniform in quality and brings a considerably lower price than water-retted flax.

For water-retting it is necessary to dig a tank about 3 1/2 feet deep and about 6 feet wide. A pond 60 feet long and 6 feet wide will be sufficient for one acre of flax, but it is better to make several small retting ponds. The tank should be dug several months before it is required and if possible on a clayey soil. It will be a great convenience if it is so constructed that the water can be run off before the flax is taken out. It should be situated near a small stream, the water of which can be diverted to fill the dam. Beginning at one end of the dam the flax bundles are placed nearly erect with the root-end downwards, but should not be pressed too closely together. All the flax in any one pond should be put into it on the same day. When the flax bundles have been put into the pond, stones of moderate size are placed on top as the bundles are liable to rise after fermentation begins. The water should then be turned on and allowed to flow until the flax is well covered after which no water should be allowed to flow through unless leakage has occurred. If the flax rises above the water during the process of retting, it should be pushed down with a fork and more stones added.

Water containing lime is not suitable for retting. In this case, the dam may be filled beforehand with rain water, provided that it has not been constructed at the bottom of a slope. It will be more troublesome to put the flax into the dam if it is already full of water. The same pond can be used any number of times if the water is changed after each operation. The best temperature for retting is 72 degree F., but flax can be retted at a lower temperature, a longer period being required in that case. After the flax has been in the water for five days it should be examined once or twice daily to see if the right stage has been reached. If the flax stem when bent breaks across sharply and the outer fibre can be readily peeled off clean from the central woody

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are in any doubt any point of

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say just this: our ideas we them put to in any other way, and they t be

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2 bushels of seed
at 56 pounds are

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KACENA (Photo taken as a yearling, 1917)

shown here are from photos taken in 1917, and both were prominent winners in the show ring that year. The yearling at the American Royal Royal Show, and the two-year-old heifer at the Iowa State Fair. They are descriptive of our herd throughout. For the present we are offering a few young bulls.

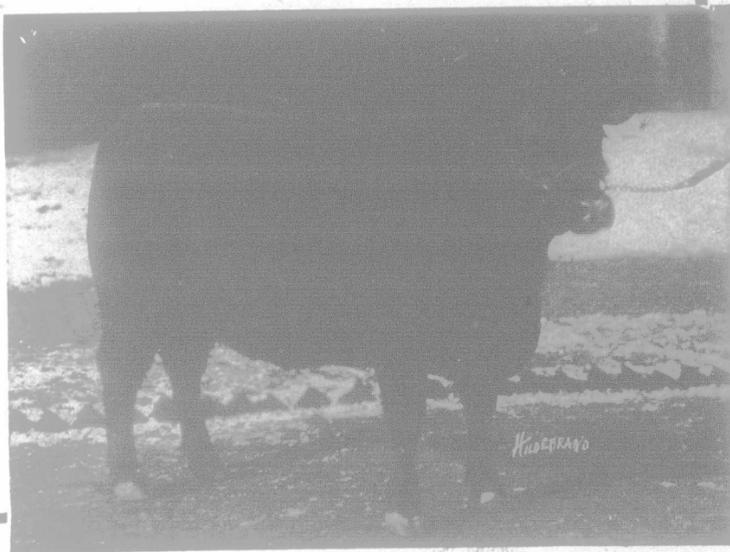
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FOREST MEADOWVALE FARM ONTARIO
ALONZO MATTHEWS, Mgr.

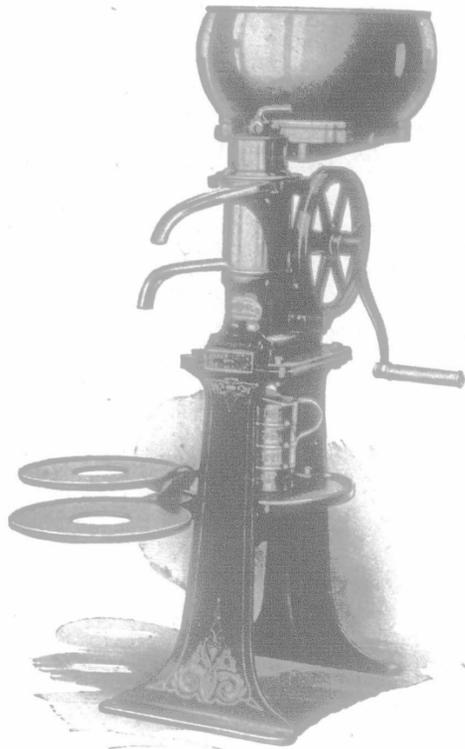
With a herd built on the right foundation, there is NOTHING LEFT TO CHANCE!

IN selecting these females and others of equal merit as a foundation for a breeding herd, we feel we chose the only wise course. In many cases at the time, the costs seemed high, but when compared with the prevailing prices of to-day the figures were exceptionally reasonable.

The heifers



COQUETTE McHENRY 40th (Photo taken as a two-year-old, 1917)



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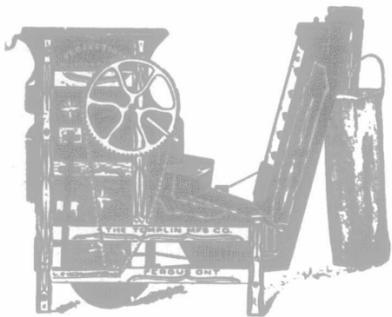
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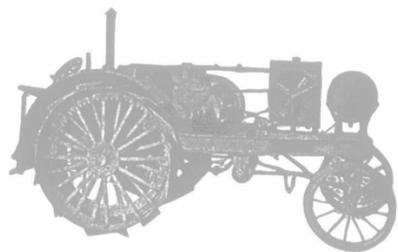


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"I wish I had seen the PERFECTION before I bought my mill," is a story we hear every day. Don't you be fooled also. The PERFECTION has its fan at the bottom, and simply blows out the chaff after the grain has been separated and graded by passing over 8 feet of screening. Weed seed, clovers, etc., are not blown out with the chaff to get back upon the land, but are saved in a drawer. The only mill that separates all the different kinds of grain, and seeds of every grade, has 18 screens, stands firm on the floor, and has many other advantages described in our free circular "A." Write for it, or see nearest agent. Don't be put off with a "Just as good." Order one now to clean your seed grain, and thus double your crop next season. You will also get a bigger price for your seed grain. Write direct to the Templin Mfg. Co., Fergus.

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The Tractor that makes good.
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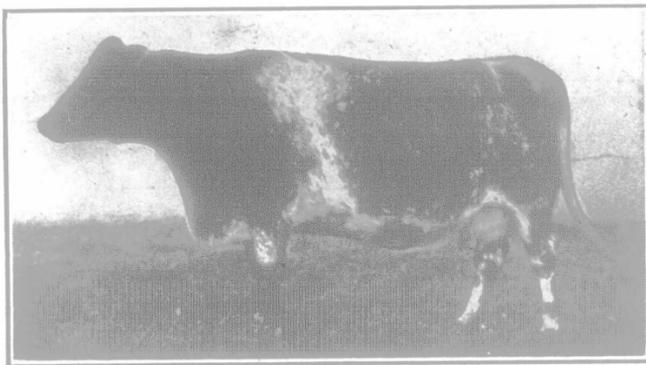
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Pinehurst R. O. P. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns



BUTTERCUP 111906

Canadian champion three-year-old in R. O. P. record; 12691 lbs. of milk and 482 lbs. fat. She is now running in four-year-old form, and has given 15000 lbs. of milk in ten months, and still milking well. My herd is headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 106945 =, whose dam holds the two-year-old record of Canada in R. O. P., and his dam on his sire's side has an R. O. P. record of 13535 lbs. of milk and 540 lbs. fat. Could spare a couple of young cows in calf to Burnfoot Champion = 106945 =, also one choice young bull eight months old. For further particulars write or come and see

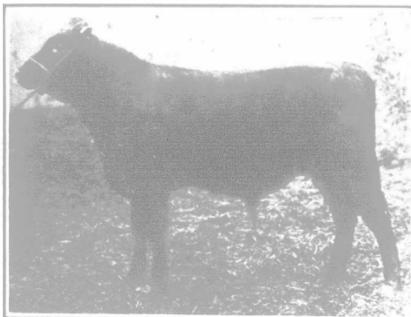
G. W. CARTER, Pinehurst Farm
ILDERTON - - - ONTARIO

Harnelbel Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, No. 115283, one of the best sons of the undefeated Gainford Marquis (imp.).

We are offering some specially good young bulls, all nearing serviceable age, and priced right. Two of these are by Mortimer, a son of the great imported dairy-bred bull, Director. Others are by Dentford Sultan, No. 116021; Meadow Lawn Prince, No. 110354, and Lord Gloucester, No. 109652. Write for particulars, or see these before buying elsewhere.

HARRY McGEE, Owner, SAMUEL TRUESDALE, Farm Mgr.
61 Forest Hill Road, Toronto Islington, Ont.



SPRUCEDALE Shorthorns and Berkshires

Herd headed by Sprucedale Butterfly, whose dam, Orma of Northlynd 105359 (owned in herd), has a 4-year-old R. O. Period of 10463 lbs. milk, 390 lbs. fat. Shorthorns and Berkshires of different ages and sex for sale. Inspection invited.

FRANK TEASDALE
CONCORD - - - ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Herd still headed by Proud Victor = 102587 =. For Sale—One red, 20-months old, and eight 10-months-old choice reds and roans. Also females of all ages.
J. B. CALDER - - - GLANFORD, STA. R. R. 3

core it is sufficiently retted. The test should be made about half way up the stem. When it is being taken out of the dam adhering mud should be washed off. After removal from the dam it is set up on end to drain, after which it is spread on the grass to dry. It is possible in suitable weather to dry it without spreading by opening out the bundles partly, and inclining them against a fence or low wooden rail. When quite dry it should be carefully stacked or housed.

Scutching.—This is the term applied to the separation of the fibre from the woody core. The machinery required is comparatively simple and consists of a "brake" and a "scutching stock". The former consists of grooved rollers between which the flax straw is passed and the hard woody core is crushed and broken in short lengths. The latter consists of a revolving wheel with wooden or iron blades which beat out the woody "shoves" from a handful of broken flax when held against them. A small oil engine is the most convenient source of power, but electric or water power, if obtainable, will do equally well. Scutching is generally carried on during the winter months and should only be done by an experienced workman.

Yield.—About two tons of dried flax straw with the seed on are considered an average yield per acre. The average yield of flax seed per acre for the whole of Canada for the five years from 1911 to 1915 was eleven and one-third bushels while the average yield in the province of Ontario where the crop was grown primarily for fibre was for the same period 16½ bushels per acre. With proper attention an average yield of 450 pounds of scutched fibre per acre should be obtained.

Prices.—The price of flax seed at Winnipeg during November, 1915, ranged from \$1.62½ to \$1.89 per bushel. The price of flax fibre is at present the highest on record. In January, 1915, the price at Belfast, Ireland ranged from \$434 to \$607.50 per ton for Dutch flax and was \$369 per ton for Russian flax. The prices since that date have gone still higher.

General Consideration.—A farmer who has never grown flax for fibre should not attempt more than 1 to 2 acres at first. Probably not more than one-tenth, at most, of the cultivated area of the farm should be devoted to flax in any one year. It is a crop that requires very careful attention and three acres well handled may produce a greater profit than five acres damaged by weather or over-retting. At what stage a farmer can most profitably dispose of this crop must be largely determined by circumstances. If the members of his own family can assist, and a considerable part of the work can be done during the slack winter months his profit will obviously be the greater. All the work except scutching can be done on the farm. It should be possible for a number of farmers to co-operate in the erection of a scutching mill at some central point.

Holsteins and Tamworths at Walnut Grove.

In reviewing in this issue several of the herds and flocks throughout Ontario, we know of no other more worthy of mention than the Walnut Grove herds of Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine, owned by C. R. James, of Richmond Hill, York County. The Holstein herd, although small, is headed by May Echo Champion, a full brother of the world's greatest milk producer, May Echo Sylvia, and all of the young bulls in the present sales are got by this sire. In most instances the dams of these youngsters are daughters of the former herd sire at Walnut Grove, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. This sire is a 33-lb.-bred son of King Segis, which is often spoken of (age considered) as the greatest sire of the breed. This is gilt-edged breeding and every one of the young bulls referred to are choice individuals. A few females bred to May Echo Champion can also be spared. In Tamworths, the offering is general. There are several litters from week-old pigs up to youngsters already weaned, and there are young sows now bred. The young boars old enough for service are limited, but there are two that are real choice. Both were prominent winners at the local shows this fall, and they are sired by the herd sire, Rover of Beeton, who was the first-prize eighteen-months boar at Toronto in 1917. Readers of these columns who are in need of anything in either Holsteins or Tamworths should make enquiry of Mr. James before buying elsewhere.

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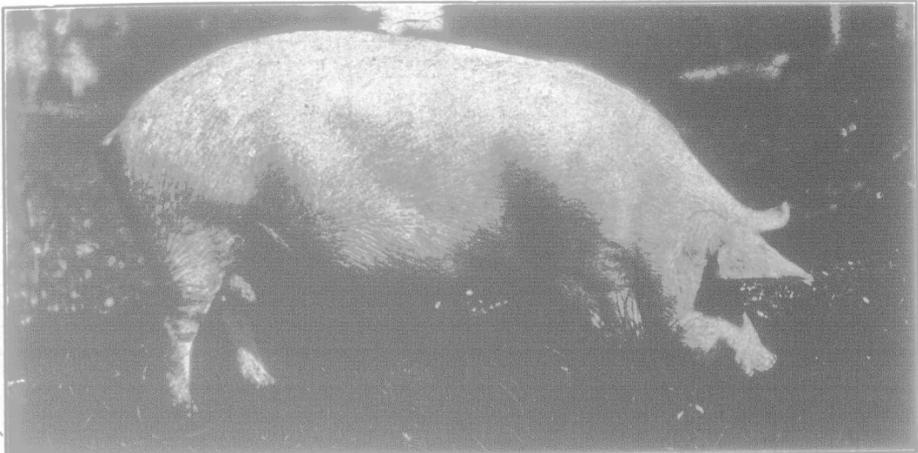
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Weldwood Farm

The Home of
**Dual-purpose
 Shorthorns**
 OVER FIFTY HEAD IN THE HERD
 Cows, Heifers and Young
 Bulls for Sale



DOMINATOR 106224
 Head sire at Weldwood. His two nearest dams
 average over 12,000 lbs. milk.



O. A. C. 2305
 Daughters and granddaughters of this typy Yorkshire sow are in the breeding herd at Weldwood.

Yorkshires

SEVEN SOWS IN THE BREEDING HERD
 Young Pigs for Sale
 Throughout the Year

Address:
WELDWOOD FARM
 Farmer's Advocate London, Ont.

The College and the Farm

To everyone comes the time of deciding on a life work. It is a very important time in one's life, and the choice made determines the future career. Too many boys born on the farm take it for granted that as they are farmers and intend to make a living from the soil, there is no real need for an education beyond the public school, or possibly a couple of years at high school. No matter what business a person is engaged in they cannot have too much knowledge. Farming is no exception, in fact the agriculturist requires a knowledge of a multiplicity of things which enter daily into his life work. The agricultural colleges give an opportunity to young men to obtain a scientific knowledge of their business, which, when combined with practical knowledge admirably fits a young man for understanding the whys and wherefore of one of the greatest industries of this country. All do not appreciate the work of our Colleges, but the value is here enumerated by a man who, after taking a four-years' course, returned to his farm. The following story is told by a man who is now reaching towards middle life, and shows how the ambitions of youth were realized:

I think the first hankering after an education that would fit me to be a better farmer came as I finished my second year in high school. That day, as I finished my last examination, a realization came to me that my education so far as schools were concerned, was finished. I was fifteen years old, and my father believed that as he had given me a much better education than his neighbors' boys had received, that he had done his duty by me. He believed that further education would be of no value to me as a farmer, and a farmer I was to be, inheriting the home farm. I, even at that age, appreciated his viewpoint and believed he was right, and up until that last examination paper was written I was anxious to quit school and get back to work.

It so happened, however, that as we finished that examination, that a group of our class gathered together and one boy said with considerable joy that his school days were over. I echoed his sentiments, as did some others. Then

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS



**ARCHER'S HOPE =80017= SENIOR HERD SIRE
 MAPLE SHADE**

First and 2nd prize aged bulls at Canadian National Exhibition, including grand champion, bred here and sired by Archer's Hope. First prize and year-old female and grand champion, Rosa Hope 21st, bred here and out of Archer's Hope dam. Young bulls of same blood for sale. Also young imported bulls of best Scotch families, which will make great sires.

SHROPSHIRE

Seventy pure-bred shearling ewes from England's best flocks.

WILL. A. DRYDEN
 MAPLE SHADE FARM BROOKLIN, ONTARIO

one boy said that he was going through the high school course and then going to study for a doctor. Another announced that he was going to take an arts' course and study law. I shall never forget the sudden change in attitude of the rest of the boys towards these two. They were immediately placed on a pinnacle above the rest of us. Yet they were but ordinary students and I was always above them in high school. With the other boys, as far as I know, the incident was immediately forgotten, but as I drove home it stuck with me. Why, I wondered, should such professions be considered above that of farming? Why, in fact, should practically all other occupations be considered above farming? Even at that time I realized that such was largely the case.

However, I went to work on the farm, and a better farm was not to be found in the neighborhood. But as the time passed, incidents kept coming up that brought the old question back, for though I liked the farm life, and I liked farm work, yet I knew that I, myself, and the neighborhood boys, while fitted in a measure to make successful farmers, yet lacked something to make our farms ideal, and make the business of farming what it should be. I could not define what was wanting, but I knew that if the business of farming was to be placed economically and socially on an equality with any other business, then there was a lack of some essential that must be supplied.

I admit that while I thought of these matters, they did not concern me seriously until the winter of my nineteenth year. I went to an institute meeting and heard the dean of our State Agricultural College give an address. His address took up the very matters which from time to time had given me thought and for which I had no answer. His answer was that, while a majority of farmers were efficient to a high degree in the practical operation of their farms, yet they lacked a knowledge of the principles back of farming and the economics surrounding the business of farming. In other words, we as farmers were not broad enough. We knew only the practical side of production. We knew nothing of the science of production.



A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

We have now reached the end of the period of destruction, and the period of reconstruction has arrived.

Many European countries have been swept nearly bare of cattle, and the insistent demand is for meat, as well as for stock to replenish wasted herds.

Breeders of good beef cattle can view the future with confidence, and especially the breeders of

Shorthorns

Why LISTEN! On June 10th, a carload of Shorthorn steers sold on the Toronto market at \$17.15 per cwt., the highest price ever paid in Canada for a straight load of steers on the regular market.

On September 16th, a carload of Shorthorn steers sold on the Chicago market at \$19.50 per cwt., the highest price ever paid on the regular Chicago market up to that date for a load of steers.

On October 3rd, Shorthorn steers made a world record for an ordinary market, when a carload sold at \$19.60 per cwt.

Also, a load of Shorthorn range steers sold at \$18.00 per cwt., the highest price ever paid for a load of range steers.

A. E. Cross, prominent Canadian rancher, whose cattle sold in Chicago from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt. above other range steers, says: "I could not carry on a cattle business without the Shorthorn. The Shorthorn suits our purpose, and we are running a herd on the open range. They make us 200 pounds more beef than would be possible with other cattle."

What a breed is capable of doing in the matter of rapid and economical gains, and the price the packer is willing to pay on the everyday market for its finished bullocks, are matters of vital importance to the farmer. Sift the evidence and form your own judgment.

In the Canadian Record of Performance, Shorthorns have made the following averages:—

	Lbs. milk	Lbs. fat
92 Mature Records average.....	8,251	327
24 Four-year-old Records average.....	8,004	320
42 Three-year-old Records average.....	6,649	266
37 Two-year-old Records average.....	6,272	258

Truly the Shorthorn is the Farmer's Breed

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSERVE AND DEVELOP OUR SHORTHORN HERDS

Write the Secretary for free Publications

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN
Brooklin, Ont. President

G. E. DAY
Box 285, Guelph, Ont. Sec. Tres.

and practically nothing of the place of agriculture in the world of commerce. This condition must be remedied by education, and the agricultural college offered education that would be suitable.

As I left that meeting I had a new ideal. I would take my place in putting the farm on a higher plane. The first thing to do was to get more technical education. I decided that I would go to the agricultural college next fall. It was not so much the scientific education for production that I wanted, as education in economic agriculture to make me mentally equal in every way to those in other professions, and be on a par with any man in conversation or discussion on any subject of general interest.

I did not know how my father would view my new ambition, but during the spring and summer I gathered every bit of information I could on the college and the course it offered.

Then one Sunday afternoon in late summer, out on the verandah, I told "dad" what I wanted to do, and I told him of what my thoughts had been since I left high school and what I hoped the agricultural college would do for me, for the farm and for agriculture. I must admit I had a wide vision but I gave him it in full. Now my father viewed farming very largely from the money it turned in, and I expected it would take considerable urging before he would let me take the college course, particularly as agricultural colleges were not known as well then, as now. But although it meant hiring a man in my place for the winter months, as well as paying for the course, "dad" said "Go to it, boy. If it will do one-quarter what you say it will, it will be worth while."

Needless to say I went to college that fall, and I persuaded a neighbor boy to go with me. I am not going to say anything about that college course. It was not nearly as complete or as efficient as a course to-day, and there were many things I did not get that I had hoped to get, and also a lot of things that I got that I never expected.

Now, to come to the point: "What was the value of the college to me as a farmer?" It may seem rather far fetched, but looking back I believe the greatest thing I got from my four winters at college, I did not get from the class rooms, but from associating with my classmates and the professors. I gained a self-reliance and a realization that the lifted social plane other professions would put themselves on was mostly bluff. From the time I left the college and started actively into the business of farming, I was a man among men, and while I have met and associated with men in other professions and in other businesses, I have in all ways felt equal and in many ways superior. I learned through my associations at the college that it is the man that counts, and just so soon as men engaged in farming will so conduct their farm operations and farm business that it will be on a plane with any other business or profession, then agriculture will be accepted as its true standard, and the men engaged in agriculture accorded an equal place in the social life of the state.

With this viewpoint I conducted the home farm. I applied the scientific knowledge I gained at the college with my practical knowledge to make the farm a better paying proposition than it ever was before. I have done this. My farm is giving me profits that professions will yield to few men. But what has been of still greater value to me is that I have made of my farm a place that I should not like to leave. It is a pleasant place to live. I have made it a home that in many ways cannot be duplicated in town or city, and it is not large expenditures of money that has made this possible. It is knowledge I gained at the agricultural college, knowledge that has since been accumulative.

After I completed my course I made it a point to go out of my way to meet men in other businesses and professions and discuss matters of politics and economics in their broader sense. I found that for the most part these men had a very narrow view of political and economic questions, and I soon found that in the town where there was more or less of an exclusive social circle, that it was open to me, and as time went on men held an entirely different attitude towards me, although I was still engaged exclusively in farming. This gave me the opportunity to gradually change the attitude of these men towards farming. So to-day you will find in my township and in town a different, much different, attitude towards farming. There is scarcely a farm

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STRONG EVEN
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No farmer can afford to risk losing a valuable horse through falls on icy roads when safety is so cheap and convenient. RED TIP CALKS insure safety to the horse and comfort to the driver. Your blacksmith has them.



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Breeders of

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We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of wartime efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

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Don't throw away your Pots and Pans. "Vol-Peek" will mend Graniteware, Tin, Aluminum, etc. in two minutes without tools. Always keep it in the house. At dealers or from us, postpaid, 15 cents. Vol-Peek Mfg. Co., Box 2024, Montreal, Can.

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of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 18,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

THE HAWTHORNE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Six extra good bulls to offer, and could spare a few females. Royal Choice = 79864 = at the head. Clydesdale fillies and Leicester sheep. Priced to sell.

ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro, R. R. 4.

Ten Registered Bulls—Must go at once. Do you wish a bargain?

Then get busy. You need the bull, we need the room. Also a few heifers and cows; 10 choice, practically pure-bred heifer calves, 3 weeks old. \$17.50. Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Gilberts, Ill., U. S. A.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters Herd headed by the Butterfly-bred bull, Roan Chief Imp. = 80865 = young stock of both sex, together with a choice offering of Shearlings and Ram, and ewe lambs, all from Imp. stock. W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires—We still have a few extra well-covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers both of which are from high-record dams. P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.

In this t... boys at... one of t... standar... and in... in time... plane w... anywher... There... that is... what I... was the... and agr... that th... instructi... believe... for they... science... relation... But wit... offered... I can... years ag... at least... ened my... my stat... likely w... townshi... Here... down th... graduat... has bee... I may s... would l... man has... then fr... munity... believe... man th... the mos... would s... improvi... for mak... almost... such as... For thi... must se... they for... colleges.

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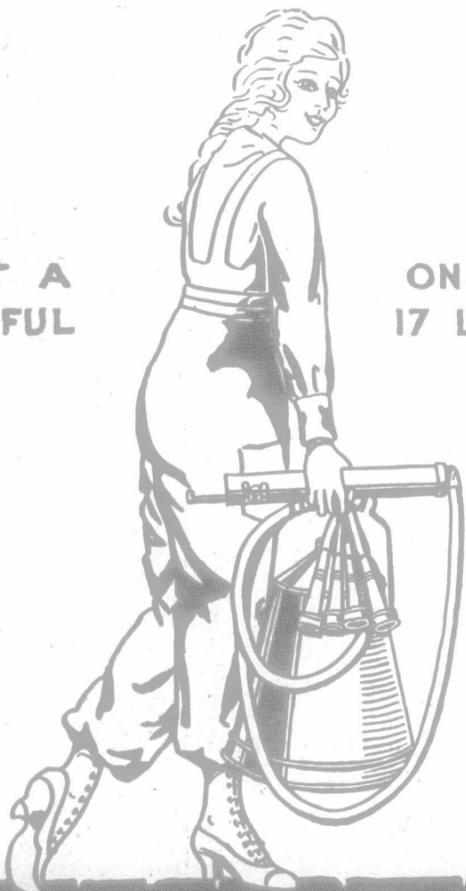
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HANDFUL

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17 LBS.



Show me the Cows

THE REST OF THIS STORY WHICH MEANS MONEY AND TIME TO YOU IS TOLD IN THE NEW HINMAN MILKER BOOK WHICH CONTAINS 50 PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.

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Bob Long says:

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Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

in this township that has not one or more boys at the college, and practically every one of them will come back to raise the standard of farming in this community and in turn spread the leaven that will in time put the business of farming on a plane with that of any other business anywhere.

There is just one thing I might say, and that is, that while at college I missed what I had looked for most, and that was the science of farm management and agricultural economics. I am glad that the boys to-day have much fuller instruction in these subjects. In time I believe they will be of first importance, for they are at the bottom of agricultural science and through them we get at the relation of agriculture to other industry. But without many of the opportunities offered to-day in the agricultural college, I can state that its course of several years ago increased my earning capacity at least two hundred per cent., it broadened my views and made me a citizen of my state and country instead of what I likely would have been, a citizen of my township and county.

Here, as nearly as possible, I have put down the views of an agricultural college graduate on agricultural education, who has been farming for a number of years. I may say that if any impressions given would lead any one to believe that this man has a high opinion of his own ability, then from what I learned in his community and town leads one rather to believe he had been modest. He is a man that in an unusual way has made the most of his education. However, I would say that to-day opportunity for improving the position of agriculture and for making the farm truly profitable lies almost solely through special education such as the colleges of agriculture offer. For this reason the young men to-day must seriously consider the future before they forego studies in agriculture at our colleges.

Raymondale Holstein Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - **JEFFERSON, ONT.**
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

BEAVER Creek Stock Farm Offers **HOLSTEIN** Cows and Heifers of good milking strain. Apply to **Albert Mittlefehldt**, WELLANDPORT P. O., ONT. Port Dewison Station, L.H. & B.

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia," and his dam the great 103-lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to **Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN

Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows. **JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE.**

Walnut Grove Holsteins —I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also having usual offering in Tamworth Swine. **RICHMOND HILL, ONT.**
C. R. JAMES (Take Radial Cars from North Toronto)

Gossip.

Ayrshires at Gladden Hill.

This year for the first time in several years the Gladden Hill herd of pure-bred Ayrshires, owned by Laurie Bros., of Malvern, Ont., did not see the showing at Toronto. The labor shortage, however, was alone responsible. There has never been a time when the herd was more worthy, and as seen recently by a representative of this paper, there is another year coming which will find them still the same. Fairview Milkman, a prominent winner last season, is still the chief sire in service, and all of the young bulls now offered for sale are got by this sire. Aside from his strong show qualities, Fairview Milkman also has much in breeding to commend him. He is sired by the noted imported bull, Hobsland Stumpie's Heir, and his dam, Milkmaid 7th, at one time held the R. O. P. championship record with 16,696 lbs. of milk and 729 lbs. of fat. Prominent among the breeding cows are such good producing matrons as White Lady of Craigielea, a 10,140-lb. cow, and a prominent Toronto winner; Violet, a daughter of the above cow, has 9,015 lbs. as a two-year-old; Fanny, still another daughter, has 7,600 lbs., also in the two-year-old form; Pet of Gladden Hill, a show quality five-year-old, has 8,505 lbs., and there are several others that have records all exceeding 8,000 lbs. One of these, a granddaughter of Primrose of Tanglewilde, has one of the best nine-months bulls that we have seen this year. The present offering is advertised elsewhere in this issue, and all correspondence regarding same should be addressed to Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ontario, mentioning this paper.

"Mary Pickford" before she went into the movies was Gladys Marie Smith, afterwards Mrs. Moore. She was a Toronto girl.

The Doddie at Home and Abroad.

Continued from page 2003.

38048, a Jilt Bull, and his dam was by Prince of the Wassail, and grandam by Elect of Ballindalloch. The ninth dam was the Trojan-Erica Ersa 977, already named. The purchaser of Eileanach was Charles Penny, Skillymarm in Buchan. Jason of Ballindalloch was the champion bull at the Perth sales in 1916.

During the past few years the value of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has steadily advanced. In 1910, 1,268 head made an average of £24 12s. 3d.; in 1912, 1,290 made £26 17s. 10d.; in 1913, 1,505 made £26 6s. 9d.; in 1914, 1,476 made £29 1s. 2d.; in 1915, 1,411 made £30 14s. 1d.; in 1916, 1,409 made £35 5s., and in 1917, 1,470 made £49 7s. 3d. In 1918, at the Perth spring sale, 445 made an average of £64 3s. 6d.

The breed has long held a strong position in the United States, and there the Trojan-Erica combination first secured high recognition. New Zealand during the past season had a record sale of the breed, and more recently the Argentine has developed a demand. South Africa is offering a more favorable opening for Aberdeen-Angus cattle than any other of the British overseas dominions. One reason for that is, no doubt, the adaptability of the breed to the climate in that part of the world. The history of the breed in new countries rather suggests that the demand for Aberdeen-Angus bulls comes after native stock has been graded up so far, say by the use of Shorthorn sires. The Aberdeen-Angus cross then comes into play for the production of high-quality beef. No finer and more profitable cattle can be reared than the crop between the Aberdeen-Angus bull and what is called the "cross cow" of the Aberdeenshire uplands. In the districts of Strathdeen and the Cabrach, and in the higher parts of Strathspey the breeding stock of black polled cross cattle is the sheet anchor of the small farmer and crofter. Extraordinary prices are got for black polled calves. These have usually a dash of Shorthorn blood in their veins through their dams, but the quality of the beef is greatly improved by the

DISPERSION SALE OF 32 HEAD PURE-BRED REGISTERED 32 Holstein Cattle 32

Of 20,000 and 25,000-lb. backing. Three grade cows,
6 horses and implements.

Owing to the M. S. A., taking my experienced help, I am giving up the dairy business, and will sell by public auction at

West Flamboro, on Thursday, Dec. 19,

Sale will commence 10 a. m. sharp. Lunch at noon.

my entire herd of stock and implements. There has never been any testing done in this herd, but it has been built up from good foundation stock. With the exception of 4 cows they have all been raised in the past seven years, and there are some very promising young stock coming along in the herd. There are 13 descendants of our first purchase, a daughter of "Countess Carrie Mercedes" 8120, a cow that produced 20,000 lbs. milk in a year; we also have a daughter and 2 granddaughters of "Correct Change" 11319, who sold some time ago for \$500. Other families represented are the Posch's, Wayne Aaggie, and Clover Leaf Annie. Our first sire was "Lakeview Sylvia De Kol" 11282. We have 15 head sired by our present herd sire, "Highlawn Pontiac Hengerveld" 21627, out of "Calamity Johanna Nig" 9076. She produced 108 lbs. milk in one day, 25,000 in a year. He is a grandson of "King of the Pontiacs." King and his sire are the two greatest proven sires in the world to-day. They stand first and second in numbers of A. R. O. daughters, 30 and 40-lb. daughters. Surely such a combination ought to bring results. He is a fine, big fellow, nicely marked, quick, safe and sure.

Terms of sale are: All sums of \$10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes: 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. The farm is situated in West Flamboro, opposite the school-house, 3 miles west of Dundas, on the Galt stone road. All trains will be met at station on morning of sale.

S. Frank Smith & Son
Auctioneers

WM. SCOBLE, Prop.
R.R. No. 1, Dundas, Ont.

33-lb. Grandsons of Lula Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lula Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

ELDERSLIE FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I am offering for immediate sale several young sons of my senior herd sire Judge Hengerveld De Ko. 8th, who is a 32.92-lb. grandson of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy. The dams of these bulls all have R.O.P. records running up as high as 195.26 lbs. of milk for the year. Write for pedigrees.

A. MUIR (Take Kingston Road Radial cars from Toronto, Stop 37) Scarboro P. O., Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld, whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell.

J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus sire. In the carcass competitions at the Smithfield Show such carcasses took the highest honors, and were very difficult to beat. Sometimes the question is asked, why the Argentine does not import a greater number of Aberdeen-Angus bulls. The answer would seem to be that already hinted at. A native stock can be most effectively graded up by the use of the Shorthorn. It is at the next stage that the demand arises for the black polled bull, to produce superior beef. However, the Aberdeen-Angus is undoubtedly growing in favor with Argentine breeders, and the 950-guineas bull already referred to of the Juana-Erica race went to the Argentine. In Ireland something of a dead set has been made against the "blacks" by the Department. The reason assigned in this case is the need for maintaining the milking properties of the stock on the smaller Irish farms. Nevertheless, the Aberdeen-Angus has many keen patrons in Ireland, and wherever the aim is the production of the highest-quality meat there will be a demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Prospect Hill Berkshires.

Attention is here directed to the advertisement of John Weir & Son, appearing elsewhere in these columns. At present their Berkshires offer many advantages to those who are desirous of selecting the best, in that they have been large winners at many of the larger fall shows, and their breeding is equivalent to their individuality. Many of the breeding sows are of the famous Compton strain, being descendants of the noted sow, Compton Flower (imp.), on which was used the good-breeding sire Baron Premier. The present offering includes young bred sows of this breeding, farrowing to the service of the present sire Lechlade 3rd. This pig is bred from imported stock on both his sire and dam's side, and the young litters now arriving are a choice lot and afford intending purchasers a splendid opportunity of making choice selections in either sex. Address all enquiries to John Weir & Son Galt, Ontario.

Do These Records Mean Anything to YOU?

Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd (3-year-old) 23,274 lbs. of milk, 1,053 lbs. of butter, R.O.P. Still the Canadian champion R.O.P. three-year-old (5-year-old) 32.71 lbs. of butter, 672 lbs. of milk in 7 days, R.O.M.

Calamity Snow Mechthilde (1 year 11 months) 15,284 lbs. of milk, 722 lbs. of butter, R.O.P.

Calamity Snow Wayne (1 year 10 months) 15,951 lbs. of milk, 718 lbs. of butter, R.O.P. (Junior 3-year-old) 32.28 lbs. of butter, 478 lbs. of milk, R.O.M.

Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd (2 years) 16,714 lbs. of milk, 846 lbs. of butter, R.O.P., Canadian champion R.O.P. two-year-old record when made.

Duchess Aaggie Wayne Mechthilde (mature) 24,736 lbs. of milk, 915 lbs. of butter, R.O.P.

Calamity Snow Pontiac (1 year 11 months) 18.50 lbs. of butter, 434 lbs. of milk in 7 days, R.O.M.; (4 years) 18,902 lbs. of milk, 850 lbs. of butter, R.O.P.; (5 years) at present milking over 100 lbs. per day.

These are just a few of the good record cows in our herd. We have almost a score of others whose seven and thirty-day records are considerably above the average. The latter statement may also be credited to our sires. Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, sire of 19 tested



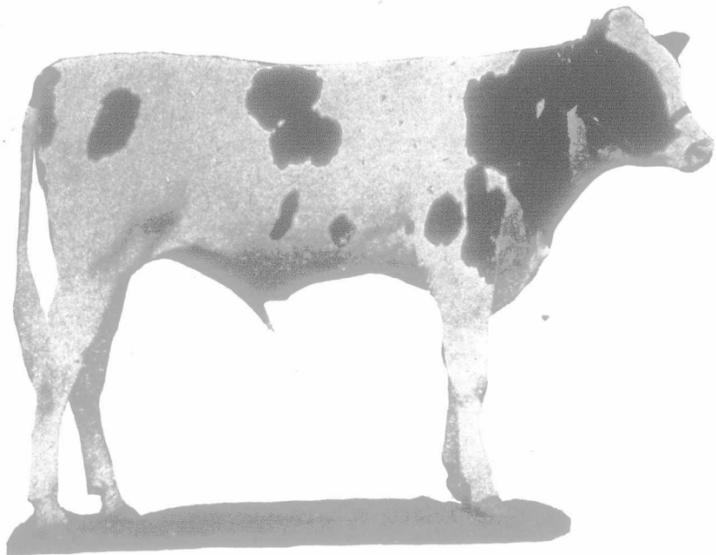
DUCHESS WAYNE CALAMITY 2nd
Former Canadian Champion R.O.P. two-year-old.

daughters, including the Canadian champion R.O.P. three-year-old, was one of the first. Then came Canary Hartog, whose three nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Next followed a son of Queen Butter Baroness, Canada's first 33-lb. cow, and then the present sire, Riverside Korndyke Toitilla, a maternal brother to Toitilla of Riverside, Canada's first 24,000-lb. cow. Our young bulls have a combination for seven, thirty and 365-day records unequalled in the Dominion.

Write us about your next young bull.

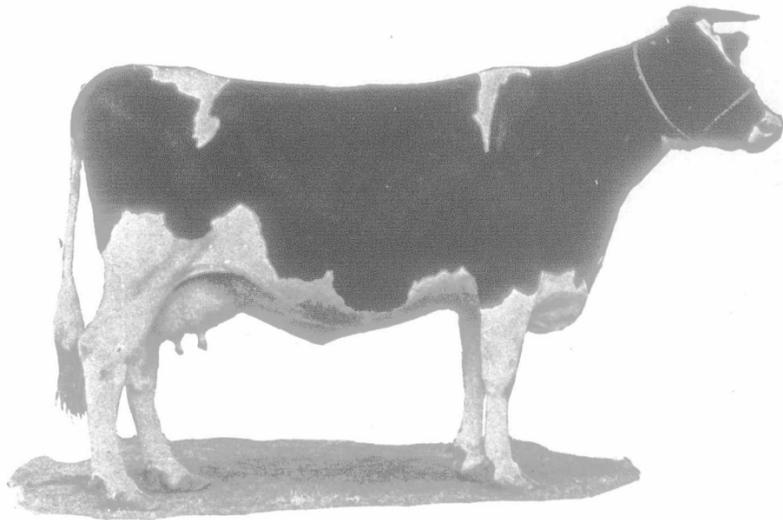
Walburn Rivers & Sons, PIONEER FARM R.R. No. 2 Ingersoll, Ont.

Holsteins Lead in Production and Profit



A \$106,000 BULL CALF.

Carnation King Sylvia, six months of age, sold at the National Holstein sale in Milwaukee in June, 1918, for \$106,000. He is a son of May Echo Sylvia, the world's champion milker, and is sired by a grandson of his dam. The price is the highest ever paid for an individual of any breed.



HET LOO PIETERTJE 38502.

World's junior champion two-year-old for butter for seven, thirty and sixty days. Record for seven days, 30.32 lbs. butter from 578 lbs. milk; thirty days, 122.01 lbs. butter from 2,362.6 lbs. milk; sixty days, 223.26 lbs. butter from 4,561.1 lbs. milk. She was sold at auction at the National Sale, Milwaukee, June, 1918, for \$12,750.

HOLSTEINS

HOLD ALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

- World's Record price for cattle—Carnation King Sylvia.....106,000
- World's Record for Butter, one year—Duchess Skylark Ormsby.....15,06.36 lbs.
- World's Record for Milk, one year—Lutscke Vale Cornucopia.....3,124.9 lbs.
- World's Record for Butter, seven days—Segis Fayne Johanna.....50.68 lbs.
- World's Record for Milk, seven days—May Echo Sylvia.....1,005.8 lbs.
- Canadian Record for Butter, one year—Lady Pietje Canary's Jewel.....1,173.66 lbs.
- Canadian Record for Milk, one year—Zarlida Clothilde 3rd De Kol.....30,467.0 lbs.

INFORMATION FROM THE
Holstein-Friesian Association

President, **DR. S. F. TOLMIE, M.P.**
Victoria, B.C.
Secretary, **W. A. CLEMONS**
St. George, Ont.

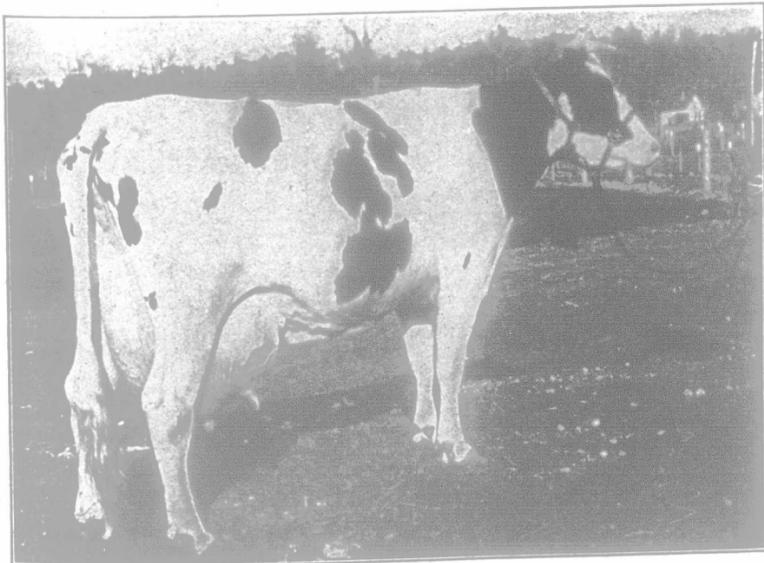


LULU KEYES 10333.

A cow of almost perfect Holstein type. 7 day record, milk, 785.4 lbs., butter, 36.05 lbs.; 30-day record, milk, 3,191.8 lbs., butter, 144.39 lbs.; year's record made at 2 years, milk, 19,258.4 lbs., butter, 678.34 lbs.; 1-day record, milk, 121.3 lbs.

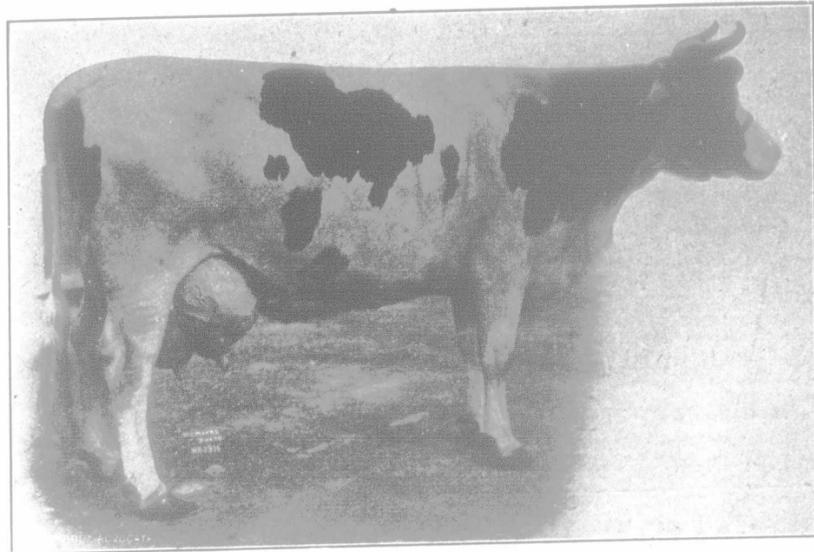
Hoard's Dairymen says that cows have a pull—you can tell that by the way some of them lift mortgages off farms. But pure-bred Holsteins don't have to depend on pull at all. They push their owners into fame and prosperity right off the bat. If there is one thing an old mortgage is afraid of it's a Holstein cow. As soon as the 'atter arrives on the premises, the heretofore bossy mortgage is seen to shrink up and get so little and puny that in a few months, there's nothing left of it. Oh yes—the Holstein is the original mortgage pusher.

If You Can't Buy a Herd, Buy a Heifer



MAY ECHO SYLVIA 11385.

The greatest milk producer the world has ever known. Official milk record for 1 day, 152.1 lbs.; 7 days, 1,005.8 lbs.; 30 days, 4,196.9 lbs.; 60 days, 8,220.1 lbs.; 90 days, 11,855.1 lbs.; 100 days, 12,899.8 lbs. Official butter record for 7 days, 41.00 lbs.; 30 days, 169.72 lbs.; 60 days, 323.32 lbs.; 90 days, 463.67 lbs.; 100 days, 505.34 lbs.



MADAM POSCH PAULINE 10291.

Former Canadian champion for seven days in the mature class. Record for seven days, 34.28 lbs. butter from 835.6 lbs. milk. Official record for one year, 1,123.53 lbs. butter from 27,597.4 lbs. milk.



A Merry Christmas
AND
Prosperous New Year
TO ADVOCATE READERS

GORDON S. GOODERHAM
MANOR FARM CLARKSON, ONT.

Oxford Breeders' Consignment Sale

OF 64 HEAD OF REGISTERED

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At Dr. Rudd's Sale Stable,
CITY OF WOODSTOCK,

Tuesday, December 17th, 1918

Sale opens at 12.30 p.m.

Cows in milk or heavy in calf in R.O.M. or from R.O.M. dams. Some are under test with 25-lb. record. Cows not fresh have been bred to first-class bulls. Canary Hartog, a herd bull, his 3 nearest dams averaged 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 108 lbs. milk in 1 day. Also some of his daughters and daughters of Butter Baron. All stock will be inspected.

A limited number of choice young bulls fit for service.

CATALOGUES ARE READY. WRITE:

W. E. THOMSON - Woodstock, Ontario
MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

Scratches and Stocking



—Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE REMEDY will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil will quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

Fuller information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser Write us for a Free Copy

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STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

RIDGEDALE FARM
OFFERS FOR SALE

5 Young Bulls

ready for service, grandsons of "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate," brother to the \$50,000.00 bull; also 6 or 8 choice young cows due to freshen in next 2 months, all bred to our young sire, "Sylvius Walker Raymondale," one of the highest bred young bulls in Canada. We have several of his young sons a few weeks old; they are wonderfully developed and typey. Speak for one of them early. It will pay you.

R. W. WALKER & SONS

R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Manchester Station, G. T. R.
Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Bell Phone.

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Gossip.

A. S. Turner & Son's Springbank Herd.

Ayrshire breeders who follow the Toronto and London show reports in these columns, or the results of the Record of Performance tests of Ayrshires, as they are published from time to time, need very little introducing to the Springbank herd, owned by A. S. Turner & Sons, of Ryckman's Corners. At both of the shows mentioned, during the season just closed, individual members in the herd once more demonstrated their ability to compete for the major awards, and as usual held their own again in competition with the best imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires. A summary of Toronto this year, which was probably the strongest showing ever seen out at this exhibition, shows the Springbank herd as winning three firsts, two seconds, five thirds, and four fourths, among which was Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, the senior champion bull of the show. At London, the following week, with also a record exhibit for London, the herd captured six firsts, five seconds, one third and three fourths. These awards do not include the herds and groups in which all sires were captured by Turners' entries, as were also the junior and senior championships in the male section. We have mentioned these awards just to illustrate the splendid individuality of the herd, and as regards production it is only necessary to add that the herd at present is holding the Canadian R. O. P. records, both as to milk and butter, for the two-year-old, three-year-old and mature classes. Scotland Princess 2nd, which for three years held the four-year-old Canadian record, is also a member, which gives the herd the distinction of having held in the past five years all Canadian semi-official records for yearly production, an honor which cannot often be credited to any one herd. These records when coupled with their accomplishments in the show-ring leave very little more to be said regarding individual members of the herd. Practically every female in the stables has either already qualified in the Record of Performance, or is now running, and the young stock, including all of the young bulls in the sales list, are from these dams and by one or other of the several good sires used during the past four years; the majority of the younger ones, of course, being sired by the present sire, Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, mentioned above. The bull calves in every instance are from fully qualified dams, and several are from dams now holding Canadian records.

55 HIGH-CLASS Holsteins 55

SELLING IN THE SEMI-ANNUAL
BRANT COUNTY SALE

Fifty-five Head
Five Young Bulls

Fifty Choice Females
Thirty-three Fresh Cows

AT COULTER'S FEED STABLES

Brantford, Ont., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1918

Contributions from the following herds:

C. C. Haviland & Son, Wilsonville.
Wilbur Lemon, Lynden.
G. S. Wood, Scotland.
W. H. Simmons, New Durham.
Robt. Shillington, Hatchley.
W. H. Shillington, Harley.
E. Plant, Burford.
Wm. D. Burch, Brantford.
J. M. Currison, Brantford.

C. E. Burrill, Brantford.
Chester Lee, Kelvin.
Louis Kelly, Kelvin.
C. & W. Butler, Norwich.
J. H. Shillington, Hatchley.
W. J. McCormick, Hatchley.
E. C. Chambers, Hatchley.
C. Duff, Nelles, Scotland.
C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville.

For catalogue apply to

N. P. SAGER, Secretary of Sale, St. George, Ont.
Auctioneer, W. ALMAS. Sales Manager, R. J. KELLY, Culloden, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

35 Head Pure-bred Holsteins, on December 18th, 1918

Bred from Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maple Croft. The young stock is sired by Canada's Pontiac Korndyke, son of Pontiac Korndyke, 102 A.R.O. daughters, 46 proven sons. A son, King of the Pontiacs, sold for \$15,000; a great grandson sold for \$106,000. Write for catalogue. MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers. HIRAM REAGH, Prop., Courtland, Ont.

TERMS—Cash, or six month's credit at 6%.

Sunnybrook Farm Holsteins

Offer—One 30-lb. bull, and several grandsons of the great King Segis. Two of these are ready for heavy service. We also have a number of heifers of same breeding—all from approved dams.

Joseph Kilgour Phone Adel 3900, Eglinton P.O., Ont. North Toronto

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

16 heifers coming 3 years for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March. Freshen December to March.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN

St. George, Ontario.

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bulls from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.

Gossip.

Elderslie Farm Holsteins.

There are but few small Holstein herds in the country to-day that have been more fortunate in the way of good sires than has the Elderslie herd, woned by A. Muir, of Scarboro, Ont. Although to-day Mr. Muir's herd numbers only 30 head in all, he has had as the chief sire in service for several years past the choicely-bred bull, Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, that is a grandson on the sire's side of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy, and whose dam, Pomona Aaggie Queen, is a 32.92-lb. daughter of Sir Tehee Cornucopia. A bull with a 32.92-lb. dam is not often found at the head of 30 females in any country, and here we find him following a 30-lb.-bred grandson of King Segis, and it is needless to say that from a herd of this breeding Mr. Muir is getting results. Listing a few of the breeding cows, we find Dellah Johanna Calamity with 16,387 lbs. of milk, averaging 3.3 per cent., and the mother of four daughters all of which are still in the herd, and three of which also hold official records. Dellah Johanna Calamity 2nd, the oldest of these three, has 19,526 lbs. of milk and 751 lbs. of butter for the year, while Dellah Johanna Abbekerk has 12,372 lbs. of milk and 482.2 lbs. of butter in 310 days. Beatrice Segis of Elderslie, the third daughter, has 10,046 lbs. of milk with an average test of 3.41 per cent. in the two-year-old form, and Lulu Segis of Elderslie, the fourth, now in her year-old form, is milking 40 lbs. per day. Three of these heifers mentioned have young bulls in the sales list, and all are sired by the senior sire. Two other cows in the herd that are at present holding records over the average are Maud Segis of Elderslie, and Elora Hill Daisy. The former has a two-year-old record of 14,155 lbs. of 3.65 per cent. milk, and the latter a 16,259-lb. four-year-old record averaging 3.4 per cent. for the year. In nearly every case each of the cows mentioned have one or more daughters in the herd that are not yet of milking age, and from now on these will be bred to the young bull, Rauwerd Echo Pontiac, that is to be the future sire in service. This youngster was purchased at the famous Brethen dispersion and is a son of Hill Crest Ormsby De Kol, and out of a 20.81-lb. two-year-old daughter of Echo Champion, the only full brother of the great May Echo Sylvania. Elderslie Farm is on the Kingston road radial car line, and can be reached in a few minutes from Toronto. Visitors here are made welcome.

One day, while practising as a lawyer in Boston, Joseph H. Choate was proceeding at court with a large package of papers contained in the traditional green bag used by the American Bar.

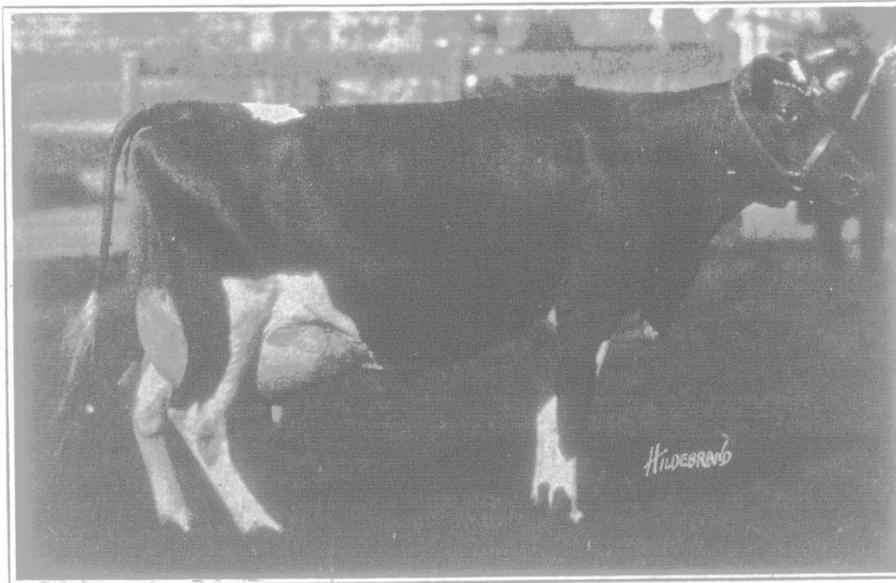
Presently an enterprising son of Israel sidled up alongside him, and, pointing to the bag, enquired: "Old clothes?" "No," replied Choate, "a new suit."

Booth Tarkington tells of an old colored man who appeared as a witness before a committee. In the course of his examination these questions were put to the man:

"What is your name?" "Calhoun Clay, sah."
 "Can you sign your name?" "Sah?"
 "I ask if you can write your name."
 "Well no, sah. Ah nebbah writes ma name. Ah dictates it, sah."

HAZELDEN FARM JERSEYS

ONE OF THE HERD



Les Prairies' Bessy (Imp) P. 17719 H.C. 41574 (A.J.C.) 10264 (C.J.C.C.)
 A 50 lb. per day cow with an average test of 6%

RECORD ON THE ISLAND OF JERSEY

- SECOND PRIZE, heifer in Milk, Class 3, Trinity Show, 1913.
- FIRST PRIZE, Cow 3 to 6 years old, Class 4, Trinity Show, 1914.
- FIRST PRIZE, for the best cow bred by Exhibitor. Winner of Judge Lorey Silver Rose Bowl and Championship. Winner of the Challenge Silver Cup, given by Athelston Riley, Esq., of Trinity Manor.
- PARISH PRIZE, Class 4, Royal Show, Jersey, May 1914.
- FIRST PRIZE, Class 5, Trinity Show, 1915.
- PARISH PRIZE, Class 5, Royal Show, Jersey, May, 1915.

A few heifers and young bulls for sale

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

HAZELDEN FARM BOX 529 London, Ont.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
 REGISTERED
 COATICOOK, QUE.

Doctor—I have just returned from a week's hunting in Maine.
 Druggist—Kill anything?
 Doctor—Not a blamed thing.
 Druggist—Huh! You could have done better than that by staying at home and attending to your regular business.—Boston Transcript.

SKUNK We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N.Y., Dept. 31.

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For Horses, Cattle, Cows, Sheep and Pigs

As a milk and butter producer it has no equal. It increases the flow of milk and adds to the richness in the cream.
 In hogs it prevents cholera and makes flesh—with a ration of a ¼ Oil Cake Meal and ¾ Corn Meal, a hog will gain 1 pound for every 4½ lbs. fed.
 As a fat and fiesh food, Oil Cake Meal stands far ahead of any foods and will bring animals ready for the butcher quicker and cheaper.

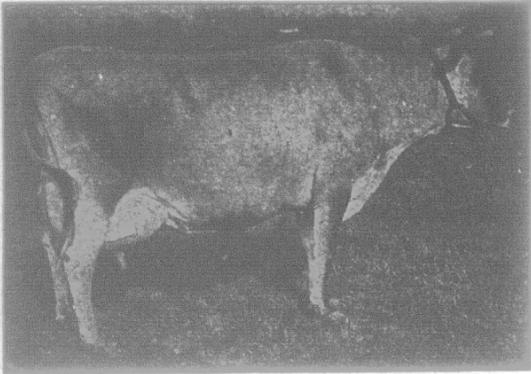
Feed "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake With Every Meal
 Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo-Hydrates.

Write to-day for our FREE booklet "Facts to Feeders".

USE
 "MAPLE LEAF"
OIL CAKE MEAL
 FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LTD. TORONTO AND MONTREAL

CANADIAN CHAMPIONS



SUNBEAM OF EDGELEY

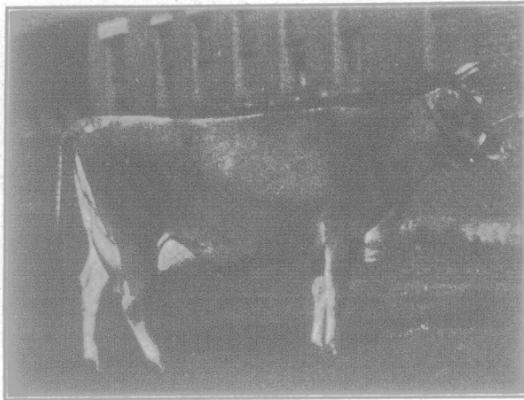
Record 18,744 lbs. of milk, 926 lbs. of butter-fat in one year. Canada's Champion R.O.P. butter cow over all ages and breeds. Winner of 1st. over all breeds at Provincial Dairy Test, Guelph, 1916; scoring the highest points ever made in a public dairy test in Ontario.

These Government records show the "Jersey" to be the heaviest butter-producing breed in Canada. If you are a producer of butter or cream why not select the largest and most economical producer.

BEAUTY MAID

Record, 14,825 lbs. of milk, 872 lbs. of butter-fat in one year. Canada's Champion four-year-old butter cow over all breeds and second to Sunbeam of Edgeley. First at Toronto and London 1918. Also 1st. at National Dairy Show Columbus, Ohio 1918.

FOR INFORMATION AND LITERATURE WRITE



CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

BARTLEY H. BULL, Secretary Treasurer

BRAMPTON, ONT.

The Woodview Farm Jerseys

LONDON, ONTARIO

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD.

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize on the Island of Jersey with five of his daughters in 1914. Second in 1913, and again first in 1917.



Rower Eventide Lassie, one of the five daughters of Rower, shown with him on the Island in 1917 when he won first for get of sire.

As an evidence of the great quality of the daughters of Rower, the following prices realized by them at auction sales in the United States recently, should be conclusive:

Rower's Eventide Lassie.....	\$1,750
Rower's Charm.....	625
(Both owned at Woodview).	
Rower's Benedictine Glory.....	825
Rower's Milkmaid.....	625
Rower's Greenfield Brand.....	610
Rower's Prize Maid.....	460
Rower's Belle Clover.....	880
Rower's Heather Countess.....	785
Rower's Lady Carita.....	785

Our first calves sired by Rower are due this month, and we will soon have some of his stock for sale.

JOHN PRINGLE, Prop., London, Ont.

Gossip.

Fairview Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns have long been featured in the general operations carried on at Fairview Farm, the property of Robert Duff & Son, of Myrtle, Ont., but it was not until recent years that Clydesdales came in for any great attention with either the farm or the live-stock management. That they have made exceptional progress along this line, however, is best evidenced by reviewing the show reports and noting their winnings at the past season's larger shows, particularly at Toronto. One may still be conservative and say that their winnings last September surpass those (importers excepted) of any other firm, for one season, that has exhibited at this show in recent years. There was a line-up of quality throughout, and as reviewed in the reports of the Clydesdale exhibit, appearing in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" under date of September 12 last, shows the following awards made to Messrs. Duff & Son's entries: Filly, three years: 1, on Favorite Blend by Burgie Favorite. Filly, two years: 3 and 4, on Prairie Belle by Lord Gleniffer, and Lady Ascot by Baron Ascot. First for filly one year, with five showing, and second for brood mare, on Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan. Fourth for foal of 1918; first for mare and two of her progeny; third on stallion one year, and the special on Favorite Blend for the best Canadian-bred mare at the show. Their three-year-old mare, Mendel Princess by Mendel, also won her class in the open sections. The same entry list appears again in the Guelph catalogue, and it is only reasonable to expect that they will be favorably received. In Shorthorns, the herd is at present up to its usual strength, and the half dozen young bulls which were seen in the stables recently contained a lot of strong herd-sire material. All are sired by the Princess Royal herd sire, who is a grandson of that great bull Superb Sultan, and the chief sire in service. Several of the dams of these bulls now offered are from daughters of the former sire, Augusta Fairview, a Duthie-bred Missie bull got by Primrose Monarch. As usual there is once more a strong offering in Shropshires, and among these

YOUR FARM will Yield Bigger and Better Crops if you FEED Your Lands with

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

They are rich in AVAILABLE Plant Foods—are made from materials of highest quality. Their mechanical condition is unexcelled—no clogging in the drill. STONE'S FERTILIZERS give results.

See our local agent, or write us direct.

William Stone & Sons, Limited

Ingersoll, Ont.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

(Head Office)

Stratford, Ont.

Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-operated power washing machine. Let power help your work as it does your husband's!

Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

38 MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. W ST. MARYS, Ont.

are a good lot of shearing rams from which may be selected good flock headers.

G. C. Channon of Sunny Acres.

In calling attention here to the offerings of several live-stock advertisers now using these columns, we wish to direct the attention of those interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the Sunny Acres offering advertised by G. C. Channon, of Oakwood, Ontario. The complete list at present comprises fifteen young bulls and about half this number of females, all of which were bred on the farm, and are now in choice condition. The females may be selected from the herd as the purchaser desires, while the bulls are all youngsters ranging in ages from five to ten months. There are sons of both their senior and junior herd sires, and several were prominent winners in the calf herd at Toronto and Ottawa last fall. Here we might add that Elm Park Pat, the senior sire at Sunny Acres, has been a grand championship winner and is without question one of Canada's greatest Angus sires. Kinnard Lad, second in service, is got by the noted sire, Prince Albert Ito, and he again is got by Prince Ito (imp.), the highest-priced bull of the breed ever sold in a Chicago auction. As regards the dams of the bulls listed, they include many of the best that make up the breeding herd, among which are represented such well-known families as Prides, Rosebuds, Heather Blooms, Drummond Lucys, etc. All have the strongest of pedigrees and the quality and wealth of thick, even fleshing in evidence in the breeding herd at home, as well as the herd seen on the circuit, is an outstanding feature which should be appreciated by all. Owing to lack of space we have not touched on the winnings of the herd at either the 1917 or 1918 shows, in this issue, but on both occasions Mr. Channon's winnings may be said to equal those of any of the other large Ontario herds, and the real gratifying part in so far as Mr. Channon is concerned is that with very few exceptions animals making up the show herd were all bred at Sunny Acres. For sales list and further particulars address G. C. Channon, Oakwood, Ontario, and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Peace and the Poultry Industry

PROF. R. K. BAKER.

To the most of us the great news came unexpectedly. We had had visions of at least another winter of the World War. Even up to the hour of its announcement it seemed almost too good to be possible. Since Peace came we have been trying to comprehend the greatness of our good fortune, and have, I trust, given thanks to the Creator, that we have lived to see the end of the Great War. But we must not relax—Peace brings many problems which will have to be met and solved.

Many people are asking, "How will Peace affect our industries?" In each case it would seem, the answer will have to be found, or made, by those who are engaged in that industry. How will the coming of Peace affect the Poultry Industry?

Poultry raising is an essential industry. We have come to depend more and more on eggs and poultry flesh as staple articles; they are an increasingly important part of every man's diet. They are food. Food is scarce, and while food is scarce it is bound to be high in price.

Peace will not be likely, for sometime at least, to greatly effect the food situation. True, very little food will now be sunk at sea, or destroyed by bombs, but many thousands of people in Europe and Asia are on the verge of starvation. The coming of Peace makes it possible to get food to them, and every ounce of food will be needed.

Poultry is in a class by itself, it can be increased in numbers more quickly than any other kind of live stock. It makes proportionately greater gains in weight than any of the other domestic animals. (A chick when hatched weighs one and one-quarter ounces, at six months a cockerel often weighs six pounds; and increase of 7,600 per cent. To equal this development a calf would have to weigh nearly a ton and a half, and a pig over 400 lbs. at six months.) Poultry can be, and is, kept in many places, and by thousands of people who cannot keep other kinds of live stock.

Poultry stands at the head of the list as a means of converting coarse grains and waste products into meat. In this connection Dr. Raymond Pearl, who has won world-wide distinction as a scientist and investigator, writes as follows: "My work in the Food Administration has put me in a position to realize how acute the food problem may become under certain circumstances, and also the studies we have conducted here, have made it increasingly clear that the day of the large unit, such as the beef animal, in the production of necessary foods of animal origin, is rapidly passing. The war has very much accentuated this development, and has turned our attention to the relatively greater economy in production of smaller units, such as poultry. With the steady increase in population in proportion to a habitable area of the earth there is bound to be a turning more and more toward the smaller animal unit as a producer of food. Among all such animals poultry is pre-eminent, but in order to maintain this position we must have high-developed poultry."

Poultry raising has long been an important industry—it is destined to become a very much more important one.

Four years of war condition have sharpened our intellects and taught us many things about poultry. The ever-soaring prices of feeds put a few careless poultrymen out of business, but it led the wide-awake ones to use more vegetables and green stuff and more buttermilk, till they learned how to get good results from a half to two-thirds the quantity of grains which they formerly fed. We have learned more efficient feeding methods. War conditions led our investigators to observe the many signs and changes which precede or accompany egg production. When this knowledge was applied to culling it was shown to be possible during the summer and early fall to take out from each pen of 100 hens, 40 which had stopped laying, thus effecting a saving of 40 per cent. in the feed bill without interfering at all with the egg production of the flock. This turned the poultryman's attention to methods of selection, and the developing by breeding of better strains of layers. We are now learning how to breed heavy-laying hens.

Reports from the East state that never before have there been so many new

LA SENTE'S KING ONYX

(P. S. 5423 H. C.)



Second-prize yearling bull (31 entries) and winner of Grouville Parish Prize, Royal Show, April, 1917.

The Most Perfect Jersey Bull Imported in Years.

Grand Champion Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, 1918.

We are only beginners, but we think we are starting out right, and more especially do we think so since we secured such a splendid sire as

LA SENTE'S KING ONYX (P.S. 5423 H.C.)

to head the herd. This bull is the son of KINGSWAY, P.S. 5158 H.C. (Oxford You'll Do, P.S. 4075 H.C.—Beechland Lilac, P.S. 15688 H.C.) and FAUVIC'S ONYX 3rd, P.S. 19251 H.C. (Fontaines Star, P.S. 4666 H.C.—Fauvic's Onyx, P.S. 15622 H.C.), whose official Island tests were 285½ lbs, butter as a two-year-old in 272 days, 321¾ lbs. as a three-year-old in 292 days, and 315 lbs. as a four-year-old in 219 days (to date of exportation).

Our cows comprise several imported granddaughters of Noble of Oaklands, P.S. 3909 H.C., through FERN'S OXFORD NOBLE, P.S. 5012 H.C., and ROZEL'S NOBLE, P.S. 4464 H.C., as well as a number of Canadian-bred daughters of BONNIE'S PERFECTION 6065 (Grand Champion, Toronto, 1917, and first aged bull, 1918; also second aged bull at National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, 1918), and FONTAINE OF MEADOWVIEW 86150A (Grand Champion, Fredericton, 1908, defeating such bulls as LA CHASSE FOXY and BLUE BLOOD OF DENTONIA, former Champions of Canada), sire of six tested daughters, including FIGGIS OF MEADOWVIEW 4th 7315, who produced as a two-year-old 506 lbs. butterfat, and LASS OF MEADOWVIEW 6337, producer of 634 lbs. butterfat as a three-year-old, which made her the Champion three-year-old of Canada and now in our herd.

SICCAWEI JERSEY FARM

North Hatley, Que.

W. S. DAVIDSON, Owner.

SIMEON MCGINN, Manager.

Brampton Jerseys at National Dairy Show

At the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, Brampton Jerseys won among other major awards first for the best five females of the breed, which is perhaps the greatest award which can be won at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. Among these was Beauty Maid, the champion four-year-old at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. We also bred and owned the dam and imported the sire of the mature R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. Why not make your selections from the Brampton herd?

B. H. BULL & SONS

BRAMPTON, ONT.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO.

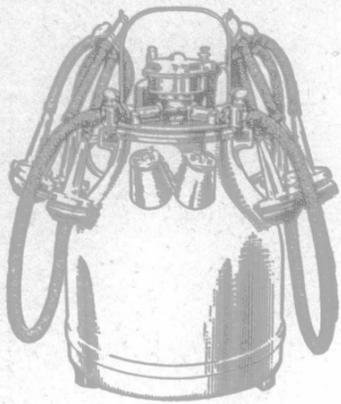
Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

Prepare For Rush Work by Reducing Milking Labor



Good farm-help is scarce—fewer men than ever before. Hand milking takes all the force from farm work for a couple of hours a day at least. The men grumble. The farm work waits. The weather doesn't.

Put milking on an efficiency basis. One man operating two 2-cow Burrell Milkers milks from 24 to 30 cows an hour, does the work of three men, thus saving two men for needed farm work.

BURRELL (B-L-K) MILKERS

Good For The Herd

Those hours which Burrells save at the beginning and end of every day are of priceless worth on the average farm.

The Burrell Milkers take the waste out of milking and put in the profits. In labor saving alone an outfit pays for itself in less than a year.

Farm help is more contented, more apt to stay.

Milk of a certified grade is more easily obtained.

Write now for our illustrated book containing the experiences of many dairymen big and little.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., LTD., Brockville, Ont.

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being of the Master-piece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

poultry houses under construction. We are paying more attention to housing and sanitation.

We learned thrift and economy during war-time. We will continue to practice these during times of Peace, and will build a greater and better poultry industry than any of us ever expected to see.

There is no need to worry about over-production; there never yet has been enough good poultry or strictly fresh eggs to fill all the orders. The consumption of poultry and eggs in Canada is increasing every year. Great Britain would gladly take a dozen times as much as we have ever been able to ship to her.

Right now there are not enough Standard-bred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, etc., in Canada and the United States to supply our own people with breeding stock. Thousands of men and women will soon be leaving munition works, many of these will want to raise some poultry. Our Soldier Boys will soon be coming back, some of them will go in for poultry raising.

The people of Belgium and the battle-scarred districts of France, have lost all their poultry—they will have to be given breeding stock with which to make a new start. They are looking to America for most of it.

Where is all this standard-bred poultry to come from? Where are they to get the settings of eggs and day-old chicks?—Every poultry man who has good stock should begin work now, so that the season of 1919 will show the greatest production of good poultry that the world has ever seen.

But this would be only a good start—there are thousands of poultrymen who now have mongrel stock, let each of these get a small pen of Standard-bred birds and raise enough chicks in 1919 so that he will have something to sell in 1920. There are thousands of people who should be raising poultry who now have none at all.—Let each of these make a start this coming year. Then, not only will 1919 be the best year that the poultry industry has ever seen, but 1920 and each succeeding year will be better than the ones before it.

Now is the "accepted time" for every keeper of Standard-bred poultry to get on the job. It is a duty. It will pay well.

Seventh Consignment Sale

Of Fifty Head Pure-bred

Ayrshire Cattle

FROM THE HERDS OF THE

Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club

To be held at Dr. Rudd's Sale Stable,
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, on

Thursday, December 19th, 1918

At 1 p.m.

In this sale will be found representatives of the greatest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada. Jean Armour, ex-world's champion; Lady Jane, Canadian R.O.P. champion cow; Scotch Thistle, Canadian R.O.P. champion three-year-old; and Lenore 2nd, ex-champion butter-fat producer in 2-year-old class, were all bred by members of our club. In this sale, we believe, we have the best lot of cattle yet offered at any of our sales. There will be a few choice young bulls.

Write the Secretary for a catalogue,
with full details of the sale.

F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.
President

John McKee, Norwich, Ont.
Sec.-Treasurer and Sale Mgr.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers.

Mention Farmer's Advocate

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

GREAT SELECTION

Imported Ayrshires

Bull calves by Scotland's greatest sires: Bargenock, Casabianca, Netherton Boomerang and Auchenbrain Sunlight. Netherton Boomerang sired the Toronto champion last fall. The dams represent the deepest milking strains, Auchenbainze's Craigley, Netherall, Bargenock and an Auchenbrain Brown Kate. A great opportunity to obtain a stock bull at less than half what they would cost in Scotland, if taken at once. Orders taken for imported bulls fit for service, and females all ages.

HUNTER BROS., Freeman, P.O.

Farm immediately adjoins Burlington Jct.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Our bull took the Senior Championship, Junior Championship and Grand Championship in Sherbrooke, and first in their respective classes at Quebec, in addition to taking the special prize for the best bull on the grounds any breed. We have others like them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,
Dominion Express Building, Montreal.

D. McARTHUR, Manager,
Phillipsburg, Ont.

GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

We have a choice selection of females bred for type and production. If in need of a young Bull having Record of Performance dams, write or come and see them.

LAURIE BROS. — **AGINCOURT, ONT.**
C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R., Shipping Stations

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

We are offering young cows just freshened, heifers due in January and February. See our young bulls for 1919 service. The best lot we have ever shown. Also bull calves two months and under. Get their breeding. We answer all correspondence.

JAMES BEGG & SON — **ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

SPRINGBANK For a few weeks we will offer a few select, young heifers by our senior R. O. P. AYRSHIRES sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13-months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.**

Fae France

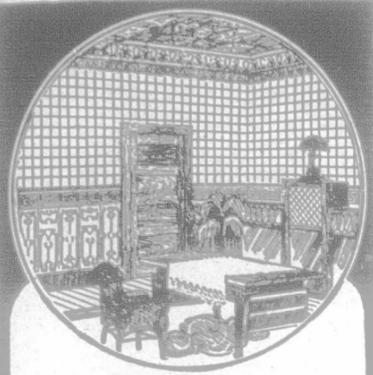
BY CHARLES MURRAY.

Dear Jock—Like some aul' Cairter's mear
I'm foonert i' the feet
An' oxters-staffs are feckless things, fan
a' the furth's sae weel
Sae, till the wee reid-heidit nurse comes
roon to sort my bed,
I'll leave my readin' for a fyle, and vreet
to you instead.

Ye hard the claik hoo Germany gied
France the coordy lick,
An' Scotlan' preen't her wincy up, an'
intill't geyan quick,—
But fouk wi' better thooms than me can
redd the raivell't snorl,
An' tell ye fa begood they ploy that sae
upset the worl'.
I ken that I cam' here awa' some aucht
days aifter Yeel,
An' never toon nor fee afore, has shootit
me sae weel;
They gae me maet, an' beets an' claes, wi'
fyles an' antrim dram—
Come term time lat them flit 'at likes,
I'm bidin' faur I am.
Tho' noo an' than, wi' dreepit sark, we've
biggit dykes an' dell't—
That's orra wark; oor daily darg is fetchin'
fan we're tell't.
I full my pipe wi' bogie-rowe, an' birze
the dottle doon,
Syne snicher, as I crack the spunk, to
think hoo things come roon;
There's me, fan but a bairn in cotts, nae
big aneuch to herd,
Would seener steek my nieves an' fecht,
than dook or ca' my gird,
An' mony a yark an' ruggit lug I got to
gar me gree,
But here, bonless I'm layin' on, I'm
seldom latten be.

As I grew up an' filled my breeks, fyow
market days we saw
But me an' some stoot halflin chiel would
swap a skelp or twa;
It's three year by come Can'lmas, as I've
gweed cause to min'
Than Main's man an' me feel oot, an'
focht about a queyn.
We left the inn an' cruist oor quytes ahin'
the village Crafts,
An' tho' I barely fell't him twice wi'
wallopos roon the chafts,
I had to face the Shirra for't. 'Twas
byous hard on me,

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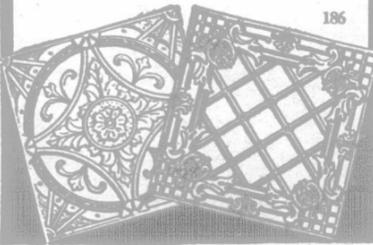


"Metallic" Ceilings permanent, beautiful!

No more wall paper worries, no troubles with falling plaster. Just put up Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates and you have a permanent, sanitary, fire-proof covering, very beautiful and washable with soap and water. Can be erected in a day over old plaster and will never crack or fall off. Many handsome designs to suit any room or building. Send for Booklet "C" today.

Garages, Steel Shingles, Corrugated Iron, Tanks, circulars on request.

The METALLIC ROOFING Co.
Manufacturers Limited
King and Dufferin Sts. - TORONTO



DORSET HORN SHEEP

My offering includes choice yearlings and two-shear ewes which are bred to a choice yearling ram. In lambs I have rams that will make good sires, and ewe lambs that will be ready to breed next spring for early lambs. Suitable foundation for any flock. Prices reasonable.

STUART J. ROBERTSON,
Hornby, Ontario.
Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Sons.

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS

I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.
Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

The hardest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever grazing sheep are required. Descriptive pamphlet, list of breeders, and all information from A. J. Burrows, 41 Bank St., Ashford, Kent, and at 16 Bedford Square, London, England.

Shropshires

Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.
W. H. PUGH, R. R. 1, Myrtle, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

I have at present a very choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellogg breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.
C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads

ELM VIEW STOCK FARM

Oxford Down Sheep: 25 registered ewes from 1 to 5 yrs., 10 one-year-old rams, 50 ram lambs, 50 ewe lambs; a choice lot from best foundations. Prices reasonable. Visit or write.
B. A. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.

TOWER FARM OXFORDS

We are now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.
E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. No.2, Hillsburg, Ont.

For fat wi' lawyers, drinks, and fine, it took a sax months' fee I would a had to sell't my verge, or smoke a raith on tick, But for the fleein' Merchant's cairt, my ferrets, an' the bick. Ay, Sang the Shirra had the gift, an' tongued me up an' doon; But he's a dummy till his son, fan han'lin oor platoon. Gin's fader saw his birkie noo, an' hard the wye he bans, He nichtna be sae sair on some, that fyles comes throu' his han's.

Ae mochie nicht he creepit ben the trench —it's jist a drain— An' kickit me aneth the quyte an' cursed me braw an' plain— "Ye eesless, idle, poachin' hurb, ye're lyin' snorin' there, An' Germans cryin' to be killed, but deil a hair ye care, Fatever comes ye're for the Lythe, to scrat, an' gant an' drink, An' dream about the raffy days fan ye was i' the clink; Ye're dubbit to the een, ye slype, ye hinna foht the day, Come on wi' me an' see for eence gin ye are worth yer pay."

Man, fan he spak' sae kindly like, fat was there left for me But jist to answer back as frank, as furth-the-fait an' free— "Lead on, my Shirra's offisher, gin summons ye've to ser' Upon thae billies owre the loan, I'll beet ye I'll be there?" Syne laden wi' a birn o' bombs, we slippit throu' the dark, An' left upo' the barbit weer gey tait's o' breek an' sark; They bummed an' droned some unco tune, as we crap up; it raise Like fae the laft I've hard the quire lift up some paraphrase. Ae creeshy gurf that led the lave was bessin' lood an' strang, Fan something hat him i' the kyte, that fairly changed his sang; We henched an' flang, an' killed a kurn, an' soosh't them front an' flank Like loons that's trued the squeel to stane young puddocks i' the stank.

The rippit spread, the rockets raise, 'twas time for hiz to skice An' tho' we joukit as we ran, an' flappit eence or twice, Cwre aft oor pig gaed to the wall, for noo we strack the day— Oor brown Lieutenant onywy—for a' in lames it lay; A bullet bored him thru' the hochs, it took him like a stane, An' heelster-gowdie doon he cam' an' brak his shackle-bane; To hyste him up an' on my back noot a' my pith an' skeel, For aye he bad' me lat him lie, an' cursed me for a feel.

"Ging on, an leave me here, ye gype, an' mak' yer feet yer freen "Na, na," says I; "Ye brocht me here, I'm nae gyain hame my leen." He's little boukit, ay an' licht, an' I'm baith stoot an' swak, Yet I was pechin sair aneuch, afore I got him back, They thocht him fairly throu' at first, an' threepit he wad deid, But it was naething but a dwaan, brocht on by loss o' bleed. 'Twas months afore he cower'd fae that, an' he was missed a lot, For fan ye meet a hearty breet, ye're sorry gin he's shot. His mither sent a letter till's, a great lang blottit screed, It wasna easy makin' oot, her vreetin's coorse to read; She spier'd could she dae ocht for me, sae I sent back a line— "Jist bid yer man, fan neist I'm up, ca' canny wi' the fine."

But noo to tell hoo I wan aff fae dreelin', dubs, an' din, An' landit here wi' nocht to dae but fite the idle pin.

Ae foreneen my neiper chap cried— "Loshtie-goshtie guides" The founmarts maun be caul the day, they've startit burnin wydes." The reek at first was like ye've seen, fan at the fairmer's biddin', Some frosty mornin' wi' the graip, the baillie turns the midden, But it grew thick, an' doon the win' straucht for oor lines it tore, Till shortly we were pyochrin' sair an fleyed that we would smore; An' as ye never ken wi' cyaurds faur ye'll be herried neist,

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We have at present a real Christmas offering in Yearling ewes and rams, as well as rams and ewe lambs. Place your orders now for 1919. Our aim is to Satisfy customers.

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TEESWATER - ONTARIO
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importers and Breeders Since 1879

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

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Although we have sold our farm at Arkell, we are still in the sheep business stronger than ever, having secured other land expressly for sheep.

Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:

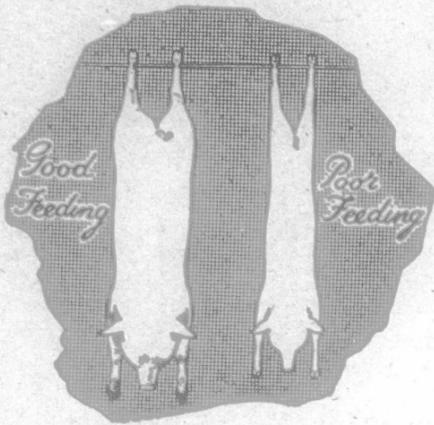
HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beaty Ave., Toronto, Ontario
Phone at present under name of T. Reg. Arkell.

Southdowns and Shropshires

We have an unusually choice lot of shearing rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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The Balanced Ration Pays



Which one of these bacon hogs would you rather get paid for? Imperfect feeding will get you a *certain amount of bacon*, but it is one of the causes of soft, flabby quality. On the other hand, the use of Monarch, a properly mixed and balanced ration supplying everything the hog requires in exactly the right proportions, will get you *far more bacon* to take to market. Experience has shown that hogs make larger and more economical gains when fed with

Monarch Hog Feed

The quality of bacon will be firm and of good texture, which is essential if you wish to get the highest prices. Monarch Hog Feed is properly mixed and is very palatable; no single feed can equal it. Its high protein content is splendid for growth, and the nutrients are so mixed as to supply every requirement for growing pigs. It gives them stamina, energy, vigor and size.

Monarch Hog Feed makes more pork and better pork and shortens the period of fattening, thus lowering the cost of production.

Order a ton from your dealer; if he cannot supply you, write us direct and you can always depend on getting deliveries.

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Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a higher price than any other creamery. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References, any bank.

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Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type.

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Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:

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Three importations in 1918 from the leading prize-winning herds in the U. S. Pigs ready to wean, and boars 4 months old, and Jersey bull calves 6 months old.

John G. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

Yorkshire Hogs of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.
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Springbank, Ohio Improved Chesters
 Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike =15917=, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.
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The "SERVICE" Line

TURNIP PULPERS, FEED BOILERS, OAT BOXES, PIG TROUGHS, FURNACES, STOVES, UTENSILS, Etc.

SUBSTANTIAL DURABLE ECONOMICAL

THE SMITH FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Registered Duroc Jerseys

Herd headed by Much Cols Principal 2 (imp.), 1st prize 2-year-old boar at Essex and Windsor Fairs, 1918. Weight in breeding condition, 850 lbs. He is a half-brother to Brookwater Principal, champion aged boar at Illinois State Fair, 1918. We are offering for sale 20 gilts sired by him, that are being bred to Defender's Fancy King (7883) by (imp.) sire and dam. This is an excellent typey boar. He won 1st as a yearling at Essex and Windsor Fairs, 1918. Also boars 1 year and under, including Champion boar under six months, at Windsor Fair, 1918, by (imp.) sire and dam. Also 60 young pigs of either sex, sired by our noted herd boars and from good prolific dams. Write at once for reasonable prices on breeding stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention The Farmer's Advocate when writing.

ED. McPHARLIN & SONS, Pioneer Stock Farm, Essex, Ont., R.R. No. 3

REGISTERED

Poland China Boars

fit for service and sows ready to breed; also pigs ready to wean, either sex; registered Dorset Horn rams and ewes, bred to lamb in January; ten registered Southdown bred ewes. All stock priced for immediate sale.

CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns

Boars ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice, 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholderston Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance 'phone.

A.A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

PREMIER YORKSHIRES

We have for sale a number of choice young pigs, either sex, of the imported type, majority about 3 months old. These are priced to sell, and we guarantee satisfaction. Write at once.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM Paris, Ont. H. H. BAILEY, Manager

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
 H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
 Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Rose Island Farm

offers young YORKSHIRE pigs from large litters, either sex—of a quick maturing, easy feeding type—sired by our present stock boar, "Weldwood 93." Write for prices.

MOSSIE BUNN, R. No. 4, Denfield, Ont.

We fixed oor baignets, speel't the trench,
 an' chairged them in a breist
 'Twas than I got the skip o' shell that
 nail'd me i' the queets,
 An' here I'm hirplin roon the doors, an'
 canna thole my beets.

Some nichts fan I've been sleepin' ill, an'
 stouns gyaun doon my taes
 Aul' times come reamin' throu' my heid,
 I'm back amo' the braes;
 Wi' wirms an' wan' I'm throu' the breem,
 an' cartin' up the burn,
 Land aye the tither yellow troot, fae ilka
 rush an' turn;
 I hash the neeps an' full the skull, an'
 bin the lowin' mowt,
 Lythe i' the barn lat oot for rapes, or
 tract a fashious cowt;
 I watch the leavers o' the mull swing roon
 for oors an oors
 An' see the paps o' bannachie stan' up
 atween the shoovers;
 Lead fae a roup a reistin' stirk, that's like
 to brak the branks,
 Or hearken to the cottar wives lyaug-
 lyaugin' owre their shanks;
 I join the dancers on the buird schottis-
 chin' at the games,
 An' scutter i' the lang forenichts wi'
 britchin', bit, an' haims;
 Or maybe, cockit on the shaft fan cartin'
 corn or bear
 Cry "Hie" an' "Wo" an' "Weesh" again
 to guide the steppin' mear.
 An' in the daylight tee, at times, fan lyin'
 here sae saft,
 I've dream't, gin eense the war was by,
 o' takin' on a craft.
 Fan a thing's sattled for the nicht in
 stable an' in byre
 It's fine to hae yer ain bow cheer, drawn
 up anent the fire.
 An' hear a rochreed-heidit bairn, wi'
 ferny-tickled nose,
 Tired oot, an' hungry fae the closs, come
 come yaummerin' for his brose;
 An' syne a wife, but weesht, for here's my
 nurse, the couthy ted,
 Come cryin' I maun dicht my pen, an'
 hirsle to my bed.
 Gweed nicht—but bide, or I forget, there's
 just ae little thing—
 Man could ye sen' me oot a trump?
 I'm wearit for a spring.
 For, Jock, ye winna grudge the stamp to
 cheer a dweeble frien'
 An' dinna back it "Sandy" noo, but
 "Sergeant" Aberdein.

The Anxious Dead.

BY COL. JOHN MCCRAE.

O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear
 Above their heads the legions pressing
 on!
 (These fought their fight in time of bitter
 fear
 And died not knowing how the day had
 gone.)

O flashing muzzles, pause and let them see
 The coming dawn that streaks the sky
 afar!
 Then let your mighty chorus witness be
 To them, and Caesar, that we still
 make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard
 their call;
 That we have sworn and will not turn
 aside;
 That we will onward till we win or fall;
 That we will keep the faith for which
 they died.

Bid them be patient, and some day, anon,
 They shall feel earth enwrapt in silence
 deep—
 Shall greet in wonderment the quiet
 dawn,
 And in content may turn them to their
 sleep.

Gathered His Crops.

A farmer who was much troubled by
 trespassers during the nutting season con-
 sulted with a botanical friend. The
 botanist furnished him with the technical
 name of the hazel, and the farmer placed
 the following notes at conspicuous points
 about his premises:

"Trespassers, take warning! All per-
 sons entering this wood do so at their own
 risk, for, although common snakes are not
 often found, the Corylus Avellana abounds
 everywhere about here, and never gives
 warning of its presence."

The place was unmolested that year,
 and the farmer gathered his crop in peace.

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A New Era in the Sheep Industry

Continued from page 2008.

exchanged with some neighbor, or, at most, bought rams at some local fair. They, as their fathers did, get their living by sheep and cattle, but in both classes they turn out three for one, owing to the rapidity with which when care fully bred their sheep and cattle mature.

In Canada we reap the benefit of their enterprise, and the quality of early maturing, and others which have for years been fostered by the sheep and cattle breeders of Great Britain, is exemplified in the best classes of stock in our own showyards. It is almost certain that Great Britain will continue to lead the world in this class of enterprise in the future, as it has in the past. There is something in its soil and climate, its geographical situation, and its traditions which causes the sheep and cattle produced there to be of a type which we all admire and desire to impress upon the stock we produce in the New World. I look upon the supremacy of British sheep without the slightest envy. We may commercially benefit greatly by giving our assistance in every way we can to make Great Britain continue to be, as it has long been, the emporium for the prize stock of the world.

In considering the New Era in the Sheep Industry in Canada, we must at once see that the crisis in the wool trade produced by the wants of this world war has been a large factor in bringing the sheep industry into the place it is rapidly attaining. We need more mutton than we at present produce, and we positively must have wool. Apart from the fact that we use far too little woollen clothing for ourselves, and particularly for our young children, at the present time we have approximately 400,000 soldiers to provide for, and woollen clothing is for them an absolute necessity. How do we get it? We know that we have few woollen manufactories in Canada, and even these we cannot supply with home-grown wool. Large quantities are being supplied to the manufacturers by the Imperial Government at cost, a lower price than the current in Canada, or at Boston. It is brought from Australia, which has always exported large quantities of wool. This has had an effect in holding down values in this country, particularly as the United States, which rules the Canadian market, fixed a price for wool at five per cent. less than that of July, 1917. For reasons which people who know the Social and political position of the United States may be able to explain, no such restriction has been placed on cotton, which consequently has advanced rapidly in price during the past year. Perhaps it was considered that the patriotism of the wool grower could bear the strain of being taxed in this way without resentment. If it was intended as a compliment to our patriotism, we accept it with thanks, and feel no resentment. It is, however, desirable that it should be known that the wool grower also can "sit up and take notice."

This is no place for statistics, which, if I wrote down, would possibly not be read, and if read would certainly not be remembered. I cannot, being human, and, therefore, liable to be influenced by certain little vanities, help wishing to tell you a little about the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, of which I have the honor to be the first president. This organization is in its infancy, only a year old, and great things, other than a promise for its future, can hardly be expected of it. What it has achieved thus early in its career will indicate how great a benefit may accrue to the organization now in its initial stage. It is an incorporated company with directors elected from each Province of the Dominion. During this year it will sell approximately four million pounds of wool. The handling and grading the bulk of our wool through this Company establishes uniform grades and a stable market. Every grower gets the value of his wool, according to its grade and condition. If the farmer neglects his land and allows burrs to grow, which must inevitably stick to the fleeces of his sheep, that man will be penalized, while the farmer who offers a clean product of good staple wool will be rewarded for his effort.

It is unnecessary at this time of day to speak of the benefits of co-operation to any industry. These advantages have never been denied. Farmers have been slower to avail themselves of these benefits,

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA



LAST summer the clash of arms in Bethlehem seemed incongruous with the promise to mankind of "Peace on earth, good will to men" proclaimed there over nineteen hundred years before. The hope of the allied free peoples of the world had reached its darkest hour. The cause for which they had risked a whole generation of their manhood waited for decision on the Western Front, where the

last great drive of autocracy had not yet been checked. Very soon after this, the forces of oppression began to crumple on all its fronts and the progress of the allied troops from Bethlehem seemed a triumphant march reaffirming the ascendancy of the Prince of Peace.

Chastened by our sacrifices, we now view a world freed from the last great organized power of frightfulness and repression, and humanity left free to re-establish its relations and carry on its development along lines which, let us hope, will assure for the future "Peace on earth, good will to men."

After the four dark, uncertain years through which we have passed, may we not let gladness enter our hearts and the spirit of Christmas once again influence our relations with each other? We wish to all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

J. F. Watson
Managing Director.

Toronto, December, 1918.

New COAL OIL Light

10 Days Free—Send No Money | Beats Electric or Gasoline

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 25 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN

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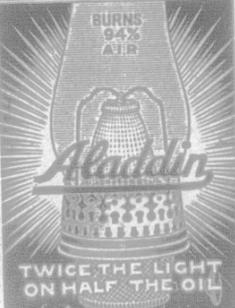
common coal oil, no odor, no smoke or noise; simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

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MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 234 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL
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Make \$100 to \$300 per Month

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Herring says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

Write for Catalogue

Saves Feed and Labor

It would cost less money to feed stock if so much feed were not wasted. This year there will be a shortage of hay and various roughages. Every farmer can save feed by using

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters

There will be no "left overs" or wastage when heavy, coarse fodders are cut up for stock. Order your feed cutter now and have it in a convenient place. It is excellent for cutting straw for bedding. Costs less and takes less power.



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And responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for Food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C. P. R. Farms
20 Years to Pay

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G. A. MUDDIMAN
Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, Quebec

DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT
Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mears Ear Phone.
THE MEARS COMPANY OF CANADA,
Dept. A., 194a PEEL STREET MONTREAL.

partly on account of a kind of suspicion they have of societies in general, partly from the laissez-faire attitude to which we are all prone. Did we but look around at other branches of individual life, we would recognize the immense and far-reaching effects of such combinations. It is another illustration of that old story we read in our school books of the man with the bundle of fagots. One stick can be broken by a pair of hands, tie a number of such sticks together and they are quite unbreakable.

In Canada there is a sheep population of about 2,000,000, in the United States about 5,000,000. We do not speak of the kind or quality of these sheep, but ask can 2,000,000 sheep at any time supply our market with wool. In Scotland, which is a small country and a poor one except in "spots," there are over three sheep to the acre. At that rate I present you as an arithmetical problem for Christmas amusement, how many sheep should the Province of Ontario carry? Let us grant, however, that big sheep farms would not be profitable, yet, each farm might still, to its own profit and country's good, keep a considerable flock. In any country where the population is sparse and manufactures few, there ought to be raw material, such as wool, grain, etc., for export more than sufficient to buy the manufactured goods we require to import. Owing to our climate we cannot grow cotton, by increasing our wool we could more than pay for all the cotton we require for manufacturing.

Hitherto wool growing has been the most speculative branch of our business, both here and in Great Britain. Fluctuations in the wool market have been so great, sometimes so unforeseen, that many have hesitated on that account to risk much money in it. In Canada the depredations of dogs have also prevented farmers going into the sheep trade, when it would have been both to their pleasure and their profit to do so. So long as they did not combine this state of things would certainly have continued. The unfortunate individual who got his sheep torn to pieces by dogs, though he complained ever so loudly, got little or no attention. He was as one crying in the wilderness. Since the farming community took united action much has been done. More will be done in the near future. The idle and uncared-for dogs which infest country roads, as well as the outskirts of towns, ought to be looked after, and I, though well known to be a lover of dogs, hope that the increased dog tax will tend to diminish this evil. I should gladly see the tax doubled if it would. In certain provinces where sheep are killed or injured, should the owners of the dogs be unknown, the municipalities are bound to pay the damages.

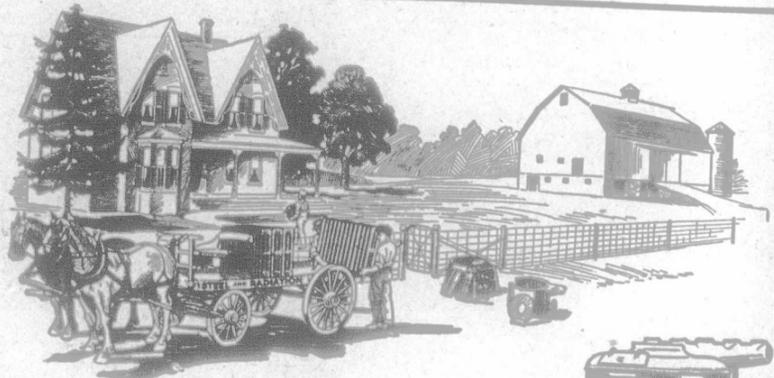
This new regulation has already borne fruit, and small flocks of sheep are to be found on farms where hitherto it has been impossible to keep them. Another hopeful sign of the times is that fewer ewes suitable for breeding purposes are being sent to the butcher. As long as a ewe is able to bear a healthy lamb and raise it, her slaughter is neither more or less than killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Don't Slaughter When Animals are Over-Heated.

Wm. H. Feldman, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has pointed out the inadvisability of slaughtering meat animals when over-heated, giving the following information:

It often becomes necessary to slaughter animals which through accident or otherwise have become injured. In many instances the flesh of these animals is edible if the proper precautions are taken before killing the injured beast. The essential point in this connection is to allow the animal to become thoroughly cool and recovered from any excitement incidental to the injuries. To slaughter an animal that is over-heated from any cause is prohibited in all government supervised packing plants, for carcasses of such animals will not bleed out properly nor will the meat from such an animal have keeping qualities, no matter what means may be taken to preserve it. Serious poisoning and death may result from eating such meat, which is usually very offensive to the taste and smell.

"If you don't love animals you are under no less obligation to treat them justly and kindly than the man who does."

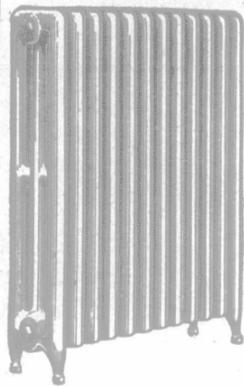


Plan Ahead—Have Your House Warmer Next Winter

As you sit around the stove this winter, getting hot on the near side and cold on the side away from the fire, let your thoughts linger on the comfort you could have if every part of the room were kept at 70 degrees. You could sit by the window or the table, or by the evening lamplight and read your favorite paper or magazine, in perfect comfort, without feeling a draft or chill, if you had your house heated with the



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You know yourself that a horse cannot pull properly unless its collar fits snugly and relieves the strain on the shoulders. Why force your horses to work with a collar that irritates them until they lose their condition.



will make that collar equalize the burden of work and save your horses from sore, chafed shoulders. Ventiplex Pads are sanitary and easy to keep clean.

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The Light Horse and Its Future.

Continued from page 2001.

It is only a few years since a person walking or driving on streets or in the parks of our large cities and even the smaller cities and towns would notice many turnouts, some in single, some in double harness, some tandem, unicorn, or even four in hand. Some of the owners or drivers were out purely for pleasure, others were shopping, others simply exercising or preparing for show purpose, but there they were, many of them. Where are they now? They are not to be seen. In fact, there are very few high-class animals of the class, and those that there are are seldom seen except in the show-ring. Why is this? Because the owners were largely of the "exclusive set" who can afford such luxuries. Automobiles came into use; the cost was high, and the service given often not satisfactory. At the same time the people who can afford luxuries and wish to have something that the ordinary person has not, purchased cars, in many cases converted their stables into garages and disposed of their horses. The elegance, the cost and the services rendered by this means of conveyance gradually increased for a time, and then the manufacture of a lower-priced but still serviceable car became practicable. Then others than the rich became owners. This condition became more marked year by year and at the present time practically all classes drive cars, as rich men, merchants, business men, contractors, professional men, agents, commercial men, farmers, mechanics, laborers, etc. No class has a "corner on cars." Cars have ceased to be the property of the "exclusive set," hence he must look for something else, and just here is the chance for the "Heavy Harness horse." Notwithstanding the fact that some cars are very expensive, very luxuriant, and all parts of the very best, with all possible conveniences, the fact remains that withstanding all efforts of the manufacturers their product cannot compare in appearance and style with a pair of high-class heavy harness horses properly appointed and driven. We do not think that the "exclusive set" will dispose of their cars. They will keep them for certain purposes, but will again keep horses and carriages to be used when they want to thoroughly enjoy themselves and attract particular attention. Hence we think there is a reasonable future for the high-class animal of this class, but the mediocre specimen will not be sought after at a reasonable price. We are of the opinion that the breeder who produces high-class colts will be able to get purchasers at profitable prices by the time they are ready for market. We have the idea that the time is not far distant when he who walks the streets of our cities or sits on the verandas or in the smoking rooms of our hotels will not have to look so long for the sight that is so seldom seen now, viz., a good pair of horses well appointed.

The "Light Harness or Road Horse" is probably a different proposition. He is not so much of a show horse, of course, he is also a stylish fellow and when properly appointed and driven is very attractive, but he looks better when moving at rather a fast clip and his proper place, either single or double, is to a light rig, with at most two people in it. His function is not so much to look nice and attract attention as to go long distances at a good pace without becoming tired or leg weary. His place, to a more marked degree than the place of any other class of horses, has been taken by the motor cars and even these will possibly soon be supplemented by air craft. Of course, there are certain seasons when cars cannot be driven with satisfaction, but the use of cars at all seasons has gradually become more common and may become still more so. Most people who otherwise would have use for road horses are driving cars and manage in some way to get around when the conditions of the roads are such that cars cannot be used. There are some men and also women in whom the admiration or love (if we may use the term) for the horse, whether heavy or light harness, is so great that they still keep one or more, and also use a car, but such cases are comparatively few and gradually becoming less. Hence, while we dislike to be pessimistic, we cannot fail to admit that we cannot see a brilliant future for



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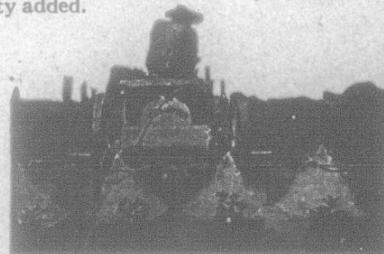
YOU will plow, harrow, cultivate and assist your land in every possible way the coming season. Then, why not go a step further, and, when you have raised a promising crop, start in early on the pests and blights that will try to undo all your good work of plowing, harrowing and cultivating.

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FREE A complete valuable treatise on all kinds of spraying will be sent you postpaid upon request. Write for your copy to-day.



IMPORTANT!—Raw materials are becoming more difficult to get week by week. We advise ordering at once to be sure of spring delivery.



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have turned many a dangerous trip into a safe journey home. Fitted with Special Long-Lever Chain Connector that enables

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A NOVO ENGINE MAY COST a little more, but it is cheaper in the long run. Over 40,000 now in use. Send for catalogue No. 40.

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has no electric devices whatever, the burning of the oil is obtained by mechanical means alone, and the usual time and trouble, forever fixing electrical ignition, is entirely done away with, making this engine the Farmers' Friend. Get circulars and price of size you are interested in.

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A FIRE can wipe out the savings of a lifetime, and human life as well. But lightning or fire cannot harm the building that is roofed with "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles and sided with "Metallic" Siding.

Why risk your family's safety, or your buildings and belongings when the cost of a permanent, fireproof, "Metallic" roof and wall is little or no more than for inflammable kinds.

Before you build or repair write us for free booklet and information. We can show you real economies in many ways, including lower insurance rates.

We also make "Metallic" Ceilings, Corrugated Iron, Roof-lights, Ventilators, Silo-roofs, etc.

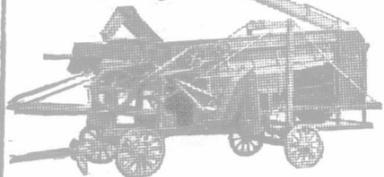


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"EASTLAKE" GALVANIZED SHINGLE

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Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars. GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD. 489 York St., Guelph, Ont. 48

horses of this class. We are afraid that he will practically "stay went." We cannot see any reasonable probabilities of the road horse again occupying the place that he did a few years ago. At the same time we think that there is still a place for the high-class animal even of this class, but the common, though reasonably serviceable road horse will, in our opinion, not be a profitable horse to produce. The high-class fellow with a certain amount of speed will still be sought after in reasonable numbers by horse lovers for show purposes, and of course those that have sufficient speed for race purposes will have value in proportion to their speed, practically regardless of their general characteristics so far as conformation and general appearance are ensured.

The Saddle will not "stay went". Man has not yet, neither do we think he ever will, invent anything that moves on the ground, water or in the air, that will fill the place of the saddle horse. In some sections saddle work has practically become a lost art. We cannot but deplore this fact, as it is exercise that is both healthful and pleasant. In the boyhood and young manhood days of the writer every farmer had at least one saddle and riding bridle and all the young folk, and often also the old folk, knew how to ride. At the present time a large percentage of the young men or young women, boys or girls, even in country districts, would, if mounted, look more like monkeys than horsemen or horsewomen on horseback. At the same time we think that the saddler will "come back." In fact, he has already begun to come. We hear some inquiries for saddlers, and this is especially so in the United States and we have an idea that Canada will not stay behind.

We are of the opinion that the breeder who, by the use of the Thoroughbred sire on mares selected with reasonable care, produces foals in the near future, will find a ready market for his stock as soon as they are old enough for service. It is highly probable that horses of such breeding and characteristics will be in demand for military purposes in numbers greater than the supply, at least for some years. Hence, we think we can see a profitable and congenial business for the horsemen in breeding saddlers. In this class we may include hunters. The value of the hunter is in proportion to his ability to carry weight, gallop fast over all kinds of ground, negotiate obstacles of different natures, and stay. The more thoroughbred blood the better. In fact, if we can get him large enough, the Thoroughbred is the most satisfactory hunter. Hunters are usually wanted by those who are at least reasonably wealthy, hence if the horse has the strength, weight, speed and willingness to jump, the price is of minor importance.

Mining the War Zone

Europe's battle-fields, says an editorial writer in The Mining and Scientific Press (San Francisco), have been showered with steel and iron and brass from shells, exploded and unexploded, and from hand-grenades. He goes on:

"Much of this metal will be removed as a necessary preliminary to the resumption of peaceful pursuits. The quantity of metal is so great that it would be a source of annoyance, and even of danger to the tiller of the soil. A systematic sweeping, so to speak, of all the bombarded regions will be necessary. A French engineering journal describes an apparatus which, though created for this special purpose, can be applied to other uses, for it will indicate the presence of steel and iron not too deeply buried in the soil. This, however, is a slow way to proceed where long-continued bombardment has literally filled the sod with metallic fragments. Methods of salvaging are contemplated that involve passing the soil through plants for recovering the metal, and returning the soil to its place leveled and ready for tillage. It is also pointed out that the concentration of fixed nitrogen in these battle-field soils, resulting from the enormous quantities of explosives used, will make these areas exceptionally fertile."—From recent issue of The Literary Digest.



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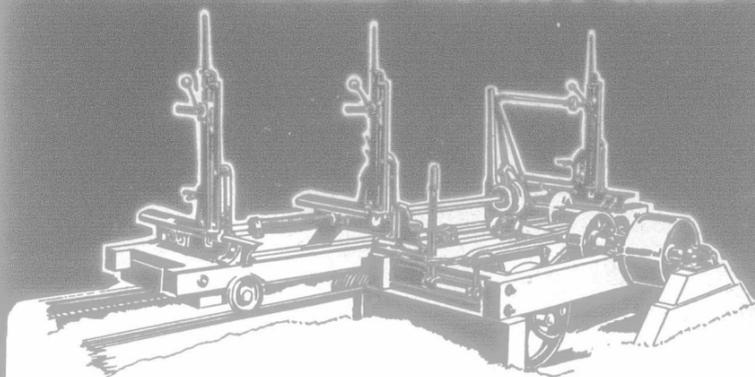
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None better made anywhere

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WATEROUS PORTABLE SAWMILLS



IF the trees on your farm are first quality timber, why cut them on a mill that will lower their market value? The Waterous Portable Outfit will cut your trees into lumber that is as fine as that turned out by any custom mill. Hundreds of users, who didn't know any more about timber sawing than you do, are proving that every season. The secret is that the Waterous Portable Mill is built just a little better than is necessary to do portable work—it has special fittings, found

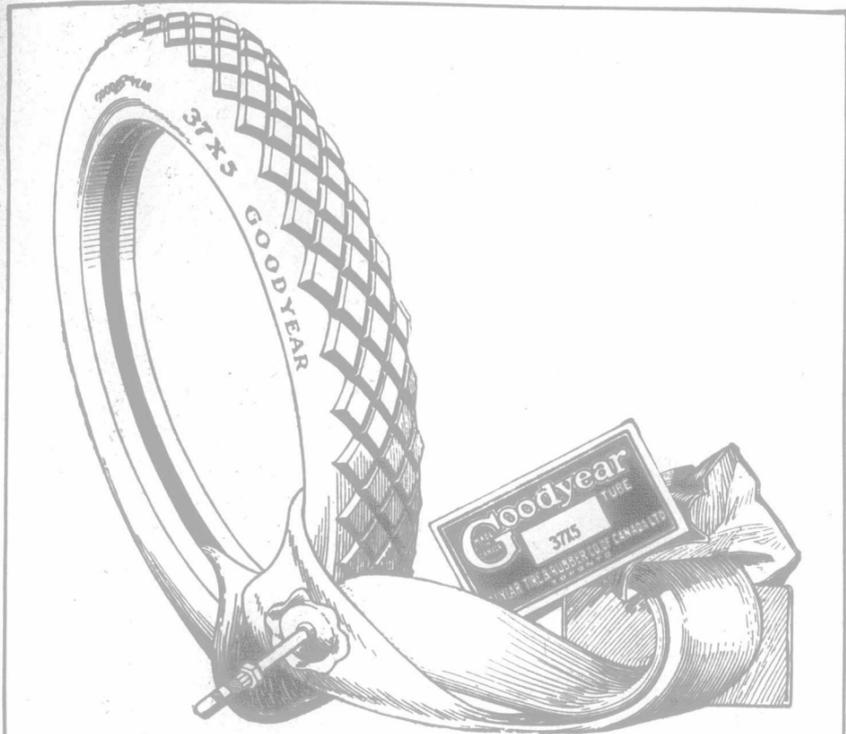
only on higher priced mills, that help you cut your logs as they should be. What is more, the Waterous Portable is dead easy to set up, simple to operate, and is built so strong that it will keep on cutting first-class lumber year after year without trouble.

The profit in your trees, and in your neighbors' is worth your investment in this reasonably priced, high-grade mill. Quality counts every time—and especially in lumber making, with prices as high as they are now.

Send us a card to-day for our Portable Sawmill Catalogue

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Canada

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EVERY man who drives a car soon learns that there is no economy in a cheap, inferior tire.

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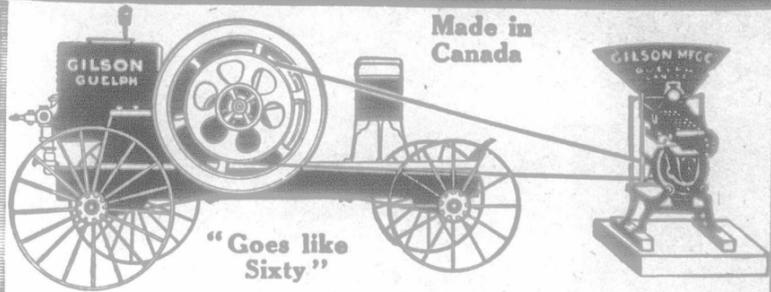
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GOOD YEAR
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THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING



Do your own grinding at your own convenience,—all your own silo,—be independent. Get a Gilson Engine on our new easy payment plan,—and it will pay for itself.

Did it ever occur to you that all the time you are doing without a Gilson Engine,—and getting your work done in a more expensive way,—you are paying for the Engine but not getting it? When you order a GILSON Engine, you get reliable power plus service. We point with pride to the many Gilson Engines, turned out in the early part of our career, that to-day are running as smoothly and giving the same reliable service as when they left our factory.

Owners of Gilson Engines will tell you frankly that their engines have actually COST THEM LESS and given them MORE SERVICE, than engines which could have been bought at a far lower first cost. Durability—dependability—SERVICE TO THE USER are the watchwords of the GILSON factory.

ALEX. SHARP, Hanover, writes as follows:—

Our 8 H.P. Gilson Engine which we bought from you eight years ago is simply a beauty. It runs any day, hot or cold, and is never the least bit of trouble to start, even when it is 35 degrees below zero.

Our season's work is chopping from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of grain, cutting all the feed 12 head of cattle will consume in the winter, cuts from 10 to 12 acres of corn for silage and silos it, pulping 1,200 bushels of roots and cuts from 50 to 100 cords of wood.

We do all our work when we want to do it, and the cost for fuel is trifling. By a careful test, I find I can do my grinding at an average cost of 1 1/2¢. These are all actual facts.

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The Wonderful GILSON



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to cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other Blower Cutter

THE WONDERFUL "GILSON"
The Gilson Silo Filler is the only blower which can be successfully operated with as little power as 4 H.P. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose,—for the individual farmer, for the syndicate, and our large capacity machine for the custom jobber.

The Hylo Silo



You cannot afford to be without a good Silo. Your investment will be returned with interest the first season. The Hylo Silo is built of specially selected Southern Long Leaf Yellow Pine—giving you the benefit of wood that has a greater breaking strength than white oak. The Gilson anchorage system is strong, simple and efficient under all conditions. The door frame is stiff and rigid. Inside its flush with the inside wall of Silo. All doors are air-tight, beveled so that they fit perfectly. Joints, staves and construction throughout is superior to anything of the kind. Silo stands rigid when empty. Send for "The Hylo Silo" catalogue. Full of interesting information and descriptions. An investigation now will save you a bigger outlay in the future.

WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

Every man who gets a GILSON product secures for himself SAFETY, SERVICE and SATISFACTION. Write for Catalogues, stating what you are interested in

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Stifel's Indigo Cloth
Standard for over 75 years

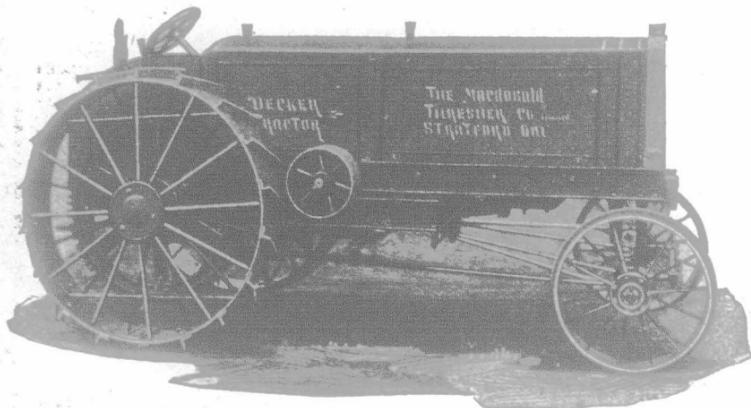
These OVERALLS will stand the roughest kind of wear and won't fade in washing. They're made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth, for men, and Miss Stifel Indigo Cloth, for women.

Remember, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear. Ask for overalls made of LOOK FOR THE BOOT on the back of the cloth to be the genuine. Your dealer can supply you. We are makers of cloth only.

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The Decker Tractor

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SPECIFICATION :

Motor—4 cyl. 4 cycle, 4 1/2 x 6 3/4 bore.

Speed—750 revolutions.

Fuel—Gasoline or kerosene.

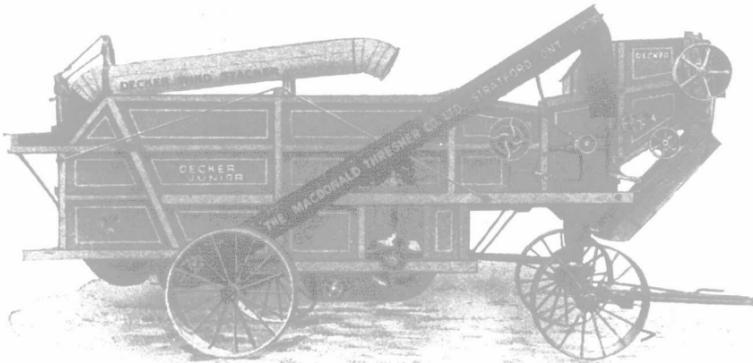
Ignition—Dixie Magneto Impulse Starter.

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Traction Speed—1 3/4 to 3 1/2 miles.

Compare power with other motors.

The power you buy is in the size and number of your cylinders.



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In all that represents strength, character, real worth, permanency and the elements which builder and buyer recognize as the stamp of honest accomplishment,

The Peerless Perfection Fencing

stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake; chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

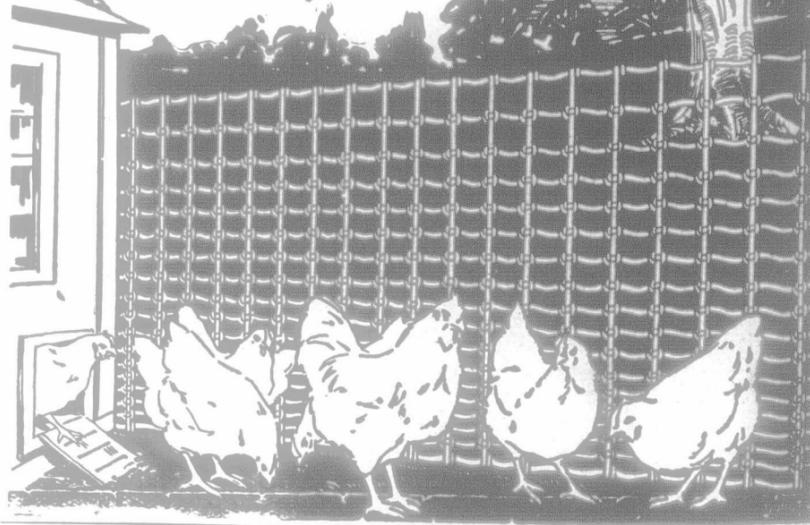
PEERLESS Perfection Poultry Fence

is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

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for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc., are handsome. Also lawn borders, flower bed guards, trellises, etc. Send for Catalog and get familiar with the best, cheap ornamental and serviceable fencing to be had in the Dominion. Go and see it at your local dealer's store. Dealers nearly everywhere. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

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WE HAVE THE Lowest Fare Modern Train Scenic Route and the Service, too

Comfortable trains leave Toronto at 9 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, connecting at Winnipeg for all points West

For information, descriptive literature, etc., apply to nearest C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General Passenger Department, 68 King Street E., Toronto, or 226 St. James Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

THINK IT OVER

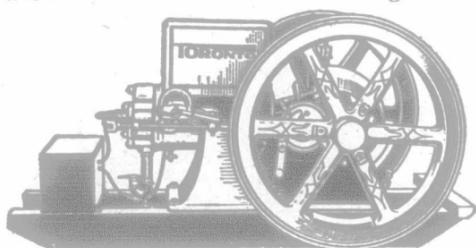
Your busiest season is almost over, and now is the time to lay your plans for increased profits in the coming seasons. Prices are high and there is every indication that they will stay up, as the demand for farm products will be urgent and increased for many years to come.

Raise bigger crops is your most profitable plan—and the only way to do this with the prevailing conditions of labor is by the use of modern labor-saving machinery.

These are Some of the Machines that will help you.

TORONTO GAS ENGINES

There is no reason why any farmer or dairyman should be without a Toronto Gasoline Engine. With a Toronto Engine



Engine loses much in time, extra profits and extra labor.

he can operate his farm or dairy machinery more successfully and save the wages, and board of extra hired help. The farmer who handicaps his productive efforts by not employing the assistance of a Toronto

TORONTO

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Don't push a wheelbarrow along a slippery plank, when a Toronto Litter Carrier will do the work just the way you want it done, as well save you much time and worry. The Toronto Litter Carrier is not expensive at the outset, and there is no subsequent upkeep.

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Proper stalls and stanchions are essential to the welfare of your stock. Stables equipped with Toronto Universal stalls and stanchions are easy to keep clean, comfortable and sanitary. In them the animals thrive better, as freedom of movement is allowed and chafing or rubbing eliminated.

At this season of the year we take pleasure in wishing our friends

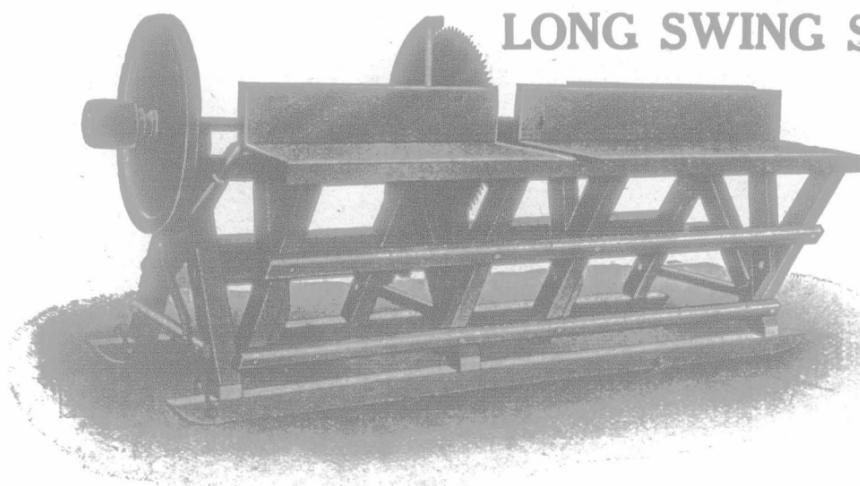
A Merry Xmas

and at the same time we desire to place before you a tangible way of making 1919

A Prosperous New Year

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Limited
TORONTO CANADA

Handy Saw Machines of Best Quality



LONG SWING SAW

The strongest fire wood cutter sold to-day. Our long Swing (four ft. cut) with 30" Blade costs you \$61. The three ft. cut size \$59, F.O.B. Terrebonne. When the lumber is not too heavy we recommend these outfits in every way. Approximate weight 540 lbs.

Our Drag Saw costs you \$110, cash F.O.B. Terrebonne. We consider it the most useful saw outfit on the market. Can be operated by one man. It saves labor and is what you require to get out the cord wood to replace coal. You can saw up the heaviest lumber without effort. Weight of Machine 1,300 lbs.

In ordering give diameter and speed of Engine Pulley which will enable us to equip right sized pulley on Saw Machines. For full particulars write for our catalog.

The Matthew Moody & Sons Co.
TERREBONNE, QUE.



IMPROVED DRAG SAW

"Rapid Easy" Grain Grinders

YOU NEED A GRINDER

No implement is more valuable on the farm. Why waste time travelling back and forth and waiting your turn at the Mill? Grind at home when most convenient and save all this useless expense. When you buy, be careful to select the best.

HERE'S OUR OFFER: **Rapid-Easy**

STYLE and SIZE for ANY POWER.
ALL built to produce BEST RESULTS.
MORE WORK—BETTER QUALITY—LEAST POWER. LOW OPERATING COST—
DURABILITY of MACHINE and of GRINDING PLATES UNEQUALLED.
PRICES MODERATE

Compared with other Grinders, and tested for Operating Efficiency—number of days of active service—the "RAPID EASY" IS AN EASY WINNER.

Our Grinders stand up day in and day out, month after month, always working with the highest satisfaction that the owner refers to the Machine as his



"DEPENDABLE RAPID-EASY"

That is the main reason for the large and ever increasing demand for our Machines, - a demand that is taxing our manufacturing facilities to the limit.



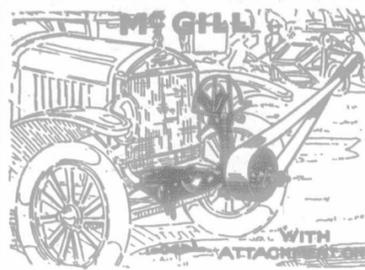
LET YOUR ORDER BE NEXT

Enquire of any Fleury Dealer or write us direct. Illustrated Folder on request.

J. FLEURY'S & SONS

Aurora, Ontario

A few styles and sizes are as follows:
No. A—6" Plates to 5 H.P.
(Flat) 2½
No. A—7" Plates to 6 H.P.
(Flat) 3
No. B—8¼" Plates to 10 H.P.
(Flat) 5
No. B—10" Plates to 12 H.P.
(Flat) 6
No. C—9¼" Plates to 12 H.P.
Mill Head, Custom Work 5 to 12 H.P.
CUSTOM MILLS
No. D—0½" Plates to 14 H.P.
(Flat) 8
No. D—11" Plates to 16 H.P.
(Flat) 8
14
No. 6—11" Plates to 20 H.P.
15
No. 7—13" Plates to 25 H.P.



114 Adelaide St., West
Toronto
Dec. 1918

An Open Letter to The Farmers of Ontario

Gentlemen.—Some five years ago the writer had his attention drawn to the possibility of utilizing the engine in a Ford car for the purpose of driving the different machinery around the farm, where belt power could be used. After experimenting for a considerable time on crude devices, such as jacking up the back wheels, etc., we came to the conclusion that it was practicable and feasible if we could only devise an attachment using only the engine of the car, and work out some practical means of keeping the engine cool when working. Also, something which would be handy to take off and put on.

This line of thought started the Autopower, with the result that we developed an attachment that could be attached to the front end of the car and only run the engine. Our first attempt, we will admit, was a very crude device, and in addition we were handicapped, owing to the war, for the proper materials, but what device is not crude in its first manufacture. We put out in the first two years some hundreds of machines, which although they ran quite satisfactorily, yet they developed defects to be overcome which we could only learn to do through experience, and by keeping in view the one idea of making this machine as perfect as it is humanly possible to make it.

To-day we have a machine which is portable and can be attached or detached in a few minutes, equipped with an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool, a friction clutch which takes up the load, a wood pulley with a 5-inch face and a bronze bushing, a flexible coupling for alignment, and a governor which automatically controls all speeds. By the shifting of a convenient lever you can run your machine slow enough to drive a fanning mill, or fast enough to run your grain grinder.

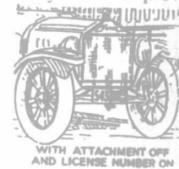
We have proven by actual experience that it is the best power on the farm irrespective of what power you have.

All we want is a chance to have the machine tried on your farm, and prove by actual test that our statements are correct. It is hard to convince you that it is possible to run a 10-inch grain grinder to its fullest capacity all day if you wish, but we guarantee the Autopower to do it, and what we ask is a chance to give you one of these Autopowers on trial without any money down to prove that our statements are correct.

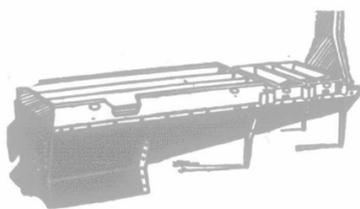
Drop a line to the above address and we will send you catalogue and full information.

Yours truly

A. M. MCGILL



WITH ATTACHMENT OFF AND LICENSE NUMBER ON



"TAP EVERY TREE"

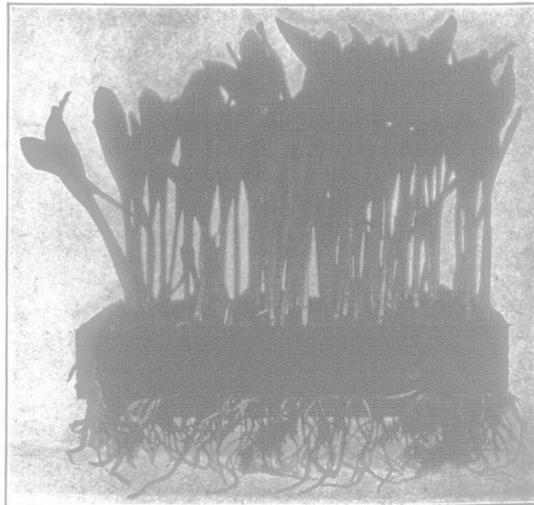
Maple Syrup and Sugar is a food, a necessity. Make preparations now to save this valuable crop, and double or treble the production. Every pound of sugar, every gallon of syrup helps food conservation, and the market gives a price unthought-of before the war. With a Grimm Champion Outfit, you can make more syrup with less help and in less time and at less cost than any other way. Put your Maple bush in working order and get in touch with us on the question of outfit.

The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd.

58 Wellington Street

MONTREAL

QUEBEC



This is an actual test of seed corn, 94% Germinator. All our seed must test well and show strong vigorous growth before sending out.

SEED CORN for 1919 SOWING

Specially priced for immediate delivery; carefully selected, strong, vigorous seed. Tested for Germination.

	Per Bus.	Lbs.
Rock or Nail Cured on Cob.		
Long Fellow	\$4.50	70
White Cap	3.75	70
Gold Glow	3.75	70
Wisconsin No. 7	3.75	70
Bailey	3.75	70

Bags Free.

Write at once for our advance Price List and compare our prices with others. We sell direct to Farmers. No Middlemen's profits.

Bargains in Bags.

Second-Hand Bags strongly patched by machinery. Cotton, First Quality, \$6.00 per dozen; Second Quality, \$5.00; Third Quality, \$3.50; Jute Sugar Bags, \$1.80 per dozen; Jute Flour Bags, \$2.00. Write for our Poultry Catalogue.

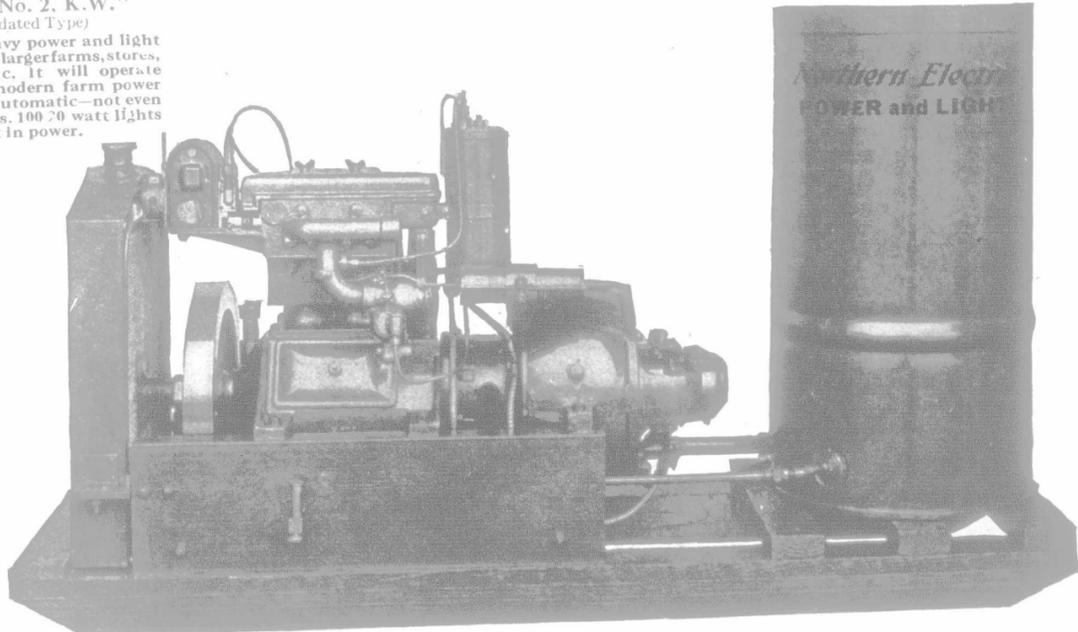
GEO. KEITH & SONS

124 King St. East

Toronto

"MODEL No. 2. K.W." (Consolidated Type)

Designed for heavy power and light work required by larger farms, stores, small hotels etc. It will operate practically all modern farm power requirements. Automatic—not even a button to press. 100 70 watt lights or its equivalent in power.



Drudgery on the Farm is like Autocracy to the World

—both are unnecessary evils. Drudgery is a menace to progress, a hindrance to liberty, and invariably responsible for the young folks quitting the farm. Now is the time to end drudgery and now is the time to investigate—

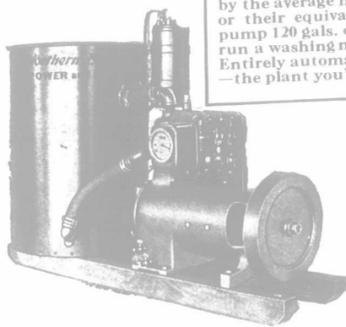
Northern Electric POWER and LIGHT

Learn what Northern Electric Power and Light can do for you; how electricity, properly and economically developed, will shake off the veil of drudgery that surrounds and isolates your farm. As your helper Northern Electric Power and Light will free you from many daily drudgeries. It will afford you plenty of time to study crops and stock; increases your earning power—all at a surprisingly low cost.

Farmers all over Canada are lighting their homes and out-buildings with Northern Electric Power and Light, operating water systems, milking machines, cream separators, grinders, etc. The womenfolks love electricity because it is so clean, because it saves time and work. They employ it to do their domestic chores such as operating washing machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, toasters, fans, etc. Electricity on the farm is as practical as it is economical, aside from the comfort and convenience it brings.

"No. 1, NORTHERN" (Consolidated Type)

Gives all the light and power needed by the average home—15 to 20 lights or their equivalent in power. Will pump 120 gals. of water per hour or run a washing machine, churn, etc. Entirely automatic in its operation—the plant you've been waiting for.



About the System

Northern Electric Power and Light is entirely automatic and guaranteed absolutely reliable. Like a good hired man, it starts when there is work to be done and stops only when the work is finished—plenty of power, plenty of light. Not even a button to press nor any thought nor care, excepting an occasional oiling and replenishing fuel. There is a Northern Electric Power and Light for every requirement; all types, all sizes, either direct connected or belt driven. From 15 to 1000 lights, or their equivalent in electric power for farm work. You will surely be interested in Northern Electric Power and Light. Valuable literature will be gladly sent free for the asking.

Investigate and then decide

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

Makers of The Nations Telephones

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
OTTAWA

TORONTO
LONDON
WINNIPEG

REGINA
CALGARY
VANCOUVER

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND RETURN TO

Northern Electric Company L. F. A. 109
LIMITED
(address nearest house)

Dear Sirs,

I want to know more about Northern Electric Power and Light. Please send me further particulars and literature, on the understanding that I in no way obligate myself to purchase.

Name

P. O. Address

County..... Prov

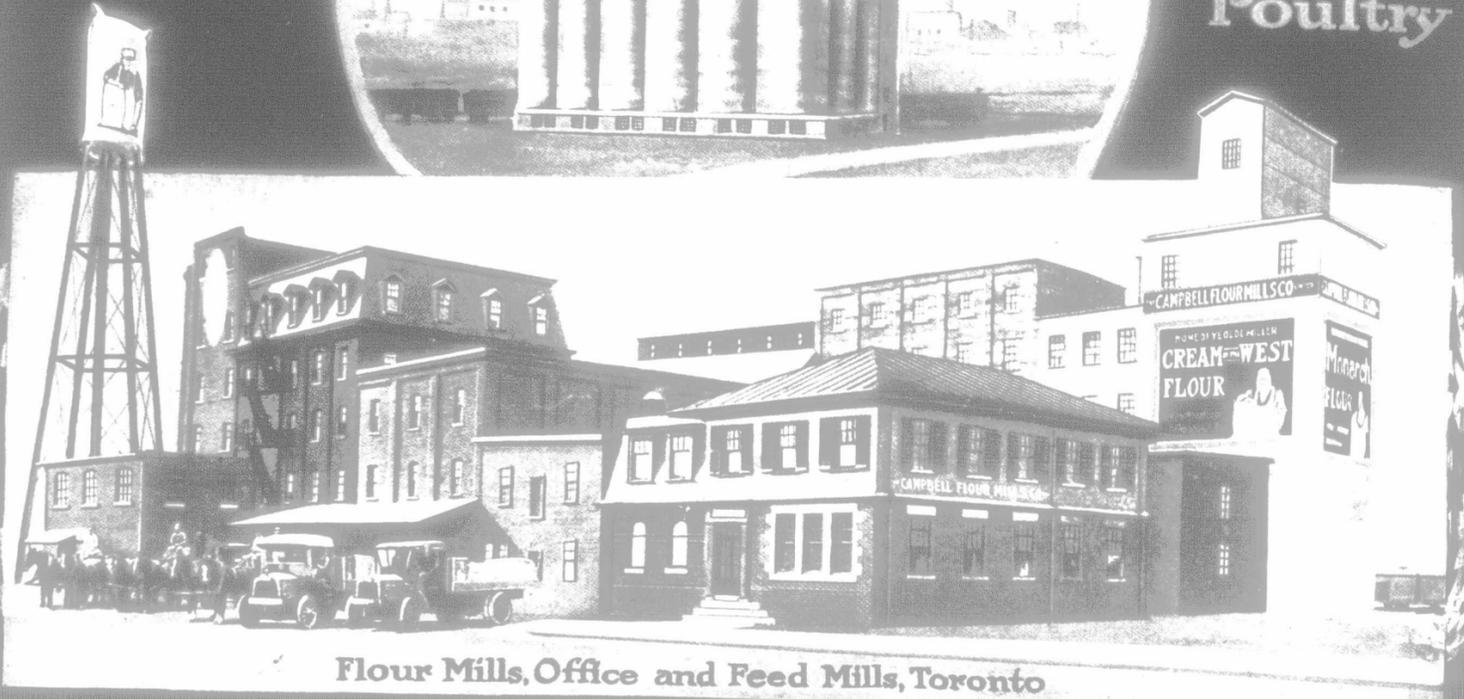
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Terminal
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**Monarch
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Hogs and
Poultry**



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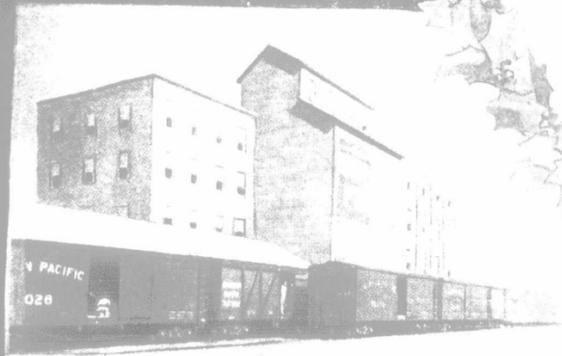
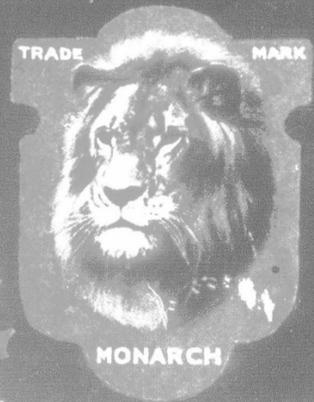
THE Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited

TORONTO *West.*

ONTARIO



May your
Christmas be the
Merriest you have
ever had; May your New
Year be Spent in a
World of Peace
and Plenty



Flour Mills, Peterboro, Ontario



Flour Mills, Pickering, Ontario